

Banner and Advocate.

DAVID MCKINNEY, JAMES ALLISON, STEPHEN LITTLE, PROPRIETORS. PITTSBURGH, MAY 14, 1856.

TERMS.—\$1.50, in advance or in Ohio \$2.00. For the year in advance \$5.00. For the year in advance \$5.00. For the year in advance \$5.00.

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 10th of May next, and will be opened with a sermon by the Rev. William A. Scott, D. D., Moderator of the last Assembly.

A LARGE NUMBER of Obituaries and Ecclesiastical Notices will be given next week.

The Railroad route, via Steubenville, Columbus, Xenia, and Dayton, to Indianapolis, takes members to the General Assembly on the same terms as the Port Wayne Road, viz., full fare going, and returning free.

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.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.—Mr. John Culbertson, Librarian, acknowledges the following contributions to the Board of Colportage:—Salsburg Cong., Salsburg Pres., \$15.00; Ebenezer Cong., Salsburg Pres., \$13.00; First Church, Pittsburgh, ad., \$13.00; West Newton Cong., Redstone Pres., \$10.00; Fairfield Cong., Erie Pres., \$5.00.

ATONEMENT.—We commenced, last week, a short series of Articles on the Atonement, which are furnished by a worthy pastor. We trust that they will arrest attention, and prove instructive. This manner of presenting a subject, answers for readers who have but little time to spare. Those, however, who would be well informed on the great doctrines of religion, will peruse volumes, as well as newspapers and pamphlets.

THEOLOGICAL STUDENTS.—The Presbyterian Magazine, enumerating from the catalogues of the Seminaries tells us that there are, from Pennsylvania, 124 Theological Students; from Ohio, 43; New York, 47; New Jersey, 28; South Carolina, 20; Indiana, 14; Kentucky, 13, &c. From the Free States there are 287; and from the slave holding States, 123.

PARSONAGE BURNED.—The Parsonage of the West Union Church, Ill., occupied by Rev. Robert Irwin, Jr., was burned on the 5th of April. Mr. Irwin was absent at the time, at a meeting of Presbytery. Part of his furniture was saved, but in a damaged condition. The burning was caused by a defect in a fuse. Another house for a pastor is to be erected speedily.

Temperance Convention. The friends of Temperance, in Western Pennsylvania, will keep in remembrance that a Convention, open to all who feel an interest in the cause, is to be held in this city on Wednesday, May 25th, at 10 o'clock A. M. A very large attendance is earnestly expected. The cause depends greatly upon public sentiment, and large and enthusiastic meetings both manifest and increase this moral power. Let not efforts to accomplish so great a good, be languid and unavailing.

Princeton Theological Seminary. The Trustees of this Seminary held their annual meeting, on Wednesday, the 28th ult. Chief Justice Green was elected President of the Board, in place of Rev. Dr. Carnahan, deceased; and Rev. John Hall, D. D., of Trenton, N. J., was chosen to fill the vacancy in the Board, caused by the death of Dr. Carnahan.

A memorial was presented from the Board of Directors, on the subject of the pressing need of additional accommodations for the large number of students in attendance at the Seminary. It was stated that, although the number of students had nearly doubled in thirty years, the present number being one hundred and eighty, no additional building had been erected for their accommodation, and that now nearly one half the students are compelled to seek quarters in the village. It was also contended that owing to the revivals of religion in many places, an increased supply of theological students would most probably seek the benefits of this Seminary.

The Trustees cordially agreed with the Directors, and appointed a committee, of which Chief Justice Green is Chairman, to act in conjunction with a similar committee from the Directors, in obtaining plans for the proposed building, and in the adoption of other methods in furtherance of the design.

We take it that this project will soon be consummated; for this venerable Seminary of our Church has many friends of abundant means, who will quickly respond to every call that may be made, in order to extend its usefulness. The increase of theological students is a matter for fervent gratitude to God; and the Church will hasten to afford them every facility both in the way of accommodation and instruction.

The Sickles Tragedy. The jury in the case of Daniel E. Sickles, charged with the murder of Philip Barton Key, in Washington, D. C., have returned a verdict of acquittal. The trial lasted twenty days. The killing was undeniable. The effort to show that it was done during a fit of temporary insanity, utterly failed. The homicide was one of the most willful and most evidently premeditated that is to be found on record. Why then did the jury say, "Not guilty?" They evidently considered that the provocation justified the deed, so as to make the killing not to be a murder. But there is no law of God which justifies such a killing; and no law of civilized man which justifies it. The law under which that jury was impelled, makes a willful killing to be murder, unless it be in self-defense; and in this case there is not the slightest pretence that Sickles was defending himself.

