Banner and Advocate.

DAVID McKINNEY, JAMES ALLISON, STEPHEN LITTLE, } PROPRIETORS.

PITTSBURGH, MAY 7, 1859.

TERMS.—$1.50, in advance; or in Clubs $1.25; or, delivered at residences of Subscribers, $2.00. See Prospectus, on Third Page.

RENEWALS should be prompt; a little while before the year expires, that we may 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 hope our friends will still not forget us.

REMITTANCES.—Send payment by safe hands, when convenient. Or, send by mail, enclosing with ordinary care, and troubling nobody with a knowledge of what you are doing. For a large amount, send a Draft, or large notes. For one or two papers, send Gold or small notes.

TO MAKE CHANGE, Send postage stamps, or better still, send for more papers; say $5 or Seventy numbers; or $1 for Thirty-three numbers.

DIRECT all Letters and Communications to DAVID McKINNEY & CO., Pittsburgh, Pa.

General Assembly.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, will hold its next meeting in the Third Presbyterian church, Indianapolis, Indiana, at eleven o'clock, A. M., on Thursday, the 19th of May next, and will be opened with a sermon by the Rev. William A. Scott, D. D., Moderator of the last Assembly.

The Committee of Commissions will meet in the Lecture-room of the church, on the Wednesday evening preceding, at eight o'clock, to receive Commissions, and on Thursday morning the day of the meeting, at nine o'clock, for the same purpose.

JOHN LEYBURN, Stated Clerk.
ALEXANDER T. McGILL, Permanent Clerk.

P. S.—Stated Clerks of Presbyteries are respectfully requested to make out their lists of persons entitled to the Minutes on a separate sheet, and to send that together with moneys for the Minutes, to G. H. Van Gelder, Esq., *Treasurer of the General Assembly*, office 320 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

FOREIGN MISSIONS.—See article in another column.

REV. JOHN W. OGDEN.—The *Presbyterian Herald* contains an obituary notice of this respected minister. He died at his residence, near Nashville, Tenn., April 5th, 1859, in the 66th year of his age.

BOARD OF COLPORTAGE.—A meeting of this Board is to be held at the Presbyterian Book Rooms, St. Clair Street, Pittsburgh, on *Tuesday*, the 10th of May, at 2 o'clock P. M. A full attendance is requested.

WM. BAKEWELL, Sec'y.

NOTICE.—The Board of Trustees of the Western Theological Seminary, will hold their Semi-Annual Meeting on the second Thursday, (12th) of May, in the Lecture-Room of the First church, Pittsburgh, at 10 o'clock A. M.

FRANCIS G. BAILEY, Pres't.

NORTH-WESTERN THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.—The Board of Directors of the North-Western Theological Seminary, is adjourned to meet in the city of Indianapolis, on *Tuesday, May* 17, at 7 P. M., in the Third church. A full attendance is desired.

S. T. WILSON, Pres't.

PROMPT.—The First Presbyterian church, Wilmington, N. C., was destroyed by fire, some two weeks ago. Subscriptions toward its rebuilding, are already made to the amount of $13,000. A bell and an organ have also been tendered.

"A Lover of Reforms"

Desires us to say something toward the correcting of evils which he finds attendant upon Social Prayer-Meetings. One is, that, often, prayers are too long, and the same sentiments too oft repeated; another, that young men are not called upon to do their proper part in leading the devotions; and a third is, the habit, by those who reach the place of meeting, a few minutes earlier than their seniors, of spending the time in talking and laughing. These things should be all corrected; and, probably, this simple statement will be enough for the present.

Our Enlarged Sheet.

We commence, this week, with a much enlarged sheet, of very excellent paper, and with no increase of price. The addition of two inches to the length of the paper, enables us to give more reading matter, even if eight or nine columns are occupied with advertisements, than we could previously give when but six or seven columns were so occupied. It is our earnest desire to make our sheet all that can reasonably be expected of a weekly religious journal—equal to the best, and cheaper than any other. We solicit the continued aid of the friends of true knowledge, and of a wholesome and all-pervading Christian influence.

Reduced Fare.

We are authorized to state that the authorities of the Pennsylvania Railroad, with their usual prompt generosity, have agreed to carry Commissioners to the ensuing General Assembly, going and returning, for one fare. Excursion tickets will be issued, good from the 15th of May to the 8th of June, inclusive.

The Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, has also acted in the same liberal spirit. Delegates to the General Assembly will pay full fare in "going" to Indianapolis, but in "returning" they will be passed free, upon exhibiting to the conductors the certificate of the presiding officer, that they have been in attendance at the General Assembly. The certificate should state the points on the road between which the person presenting it traveled, in going to the Assembly.

Western Theological Seminary.

The annual meeting of the Board of Directors of the Western Theological Seminary, will be held in the Lecture Room of the First church, Pittsburgh, on Wednesday, May 11th, at 2 o'clock P. M.

