Banner and Advocate.

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

PITTSBURGH, JUNE 18, 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 $3 or Seventy numbers, or $1 for Thirty-three numbers.

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CHURCH EXTENSION.—It is requested that funds intended for this cause will be paid to Mr. J. D. Williams, receiving agent, &c.

THE PRESBYTERIAN THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY OF THE NORTH-WEST.—We are requested to say that the Board of Directors elected by the General Assembly are required by the Constitution to hold their first meeting in the North church, in the city of Chicago, on Tuesday morning, June 28th, 1859, at 10 o'clock. It is hoped that every member will be present.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.—Mr. James D. Bellville, of Prairie City, Ill., desires us to make his acknowledgment of receipt of the following sums: Per Rev. Wm. Lester, from West Alexander church, $35, and from West Union, $11.00; from Mr. S. M. Bell, West Alexander, $5; and from Forks of Wheeling, per Dr. Hervey, $16.00 Thanks are tendered, and the best blessings desired upon the kind donors.

Liberality and Activity of British Christians.

Our London correspondent, this week, gives us most cheering accounts of the zeal, liberality, and successful labors of Christians in the fatherland. The London Missionary Society is eminent. In the land of our ancestors there is much of the "salt of the earth," and thence there shines, with great radiance, the "light of the world." But our foreign letter is so uniformly attractive, and so richly repays perusal, that there is no need for special calls of attention.

Rev. J. J. Marks.

The Quincy *Whig* notices, with high commendation, the parting address of Rev. Mr. Marks, on the occasion of his leaving that city. A large number of citizens were in attendance, who gave the following expression of their feelings:

Resolved, That the Rev. J. J. Marks, in leaving us, will carry our sympathies and regrets to his newly chosen home in Pittsburgh. The fidelity of his ministry, and healthful influence as a citizen, during the nineteen years that have passed, are too widely felt to need words of praise, and will remain as living memorials, commanding for him and his family our affectionate and fraternal remembrance.

Church Dedicated.

As we learn from the *Islander*, the new and beautiful edifice of the First Presbyterian church, of Rock Island, Ill., was duly dedicated to the service of God on Sabbath, the 5th inst. The morning service in the other churches of the city, was generally omitted, to allow of a union in the dedication exercises. There were six ministers present, including Rev. Samuel T. Wilson, the pastor. The sermon was preached by Rev. R. W. Henry, of Chicago.

The outer measurement of the building is seventy feet by one hundred and five feet. Height forty-five feet. Height of tower ninety feet. It has one hundred and eighteen seats, and is handsomely finished. It is regarded as one of the finest church-edifices in Illinois. Cost about $20,000.

Mr. Wilson's ministry has been greatly successful.

Corner Stone Laid.

We learn, by a private letter, that the corner stone for a new church edifice for the Presbyterian congregation of Washington, Ohio, was laid on the 2d inst., with appropriate ceremonies. In the centre of the stone was deposited a glass vase, containing a list of the officers and members of the church, the names of the builders, and copies of the *Banner and Advocate*, *Presbyterian*, and the *Presbyter*.

The edifice is to be fifty by eighty feet, with basement above ground, and finished with a spire. The congregation does not overflow with wealth; but we know that a frugal and industrious people, by union, zeal, and perseverance, can do great things; and we confidently expect, ere long, to see in Washington, a beautiful and well-finished temple consecrated to God, and entirely free from the incumbrance of debt. A people who have a mind to work, are always favored of the Lord.

Education.

We enrich our columns, this week, with very extended extracts from the annual report of the Board of Education. The Divine favor manifested to this arm of the Church's operations, demands unfeigned thanksgiving. Without ministers, what could be done! How could men hear, without a preacher? And who shall preach, but the called of God? And how does God call? Always, as in all his providences, by instrumentalities.

The facts noted, that when the Assembly advised an increase of appropriations to our candidates, the liberality of the churches increased; and as applicants have become more numerous, the treasury has been more bountifully replenished, are truly encouraging. God invites us to repose in him.

The excellent working of the Systematic Scheme, also calls for gratitude. Let pastors and Sessions be relied on. Let Christian liberality be trusted, in the use of proper importunity and a due circulation of knowledge. Every church can be speedily, surely, and cheaply reached, by the use of the periodical, the circular, and the mail. By these let the wants of the Board be made known, and pastors and people may be confidently expected to respond.

