

THE PRESBYTERIAN BANNER AND ADVOCATE.

Banner and Advocate.

DAVID MCKINNEY,
JAMES ALLISON,
STEPHEN LITTLE,

PROPRIETORS.

PITTSBURGH, MAY 21, 1859.

TERMS—\$1.50, in advance or in Global
gold, \$2.50, at residence of Subscribers;
\$2.50, at residence of Subscribers; on Third Page.
RENEWALS—Should be prompt a little
while before the year expires, that we may
make full arrangements for a steady supply.
WHEN RENEWALS—indicates that
we desire a renewal. If, however, you have
a desire to renew, it should be omitted, we
hope our friends will still not forget us.
REMINGTONS—Send payment by safe
hands, when convenient. Or, send by mail,
enclosing with ordinary care, a troubling
body with a knowledge of what you
desire. We enclose a Draft or
airmail notes. For airmail papers, send Gold
or airmail notes.

WE MAKE CHARGE, send postage stamps
or airmail notes, when you expect us for
Seventy numbers, or \$1 for Thirty-three
numbers.

DISPLAY—All Letters and Communications
to DAVID MCKINNEY & CO., Pittsburgh,
Pa.

EDITORIAL CHANGE—Rev. A. Black-
burn has retired, on account of ill-health
from the *Presbyterian Witness* (N. S.)
Rev. G. W. Leyburn, of Bedford County,
Va., is now the editor and proprietor. He
has our good wishes.

REV. B. F. SPILMAN—This worthy min-
ister of the Gospel, has, as we learn from his
the *Presbyterian Herald*, ceased from his
labor. He died on the 3d inst., at his
residence, Shawneetown, Ill. He com-
menced his ministry in 1828, and spent a
life of diligent and useful labor, all in South-
ern Illinois. His disease was pneumonia,
and his sickness on dured only about a week.

Income of the Foreign Board.

The liberality of our churches, we regret to see, has been defective, toward the For-
eign Board, though not to the same extent as toward the Domestic. The net income
for the year just closed, as appears from the
abstract of the reports published, was \$210,-
731. The net income of the previous
year was \$212,945.95. Hence the year
just closed has fallen short of the previous
year, \$2,215.24. The deficit is small when
compared with the short crops and financial
embarrassments. We do not take it as
evinced a declining interest in the cause, but it may well admonish the churches, that, with returning prosperity, their liber-
ality should abound. Funds are greatly
needed, and may be used more efficiently
than at any former period of our Board's
history.

Installation.
On last Sabbath, May 15th, Rev. James E. Reed, D.D., was installed pastor of the First Presbyterian church, (New School) in Birmingham, Pa. The Rev. Dr. Kendall, of the Third Presbyterian church, Pittsburgh, presided; Rev. Dr. Lyon, of Erie, preached the sermon; Rev. S. M. Sparks, of Mineralsville, delivered the charge to the pastor; and the Rev. Mr. McMillan, of the Covenanter Church, (New Side,) delivered the charge to the congregation. The exercises were interesting, and im-
pressive.

Birmingham is an important suburb of Pittsburgh, having a number of large manufacturing establishments, and several thousand inhabitants. Dr. Reed enters upon an important field of labor, with encouraging prospects of success. Presbyterians have neglected this place too long. We were never convinced that they did not commit a mistake in abandoning it some years ago.

Board of Colportage.

This Board met last week. The report of the Executive Committee, revealed most encouraging state of things, with regard to opportunities for usefulness, by means of Colporteurs. If the churches will only place the necessary means at the disposal of the Board, a most efficient system of Col-
portage will be carried on. The Board hopes that the churches in the Synods of Pitts-
burgh and Allegheny, that have not yet contributed to this object, will do without delay; since every dollar thus given will be expended directly in the work of Colportage. And since the Board has learned that not a few of the contributions intended for this Board have found their way to the Board of Publication in Philadelphia, owing to the want of proper direction; it is requested that hereafter, contributions be sent only to Mr. John Culbertson, *Presbyterian Rooms*, St. Clair Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Western Theological Seminary—Close
of the Session.