The examination of the students will commence on Monday, May 9th, at 10 o'clock A. M. Committee of Examination are, Rev. Messrs. C. Dickson, D. D., James M. Platt, and A. B. Brown, D. D., and Elders James Caruthers, M. D., and L. Flattery, Esq.

On Tuesday evening, May 10th, sermon before the Society of Inquiry, by Rev. N. L. Rice, D. D., of Chicago, Ill., in the First Presbyterian church, Pittsburgh.

On Wednesday evening, May 11th, addresses by the Graduating Class, and farewell address to the Class by Professor Jacobus; in the First Presbyterian church, Allegheny.

W. B. McILVAINE, Sec'y.

Quarterly Review of Literature, Science, and Art.

NUMBER VII.

[BY OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, April 7th, 1859.

Not *all* your readers are aware—some know it, doubtless—that the number of books published in the United States, and now in the British Museum, exceeds thirty thousand. This is more than double the number of any similar collection in America. In a few years a great portion of this collection will be unique; that is to say, the British Museum will be the chief depository of the literature of the United States.

Mr. Barnum, some time ago, published a correspondence with Messrs. Routledge, by which it appeared that the latter had offered £1200 for the copyright of his Lectures on the Art of Money Making—if with immediate publication. Barnum was too "cute" for the noted publishers, who wished to practice, after their own fashion, the "art" which he teaches with such pecksniffian rightcousness of aspect. He declined the offer, and increased his "working capital," by publishing the fact, as another testimonial to his lecturing ability! Was not that Barnum all over!

A contributor to the *Journal General de la Libraire*, estimates the total number of of publications issued from the French Press in 1858, at thirteen thousand. Sermons by Jesuit Fathers, like Ventura, form part of these, as well as political pamphlets, and those peculiar things, French novels, which ever remind you of what one of our poets said about the city of Cologne, and the impossibility of sweetening its atmosphere, by the whole of its "*plus ventable*" and famous perfumes. There is in the French novel, abundance of the *eau de cologne;* it exhales from Monsieur's shirt-front, and Madame's *finos* robes, and her Cambray handkerchief; but, after all, moral *foulness* is there, which taints the air around, and which, as polluting young minds, and stirring afresh the fœtid depths of the foul souls of veteran *roues*, is "rank and smells to heaven."

Nevertheless, in France, literature is taking a higher tone, and a more solid literature than formerly, finds acceptance from an ever-increasing public. "Intellectual progress," it is reported, "shows itself everywhere, and some of our great towns have entered into rivalry with Paris, in typographical art and industry."

The Publisher's Circular has spoken very favorably of "Allibone's Critical Dictionary of English and American Literature." "No book has appeared in either country, so significant of the real union between England and America. It evinces the study and veneration given by America to the literature of the old country, and at the same time the recording care bestowed upon its own literature; we could not have produced so complete a dictionary of American authors and books, and it may be doubted whether we could have succeeded better with one of our own."

In harmony with the foregoing, the Index to the Subjects of Books published during the last twenty years, has been completed. It presents no less than seventy-four thousand references to books published since 1837; giving the size, price, publisher, and date. Thus the bookseller and the book-buyer are shown at once what books to recommend or consult, on any given subject.

Book Clubs are very common all over the country. A number of gentlemen—ministers or others—in a country town or district, or even in a particular *locale* of the metropolis itself, having a small Committee to purchase and manage the affair, pass statedly a series of the best literature from hand to hand.

As to Circulating Libraries, that of Moody's, in Oxford Street, is one of the world's wonders. Its growth has been very rapid; its agencies are all over London, and its books are sent by rail, parcel, &c., far and wide. Country libraries make up their shelves by purchasing the extra copies of Moody's best books, (of a popular book, they have at the first publication, *hundreds* on hand;) and thus in obscure places, real literature, worthy of the name, is pushing out of sight the mawkish novels of the Minerva school, and elevating and educating the public intellect, taste, and, I may add, the public conscience.

We have had quite a number of new books of Travel and Research, particularly bearing on Syria and Palestine. Two of these have been reprinted from America—Dr. Thompson's "Land and the Book," and the Rev. S. Osborne's "Palestine, Past and Present." Dr. Robert Buchanan, of Glasgow, author of the "Ten Years' Conflict," has published a superior work, detailing his visit to Egypt and the Holy Land, with observations and descriptions indicating taste, industry, close observation, and genuine piety. His book is called a "Clerical Furlough." Its very name makes me sigh, and look Eastward toward Jerusalem! I once heard Dr. Henry Cooke, of Belfast, say of Robert McCheyne, as he sat on the platform of the first General Assembly of the Irish Presbyterian Church, (on that great and memorable day when there was witnessed "the meeting of the waters," lovelier than ever seen in Avoca's sweet vale, namely, the union of two Synods, long divided,) that Mr. M'Cheyne was the only man he (Dr. C.) had ever envied, because that his feet had stood on the Mount of Olives. Well, now, does not that book's title, "Clerical Furlough," put thoughts of Palestine and Olivet into the mind of many an American pastor. No doubt many have been there already; but those that are going, if they come by London, will find a host of books to "guide" them, if they can only find room to carry them Eastward. After all, "seeing is believing," and the way to Jerusalem is now so plain and easy, that it wants but time and money—those two things of which it is so hard for men of literary longings for travel, to say, "Both are mine!"

