Banner and Advocate.

PITTSBURGH, DECEMBER 25, 1858.

TERMS. ... \$1.50, in advance; or in Clubs al.35t or, delivered at residences of Subserie bers, \$1.75. See Prospectus, on Third Page. RENEWALS should be prompts a little while before the year expires, that we may hope our friends will still not forget us. RESUTTRANCES.—Send payment by safe enclosing with ordinary care, and troubling nobedy with a knowledge of what you are large motes. For one or two papers, send Gold

or small motor-TO MAKE CHARGE, Send postage stamps, or better still, hend for more papers; say \$3 or Seventy numbers; or \$1 for Thirty-three hambers, DIRECT all Letters and Communications 80 REV. DAVID McKINNEY. Pittsburgh

PHILADELPHIA Messrs. J. V. Cowell & Son, South-west corner of Seventh and Chestnut Streets, will receive payments for Presbyterian Banner and Advocate.

OREGON. -The Congregationalists have, in this Territory, one Association, eleven ministers, eight oburches, eighteen statious, and two hundred and eighty four members.

A SPECIAL MEETING of the Trustees of the Western Theological Seminary, will be held on Tuesday, January 4th, at 2 P. M., in the Library of the Seminary. A full attendance is requested. By order,

F. G. BAILEY, President.

PREACHING TO THE MASSES .- The Pres byterian of the West informs us of an arrangement in Cincinnati, by which preaching is had, in a large Hall, on Sabbath afternoons, for all who will attend. On the 13th inst., Dr. Scott, of that place, preached to about two thousand persons.

UNION OF NEWSPAPERS.—The Westmins. ter Herald, of New Wilmington, Pa., is to be conjoined, on and after the 1st of January, 1859, with the United Presbuterian. of this city. This union will greatly strengthen our neighbor, and will be a benefit to the churches.

The Sandwich Islands.

We see it stated that Rev. Mr. Coan's church at the Sandwich Islands, has over ty, near Pittsburgh, in the back part of five thousand members. During the past year the collections for Foreign Missions at ministers have yet been, very earnestly enthe monthly concert, have been \$1,300, and the church has contributed \$4,500 for benevolent objects of all kinds.

This is certainly an evidence of great fruitfulness in a land which, but a generation ago, was enshrouded in heathenish darkness.

Presbytery of Texas, New School.

cos, October 22d, declared its adhesion to the United Synod, (the New School South.) It is, however, very small. One of its members has left the State in discouragement, here. There is, nevertheless, a German and another has taken a dismission, to join the Old School. There are thus left but three ministerial members—barely enough to constitute a Presbytery. Its churches also, it says in its report, are few and little. It adjourned to meet again, toward the last of October, 1859.

The United Presbyterian Church.

At the meeting of the Eastern Associate Reformed Synod, a large majority agreed to in all that region, he visited all the infant byterian Church, on the Basis settled at the meeting in this page, last May. A few, however, declined however, declined. We see given the names of Rev. Joseph McCarrell, D. D., Rev. T. T. Farrington, Rev. Joseph Mc-Nulty, Rev. Clark Irving, Rev. Adam Mo-Clelland, Rev. John Gibson, and Rev. R. Howard Wallace. These still claim to be the Associate Reformed Synod. Dr. Forsythe stands aloof from both parties at present. The exercises of the Seminary at Newburg have been suspended.

Denominational Zeal. We sometimes hear a boast in favor of National Societies, over Denominational Agencies. Zion's Herald, in noticing the remark that the " catalogue of Books published by the American Sunday School Union numbers over one thousand, and is with his other churches."-Ded. Ser. at the largest by far in the country, if not in Grace church, Dec., 1857. the world," says: "We are not fond of de-Union has a catalogue of over twelve hundred books. It also donates about \$15,000

paid traveling agents whatever." The National Societies, however, especially the Bible, Tract, and Sunday School. have a great work to do. They should be regarded, not as rivals to denominational Rev. Father Weber, a German Reformed enterprise, but as co-laborers in Christ's cause, and for the country's benefit.

Our Last Issue for 1858,

of our subscribers. We hope for a prompt always. Our work exanoi possibly go on, at present prices, unless we have a LARGE SUBSCRIPTION. We are in the work because we desire EVERY FAMILY to be supplied. year aright.

The club price for eight and upwards, is \$1.35.

-For twenty and upwards, to the same congregation, the price is \$1.25, and a copy is added for the pastor. -A new name may be added to a club.

at any time, at club price.