We noted, last week, the examinations in the Seminary, and the address of Dr. Rice before the Society of Inquiry. The closing exercises took place in Dr. Swift's church, Allegheny, on Wednesday evening. The building was crowded. The opening prayer was made by Rev. Dr. Hoge, of Columbus. Addresses were delivered by Messrs. A. L. Blackford, T. C. Campbell, D. G. Green, Orr Lawson, H. R. Pease, J. M. Smith, and B. Du-B. Wilcox. Dr. Elliott addressed the graduating class, and presented diplomas to twenty, entitled to receive them. He also stated that four others, viz., Messrs. J. E. Caruthers, David S. Logan, William E. Walker, and William S. Wood, although they had not completed the full term of three years, were entitled to a certificate. The following are the names of the graduates:

A. L. Blackford, Wm. A. Birchfield, Thomas C. Campbell, James E. Caruthers, Ira M. Condit, D. W. Cooper, J. Calvin Gillam, David D. Green, John D. Howey, Orr Lawson, David S. Logan, Pollard M'C. Morgan, Nicholas V. Morris, Benjamin F. Myers, Henry R. Pease, James A. Reed, George Scott, J. A. Erastus Simpson, John M. Smith, M. M. Travis, Wm. E. Walker, Marcus Wishart, W. S. Wood, Benjamin Du Bois Wilcox.

Dr. Jacobus also addressed the class, and presented to each of its members a beautifully bound pocket Bible, a gift which, we doubt not, will be greatly prized, and much used.

Mr. I. M. Condit, a member of the class, responded on behalf of himself and his brethren.

The session has been pleasant and pros-
perous. The closing exercises were solemn, and were indicative of much ability on the part of our young brethren. The number of ministers and elders present, was beyond what we have heretofore witnessed. There is, we learn, a prospect of an increased number of pupils for the next session, beyond what now retire. Let Christians re-
member the Institution in their prayers and
benefactions.

The War.

The torch of war has been again lighted in Europe—destructive, cruel, bloody war. Strange it is that civilization and Christianity cannot settle disputes, without an appeal to the sword. It is not, however, merely a dispute, which brings on the conflict. It is aggression. It is, the desire of plunder—the purpose of one to elevate himself at the expense of others. It is the spirit of the despot and the robber, which brings war.

This conflict has been brewing for a long time. Actual hostilities are commenced by Austria; not that she wanted the war, but she takes a conflict to be a necessity, and she takes the initiative, because thereby she has an advantage. That she must fight, or yield her Italian possessions, was a necessity. Prudence might have said, yield. Christianity might have said, yield. And, possibly, justice might have said, yield. And it is highly probable that she will yet have to yield, on compulsion, and to yield far more than her Italian possessions.

Louis Napoleon wishes to have a suprem-
acy in Italy; and also to extend France to the Rhine. This he cannot do alone; but Russia desires the lower Danube and the Bosphorus. This she tried to obtain, but, alone, she could not make the acquisition. A joint effort on the part of France and Russia might accomplish the object which each has in view. But the effort must be a desperate one. Italy will be France, under the alliance with Sardinia and the plausible promises of Napoleon. Turkey, Prussia, and the German States will be with Austria, on the principle of self-defence.

Still, against all opposition from Germany and Turkey, Russia and France might prevail, were it not that British interests are involved. Great Britain makes immense use of the Mediterranean Sea. She trades much on its borders, and it is her high-way to her Indian possessions. To exclude her from it, would be a terrific blow to her commerce, her power, and her prestige; and to exclude her is one of the main desires of both Russia and France. Hence she cannot be an idle spectator of the conflict between the others. If Austria and her allies should be worsted, British inter-
ests would be the next object of assault, by the victorious nations, and she would then be obliged, alone, to fight those against whom she can now defend herself, having with her the immense armies of Germany. It can then hardly be doubted, for a moment, but that England will unite with Austria. Her own safety demands it.