As to Light, yet Instructive Literature, Dickens' Household Words are about to be severed from that author's name, and yet not discontinued, by Bradbury & Evans, the publishers. Dickens, a few weeks ago, announced the *discontinuance;* but the publishers complained before a Court of Law, and the Judge ruled in their favor, inasmuch as the copyright is theirs, and they intend to carry on the work. There is plenty of talent in the work, and the enormous growth of the reading public makes sure a fair measure of success. The truth is, Dickens has written little for the "Words," for many a day. Now he is about to begin a new serial, "All Round the Year," with a tale from his own pen, continued in the weekly numbers, and the price 2*d.* per week for each number. Mr. Dickens has had an offer from an American publisher, to secure him, for his new tale, as large a sum as he could have expected from an International Copyright. On the general question of copyright, it has been said that "some recognition of it in America, would cheapen to the people our best books; Macaulay, Carlyle, &c., obtaining fair remuneration from their millions of readers in America, would no longer require all their recompense from their own people."

Great complaints are made by the Canadian booksellers, that the Colonial Government contemplate imposing a duty of ten per cent., *ad valorem*, on books; and on prints, engravings, charts, and globes, twenty per cent. This seems a "monstrous" way of raising money, and it bears heaviest on the best books. It is hoped, here, that the United States Congress will not yield to the views of influential American booksellers, in favor of a restrictive duty on the importation of English books.

In my ordinary letters, I have referred to the controversy about the authorship of the "Vestiges." Mr. David Page, in reply to Professor Nichol, reaffirms that Robert Chambers is "the sole and responsible author; I say responsible in a somewhat qualified sense, leaving others to fix the amount of responsibility they would attach to an ingenious but very general compilation, of the scientific opinions and discoveries of others."

Professor Nichol has intimated that he intends, ere long, making apparent how far he agrees in the conclusions of the author of "The Vestiges," (George Combe, as *he* believes,) and, considering them as scientific conclusions, "how far he differs from them."

Mr. Murray is publishing People's Editions of eminent authors, including Lord Byron's Poetical Works, Croker's Boswell's Life of Johnson, Crabbe's Life and Poetical Works, and Moore's Life of Lord Byron. Mr. Murray has the copyright of Byron's Poems, and Byron's Life, by Moore. He makes more gold out of them by this move; but if we are to have *all* Byron's Works, and such an apology for badness as the "Epicurean" Tom Moore's Life, the public will not at all be benefited.

These editions of popular works are published in parts, at a shilling each. In like manner, Shakespeare has many editors and *part* publishers, also. Lord Campbell, the Chief Justice, has written an ingenious work, "Shakespeare's Legal Acquirements Considered," pointing out the *legal* knowledge of the Bard of Avon. But the fact is, Shakespeare was lawyers' clerk, a King, a Court fool, a soldier, a peasant, *any thing* and *every thing* by turns. Marvellously was his, that intuition of genius, which mirrors all things in its clear depths. A book also has been published, to show that Shakespeare, although a player and a play writer, had not the rollicking habits of his class, nor a hard liver like Ben Johnson; in fact, that he was a frugal, careful, money-making man, and that there is fragmentary evidence that he died a good Christian.

"Expository Lectures on the Epistles to the Corinthians," by the late Rev. Fred. W. Robertson, M. A., of Brighton, have been published by Smith & Elder. The *theology* of this remarkable man was, and is, as unsound as his style is elegant, and his suggestiveness great. It is hardly to be wondered at that such eloquence should be popular on both sides of the Atlantic; but as many *suspect* nothing, and as I have seen, ere now, favorable notices, without *qualification*, of the writings of this author, in a religious American newspaper, it is my duty to repeat what I *proved* some eighteen months ago, by an analysis of some of the "sermons," that the fundamental doctrine of sacrifice and substitution is totally perverted and ignored by this author.

Dr. Guthrie's "City, Its Sins and Sorrows," has come out, issued by the Scottish Temperance League, in a cheap form. His "Inheritance of the Saints," has reached its twenty-third thousand. Mr. Wilson, a well known Free Church minister at Dundee, has published a valuable book on the Kindom of God. One of our own ministers, the Rev. Alexander Roberts, A. M., has in the press—to be published by Bagster & Son—an "Inquiry into the Original Language of St. Matthew's Gospel, with Relative Discourses on the Language of Palestine in the time of Christ, and on the Origin of the Gospels." In this work, the true and exclusive originality of the Greek Gospel of Matthew is maintained in opposition to the views of Drs. Davidson, Tregelles, and Cureton.* I believe Mr. Roberts, from his peculiar habits and tastes as to study, and from his learning, and (though young in years,) the judicial character of his mind, very competent to discuss questions of this kind.