-The price to separate subscribers,

From Mission churches, and sparsely populated neighborhoods, four papers (sepsrately directed,) are sent for \$5.

Early Preaching in Pittsburgh.

The records of Pittsburgh tell us but

very little about the early implantation of the Gospel here. That it was preached, and took effect, and produced much fruit, is manifest. There are probably but few cities where there are more Christians in proportion to the whole population, or where professors of religion give a better evidence make full arrangements for a steady supply.

THE RED WRAPPER indicates that we desire a renewal. If, however, in the haste of mailing, this signal should be omitted, we compared with the standard of perfectness, yet, when compared with their brethren. hands, when convenient. Or, send by mail, they are found to be among the closer followers of the Master, in knowledge, orthodoing. For a large amount, send a Draft, or doxy, love, activity—in intellectual acquisitions, in gracious adornments, and deeds of kindness. But it is not wise for men to compare themselves with themselves. Boasting is vain, and pride is ruinous. When we note what we are, it behooves us to think of what we should be. This will tend to humility, and prompt to the making of proper

In a conversation, recently, with a few brothren, it was claimed by one of them. that to the German Reformed Church belongs the credit of first planting the Gospel in Pittsburgh. We accordingly applied to the worthy pastor of the church of that body, and received, with due promptitude, the following reply:

REV. DR. MOKINNEY-Dear Sir:-At the request of Rev. Dr. Schneck, I send you the following historical facts, showing that the first regular minister of the Gospel who preached steadily in Pittsburgh, was the Rev. Father Weber, of the German Reformed Church.

From the Historical Collections of Pennsylvania, it appears that when Arthur Lee was here in 1784, " there were no buildings outside the Fort, except a few huts on the bank of the Monongahela"; and at that time there was " not a priest of any persuasion, nor church nor chapel, in the place."

— Hist. Col., p. S1. "There were not over thirty log huts in Pittsburgh then. Its inhabitants were mostly Scots and Irish, who live in paltry log houses, and are as dirty as in the North of Ireland, or even Scot-

land."—Hist. Col., p. 18.
In the Minutes of the German Reformed Synod, held in Reading, Pa, May, 1782, it appears that Rev. John William Weber. one of its ministers, was commissioned to take charge of this point, as a pastor of the Reformed people living here, and at points adjacent, in Westmoreland County, in which all Western Pennsylvania was then included.

"A congregation in Westmoreland Coun-Pennsylvania, a new settlement where no treated for a good minister, to whom they promise to pay annually £80, besides other necessaries of life."—See Min. Syn., 1782.

Rev. Mr. Weber expressed his willingness to accept the appointment, and "it was resolved by the Reverend Coetus to recommend him to them, that he may receive a regular call to that place."

A call was extended to him, and was accepted. And in the following October, (1782,) he is found in Pittsburgh. A Geran traveler by the name of Schoepf, who afterwards published an account of his tour in America, visited Pittsburgh in the Autumn of 1782. He says: "Public buildings, as houses for worship, there are none preacher here, who ministers for believing persons of different confessions."—Schoepf's Reise, p. 273.

In September, 1782, father Weber speaks of being in Pittsburgh. He removed his family to this Western settlement, in June, 1783. At that time he preached to four congregations-" one in Pittsburgh, two in Hempfield Township, namely, Brush Creek and Harolds, and one in Mount Pleasant Township, Westmoreland County. There being no other German Reformed minister was still much danger in traveling, from wild beasts and Indians; "and in riding on horseback, or traveling on foot to his appointments, he usually went armed with a musket, or horse-pistol."-See Rev. H. Harbaugh's Lives of the Fathers of the German

Reformed Church, Vol. 1., p. 214. He continued to preach in Pittsburgh, together with other congregations, for many years. We find Pittsburgh mentioned as one of his churches in the Minutes of Synod. 1783-1793. There is also a notice in the Pittsburgh Gazette, of August 1789, to the effect that there was at that time "settled in town, one clergyman of the Calvinistic Church, Samuel Barr, and one of the German Calvinistic Church occasionally preached there.—His. Col., page S1. "We have already shown that this occasional preaching was stated-as he preached here regularly

The church first planted here, has long since been without a name in this city. nominational boasting, but the truth is al- Recently, Grace church has been erected, as ways preferable to falsehood. The simple a continuation of the original German Retruth is, that the Methodist Sunday School formed church which planted the standard of the Heidelberg Catechism in infant Pittsburgh. "After seventy-five years of modest absence, the Church by whose a year to needy schools, publishes more preaching and prayers the ground was first pages than any other, and all without any consecrated to our Holy Religion," has again laid claim to a place and a home in Pittsburgh.