The expense for the jury, that of the defense of Key against the father of Sickles, was of a most aggravated character, and that society has, by law, provided no adequate punishment; and that hence Sickles might become legislator, judge, and executioner. This is not Christianity, nor is it civilization. It is barbarism; and the state of society in which either the crime can be tolerated, or the revenge sanctioned, is most deplorable.

Certainly the law of the land does not adequately punish seduction. It should be amended and made adequate. Then let the accused have his fair and full trial, and be punished according to his guilt. Had Key been brought before a Court and been convicted of wanton aggression, there is no punishment known to the laws, short of a capital execution, which would have been too severe. But if he had been permitted to live, so as to appear in his own defense, he might possibly have shown that he was the seduced one, or that the parties were equally guilty, or that his accuser must bear part of the blame, or that there were important mitigating circumstances.

We trust that the terrible tragedy will have some important influence in diminishing the crime which caused it; also in procuring the enactment of laws which may afford more adequate protection to family purity; and in representing the "hop," the "ball," the "theatre," the "fartition," &c.; and in inducing husbands to pay more of honorable and polite attention to their wives when moving in society; and specially in stimulating parents to educate their children in the principles and habits of a true Christianity.

The fact is, the whole management of this trial has been highly creditable to the character of our courts of law. It may be that Mr. Ould and Mr. Carlisle, on the part of the prosecution, did the utmost of which they were capable, to secure the triumph of law and justice. But notwithstanding the reputation and ability of the counsel for the defense, all intelligent and right-thinking men must confess that, from beginning to end, their great effort seemed to be to influence court and jury, not by evidence, law, and justice, but by raising false issues, by keeping the main fact entirely out of sight, and by bringing to bear without a pressure that could not be withstood. Their speeches, considered as addressed to a popular assembly, might possibly be admired, but as legal arguments, they can never take high rank.

Nor can the decision of the Judge, in one important particular, at least, be allowed to pass without notice. In charging the jury, he ruled, when his words are translated into plain English, that if the slayer's individual opinion be that the person slain is not a worthy subject for the protection of the law, then the act not only involves no offence against the deceased, but none against society, and there remains no offence whatever. Therefore, it is no murder for any one to take away the life of another, whom he individually deems a burden to society, and unworthy of its protection. This would at once justify the brother of Mr. Key in taking the life of Mr. Sickles. The North American speaks truly, when it says of such a promulgation of law as this: "To say that, because the law does not thus punish the murder of the domestic hearth, the husband is necessarily clothed with the right to do what the law omits to do, that he becomes, ipso facto, the executioner of the Divine vengeance—that with respect to one offence society is resolved into a state of nature, and every man must judge for himself whether he will kill the offender or not, is hurrying us into a state of barbarism. It is plucking up by the roots the sanctions of law and order, and establishing a precedent that may be preteritiated to the worst purpose."

And the rendition of the verdict by the jury, or rather the scenes that followed, did as much to derogate from whatever of dignity or sacredness may still be attached to trials by jury, as anything that has occurred in these latter days. What a mockery of all the propriety becoming a court of justice, for Mr. Edwin M. Stanton to call out to the jury to wait until Mr. Sickles could take them by the hand, and for the jury to manifest hot haste in complying with the request! The only thing necessary to complete the farcical character of the whole affair, was to have allowed the crowd to remove the horses from the carriage in waiting for Mr. Sickles, as they wished to do, and to have drawn it themselves through the streets, having his clerical friends, who were so eager to extend their congratulations at his acquittal, for wheel horses. Were it not for the awful errors connected with this whole affair, and the terrible insults offered to law and justice, this occurrence that has occupied so much attention for weeks, might be called the Sickles' farce instead of the Sickles' tragedy.