The Messrs. Clark, of Edinburgh, announce that the whole stock and Copy rights of the Works of Calvin, published by the Calvin Translation Society, are now their property. The series consists of fifty-one volumes, and they offer them for sale either in whole or in parts. Thus, the complete sets, including Bonnet's Letters, are a little under £10; a selection of six volumes or more, at the same proportion, *with the exception* of "The Institutes," 3 vols., which are sold for 24s.

The Queen paid a visit, with her third son, to the British Museum, taking special interest in the Natural History Department.

A fresh defence of the reputation of William Penn, as assailed by Lord Macaulay, has appeared from the pen of John Paget, Esq., Barrister at Law. It is considered very able. A "Journal of the Reign of George III., from the year 1771 to 1783," by Horace Walpole, has been published, under the editorial supervision, and accompanied by the annotations of Dr. Doran. Walpole, as everybody knows, was a most censorious scandal-monger. He is always lively, but it is hard to believe that he is always truthful. Want of heart was, and is still, the character of the man of fashion, and of your mere "curiosity shop" collector, and Walpole was the very pink and prince of heartless ones. There must, however, be something real in these piquant and gossiping accounts of Court intrigues, and family quarrels.

The Duke of Buckingham has given the world "Memoirs of the Court of George IV., 1820–30, from original family documents." The book throws fresh light on the character of a man, who, called by his parasites "the first gentleman in Europe," was the "Sardanapalas" of our annals. Thank God! a new Court Regime is now an established fact. Never again, I trust, will England see aught in the highest circle, of the profligacy of that time but recently past. Horace Walpole, in his book, shows us George, Prince of Wales, a boy prodigal. The Duke of Buckingham brings proofs out of the "Family Documents," which had better been burnt—how George (or "Gorgius," as Thackeray always scoffingly calls him,) was very vile, even when he was old.

Mrs. Beecher Stowe's "Minister's Wooing," does not seem to excite interest in literary circles. Vol. III., of Prescott's "History of Philip II.," is now read by his admirers with melancholy interest. One of these remarks that this volume proves that "the historian was never more competent to his function, than when his pen dropped from his hand."

Chevalier and Baron Bunsen is laboring with extraordinary industry with his pen. Not only has he issued his third volume of "Egypt's Place in Universal History," in which came out unmistakably his Rationalistic notions, believing, as has been remarked, that man was created some twenty thousand years before the Christian era, and setting aside antagonists as "hypocrites and fools," but he has also addressed himself to the execution of a task which has been a cherished object for long years. He has even declined a seat in the new Prussian Cabinet, rather than be diverted from it. His object is to produce "A Complete Bible and Commentary for the Christian Congregation," in three parts, which is to be the *opus magnum* of his life. The first part has lately appeared in an English translation. It is a translation of the Pentateuch with notes. Strange to say, he is for "a historical Christ," and yet, while vehemently denouncing the school of Straus, and generally the Tubingen school, he aims to bring in the unbelief and hatred to "supernaturalism" that prevailed fifty years ago. His very *reticence*, in passing over the miracles wrought in the plagues of Egypt, is significant. And then the "sundering," of the Red Sea was "a manifestly figurative interpretation," and the pillar of the cloud was nothing but the smoke from the Israelite army, blown back by the East wind. Then again, all the Patriarchs prior to Abraham, or at least to Terah, are resolved into myths; Adam and Eve are generalized into man and woman respectively; Noah also loses all individual existence, and in open contradiction to the views and arguments of my old College friend, Dr. Thomas Smyth, (of Charleston, South Carolina,) the Baron, hints that humanity may have sprung from several distinct pairs, and so denies the "Common Origin of the Human Race."

A curious book, "Man and His Dwelling Place," has been lately published. It is professedly "an attempt toward the interpretation of Nature." Its object is to establish a Spiritualist theory of the Universe.

"The Friendly Disputants," is an attempt to establish the doctrines of Universalism, which has marvellously few disciples in this country.

Medical Missions will receive an impulse from a new book, entitled "The Healing Art, the Right Hand of the Church, or Practical Medicine an Essential Element in the Christian System." It is by "Therapeutes, Edinburgh," and the anonymous Healer remarks: "Certain it is, that without the Christian healer, the Evangelist, whether in Christian or Pagan lands, is addressing only one-half of man's nature, and, consequently can only partially meet his necessities. Indeed many of the objects to which the Church is now directing her energies, and which require a thorough knowledge of human nature, and of the true condition of human society, in order to deal with them, are altogether impracticable without the co-operation of the physician."

Speaking of medicine, one naturally passes to MEDICAL AND GENERAL SCIENCE, on which, however, as well as ART, I feel that space and time both forbid me to dwell.