There are those now living who can testify, that before any "priest, or church, or chapel," was found outside of the Fort, minister, preached in the houses, baptized and catechised the children of the inhabitants. After the dedication sermon was preached, last December, in Grace church, in which some of the above statements With the present number will close the were made by Rev. H. Harbaugh, one old period for which payment is made, by many gentleman came to me and declared that much of this he knew to be so; that he had been baptized at a regular service in renewal. Keep up and increase the lists, his father's house, by Rev. Weber, seventy-

four years ago. If you deem these statements of any interest to the present inhabitants of this city and vicinity, they are at your service, to be used as you may see proper. As it Brethren, one and all, help us. Begin the does not immediately concern the matter in hand to show how the ground thus originally held by our church has been long lost and neglected, it is not necessary that the

details be herewith given.

Dr. Schneck's request must be my apology for inflicting these hurriedly prepared statements upon your time and attention. Nor have I time, in the few hours left me, before leaving the city, to put them into a more acceptable form.

Respectfully yours in the Gospel, GEO. B. RUSSELL,

Pastor of Grace church, cor. Grant and Webster Streets.

This account presents Pittsburgh as having

THE PRESBYTERIAN BANNER AND ADVOCATE.

time so remote.

Old Redstone," the Rev. Dr. Joseph world. Smith's Historical Sketches, pp. 375-we find some important data, on the subject before us. From these it appears that in 1766, by the appointment of the Synod of New York and Philadelphia, Rev. Messrs. Beatty and Duffield visited this country as misonaries, and preached. This was sixteen years before Mr. Weber's mission. They to the Forty second Regiment, but no de. his office. finite statement is made of his preaching habits, nor of his ecclesistical connexion. Dr. McMillan preached here the Second Sabbath in September, 1775. After this time the history of Presbyterian preaching is definite, being traced, in the First church, through Messrs. Barr, Mahon, Steele, Stockton, and Herron, to the present pastor, Mr.

Between 1766 and 1775, above noted, i is probable that there were a few missionary supplies, but we have seen no records of the

A Call Which Should be Heeded. One of the great privileges which we enjoy in this the earthly house of our pilgrimage, is to help in building up and in extending the spiritual kingdom of Christ. This work is to be performed when, where, and how the Master requires. His Word they feel thankful that his labors have been gives us the principle. His providence owned and blessed, they trust that his health gives us the principle. His providence and life may be spared for further usefulness points out the particular occasion and wheresoever Providence may call him.

A call, distinct and loud, now comes to us, for the sustaining of our missionary operations. Domestic Missions is surely God's work. That this work should be conducted by our Church, is fully admitted. We have engaged in it, and have been greatly blessed. Six hundred missionaries -a large number, but not near the number needed-have heard God's call, and the calls of the poor and needy, and have entered the service. Shall they be sustained? Shall some of them be dismissed? Or shall they be kept at the starvation point? The Bible tells us, the laborer is worthy of his hire. Shall they then devote a portion of their time to school teaching, or to farming? We trust that they will do so. rather than abandon the field. But, why should such a necessity be imposed? We trust that Christian liberality and promptitude will prevent it.

The Board's APPEAL, in another column will be read with deep interest; and, we think, by many, with a glow of shame. Will not the reader ask—and especially the ministerial reader—has my neglect caused this deficiency?

We have now no supernumerary officersno sinecures-in the Board of Missions. The contributions of the churches are not taxed to pay a traveling agent. There is no commissioned and paid superintendent, to visit around to incite Presbyteries and stir up pastors and churches. The business is left to church officers and people, as a matter of duty to Christ and his cause, and as the exercise of a Gospel grace. The General Assembly, and the Board of Domestic Missions, have fairly put this work of raising funds to sustain their Lord's Domestic cause. into the hands of his Church, to do it under a sense of duty, and with a spontaneous lib-

Now, shall the work languish? Musi there be appeal after appeal? We know something of what Man is. He needs line upon line, precept upon precept. Well, if the appeal must be issued, let it not be in vain.

We know that there has been about the at the Pittsburgh receiving office; but still, tion of the lecturer may be. we venture to urge upon our brethren the importance of increased donations; and to cause hath need?