Death of Bishop Doane. The Right Rev. George W. Doane, Bishop of New Jersey, died at his residence in Burlington, New Jersey, on Wednesday night, the 28th ult. Bishop Doane was born in Trenton, N. J., in May 1799, and was of humble origin. He was graduated at Union College, N. Y., was ordained deacon, and afterwards priest, by Bishop Hobart; officiated for three years in Trinity Church, N. Y.; was for a time Professor of Belles-Lettres in Washington College, Hartford, Conn.; and then became Rector of Trinity Church, Boston, where he married a widow of large fortune. He was elected Bishop of New Jersey, October 31, 1832, and has since been connected with various educational establishments, under Episcopal control, in that State. Many of his sermons have been published; and he was the author of a large number of pamphlets, and of many articles contributed to different Episcopal periodicals.

Home and Foreign Record for April. DOMESTIC MISSIONS. The Record, for May, gives us a Summary of Results, as to the number of missionaries, and the amounts of collections and appropriations, for the two preceding six year periods. From this it appears that the average of missionaries for the last six years was five hundred and sixty-nine, being thirty-eight more than the average for the six years preceding. The average receipts for the last six years was \$90,414.40, which was greater by \$21,243.40, than that of the six years preceding. The average appropriations for the last six years was \$87,300.38, which is greater by \$29,347.05, than that of the preceding similar period. And the average annual appropriation to the missionaries for the last six years was \$139.52, which is \$57.70 in advance of that of the six preceding years. The average appropriations for the last year, to the missionaries, seems to have been \$203.02, which is an increase of 43 per cent, beyond what it was six years ago.

A son to whom he was tenderly and strongly attached, and whom he had ordained to the ministry in his own church, following out the logical conclusions of the High Church sentiments of the father, entered the Catholic Church and the Catholic priesthood; and it was the painful duty of the father to depose him publicly from the ministry, to which he had introduced him. Several years ago, grave charges were tabled against him by some of the Bishops and others of his own Church; but the evidence produced did not substantiate them, so as to secure his conviction before the Court in which he was tried. And his conduct in forbidding the Rev. Mr. Carden, of Philadelphia, to officiate any where in the diocese of New Jersey, because he had at Atlantic City, invited a Methodist preacher who was present, to take part with him in administering the Lord's Supper, called down upon him severe animadversions from all parts of the Church and the land.

This bishopric is not likely to remain vacant for any length of time, for the Convention of the diocese, which meets in May, will be required to choose a successor. This election will probably awaken considerable interest. Those who agree in sentiment with the late Bishop will likely desire to secure one belonging to the same party; while those opposed, and it is said there are not a few such, will seek to have for their Bishop one who entertains more moderate views of Episcopacy, and who will look with more kindly eye upon other denominations of Christians.

Western Theological Seminary.—Examination.—Address of Dr. Rice. The examination of the students in this Institution was conducted, in the presence of a Committee of the Directors, and many visitors, on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday of this week. The young gentlemen acquitted themselves to their own honor, and to the credit of their teachers. We shall, next week, recur to them, and to the closing exercises of the occasion; having space now only for a few remarks relative to the address of Dr. Rice, before the Society of Inquiry.

The subject of the speaker was, The Peculiarities of the Present Age, and the Features which ought to belong to the Ministry of this age. Every age has some peculiarity to itself, and those who would well perform their part must be fitted to the occasion.

The present, it was remarked, is an age of Inquiry. The intellect of man is deeply exercised, and exercised on matters practical, as well as scientific. Real life, as existing and prospective, is being investigated. It is also an age of Extraordinary Excitement. There is feeling—deep feeling. This results from the nature and success of the investigations. The intellect discovers truth, and truth reaches the heart, and moves it to its centre. And it is an age of Expectation. Great things are looked for. Many students of prophecy advanced the opinion that the year 1856 was to see the downfall of Antichrist, in both his forms—the False Prophet and the Beast—of Mohammedanism and Popery. And truly things trend wondrously in this line. These two powers reigned mightily, at the time of the Reformation. Nothing could, till then, resist them. They divided the world between them. Now, what are they? Turkey is evidently in the last stages of anarchy. Spain is decayed and has become almost a nothing. Portugal is scarcely to be named. France is more Infidel and Protestant, than it is Roman; using and controlling, rather than obeying the Pope. Austria is greatly crazed and embroiled; and now, when Italy is the subject of strife among the powers, the Pope is not even asked for his opinion.

And this, moreover, is an age in which The Rights of Man, Morals, and Religion, are elements of the first consideration. They enter into all negotiations between monarchs and countries; and into all scientific investigations, such as Geology, Astronomy, Physiology, &c., &c. And this is, still farther, an age of Enlarged Christian Views, of Activity, and of Revivals. The Church is being aroused. Evangelism is separating from Ritualism. The whole world is being regarded as the field for Christian enterprise. The Christian life manifests itself with more than wonted strength. Denominations are becoming more harmonious and allied; and men are, more than ever, consecrating themselves to the work of the Lord.