All this has been long well understood, and the probabilities have been weighed with much carefulness. Every interest of England is connected with peace. She cannot gain anything; that is, she can make no acquisitions by a war. She must necessarily lose men and money, and may possibly lose more than these. Hence her extreme anxiety to have the difficulties settled, without recourse to arms. But if the strife must come, she is most intimately concerned in the success of the Austrian side of the battle.

Wonder is often expressed, why England, the most decidedly free, liberal, and Protestant country in Europe, should so generally hold to sustain Austria, which is the most despotic and Popish. But when we look at questions of State, the mystery is easily solved. Austria is, on the Italian quarter, the main rival of France; and she is the principal country which can meet France's immense armies in the field; while she is on the other side, the grand barrier to the progress of Russia, Southward. To obliterate Austria, or to dismember her, and reduce her to a third rate power, would open the way for the speedy crippling and degradation of free and Protestant Eng-
land.

The United States will, of course, pre-
serve a strict neutrality. But still, people's sympathies will be deeply enlisted. If we were only Louis Napoleon and Francis Joseph, both despots, and each an upholder of Popery, who were concerned in the conflict we might pity the myriads who would suffer, but as regard the Emperors themselves, we might be reconciled to see them flag each other. But when we contemplate Protestant Prussia and other Protestant German States as involved; and also Eng-
land, the champion, notwithstanding all her faults, of Protestantism and freedom, and the home of multitudes of our kinsfolk, and of our literature and language, our feelings cannot but be awaked.

The sketch which we give of the foreign news, will present some idea of the present state of affairs. Our London letter is always interesting on such matters, but it must necessarily be a little behind the tele-
graph. We shall endeavor to keep our readers informed of the progress of events; still indulging the hope that, possibly, the conflict may not become general. The evil must necessarily be so great, and the prospect of benefit is so doubtful, that the strongest motives exist, yet to heal the breach.

Young Men's Bible Society of Pittsburgh.
We have received the Annual Report of this active and useful Society for the last year, giving an account of its operations for twelve months, and also containing the addresses by the Rev. John G. Brown, Rev. Israel Perahim, and Rev. Dr. Kendall, at the Anniversary. The receipts of the past year from contributions, Books and Testa-
ments sold, amount to \$4,830.00. The Society has a committee for the visitation of the jail, another for steamboats and canal-boats, and another for hotels. The regular meetings of the Board are held on the last Thursday of each month.

An Interesting Church.

A writer for the New York *Independent*, gives to that paper the following deeply interesting account of a Sabbath evening which he spent in Charleston, S. C.:

The evening found me in the midst of a great congregation of the colored people, listening to a sermon from Rev. Mr. Girardeau. This gentleman having devoted himself to the religious instruction of the slaves, and, for this purpose, having turned his deaf ear to the most eligible calls from the chief cities of the South, the people of Charleston have just elected for him a church of two thousand seven hundred sittings, and he is entering upon the occupancy of the pulpit with every prospect of eminent usefulness.

Mr. Girardeau's eloquence has attracted to him a considerable number of whites, of the best families, and the organization is a peculiar one, unexampled, I believe, in the Southern country; but, if one may judge from present appearances, the experiment will prove a decided success.

The question is, whether a minister of

eminent gifts and graces can so preach the Gospel to a congregation of blacks and whites, as to hold them both equally, and edify one not less than the other. The discourse which I heard, evidently interested and instructed the most intelligent by its range of thought, and as evidently roused the sympathies of the poor blacks and raised them to the pitch of devotion. It was most affecting to witness the irrepressible manifestations of feeling with which even the vast congregation of the children of Africa, despite the torments, which brings war.

The Appleton's cold last year one million, and a half copies of Webster's Spelling Books, which is an average of four thousand four hundred every day. This school book has been in existence forty years, and has yet a sale that exceeds that of every other of the kind.

The Carters have just brought out the second volume of Breckinridge's Theology, which is designed, like its predecessor, to a large sale, and a wide circulation. This volume is considerably larger than the first, and displays all the vigor of thought, and power of expression exhibited in it.