The Churches Should Work.

The Examiner (Baptist,) in adverting to the necessity of a strictly home action by the churches, as well as of extended combinations in the work of benevolence, makes the following excellent remarks:

"The conviction has been long growing upon us, that the ine fliciency of churches is proper work, and a very imperfect sense of the real responsibilities and duties of a Christian profession. And one cause that we are convinced has operated to produce these injurious results, is the passion for doing every thing on a great scale, through national Societies, each with its grand array of office-bearers, and all tending to relieve Christians from their duty of voluntary activity by the substitution of hired

"We want to see churches do more of their own work, and hire out less of it to national' Societies. Colportage, for example, under the direction of Societies, needs restriction rather than expansion. Instead of having a church in Albany raise money and send it to New York, for a Board or Committee there to hire men to evangelize the neglected population of Albany, we would have the pastor, officers and members of the church go themselves 'into the streets and lanes,' with invitations to the Gospel supper. We have altogether too much man-contrived machinery for doing the work committed by our Lord to his

"We are told that the churches 'cannot be relied upon to make collections without the help of agents; that 'whenever the agents fail to visit a district, contributions fall off from twenty-five to fifty per cent. that 'pastors, with few exceptions, are not half alive to the claims of benevolence, and will not move in its behalf unless goaded to it by the visits of agents.' Hence it is argued, in official circles, from these dismal statements, that agents are as indispensable to the prosperity of the work of home and foreign evangelization, as pastors are to the

spiritual growth of the churches." Let us not run to either extreme. Ex-

been no very inviting place, in 1782. But | tended Association is indispensable to the | church of East Boston had been received. there were human beings here, and every greatest good, in religious affairs, as well as The Knox church is composed chiefly of soul is precious; and to the memory of in political interests; but home duties are persons of Scotch origin; and the East Rev. John William Weber is to be ascribed never to be neglected. In a few things, Boston church of natives of New Brunsthe honor of statedly preaching the Gospel "National Societies" may be highly useful. wich and Nova Scotia. It is in contemplaand administering the sacraments here, at a In more, however, denominational organi- tion to organize another Old School church Mr. Weber, however, was not the first of far more, the action of individual churches and an acceptable pastor can be secured. Christian Ambassadors who proclaimed the is the instrumentality of the greatest good; There are also two Presbyterian churches in glad tidings in Pittsburgh. In turning to for themselves, the denomination, and the Newburyport. So that there is a sufficient

A Pastoral Resignation.

We regret, as will very many of our readers, to learn, that the Rev. O. O. McClean, of Huntingdon, Pa., has felt constrained, on account of enfeebled health, to resign

Mr. McClean has labored with abundant success. God has granted him frequent seasons of refreshment in his own congregation; and when called to labor with his brethren during Communion seasons. often been attended with "the demonstration of the Spirit, and with power."

His truly exemplary congregation, after tendering his family the use of the parsonage till the first of April next, and voting a continuance of his salary for six months, passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That the congregation cannot part with Mr. McClean, without expressing their high appreciation of his talents and ministerial labors; zeal for the spiritual and temporal interests of the Church; to his persevering efforts to advance his Master's cause; to his earnest solicitude for the salvation of souls; to his kind watchfulness, and

EASTERN SUMMARY. BOSTON AND NEW ENGLAND.

The Shoe-Trade of Boston and New England is becoming immense. Indeed, from the published statistics, it appears that every eighth man in Massachusetts is a shoemaker. In Boston there are two hundred and eighteen shoe-houses, transacting a business of \$62,000,000 per annum. While, in New York, there are only fifty-five shoe houses, doing an annual business of \$16,000,000.

One of the features of the Atlantic Monthly, has been the wit and humor of the face. tious Oliver Wendell Holmes. Many of his "Breakfast Table" disquisitions have been characterized by much brilliancy. But the Congregationalist, that is by no means liable to the charge of an extra degree of fastidiousness, has the following, concerning a lecture prepared by him for the Winter campaign, that will be read with much regret by many of his admirers. The subject every intelligent mind back to the solemn answer given to the first question of the Shorter Catechism. Of the Lecture, the Congregationalist savs:

The humorous "Autocrat of the Breakfast the lecture. There is much in it that is genial and brilliant, of course, and some truth, but that truth is intermingled with grave errors, and sly, unscholarly, uncourteous thrusts at Evangelia doctrines, which make the lecture, on the whole, decidedly objectionable. * * * *