A ministry adapted to such an age as this, must possess specific features. They must be able to defend the claims of the Bible, and to confute Infidelity—able to set forth, explain, and defend the Doctrines of Religion, and to teach the people—they must be thinking men, and earnest men, men of deep emotion, who will come before their fellows with God's messages, from the understanding and the heart, which they are purposed, as their life's duty, to convey to the understandings, and hearts of the masses—men of zeal, beyond all the zeal of Satan's emissaries—a ministry taught of God; into whose souls God has shined, giving them to know his truth, to perceive its beauties, and to feel its power.

We pretend not to give the language of Dr. Rice, nor even to present a full analysis of his discourse. But let the reader take up the points we have noted, and think of them as enforced and elucidated by streams of light, poured upon them for an hour and a half, by a speaker who possesses a great fund of knowledge, a clear head, and an emotional soul, and he may have some conception of the true enjoyed by a very large and a deeply attentive audience.

Home and Foreign Record for April. DOMESTIC MISSIONS. The Record, for May, gives us a Summary of Results, as to the number of missionaries, and the amounts of collections and appropriations, for the two preceding six year periods. From this it appears that the average of missionaries for the last six years was five hundred and sixty-nine, being thirty-eight more than the average for the six years preceding. The average receipts for the last six years was \$90,414.40, which was greater by \$21,243.40, than that of the six years preceding. The average appropriations for the last six years was \$87,300.38, which is greater by \$29,347.05, than that of the preceding similar period. And the average annual appropriation to the missionaries for the last six years was \$139.52, which is \$57.70 in advance of that of the six preceding years. The average appropriations for the last year, to the missionaries, seems to have been \$203.02, which is an increase of 43 per cent, beyond what it was six years ago.

A son to whom he was tenderly and strongly attached, and whom he had ordained to the ministry in his own church, following out the logical conclusions of the High Church sentiments of the father, entered the Catholic Church and the Catholic priesthood; and it was the painful duty of the father to depose him publicly from the ministry, to which he had introduced him. Several years ago, grave charges were tabled against him by some of the Bishops and others of his own Church; but the evidence produced did not substantiate them, so as to secure his conviction before the Court in which he was tried. And his conduct in forbidding the Rev. Mr. Carden, of Philadelphia, to officiate any where in the diocese of New Jersey, because he had at Atlantic City, invited a Methodist preacher who was present, to take part with him in administering the Lord's Supper, called down upon him severe animadversions from all parts of the Church and the land.

This bishopric is not likely to remain vacant for any length of time, for the Convention of the diocese, which meets in May, will be required to choose a successor. This election will probably awaken considerable interest. Those who agree in sentiment with the late Bishop will likely desire to secure one belonging to the same party; while those opposed, and it is said there are not a few such, will seek to have for their Bishop one who entertains more moderate views of Episcopacy, and who will look with more kindly eye upon other denominations of Christians.

Western Theological Seminary.—Examination.—Address of Dr. Rice. The examination of the students in this Institution was conducted, in the presence of a Committee of the Directors, and many visitors, on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday of this week. The young gentlemen acquitted themselves to their own honor, and to the credit of their teachers. We shall, next week, recur to them, and to the closing exercises of the occasion; having space now only for a few remarks relative to the address of Dr. Rice, before the Society of Inquiry.

The subject of the speaker was, The Peculiarities of the Present Age, and the Features which ought to belong to the Ministry of this age. Every age has some peculiarity to itself, and those who would well perform their part must be fitted to the occasion.

The present, it was remarked, is an age of Inquiry. The intellect of man is deeply exercised, and exercised on matters practical, as well as scientific. Real life, as existing and prospective, is being investigated. It is also an age of Extraordinary Excitement. There is feeling—deep feeling. This results from the nature and success of the investigations. The intellect discovers truth, and truth reaches the heart, and moves it to its centre. And it is an age of Expectation. Great things are looked for. Many students of prophecy advanced the opinion that the year 1856 was to see the downfall of Antichrist, in both his forms—the False Prophet and the Beast—of Mohammedanism and Popery. And truly things trend wondrously in this line. These two powers reigned mightily, at the time of the Reformation. Nothing could, till then, resist them. They divided the world between them. Now, what are they? Turkey is evidently in the last stages of anarchy. Spain is decayed and has become almost a nothing. Portugal is scarcely to be named. France is more Infidel and Protestant, than it is Roman; using and controlling, rather than obeying the Pope. Austria is greatly crazed and embroiled; and now, when Italy is the subject of strife among the powers, the Pope is not even asked for his opinion.