Last week was "Anniversary Week," and

as a matter of course, the city was crowded with strangers. By the way, the great mass of the audience upon these occasions is composed of persons from a distance. The residents are so accustomed to large gatherings, and have been familiar with annual exercises for so many years, that they take but little interest in them, except as some exciting question in pending, as to the rythm, and gave gesture to the emphasis of the preacher's sentences, especially when he spoke of the purity and tenderness of Jesus. Before the public service began and after it closed, the colored people sang with characteristic ardor their little songs, made up of short sentences, frequently recurring, and deriving their power from the swelling harmonies of a thousand voices. It is a peculiar feature of their worship, that it begins and ends in praise—surrounding and enveloping it as atmosphere.

The American Anti-Slavery Society, composed of Ultra-Abolitionists, held its usual meetings, and although the attendance is diminishing every year, the speakers endeavor to compensate for the smallness of audience, by increased violence of manner, and intensity of language. William Lloyd Garrison presided; and letters were read from England and Belgium, and from Joseph Mazini, the Italian conspirator, in reference to American slavery. Speeches were made as usual by Parker Pillsbury, Wendell Phillips, C. C. Burleigh, and others. The two first named offered a series of resolutions, one of which hinted very strongly at the desirability of a general negro insurrection. As a matter of course, the State, the press, and the Church, came in for a full share of abuse. Notwithstanding Mr. Beecher's well known views on the subject of slavery, this class of abolitionists have never entertained any very kindly feeling toward him. But most people thought that certainly Dr. Beecher, had of late gone far enough to entitle him to some consideration at their hands; but not so. Dr. Beecher is made the target against which their hottest shot is directed, because to use their own choice language, he continues to "clothe himself in the black and bloody garments of the Church." The speeches were more like the ravings of madmen, than the language of reasonable men.

The Young Men's Christian Association, held its anniversary in the church of the Puritans. The income for the last year, was not equal to the expenditures. The progress of the Society is not rapid, but steady.

The sermons before the *American and Foreign Christian Union*, was preached by the Rev. Dr. Boman, of Troy, N. Y. The receipts for the year were \$73,802.03. The report represents the Society in a prosperous state. In addition to our own country, this Society embraces in its operations, Mexico, Chile, Ireland, France, Sweden, Belgium, Piedmont, Geneva, and Rome.

The plan of the proposed Conservatory for the *Museum of Natural History* has been published. It is in the form of a Greek cross, having a central dome one hundred feet in diameter, and four galleries or arms, each two hundred feet in length by fifty in breadth, to be covered of glass and iron, at a cost of about half a million of dollars. As yet this plan is only in the form of a proposition, but if it should be adopted and carried out, it will be an additional honor to Boston and Massachusetts. A large building has already been leased for the temporary accommoda-
tion of the Museum until its own building is ready for occupancy.

The Amendment to the State Constitution, requiring foreigners to reside in the State two years after naturalization, before being allowed to vote, has been adopted by a majority of some thousands.

A work mentioned by us some time ago as in progress, to be styled "*The Edwardsian Theory of the Atom*," has made its appearance. It consists of selections from the writings of Edwards, Smalley, and M. E. Emmens, Griffin, Burge, and Weeks, with an essay by Prof. Edward A. Park. The object of this publication seems to be to prove that the theology of these old masters is that which was taken up and perfected by the late Dr. Taylor and his followers. But it will require greater powers of persuasion than even Dr. Park possesses, to lead the admirers of the older Theology of New England to believe there is any agreement between the doctrines of Edwards and the most despotic and Popish.

But when we look at questions of State, the mystery is easily solved. Austria is, on the Italian quarter, the main rival of France; and she is the principal country which can meet France's immense armies in the field; while she is on the other side, the grand barrier to the progress of Russia, Southward. To obliterate Austria, or to dismember her, and reduce her to a third rate power, would open the way for the speedy crippling and degradation of free and Protestant Eng-
land.

The annual services of the *Sarmen's Friend Society* were unusually interesting this year, from the fact that its labors had been unusually successful during the last twelve months. The receipts from all sources were about \$64,-
700.