If a disbeliever in Orthodoxy wishes to oppose

Evangelical religion through the medium of a Lyceum lecture, he has, of course, a perfect right to do so, if he can take avowedly for his theme-"Creeds a humbug, total depravity an old woman's whim, and future punishment a lie;" instead of insinuating heresy under cover of such a subjeot as will not convey on its face its real character. Jeous with not convey on its ince its real character.
This abusing of the courtesy of Lyceum committees, by preaching sectarianism before people
assembled for other purposes—judged by the lowest standard of the ethics that apply to such subjects-is unworthy of any one who aspires to be

This should be borne in mind by the committees of Library and Lyceum Associations. who would not have rank infidelity taught under specious thrusts at Evangelical reusual liberality in the region which centres ligion, however widely extended the reputa-

The most observant among Unitarians and the most devoted to the defence and this end is it not enough to say, The Lord's dissemination of their peculiar tenets, are gradually opening their eyes to the inherent weaknesses of the system. The last number of the Boston Unitarian Magazine, has a sketch of the past, present, and future of Unitarianism, in the following reply given to the question, Why is the Gospel of Unitarianism not more cordially welcomed as the the different schools in this metropolis, num good news by the people?

Unitarianism has made too much account of understanding and will, too little of intuition and owing to an inadequate appreciation of their spirit. It is essentially an ethical system; and proper work, and a very imperfect sense of although, unlike the austere moralism of the Hebrews, it twines the lovely wreaths of sentiment round its iron rods of law, still, when hustrikes through the leaves. With all its noble speech about the dignity of human nature, it has not believed heartily enough in the worth of the "common people;" notwithstanding its many "common people;" notwithstanding its many tender thoughts about the dear God, it hesitates o send the vulgar criminal and the hardened sinner to meet his regenerating kiss.

A new publication, to be entitled the Con-January 1, 1859, to be conducted by Rev. J. S. Clark, D. D., Rev. H. M. Dexter, and priesthood, and has asked contributions Rev. H. A. Quint, under the sanction of the Congregational Library Association. The ments. It is to supply in part, the place been purchased. This country is not a de of from eighty to one hundred and twenty long; our lakes too large; and our prairies may justify; the page being of the same Atlantic Monthly.

The Publishers of Boston are unusually the bolidays are much superior to the annuals so common a few years ago, and most of which were of very little value.

The Presbytery of Londonderry assembled in Boston, a few days ago, and received and English residents are not allowed to rethe Knox Presbyterian church under its ceive it by the ordinary course of the mails.

zation has greater efficiency. And in far, just as soon as a suitable place of worship nucleus for the organization of a Presbytery in Massachusetts, leaving the Presbytery of Londonderry to occupy Southern New Hampshire. These Presbyteries, united with that of Connecticut, will prepare the way for the organization of a Synod of New England. And there are many Presbyterians at Fall his charge. A strong hope is entertained River. Taunton, Lawrence, and other places, by his friends, that a short period of rest who will be gladdened by such a movement. ound here a Rev. Mr. McLagan, chaplain will restore him again to the active duties of Nor can our Congregational brethren complain. They have followed their people with their peculiar form of church organization, to New York and throughout the great West; and surely they will not complain if we seek to supply our own people scattered throughout the land of the Piland protracted meetings, his preaching has grims, with the means of grace, as dispensed by the Church of their fathers. The movements of our Church in this quarter will be

watched with much interest.

Quite an Excitement has been created by the dismission of one hundred and thirty Custom House officials, by Collector Schell. Some of them threaten disclosures concerning the way in which the business of the customs is conducted, that will be by no means to the credit of those concerned. But such insinuations are to be received with much abatement, when coming from those disaffected and smarting under the impression that a great wrong has been perpetrated against them.

Large amounts of Money are expended every day in this city, at the various places of amusement; and not a few of them are very far from benefiting either the intellect or the heart. It is estimated by those most competent to form a correct opinion on this subject, that over \$60,000 are expended in this way every week, one-third of which comes from the hard earnings of mechanics and poor people.

Last Saturday, the Odeon Theatre, in the Bowery, was consumed by fire. The flames spread to the Volk's Gardens, the noted place of amusement and recreation for the Germans, and to other houses in the vicinity, doing much injury.