The Assembly, Colonization, and Dr. Thornwell's Church Idea.

In a small part of our last week's edition, it was printed that the Overture on Colonization had been adopted. We were not in the House at the time of the final action on the subject, and were misled by the mistake of the *daily*. The Overture was laid on the table, as we learn from several members who were present. We greatly regret this. An effort was made so to dispose of it, when it was first introduced, but was then defeated by a vote of two to one. A thin Assembly, desirous to adjourn, suffered the subject to be thus laid aside rather than to prolong debate, or to force a decision, where some good brethren had serious objections.

While the subject was up, it brought out two very able speeches from Dr. Thornwell, on the duties and prerogatives of the Church. A brief notice of them is given in our report of the proceedings. The substance is, that the Church is a spiritual organization, bound simply to preach the Gospel, and must, as a Society, have nothing to do with the affairs of this world—must utter no opinion relative to the conduct, aims, or principles of government, or of any association of men.

We greatly admire the abilities of Dr. Thornwell, and admit that there is much truth in his statement. But it is not all truth. He carries the doctrine quite too far. The Church, though not of the world, is in the world. She has to do her work in the world. She is to both teach and convert the world. She is deeply interested in many secular things—things without which she cannot live, and things to neglect which she would be direlict in duty. Dr. Thornwell's position would deprive her of all connexion with general education, to either aid, counsel, or commend. It would utterly revolutionize her schemes in propagating the Gospel among the heathen. All those efforts, agricultural, mechanical, and educational, which go to promote civilization as the handmaid to religion, must, under his views, be abandoned by our Boards.

We yield to none in our exalted estimation of the spiritual character of the Church. She is to know nothing but as it may be subservient to the converting of sinners and the edifying of the saints; but her great work, spiritual as it is, and connected as it is with immortality, is connected also with time. It has its bearings on secularities, and secularities have their influences upon it. It brings her into contact with many things earthly in some of their aspects. It imposes on her most extensive obligations. She is so connected, with human institutions, that there are times and occasions when her voice must be heard. Sin in high places must be rebuked. She must not let men, whether the great or the many, or, however associated, tie her hands or stop her mouth. To carry out the idea of Dr. Thornwell to its logical conclusions, the Church must cease to pray for the downfall of tyranny, because it is governmental; and for the destruction of the Papacy, because the Papacy is very much a temporality. She must not express a desire for the removal of any of the great barriers reared by the hands of despotism and superstition, to oppose the progress of the Gospel, because all these are the outgoings of secular associations. If government sanctions the desecration of the Sabbath, allows the unrestricted sale of intoxicating drinks, licenses brothels, forbids the Bible in the Public Schools, prohibits preaching in the army and navy, or adopts a heretical state religion, the Church's lips are sealed. She must utter no cry of alarm, must raise no warning and no protesting voice! Out upon such views of the Church as these. They accord not with our noble Presbyterian history. They cut up by the roots all our Church efforts against associated sin, and in favor of associated humanity.

We know that attempts are sometimes made, to draw the Church aside from her proper work, and to enlist her in political or other secular partizanship. Enemies endeavor to ensnare her. But while she would guard against these, she is not to adopt a principle that would exclude her from a great portion of her work. Fallen human nature would like to have the Church shut her eyes to its follies and its vices, and to utter no rebukes. Men would put themselves into a position or combination where they might go unreproved. But Christ will not permit this. *His Church must note every thing in men here, which he will note in them at his judgment seat*; whether what they do, or what they neglect to do. She must not be still, placed as she is to instruct and warn responsible beings. She must both preach the Gospel of grace, and reprove, rebuke, and exhort.