The forty-third anniversary of the *American Bible Society*, revealed a most encouraging state of things with regard to management and the opening opportunities for usefulness. The receipts for the year amount to \$216,011.37, being an increase of \$24,261.88 over the former year. Of this sum, \$140,444.44, have been derived from contributions, and \$25,064.61, from the sale of Bibles and Testaments. The number of volumes issued during the year, was 721,055; since the organization of the Society, forty-three years ago, 18,225,109. Grants of money have been made for publishing the Bible in France, Germany, Greece, Turkey, Syria, India, and China. And the increasing demands for the Scriptures in Catholic, Mohammedan, and Pagan lands, calls loudly for increased contributions to this Society.

The annual meeting of the *American Tract Society* was the largest and most exciting of all the anniversaries. Some time before the hour of meeting, Rev. Dr. Bacon, Paton, and Thompson, the principal champions of those opposed to the present administration at the Tract House, took their seats immediately in front of the stage. At the appointed hour, the President of the Society made his appearance, and the meeting was opened with a prayer by Dr. Spring; after which, Dr. De Witt made a few remarks relative to the first organization and early history of the Society with which he had been so long connected. When

the resolution for the election of officers was proposed, leave was asked to postpone the election for the consideration of another question that should take the precedence. This was stoutly opposed, and the motion to postpone the election of officers was declared out of order. It now became perfectly evident that the opposition to the present administration was determined to interfere with the regular progress of business at every step; and it became just as evident that the other party was determined, and at the same time felt able to achieve victory, at every point, and for some hours proceedings passed more of the character of a Taunton Hall meeting of former days, than of a grave, deliberative Christian Assembly. At length, Dr. Paton succeeded in offering a series of resolutions on the subject of the revival of the slave trade, and directing the publishing committee to issue tracts during the coming year for the purpose of awakening public attention to this enormous evil. These were laid on the table by a tremendous vote. At this stage of the proceedings, the election of officers and of the various committees took place and much excitement, in which, Dr. Bacon, Dr. Hewitt, and others, took a conspicuous part. The Executive Committee was determined to postpone the election of officers until the next meeting, and the meeting adjourned.

Rev. JOHN MCGARTNEY was installed, at Temperanceville, Pa., (in connexion with Mt. Washington,) on the 12th inst. Sermon by Dr. Jacobus; charges by Rev. Dr. McKinney.

J. C. SKYBOLD, of the Lutheran church, was received by the Presbytery of New Orleans, at its late meeting. He has charge of a German Presbyterian church in New Orleans, with encouraging prospects for usefulness.

Rev. MIRON BARRETT's pastoral relation to the church of Newton, N. J., was dissolved by his late meeting. He had been a member of the Presbytery of Newton, N. J., since 1848.

Rev. O. O. McCLEAN, of Huntingdon, Pa., has received a call to Iowa City, and expects to remove there shortly.

Rev. JOHN Y. MCARTNEY was installed, at Temperanceville, Pa., (in connexion with Mt. Washington,) on the 12th inst. Sermon by Dr. Jacobus; charges by Rev. Dr. McKinney.

J. C. SKYBOLD, of the Lutheran church, was received by the Presbytery of New Orleans, at its late meeting. He has charge of a German Presbyterian church in New Orleans, with encouraging prospects for usefulness.

Rev. MIRON BARRETT's pastoral relation to the church of Newton, N. J., was dissolved by his late meeting.

Rev. C. LEA has accepted a call from the church at Scipio, Ohio.

For the Presbyterian Banner and Advocate.

Resignation of Dr. Wood.

At a meeting of the Board of Education on the 6th of May, the following communication was received from the Rev. James Wood, D. D., Associate Corresponding Secretary of the Board:

EDUCATION ROOMS, 321 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, May 6, 1859.

James N. Durbin, Esq.,
President of the Board of Education of the Presbytery of Philadelphia.

Dear Sir:—Having been elected President of Hanover College, Indiana, and having determined, after mature and prayerful deliberation, to accept that position, I hereby respectfully resign my office of Associate Corresponding Secretary of the