The Italian, Cancemi, who murdered policman Anderson, while the latter was endeavoring to arrest him for burglary, has at length been convicted of manslaughter in the first degree. This was the fourth trial: on the first the jury failed to agree; on the second and third trials he was convicted of murder, but in each case a new trial was s, "The Chief End of Man," which leads granted on account of some alleged informality. In one case, we believe, the plea was that in charging the jury, the iudge had neglected to take into account Table" has a new Lyceum Lecture, written, we of a juror, he was allowed to withdraw, and suppose, for the Winter's lecture campaign, the subject of which is the first question of the Westminster Assembly's Catechism. We have heard consent of defendant's counsel. Every one must coincide with the view taken of this by the Journal of Commerce. That paper

It is plain that under any theory of the case, Cancemi was not guilty of manslaughter, and that his crime, if he committed any, was murder and punishable with death. How the jury coul reconcile it with their consciences, to call the killing of a policeman engaged in arresting the accused for felony, manslaughter, surpasses our comprehension; but it is probable that failing to come to an unanimous opinion either for acquittal or conviction, they compromised the matter by returning this most extraordinary and illogical

It is reported that a member of the las jury has been charged with perjury, and that he will be tried for this crime. But the proverbial uncertainty of law is greatly increased of late, in the decisions of New York judges. (The matter has been explained.)

Mr. McElrath, formerly one of the pub lishers of the Tribune, will issue a New Weekly Paper, to be changed in due time to a daily, on the 1st of January, in the same form and of the same size as the London Times. The name selected, The Century, is certainly not a taking one, nor is it adapted to indicate very clearly its distinguishing features.

The Medical Students in attendance ber six hundred.

L. Silliman Ives, LL. D., late Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church for North Carolina, but now a devoted and cherished servant of Rome, is ever and anon turning manity presses against it its warm breasts, a chill up in some new character. His latest performance was, to deliver a public lecture in this city, on the cause of the prejudices entertained against the Roman Catholic Church.

Bishop Hughes has called the attention of his diocese to the new American College gregational Quarterly, will be issued on to be founded at Rome for the education of native Amerean candidates for the Romish from all the churches in aid of this project. No doubt the money asked will be given, prospectus states that it will be a denomina- and the Institution soon be put into operational journal of facts, principles, and argu- tion, as the lot for the building has already left vacant by the Quarterly Register, so sirable place for the education of the Romish long and so ably conducted by the late Prof. priesthood. The air we breathe is too free; B. B. Edwards. Each number will consist our mountains are too high; our rivers too pages, as the amount of patronage received too broad, for the confined range of priestly culture, such as Rome allows. The banks size and general appearance as that of the of the river Tiber, with its stagment marshes. afford a more congenial atmosphere. Rome. itself, is the great School for the cultivation active, and many works of standard merit are of its dissimulations, and for imparting its about to be issued. The books prepared for spirit and objects to those who are to be engaged in advancing its plans.

The New York Observer has at last achieved the honor of being excluded from the dominions of the Pope. Even American

employed during the last year, twenty eight | that without special donations from the missionaries, of whom two were to resident Germans, two to immigrant Germans, one to French residents, one to Seamen, and one to the Jews, of whom there are now six period, this Society has also distributed 1,-183,671 tracts, 1,084 Bibles, and 778 Tes-

Peter Cooper, Esq, so well known for his great wealth, public spirit, and abundant charities, appears almost daily in the streets, riding in an antiquated vehicle, drawn by a single steady horse, threading his way most unostentatiously among drays, wagons, omnibuses, and dashing equipages of the rich, much as if he were some kindhearted country physician who had come into town for a new supply of medicines. But the nods directed toward him, and the smiles lavished upon him, show that he is well known, and greatly beloved. Yet this same man, whose wealth is so great, and whose unpretending mode of life contrasts so of many around him, and who is one of New York's greatest benefactors, explored the country adjacent, for many years, in search of the hoofs and horns of slaughtered cattle, and made a vast fertune by turning them into glew, isinglass, and adhesive matter.

The fears expressed by many, that the services on Sabbath evening, at the Academy of Music, would interfere with the attendance at the churches, have not been realized. But, on the contrary, the attendance at the different churches in the vicin ity, has largely increased, especially on fine

As an instance of the Liberality of City Churches, and of their readiness to engage in every good work, we may mention the New School Presbyterian church, of which Dr. Asa D. Smith is pastor. This church has determined to expend \$3,000 during the coming Summer, in efforts toward city evangelization, in addition to the expenditures for their own pastor and house of worship, and their contributions to the different religious Boards and Societies, and the general objects of benevolence. Let those who delight to dwell on the extravagance of city churches, read this and similar statements, and then consider how little of the same spirit is manifested in other places.