Dr. Copeland, a fine, hale old Shetlander, has, with indefatigable industry, concluded a Medical Dictionary which has been coming out in parts for years. So Dr. Todd has finished his Cyclopedia of Anatomy and Physiology.

"The Geology of Pennsylvania, a Government Survey," by Professor Henry D. Rogers, State Geologist, comes out here as well as at Edinburgh and Philadelphia, and reminds us that the distinguished author is now Professor of Natural History in the University of Glasgow. The illustrated Maps, views, and sections, were produced by the Messrs. Johnston, of Edinburgh.

A valuable treatise on Physical Geography, has just appeared at Berlin, the first of a series intended to embrace Descriptive Geography. This first of the series is based on Geology.

Mr. Bayne, editor of the *Witness*, has republished his Defence of Hugh Miller's Testimony of the Rocks *versus* the *North British Review*. An elementary work, by Miller, on Geology—Substance of Popular Lectures—is also announced.

A new Geological Map of Scotland's Lochs, Mountains, Islands, Sites of the Minerals, (including an examination of the Silurian and Cambrian Rocks in the North-West Highlands, by Sir R. Murchison,) has just appeared. There is a carefully colored map, done by the hand of London artists, and is published on one large sheet. Price, £1 1s. The Constructor is J. A. Knipe, Esq., who embodies in the map the results of his own researches for many years.

"The Primeval World, a Treatise on the Relations of Geology to Theology, by the Rev. P. I. Gloag," has been issued by Messrs. Clark, and might be worth ordering by any American student. It is a book under two hundred pages. It does not differ in its views materially from those of Hitchcock, King, Hugh Miller, &c.

As to ART, we have exhibitions of French pictures open at present in London, besides those of British painters at the Suffolk Street Gallery. The Scottish Academy is holding its Annual Exhibition at Edinburgh. The Art Unions of both countries, England and Scotland, are gathering subscribers for new engravings. The Glasgow Art Union excells in its pictures. A number of new and precious pictures of the old Masters, have been recently added to the National Gallery. The whole of the building called the National Gallery, at Trafalgar Square, is to be given up by the Royal Academicians to the nation, and on that site (*not* Kensington, as some wished,) we expect to see, if not a second Louvre, at least a building worthy of the accumulated treasures of our own and foreign lands. The patronage of Art is rapidly increasing, and the professions of Sculptors, Painters, and Wood Engravers, of the first class, and of real genius, is alike the source of princely gains, and the cynosure of general admiration.

J. W.

*The Rev. W. Cureton, in token of approbation of his learned labors, has been recently appointed a Royal Trustee of the British Museum.

Decease of Rev. John Burns.

This excellent minister and estimable man, died at his residence in Millwood, Knox County, Ohio, on Wednesday, April 13th, aged forty years. Mr. Burns was pastor of the Presbyterian church, and Principal of the Millwood Academy. An intimate friend of the deceased sends to us the following notice:

His malady was disease of the spine, produced by over-exertion, and too constant a drain upon his nervous powers.

The early history of the deceased is characteristic of a mind strongly imbued with a sense of love to God, and duty to man—first leading him to embrace the Gospel of Jesus—and then to dedicate his life to its ministry. Possessed of an ardent temperamant and fixed energy of purpose, he had only to be convinced of his duty, and nothing could make him deviate from it. With a mind well trained in the learning of his profession, and shrewd penetration into the motives that control human nature, and a heart full of true Christian sympathy, and a soul glowing with love to all for whom his Master died, he brought all this powerful machinery to bear in his walk of duty and labor of love. His influence, though silent, was felt; and, were his physical frame equal to his great heart, his family might still have had a fond parent, his country, a true benefactor, his church, a faithful, and persevering pastor.

His arrival at Millwood dates some seven years back. At that time, more dram-shops than churches could be found there, more dram-drinkers than church-goers. The tone of society and education were at a much lower ebb than can now be easily realized. The diligence of the pastor, combined with the energy of the popular educator, soon produced a marked change. Education flourished. The writer can speak from personal knowledge when he says, that Millwood has sent some strong men to College. Religion gained the hearts of many—the well-filled church bears ample evidence. Morality pervaded the neighborhood—let the silent tears of a loving and bereaved people testify. If the originator be asked for, the treasured memory of Mr. Burns will tell. Indeed, so sensible were the Faculty of Kenyon College to the merits of the deceased, that they conferred upon him the Honorary degree of A. M., at their last commencement. His theological studies had been pursued in the Seminary of Allegheny City, Pa.

The writer had frequent and sweet interviews with Mr. Burns, while on his bed of pain. The Sabbath previous to his death was the last time. Never can he forget the eagerness with which the sick man assembled every soul in the house to unite in devotion around his couch. St. Paul's Epistle to the Philippians formed our reading. It was nearly all read. After a brief exposition, in which the writer of this notice, sitting by the side of his dying friend, spoke as his representative—making use of the Apostle's words to convey his own feelings—all knelt in prayer. None but must have felt "it was good to be there," for surely the Lord was in this place.