And this, moreover, is an age in which The Rights of Man, Morals, and Religion, are elements of the first consideration. They enter into all negotiations between monarchs and countries; and into all scientific investigations, such as Geology, Astronomy, Physiology, &c., &c. And this is, still farther, an age of Enlarged Christian Views, of Activity, and of Revivals. The Church is being aroused. Evangelism is separating from Ritualism. The whole world is being regarded as the field for Christian enterprise. The Christian life manifests itself with more than wonted strength. Denominations are becoming more harmonious and allied; and men are, more than ever, consecrating themselves to the work of the Lord.

A ministry adapted to such an age as this, must possess specific features. They must be able to defend the claims of the Bible, and to confute Infidelity—able to set forth, explain, and defend the Doctrines of Religion, and to teach the people—they must be thinking men, and earnest men, men of deep emotion, who will come before their fellows with God's messages, from the understanding and the heart, which they are purposed, as their life's duty, to convey to the understandings, and hearts of the masses—men of zeal, beyond all the zeal of Satan's emissaries—a ministry taught of God; into whose souls God has shined, giving them to know his truth, to perceive its beauties, and to feel its power.

We pretend not to give the language of Dr. Rice, nor even to present a full analysis of his discourse. But let the reader take up the points we have noted, and think of them as enforced and elucidated by streams of light, poured upon them for an hour and a half, by a speaker who possesses a great fund of knowledge, a clear head, and an emotional soul, and he may have some conception of the true enjoyed by a very large and a deeply attentive audience.

Home and Foreign Record for April. DOMESTIC MISSIONS. The Record, for May, gives us a Summary of Results, as to the number of missionaries, and the amounts of collections and appropriations, for the two preceding six year periods. From this it appears that the average of missionaries for the last six years was five hundred and sixty-nine, being thirty-eight more than the average for the six years preceding. The average receipts for the last six years was \$90,414.40, which was greater by \$21,243.40, than that of the six years preceding. The average appropriations for the last six years was \$87,300.38, which is greater by \$29,347.05, than that of the preceding similar period. And the average annual appropriation to the missionaries for the last six years was \$139.52, which is \$57.70 in advance of that of the six preceding years. The average appropriations for the last year, to the missionaries, seems to have been \$203.02, which is an increase of 43 per cent, beyond what it was six years ago.

A son to whom he was tenderly and strongly attached, and whom he had ordained to the ministry in his own church, following out the logical conclusions of the High Church sentiments of the father, entered the Catholic Church and the Catholic priesthood; and it was the painful duty of the father to depose him publicly from the ministry, to which he had introduced him. Several years ago, grave charges were tabled against him by some of the Bishops and others of his own Church; but the evidence produced did not substantiate them, so as to secure his conviction before the Court in which he was tried. And his conduct in forbidding the Rev. Mr. Carden, of Philadelphia, to officiate any where in the diocese of New Jersey, because he had at Atlantic City, invited a Methodist preacher who was present, to take part with him in administering the Lord's Supper, called down upon him severe animadversions from all parts of the Church and the land.

This bishopric is not likely to remain vacant for any length of time, for the Convention of the diocese, which meets in May, will be required to choose a successor. This election will probably awaken considerable interest. Those who agree in sentiment with the late Bishop will likely desire to secure one belonging to the same party; while those opposed, and it is said there are not a few such, will seek to have for their Bishop one who entertains more moderate views of Episcopacy, and who will look with more kindly eye upon other denominations of Christians.

Western Theological Seminary.—Examination.—Address of Dr. Rice. The examination of the students in this Institution was conducted, in the presence of a Committee of the Directors, and many visitors, on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday of this week. The young gentlemen acquitted themselves to their own honor, and to the credit of their teachers. We shall, next week, recur to them, and to the closing exercises of the occasion; having space now only for a few remarks relative to the address of Dr. Rice, before the Society of Inquiry.