The Trial of Messrs. Allibone and New hall for conspiracy to defraud the Bank of Pennsylvania, that has been in progress for several weeks, has at length been terminated, by their acquittal. Owing to the character of the testimony, and the failure to make out the specific charge, the prosecuting attorney abandoned the case without addressing the jury. Mr. Allibone has escaped, it is said, for the most part, owing to the peculiar form of the indictment implicating him-

PHILADELPHIA.

high reputation for its Humane Institutions, case the plea was that owing to the sickness | back as 1750, a number of its benevolent citizens united in efforts for the care and treatment of the insane in America, which beginning of Pennsylvania Hospital. From that time until 1841, it continued to receive patients in the buildings between Spruce and sane was removed to a most appropriate ality. At that time there were ninety-four patients in the institution; in 1853, there tractions for his master's crib. were two hundred and forty-eight. During of the purse, which it is said answer all this year, large additional buildings were things, was not wanting. Should there be proposed, and the liberality of the people of any clergyman troubled with consciencious proposed, and the liberality of the people of any scruples, touching the propriety, value, or the city was again invoked. These buildings rectitude of such occasions, let him experiare now rapidly approaching completion. after an expenditure of \$225,000. The sum his conversion and perpetual peace of mind of \$50,000 will be required to finish the work, which will no doubt be promptly

The idea of building a Hall, in some central place on Chestnut Street, for the use of the Young Men's Christian Association. at a cost of about \$150,000, has at length taken a somewhat definite form. A large and spirited meeting in behalf of the object has been held, and a committee of one from each of the denominations represented in the Association has been appointed to report a plan of operations, and a specification of the grounds on which the Association is to stand for the future.

Board of Domestic Missions TREASURY NEARLY EXHAUSTED.

MISSION ROOMS, 910 ARCH STREET,) Philadelphia, Dec. 14, 1858. We stated in our last appeal that the receipts of the Board of Domestic Missions had fallen off, from the 1st of March to the 1st of November, as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year, between five and six thousand dollars. The decrease in our receipts during the first two months of the present fiscal year, viz., March and April, was more than six thousand dol-

The receipts up to December 1st, as compared with the corresponding nine months of the year previous, show a falling off of more than \$10,000! From this statement it is evident that, unless the treasury is speedily and liberally repleaished, the libered must soon be seriously embarrassed.

Last year, about this time, the treasury was so entirely exhausted that the Board were obliged, for a time, to restor their appropriations to the missionaries. We have not, as Jet, this Jear, felt compelled to re-sore to this painful measure; but unless the teccibrs are soon and largely authorited the sad work of respective must be again re-

sorted to. In this connexion, we repeat the remarks which we had occasion to make in our last Annual Report.

"It is a matter of regret to the Burch that they should be compelled so frequently to make special appears to the churches to the Knox Presbyterian church under its ceive it by the ordinary course of the mails. I resemble Almost every Automa our care. Previous to this, the Presbyterian The New York City Trace Society has become exhausted so relieve them from their premaint ember

friends of the cause, we could not meet our current liabilities. During the past year we should have been utterly unable to pay our missionaries as their salaries became due, had it not been for the responses mad. thousand families in the city. During that by individuals and churches to our repeated and urgent cal's for assistance. It went certainly be more creditable to the character of our Church, if the necessity for such special appeals could be obviated. The contributions of the churches ought to be more regular and systematic, as well as more gen eral and liberal, so that the treasury of the Board might always be in a sound and safe condition. Of course, so often as the neces. sity arises, the Board will feel obliged to make special appeals for pecuniary aid; and we beg our patrons distinctly to understand that we never make such special calls, unless we are compelled to do so by our pressing necessities. We make this explanation. 10 cause we have had fears that the repeated annual recurrence of such special appeals may at length lose their influence, and so fail to induce the needed response from the churches. If this should ever be the case we know that the Board could not need their liabilities, and would be driven to the strongly with the fashion and extravagance stern necessity of a rapid and general retrenchment . We therefore respectfully and earnestly request all our ministers and church Sessions to adopt the General Assembly's plan of Systematic Benevolence-to use their best endeavors not only to induce every church to contribute semething, but as much as their ability will allow-and to forward their collections as speedily as pos. sible. If all would cordially adopt this plan, and carry it out with practical wisdom and energy, the treasury of the Board would be constantly replenished, and our missionery perations conducted without embarrass ent, and with far greater efficiency."