He died as he lived—calmly reposing on the bosom of his Master. To his sorrowing wife and four tender little ones, he could say, "your loss is my eternal gain." To the elders of his church his message was, "Let the church go forward." To a friend who asked, "Do you feel Jesus is precious?" he calmly replied, "Oh yes, no clouds obscure my way." The last hour of night was nearly reached—midnight was but a step away—but ere that step was taken, a soul had taken its flight, another voice was chanting the chorus of glory.

J. W. M.

The Presbyterian Sentinel.

Rev. Ed. E. Porter has become associated with Rev. F. A. Thayer, in the editorial management of this journal. It is published at Memphis, as we once before noted. The seventh issue is now before us. It evinces spirit and enterprise.

Our brethren seem to be deeply impressed under the injunction to "contend earnestly for the faith." They say:

"We wish two things to be very distinctly understood. First, that, as conductors of the *Sentinel*, we shall attack what we believe to be erroneous and wrong any where and every where we find it, without fear, favor, or affection, without mincing matters, and without putting on any gloves. * *

"We believe controversy useful, in the right spirit. We believe reason should be left FREE to combat error. And our ears are forever closed to all remonstrances against the boldest proclamations of truth. We regard controversy as right, useful and indispensable to elicit truth. It will be a dark moral day when the press is gagged from the fearless assertion of individual opinions and convictions, lest somebody should take offence."

Recantation of Popery.

An Eastern paper informs us that Mr. Frank P. Bakewell, the son of an Episcopal minister, for a long time a well known teacher in this city, has renounced his allegiance to the Romish Church, with which he became connected several years ago, in a letter to Dr. Shelton, of St. Paul's church, Buffalo, and has returned to the communion of the Episcopal Church. His father, who like him, had become a pervert to Romanism, renounced it some eighteen months ago. Mr. Bakewell, the younger was for a time the editor of the *Shepherd of the Valley*, the Romish paper published at St. Louis, that so boldly avowed the objects and designs of Romanism.

LONG PASTORATE.—The *Presbyterian Magazine* says: "In the Presbyterian Church we know of no pastorate of longer duration than that of Dr. Spring, which is nearly half a century." We know of one which is probably still nearer to the half century. Rev. James Linn, D. D., was ordained and installed in Bellefonte, Pa., in the Autumn of 1809; and he had been preaching there some months previously. He still serves the same congregation with great acceptance.

Commissioners to the General Assembly.

ADDITIONAL.

Presbyteries.	*Ministers.*	*Elders.*
Erie,	David Grier,	Mr. Miller.
Huntingdon,	John Moore,	S. Woods, Esq.
	O. O. M'Clean,	
Schuyler,	J. T. Bliss,	John Clark,
	J. C. King,	S. C. Jackson,
Wooster,	R. C. Colmery,	Robert Noble.
Manmee,	D. S. Anderson,	J. L. Hosack.
Newton,	Solomon M'Nair,	R. S. Kennedy,
	R. B. Foresman,	David Neighbor.
Bloomington,	T. M. Newell,	Jacob Smith.
S. Carolina,	J. C. Lindsay,	James Farrow,
	Joseph Gibert,	Thomas Weir.
Ouachita,	A. R. Banks,	C. L. Sullock,
Harmony,	James Douglass,	G. W. Lee,
	James McDowell,	J. A. Mayes,
West Jersey,	C. E. Ford,	Wm. Black.
Elizab'htown,	J. C. Rankin,	Wm. M. Ross,
	W. M. Martin,	S. E. Ames.
Nassau,	H. J. Van Dyke,	James Rider.
Mohawk,	C. R. Gregory,	J. G. K. Truair.
Potomac,	S. F. Bittinger,	W. L. Waller.
Passaic,	J. C. Edwards,	Wm. Stevens.
Omaha,	A. S. Billingsley,	Luther Headley.
Nashville,	J. S. Hays,	W. B. A. Ramsay.
Tuscumbia,	A. L. Cline.	R. Harrington.
Kaskaskia,	B. H. Charles,	R. Douglas.
Muhlenburg,	J. J. Pierce,	David Banks.
Vincennes,	S. R. Alexandrr,	Robt. McChord.
Missouri,	John Montgomery,	
New York,	J. C. Lowrie, D.D.,	
	J. M. Stevenson, D.D.,	
Palestine,	John A. Steel,	David Dryden.
Western Dist.,	E. S. Campbell,	J. G. Latta.
Sidney,	L. I. Drake,	J. Harner.
Ft. Wayne,	J. M. Lowrie,	J. L. Williams.
Madison,	S. H. Thomson,	Victor King.
Whitewater,	P. H. Golliday,	R. F. Patterson.
Columbus,	G. L. Kalb,	E. C. Clarke.
Red River,	J. M. Hall,	R. B. Jones.
Tuscaloosa,	J. W. Pratt,	V. Boardman.
New Orleans,	B. M. Palmer, D.D.,	H. Thomas, Jr.
Memphis,	D. H. Cummins,	T. J. Blackmore.
Steubenville,	M. A. Parkinson,	Wm. Patterson.