The subject of the speaker was, The Peculiarities of the Present Age, and the Features which ought to belong to the Ministry of this age. Every age has some peculiarity to itself, and those who would well perform their part must be fitted to the occasion.

The present, it was remarked, is an age of Inquiry. The intellect of man is deeply exercised, and exercised on matters practical, as well as scientific. Real life, as existing and prospective, is being investigated. It is also an age of Extraordinary Excitement. There is feeling—deep feeling. This results from the nature and success of the investigations. The intellect discovers truth, and truth reaches the heart, and moves it to its centre. And it is an age of Expectation. Great things are looked for. Many students of prophecy advanced the opinion that the year 1856 was to see the downfall of Antichrist, in both his forms—the False Prophet and the Beast—of Mohammedanism and Popery. And truly things trend wondrously in this line. These two powers reigned mightily, at the time of the Reformation. Nothing could, till then, resist them. They divided the world between them. Now, what are they? Turkey is evidently in the last stages of anarchy. Spain is decayed and has become almost a nothing. Portugal is scarcely to be named. France is more Infidel and Protestant, than it is Roman; using and controlling, rather than obeying the Pope. Austria is greatly crazed and embroiled; and now, when Italy is the subject of strife among the powers, the Pope is not even asked for his opinion.

And this, moreover, is an age in which The Rights of Man, Morals, and Religion, are elements of the first consideration. They enter into all negotiations between monarchs and countries; and into all scientific investigations, such as Geology, Astronomy, Physiology, &c., &c. And this is, still farther, an age of Enlarged Christian Views, of Activity, and of Revivals. The Church is being aroused. Evangelism is separating from Ritualism. The whole world is being regarded as the field for Christian enterprise. The Christian life manifests itself with more than wonted strength. Denominations are becoming more harmonious and allied; and men are, more than ever, consecrating themselves to the work of the Lord.

A ministry adapted to such an age as this, must possess specific features. They must be able to defend the claims of the Bible, and to confute Infidelity—able to set forth, explain, and defend the Doctrines of Religion, and to teach the people—they must be thinking men, and earnest men, men of deep emotion, who will come before their fellows with God's messages, from the understanding and the heart, which they are purposed, as their life's duty, to convey to the understandings, and hearts of the masses—men of zeal, beyond all the zeal of Satan's emissaries—a ministry taught of God; into whose souls God has shined, giving them to know his truth, to perceive its beauties, and to feel its power.

We pretend not to give the language of Dr. Rice, nor even to present a full analysis of his discourse. But let the reader take up the points we have noted, and think of them as enforced and elucidated by streams of light, poured upon them for an hour and a half, by a speaker who possesses a great fund of knowledge, a clear head, and an emotional soul, and he may have some conception of the true enjoyed by a very large and a deeply attentive audience.

Home and Foreign Record for April. DOMESTIC MISSIONS. The Record, for May, gives us a Summary of Results, as to the number of missionaries, and the amounts of collections and appropriations, for the two preceding six year periods. From this it appears that the average of missionaries for the last six years was five hundred and sixty-nine, being thirty-eight more than the average for the six years preceding. The average receipts for the last six years was \$90,414.40, which was greater by \$21,243.40, than that of the six years preceding. The average appropriations for the last six years was \$87,300.38, which is greater by \$29,347.05, than that of the preceding similar period. And the average annual appropriation to the missionaries for the last six years was \$139.52, which is \$57.70 in advance of that of the six preceding years. The average appropriations for the last year, to the missionaries, seems to have been \$203.02, which is an increase of 43 per cent, beyond what it was six years ago.

A son to whom he was tenderly and strongly attached, and whom he had ordained to the ministry in his own church, following out the logical conclusions of the High Church sentiments of the father, entered the Catholic Church and the Catholic priesthood; and it was the painful duty of the father to depose him publicly from the ministry, to which he had introduced him. Several years ago, grave charges were tabled against him by some of the Bishops and others of his own Church; but the evidence produced did not substantiate them, so as to secure his conviction before the Court in which he was tried. And his conduct in forbidding the Rev. Mr. Carden, of Philadelphia, to officiate any where in the diocese of New Jersey, because he had at Atlantic City, invited a Methodist preacher who was present, to take part with him in administering the Lord's Supper, called down upon him severe animadversions from all parts of the Church and the land.