It is true that on the particular subject which drew out the speeches of Dr. Thornwell, there is a great diversity of opinion. Rabid Abolitionism says that Colonization is but a screen in the hands of slaveholders, for the purpose of hiding their designs. The rabid Pro-Slavery man scouts the whole enterprise, treating its benevolence with contempt. And also there are many wise and good men who entertain great doubts as to the success of the undertaking; especially as to its ability to bring to an end, or even to diminish in any great degree, the abhorrent slave traffic on the coasts of Africa. But such are not our sentiments. Neither are they the sentiments of the great mass of the Christian people of this country; and especially are they not the sentiments of the Presbyterian Church. We do not expect that Colonization will ever realize all that some of its sanguine friends predict; yet we do believe that, under proper management, and by the Divine blessing, it will do much, very much, to civilize and Christianize Africa, and to develop the capacity for self-government, of the negro race. It will elevate them, and give them the Gospel. It also, as far as it progresses, will form an effective barrier against the slave trade—a traffic utterly opposed to the spirit of Christ, and repugnant to all the better feelings of man's nature. In promoting the Colonization enterprise, Christians are doing an appropriate work. In its secular department, they exhibit and practise the humanity of the Saviour, when he went about doing good, healing the sick, relieving the distressed, and feeding the hungry; and in its spiritual department, they, like their Lord, preach the Gospel to the poor. It is one of the most powerful auxiliaries to Evangelical missionary enterprise, in one of the most benighted and long neglected portions of the earth, where there are tens of millions of the most susceptible of perishing human souls.

But we suspend our remarks. It was not our object to discuss the slave trade, the revival of which, alas, it can no longer be denied, is attempted in various quarters, and which must arouse the opposition and indignation of the patriot and Christian in every part of the land. Nor yet did we intend to discuss, extensively, the claims of Colonization. Our purpose was to maintain the rights, duties and prerogatives, of the Church of our Redeemer, whose kingdom ruleth over all. We would express our strong conviction, in which the great mass of the Christian community will unite with us, that the Church has a right, and it is her duty when the occasion demands, to express her mind, (which should conform to the mind of Christ,) with regard to the obligations of her children toward institutions outside of her pale, but which bear upon her interests and her work, favorably or unfavorably, and which concern deeply the cause of humanity—a cause which affected the heart of our Saviour, and elicited tokens of his kind emotion and wise beneficence. For this right we shall ever plead, and its judicious exercise we shall always advocate.

Influence of Missionaries.

Wherever Christianity goes, it enlightens and elevates men. The history of eighteen hundred years proves this. Still, the work is moderate, usually, in its progress. A nation is but seldom born in a day. So moderate is the progress of missionary benefit, and with so little of a character to dazzle the human eye, does it advance, that infidels take occasion to deride the cause, as though the expectations of great good were all vain. It is hence pleasing to have the Christian accounts of usefulness confirmed by the testimony of scientific and observant travelers and statesmen.

The visit of Hon. Wm. B. Reed, United States Commissioner to China, gave this distinguished civilian an opportunity of testing the practical results of missionary labor; and he took the occasion of a large meeting of merchants and scientific men, at the Corn Exchange in Philadelphia, where he ably defended the treaty he had concluded, to bear a candid and honorable testimony in favor of Missions.

We quote from the *Presbyterian*:

One other word, and I have done. It has reference to higher thoughts than any connected with political or diplomatic success. No one can pass even as short a time as I have done, in the dark, cold shadow of Pagan civilization, such as is found in China, or among what we may hope to be the ruins of Hindoo or Mohammedan superstition, without new gratitude that his lot is cast in a Christian land, and without the conviction that there can be no true, effective enlightenment without Christianity; and to speak more practically still, no one can see what I have, without recognizing the duty of acknowledging the enormous debt of gratitude to those devoted men and women who, as missionaries, are struggling for the conversion and education of the heathen, and our obligation to sustain them.

I went to the East with no enthusiasm as to missionary enterprise. I come back with a fixed conviction that, in its true and harmonizing power, and in its increasing influence on commercial adventure, it is, under Providence, the great agent of civilization; and I feel it my duty to add, that everywhere, in Asia and Africa, among the Caffres in Natal, on the continent of India, among the forests of Ceylon, and over the vast expanse of China, the testimony to the zeal and success of our countrymen as missionaries of truth is earnest and concurrent. I heard it everywhere, and from high authority. Their praises greeted me when, after the dreariness of a long voyage, I put my foot ashore at the Cape of Good Hope, and when, nearly two years afterward, I bade farewell to Eastern lands, my last delightful duty was to visit, and for myself see, the largest missionary school in Egypt, kept and admirably administered by an American—a Philadelphia woman (Miss Dale) at Alexandria.

New School Progress.