Ecclesiastical.

Rev. JAMES C. MARQUIS has received a call from the church of Crowmeadow, Ill., Presbytery of Bloomington.

Rev. JAMES FERGUSON has removed from West Jersey, Stark County, Ill., to Brimfield, Peoria County, Ill., to take charge of the church there.

Rev. E. T. HYDE'S pastoral relation to the churches of Midway and Broadway, was dissolved by the Presbytery of South Carolina, at its late meeting.

Messrs. J. C. KENNEDY and J. S. WILLBANKS were licensed to preach the Gospel, by the Presbytery of South Carolina, at its late meeting.

Rev. JOHN ELLIOTT'S Post Office address is changed from Genoa, De Kalb County, Ill., to Springville, Coles County, Ill. Correspondents will please note the change.

Rev. J. C. WOODS' Post Office address is changed, for the present, from Bentonsport, Iowa, to Carrick, Allegheny Co., Pa.

Rev. T. P. SPEER'S Post Office address is changed from Alliance, Ohio, to North Jackson, Mahoning County, Ohio. Correspondents will please note the change.

Rev. A. R. HAMILTON'S pastoral relation to the churches of Brownsville and Uniontown, was dissolved by the Presbytery of Zanesville, at its late meeting.

Rev. THOS. BEER'S pastoral relation to the church of Congress, was dissolved by the Presbytery of Wooster, at its late meeting.

EASTERN SUMMARY.

Boston and New England.

The *Artists of Boston* having undertaken the erection in bronze of Ball's statue of Washington, have invited the Hon. R. C. Winthrop, to inaugurate the movement to secure the necessary funds by a public lecture. Mr. Winthrop has accepted the invitations, and has intimated that his subject will be the Relations Between the Fine Arts and Historical Monuments. Mr. Winthrop is not only a popular orator and a finished scholar, but also well versed in the fine arts, and takes great interest in antiquarian research.

The *Music Hall*, was filled a few Sabbath ago, by as great a crowd as ever greeted Theodore Parker in his palmiest days, to hear the Rev. Mrs. Antoinette Brown, deliver a discourse from the text, "Bear ye one another's burdens."

The *Rev. J. I. T. Coolidge*, who seceded from the Unitarian ranks, some months ago, has been ordained to the full work of the ministry in the Episcopal Church, in St. Paul's church, Boston. Never before was there so large an attendance at an Episcopal ordination, in Massachusetts. Several Unitarian ministers were present. It is probable that he will be settled in Providence, Rhode Island.

The *Rev. E. H. Sears*, author of a work on "Regeneration," that excited considerable interest among Orthodox readers at the time of its appearance, and of some of the best publications of the Unitarian Association, in the last number of the *Religious Monthly Magazine*, distinctly avows his belief in the supreme and absolute Divinity of the Lord Jesus Christ. He says:

Every form of faith that leaves out the essential Divinity of the Lord Jesus Christ—Arian, Socinian, and all shades between, is radically defective—and every sect that gets stranded here, will die sooner or later, of inanition, or Arctic cold.

And does not the history of Unitarianism in Boston and vicinity prove the remark to be true. Some thirty years ago, even men of strong faith were afraid that it would spread over the entire country. The greater part of the wealth, learning, and refinement of some parts of New England, especially of the Eastern half of Massachusetts, was devoted to its propagation and support. In Boston there was only a single Congregational church, and that one wavering, with a few Episcopal churches, and a few of other denominations, to oppose it. The power of the State was in the hands of its friends. To attempt to resist it, or to advocate the Orthodox doctrine, was to be made a subject of sport or contempt. In social life, for a young person to declare his belief in the Trinitarian doctrine, was almost to forfeit his position in Society. The Sabbath was, in a great measure, divested of its sanctity, and after a single service at church, in the morning, was spent in visiting, riding, or strolling around. The old religious sentiment seemed to be entirely destroyed. The people, seeing men of genius, like Edward Everett, Palfray, Ralph Waldo Emerson, Jared Sparks, Holley, Buckminster, and the eloquent Channing, in the Unitarian pulpits, supposed this denomination was about to concentrate in itself all the intellect and power of the clergy. But what a change! The novelty has worn out; the people have had time for reflection; and the fruits have long since been apparent. Buckminster and Channing are dead. And Everett, Palfrey, Sparks, and Emerson, early left the ministry that they had chosen, having found, as they supposed, a better avenue for their talents. In Theodore Parker, the heresy long ago ran to seed, and the sober part of the denomination have been for many years ashamed of his open Skepticism. Coolidge has left them, and Huntingdon is regarded as far more Orthodox than Unitarian. The churches in the country are dying out, and the congregations in the cities are by no means what they once were, and at the present rate of decrease, the influence of this denomination will be altogether gone, before another generation has passed away. Most impressively does this history teach us that a religion with no inherent vitality, and without forms to please the people, such as Romanism and Tractarianism employ, or novelties like Parkerism, must soon die out.