This bishopric is not likely to remain vacant for any length of time, for the Convention of the diocese, which meets in May, will be required to choose a successor. This election will probably awaken considerable interest. Those who agree in sentiment with the late Bishop will likely desire to secure one belonging to the same party; while those opposed, and it is said there are not a few such, will seek to have for their Bishop one who entertains more moderate views of Episcopacy, and who will look with more kindly eye upon other denominations of Christians.

Western Theological Seminary.—Examination.—Address of Dr. Rice. The examination of the students in this Institution was conducted, in the presence of a Committee of the Directors, and many visitors, on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday of this week. The young gentlemen acquitted themselves to their own honor, and to the credit of their teachers. We shall, next week, recur to them, and to the closing exercises of the occasion; having space now only for a few remarks relative to the address of Dr. Rice, before the Society of Inquiry.

The subject of the speaker was, The Peculiarities of the Present Age, and the Features which ought to belong to the Ministry of this age. Every age has some peculiarity to itself, and those who would well perform their part must be fitted to the occasion.

The present, it was remarked, is an age of Inquiry. The intellect of man is deeply exercised, and exercised on matters practical, as well as scientific. Real life, as existing and prospective, is being investigated. It is also an age of Extraordinary Excitement. There is feeling—deep feeling. This results from the nature and success of the investigations. The intellect discovers truth, and truth reaches the heart, and moves it to its centre. And it is an age of Expectation. Great things are looked for. Many students of prophecy advanced the opinion that the year 1856 was to see the downfall of Antichrist, in both his forms—the False Prophet and the Beast—of Mohammedanism and Popery. And truly things trend wondrously in this line. These two powers reigned mightily, at the time of the Reformation. Nothing could, till then, resist them. They divided the world between them. Now, what are they? Turkey is evidently in the last stages of anarchy. Spain is decayed and has become almost a nothing. Portugal is scarcely to be named. France is more Infidel and Protestant, than it is Roman; using and controlling, rather than obeying the Pope. Austria is greatly crazed and embroiled; and now, when Italy is the subject of strife among the powers, the Pope is not even asked for his opinion.

And this, moreover, is an age in which The Rights of Man, Morals, and Religion, are elements of the first consideration. They enter into all negotiations between monarchs and countries; and into all scientific investigations, such as Geology, Astronomy, Physiology, &c., &c. And this is, still farther, an age of Enlarged Christian Views, of Activity, and of Revivals. The Church is being aroused. Evangelism is separating from Ritualism. The whole world is being regarded as the field for Christian enterprise. The Christian life manifests itself with more than wonted strength. Denominations are becoming more harmonious and allied; and men are, more than ever, consecrating themselves to the work of the Lord.

A ministry adapted to such an age as this, must possess specific features. They must be able to defend the claims of the Bible, and to confute Infidelity—able to set forth, explain, and defend the Doctrines of Religion, and to teach the people—they must be thinking men, and earnest men, men of deep emotion, who will come before their fellows with God's messages, from the understanding and the heart, which they are purposed, as their life's duty, to convey to the understandings, and hearts of the masses—men of zeal, beyond all the zeal of Satan's emissaries—a ministry taught of God; into whose souls God has shined, giving them to know his truth, to perceive its beauties, and to feel its power.

We pretend not to give the language of Dr. Rice, nor even to present a full analysis of his discourse. But let the reader take up the points we have noted, and think of them as enforced and elucidated by streams of light, poured upon them for an hour and a half, by a speaker who possesses a great fund of knowledge, a clear head, and an emotional soul, and he may have some conception of the true enjoyed by a very large and a deeply attentive audience.

Home and Foreign Record for April. DOMESTIC MISSIONS. The Record, for May, gives us a Summary of Results, as to the number of missionaries, and the amounts of collections and appropriations, for the two preceding six year periods. From this it appears that the average of missionaries for the last six years was five hundred and sixty-nine, being thirty-eight more than the average for the six years preceding. The average receipts for the last six years was \$90,414.40, which was greater by \$21,243.40, than that of the six years preceding. The average appropriations for the last six years was \$87,300.38, which is greater by \$29,347.05, than that of the preceding similar period. And the average annual appropriation to the missionaries for the last six years was \$139.52, which is \$57.70 in advance of that of the six preceding years. The average appropriations for the last year, to the missionaries, seems to have been \$203.02, which is an increase of 43 per cent, beyond what it was six years ago.