> make a special and earnest appeal to the friends of the cause for pecuniary aid. Any reduction of the salaries of many of our mis ionaries would at this time be peculiarly injurious, on account of the failure of the crops in various sections of the West, and North-West, and the consequent inability of the churches to pay their ministers what they had promised. We trust that Ged will open the hearts of his people to contribute promptly and liberally, that our beloved missionaries may not be allowed to suffer while in the prosecution of their great work. We will add that the Board of Domestic Missions was induced by the general sentiment of the Church, the example of all the other Boards, and the plan inaugurated by the General Assembly, to abstain from the employment of salaried collecting agents. The Board do not doubt that the plan of Systematic Benevolence, adopted and recommended by the General Assembly, is the

As the necessity has again arisen, we now

sponsibility is weighty, and we trust that vou will faithfully discharge your duty. As our necessities are both immediate and urgent, will not many of our liberal triends forward their individual donations without delay? Your contributions, at this time, would greatly encourage and strengthen the Board, and relieve the anxieties of

best that could be devised, provided that

churches will practically and energetically

carry it out. And will not the pastors and

Sessions do so? Dear brethren, your re-

G. W. MUSGRAVE, Cor. Sec.

For the Presbyterian Banner and Advo Donation Visit.

This city has always had a deservedly The good people of Hopewell church and congregation made a descent, recently, upon previous good character; and in the other | but it is not generally known that as far the premises of their pastor, and, as the sequel proved, not with evil intent. The day lent its cheering light to the occasion. The glow of generous regard for their minister appeared in the countenances of all. resulted in the 1st institution of the kind The ample tables were literally burdened introduced into this country, which was with good things, and when all present (and opened in February, 1752. This was the there were many,) were well filled, the baskets that remained were suggestive of the number recorded in Holy Writ. The wood. yard (for there was no shed,) had light thoughts of approaching Winter, rejoicing in Pine, and Eighth and Ninth Streets. In the hope of giving the stern visitor a warm this latter year, the department for the in- reception. The poultry yard presented an unwonted aspect, and many a clarion note may be heard from the youthful representaspot, beyond the Schuylkill, where commo- tives of the race of Shanghais. The various dious buildings and fine grounds were se- seasonable supplies mocked at the ghoets of oured, as the results of Philadelphia liber- want and hard times. The pastor's horse, if he had had one, would have felt new at-

> Then last, though not least, the contents on the subject.

Reclesiastical.

Mr. JOHN A. PICKESS was ordined by the Presbytery of the Western District, on the 2d inst., and installed pastor of the Union church. His Post Office address is Brownsville, Tennesce.

Mr. EDWARD COOPER was ordained as an Evangelist, by the Presbytery of Western District, on the 22d alf.

Rev. THOS. M. CARTER'S Post Office address is Bethel, Anderson County, Texas. Rev. C. H. PARK'S Post Office address is changed from Daaville, Pa., to Pottsgrove,

Rev. J. T. Unstree, his of Keekak, Ious, desires to be addressed for the present, at No. 111 South Touth Street, Philadel-

Rev. Koward D. Yromans has accepted the call from the Pourth church, Treaton, New Jersey, and has entered on his duries

Rev. Gronge W. Coons has again become the stated supply of the church of Augusta, Kr. Rev. R. F. Peress has removed from

Keechie, La., to Livingston, Sumpier County, Alabama

Rev. John M. Dunbas' Post Office address is Stady, Colembiana Co., Ohio. Rev. S. J. Ringham was installed paster of

the Union church, at Paynesville, Sumter Co., Ala, on the 30th of October. Mr. Groker A. Ressett has received and accepted a call from the churches of

Ren WM MATTHEWS has received and recepted a call from Carry's church, Presbytery of Flurida.

Rev RICHARD MOLEWAINE was ordained by the Presbytery of East Hancrer on the Link less, and installed paster of the church of Amelia, Va.

Rev. J. C. Barr was installed poster of the church of Malden, Ill., by the Presbyrety of Reck River, on the 17th alt. Rev. W. W. Hansha preached the sermon Rev. A. H. Lackey presided, and propositi the consulational questions, Rev. 6. Stebbles gave the charge to the purch and Rev. J. Milligan to the people.