The two hundredth anniversary of the *Settlement of the Town of Hadley* will be celebrated on the 8th day of June next. To many persons in different parts of the land, this will be an occasion of much interest. All persons connected by birth or marriage with the first settlers, or with the inhabitants of the original town of Hadley, and all the present residents of the original territory of the town, in particular of Hatfield, South Hadley, Amherst, and Granby, are hereby invited to take part in this celebration. An oration is expected from Prof. Huntingdon, of Cambridge, and a poem from Mr. Edward C. Porter.

Of the four hundred and fifty-six under-graduates of *Yale College*, three hundred and thirty-seven are hopefully pious. During last year there were one hundred and thirteen conversions in the College, of whom ninety-two were members of the Senior Class.

New York.

A few years ago, this city embarked very largely in the *Ocean Steamship Business*. Magnificent steamers were built; they were furnished most gorgeously; all their appointments were complete; and their speed was unparalleled. The achievements of the *Atlantic* and *Baltic* were themes for editorial leaders and review articles, and were used to set off many a tame passage in dull public speeches. At the mention of their names, the school boys were ready to throw up their hats and shout. But how soon has all this been changed. The American steamship is now scarcely spoken of. Competition is no longer feared. During the present Summer there will be a fleet of forty-five steamships plying between the ports of Canada and the United States, and those of Europe, a majority of which are first class, and all are profitably employed. Of these, thirty-two are owned by subjects of Great Britain, eight by German citizens, *and only five by American citizens; and of these five, only three are in actual service.* The tonnage of the thirty-two English steamships, is sixty one thousand; of the German steamships, twenty thousand; and of the American, twelve thousand. The American lines connecting with Germany and Liverpool, no longer exist. The only business still retained by the American enterprise is that to France, through the port of Havre. Great Britain now employs two thousand steam vessels in her foreign, mercantile, and postal service; while the entire steam shipping of the United States in the same department, is confined to seven vessels! The two vessels in addition to the five engaged in the European trade are, the *Tennessee* running from Louisiana to Mexico, and the *Isabel* from Charleston to Havana. This condition of things is certainly not very flattering to our national vanity in this direction.

The *Quarantine Regulations* have been the subject of frequent discussion. The grievance complained of was, that passengers from ports where yellow fever prevailed, or in ships supposed to be infected by it, were to be subjected to all the rigors of quarantine. The opinion that long prevailed among medical men was, that persons so situated were liable to convey the disease to others. But gradually, this opinion has been giving way. And the other day at the Quarantine and the Sanitary Convention, Dr. Stevens challenged all the experience of the veterans in yellow fever to name one case in which a man sick with yellow fever, communicated the disease to others, as small pox is communicated. But the challenge was not accepted; and when it was proposed that persons in health, in port, on board of ships infected with yellow fever, should be permitted to land, their baggage and clothing only being subject to delay, and that persons arriving sick of yellow fever, having been carefully washed, should be allowed to go to their homes or the hospitals. The resolution passed by a vote of seventy ayes to four nays. The Convention embraced a great array of medical talent familiar with yellow fever, typhus, small pox, and cholera—the four diseases against which quarantine barriers are erected. However, the venerable Dr. Francis, after a half a century of experience, opposed the resolution, but only one other physician voted with him.

Mr. James W. Simonton, the well known correspondent of the New York *Times*, has become editor of the San Francisco *Bulletin*. Mr. Simonton had been connected with the *Times*, in one department or another, from its commencement. During the Spring and Summer of last year, he was its special correspondent in Utah; and at the close of the troubles there, he proceeded to the Frazer River region, during the prevalence of the gold fever there, and returned home by way of California and the Isthmus. His letters during this journey were eagerly read and widely copied. He was also correspondent of the *London Times* in Utah, and wrote for that journal the extended and careful exposition of Mormon affairs, that attracted so much notice in Europe.

Prof. R. S. M'Culloh, who was for several years Professor of Mathematics and Natural Sciences in Jefferson College, Pa., and afterwards in Princeton College, N. J., but now of Columbia College, in this city, has obtained temporary leave of absence for a sea voyage, in order to recruit his impaired health. Previous to his departure, a valuable gold chronometer, set to New York time, was presented to him by the Senior and Junior Classes.

The Trustees for the *Asylum for Inebriates*, at Binghampton, having failed to obtain an appropriation of $100,000 from the Legislature, appeals to the public for that sum, in a paper containing some startling statements with regard to the number and character of the applications already made for the benefit of the Institution. There are two thousand eight hundred applicants, of whom four hundred and ten are women "from the high walks of life!"

Some time ago, a paper called *The Layman's Advocate*,