A son to whom he was tenderly and strongly attached, and whom he had ordained to the ministry in his own church, following out the logical conclusions of the High Church sentiments of the father, entered the Catholic Church and the Catholic priesthood; and it was the painful duty of the father to depose him publicly from the ministry, to which he had introduced him. Several years ago, grave charges were tabled against him by some of the Bishops and others of his own Church; but the evidence produced did not substantiate them, so as to secure his conviction before the Court in which he was tried. And his conduct in forbidding the Rev. Mr. Carden, of Philadelphia, to officiate any where in the diocese of New Jersey, because he had at Atlantic City, invited a Methodist preacher who was present, to take part with him in administering the Lord's Supper, called down upon him severe animadversions from all parts of the Church and the land.

This bishopric is not likely to remain vacant for any length of time, for the Convention of the diocese, which meets in May, will be required to choose a successor. This election will probably awaken considerable interest. Those who agree in sentiment with the late Bishop will likely desire to secure one belonging to the same party; while those opposed, and it is said there are not a few such, will seek to have for their Bishop one who entertains more moderate views of Episcopacy, and who will look with more kindly eye upon other denominations of Christians.

Western Theological Seminary.—Examination.—Address of Dr. Rice. The examination of the students in this Institution was conducted, in the presence of a Committee of the Directors, and many visitors, on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday of this week. The young gentlemen acquitted themselves to their own honor, and to the credit of their teachers. We shall, next week, recur to them, and to the closing exercises of the occasion; having space now only for a few remarks relative to the address of Dr. Rice, before the Society of Inquiry.

The subject of the speaker was, The Peculiarities of the Present Age, and the Features which ought to belong to the Ministry of this age. Every age has some peculiarity to itself, and those who would well perform their part must be fitted to the occasion.

The present, it was remarked, is an age of Inquiry. The intellect of man is deeply exercised, and exercised on matters practical, as well as scientific. Real life, as existing and prospective, is being investigated. It is also an age of Extraordinary Excitement. There is feeling—deep feeling. This results from the nature and success of the investigations. The intellect discovers truth, and truth reaches the heart, and moves it to its centre. And it is an age of Expectation. Great things are looked for. Many students of prophecy advanced the opinion that the year 1856 was to see the downfall of Antichrist, in both his forms—the False Prophet and the Beast—of Mohammedanism and Popery. And truly things trend wondrously in this line. These two powers reigned mightily, at the time of the Reformation. Nothing could, till then, resist them. They divided the world between them. Now, what are they? Turkey is evidently in the last stages of anarchy. Spain is decayed and has become almost a nothing. Portugal is scarcely to be named. France is more Infidel and Protestant, than it is Roman; using and controlling, rather than obeying the Pope. Austria is greatly crazed and embroiled; and now, when Italy is the subject of strife among the powers, the Pope is not even asked for his opinion.

And this, moreover, is an age in which The Rights of Man, Morals, and Religion, are elements of the first consideration. They enter into all negotiations between monarchs and countries; and into all scientific investigations, such as Geology, Astronomy, Physiology, &c., &c. And this is, still farther, an age of Enlarged Christian Views, of Activity, and of Revivals. The Church is being aroused. Evangelism is separating from Ritualism. The whole world is being regarded as the field for Christian enterprise. The Christian life manifests itself with more than wonted strength. Denominations are becoming more harmonious and allied; and men are, more than ever, consecrating themselves to the work of the Lord.

A ministry adapted to such an age as this, must possess specific features. They must be able to defend the claims of the Bible, and to confute Infidelity—able to set forth, explain, and defend the Doctrines of Religion, and to teach the people—they must be thinking men, and earnest men, men of deep emotion, who will come before their fellows with God's messages, from the understanding and the heart, which they are purposed, as their life's duty, to convey to the understandings, and hearts of the masses—men of zeal, beyond all the zeal of Satan's emissaries—a ministry taught of God; into whose souls God has shined, giving them to know his truth, to perceive its beauties, and to feel its power.

We pretend not to give the language of Dr. Rice, nor even to present a full analysis of his discourse. But let the reader take up the points we have noted, and think of them as enforced and elucidated by streams of light, poured upon them for an hour and a half, by a speaker who possesses a great fund of knowledge, a clear head, and an emotional soul, and he may have some conception of the true enjoyed by a very large and a deeply attentive audience.

Table with columns for Church Extension Receipts, including names of churches and amounts received.