The *Independent*, speaking of the New School Presbyteries, says:

"This is the twenty-first anniversary of the Disruption by which the New School churches became a separate body and assumed the status and the responsibilities of a "denomination"—whatever that word may be held to imply. It must be confessed that its operations in a "denominational capacity" do not strike us as at all commensurate to its numbers and resources. For Home Missions, under the euphemism of Church Extension, (a Scottish term misapplied,) they raised about $10,000. The Publication Board (called Permanent Committee in deference to a traditional dislike, now obsolete, of ecclesiastical boards) received $9,988.27 by donation and bequest, and $10,873.99 from sales of books, including the hymn-books used by the denomination, the copyright of which they bought of a bookseller for a large sum; while the capital fund of $26,000 which they proposed to raise still lacks above $7,000 of its completion. The education of ministers is in quite an unorganized condition, but it is reported that the sums raised by various Synods and Presbyteries, and the friends of different Seminaries, amounted to $30,000."

The overture from the Free Synod to the late Assembly, at Wilmington, asking for some farther action on the subject of slavery, as preparatory to their seeking a union with that Assembly, was referred to a committee of conference.

Historical Society of Western Pennsylvania.

This Society met last Tuesday evening, and listened to an interesting and elaborate address by the Rev. Dr. Howard, on European Discovery and Colonization on this Continent. In the course of the address, the Dr. gave a graphic account of the state of England and France in 1495–6.

On motion of Mr. Bigham, the Rev. Dr. Juukin, of Hollidaysburg, Pa., was invited to deliver a lecture at some future time, on a subject of local historical importance, in the investigation of which he is reported to be busily engaged. The meetings of this Society should be well attended, and its objects should be greatly encouraged.

Ecclesiastical.

Mr. EDWARD M. WEISS, a licentiate of the Classis of Bergen, was ordained by the Presbytery of Passaic, on the 31st ult., and installed pastor of the German Presbyterian church, Paterson, N. J.

Rev. J. K. CRAMER'S Post Office address is changed from Williamsport, Md., to Cumberland, Md.

Rev. G. W. ZAHNIZER'S Post Office address is changed from Connesautville, Crawford Co., Pa., to Huntingdon, Pa.

Rev. W. D. McCARTNEY'S Post Office address is changed from Holliday's Cove, Virginia, to Glasgow, Columbiana Co., Ohio.

Rev. T. A. HOYT, of Abbeville, S. C., it is said, intends removing to Mobile, Ala., to take charge of the Government Street church there.

Rev. S. M. WILSON, of Lithopolis, Ohio, has taken charge of Centre church. His Post Office address is Pleasant Plains, Sangamon Co., Ill.

Rev. SAMUEL A. WORCESTER, for a third of a century missionary among the Cherokees, died on the 20th of May.

Rev. E. W. WRIGHT, on account of ill health, has been obliged to relinquish his pastoral duties at Delphi, Indiana, during the Summer. His Post Office address until 1st September, will be Allegheny City, Pa.

PRINCETON, N. J.—The annual commencement of the time-honored College at this place, will be held on the 29th of the present month. Rev. J. H. McIlvaine, D.D., of Rochester, New York, will deliver the address before the Whig and Clio Societies. The whole exercises promise to be unusually interesting.

EASTERN SUMMARY.

Boston and New England.

The *Chess Mania* has been raging in the modern Athens for some time with great virulence. Mr. Morphy, the lion of the day, has been feted, toasted, dinnered, and taken on pleasure excursions. Staid and sober citizens have gone into ecstacies, reverend scholars have left their studies to do honor to the chess champion, and access to his presence by the unworthy, has been carefully guarded. But the thing has gone too far; the comic and farcical characters are beginning to appear. Those who have been engaged in these ovations, may expect to be the targets for the shots of many wits for some months to come. The Boston *Courier* explains the principle of this popular commotion on this wise:

The feeling which prompted the Athenians to do such honor to Mr. Morphy was similar to that which "seizes hold of anything that is an improvement" upon former things. As Boston feasted Morphy for being a good chess player, it delights in honoring the man who makes a "fast yacht, an improved pistol, or invents a new method of taming horses."

Without entering into any discussion at present, of the merits or demerits of the game of chess, or without attempting to point out just now the dangers that may be possibly connected with it, or to which it may be perverted, we quote the remarks of the *Courier* on chess as an intellectual game, of which so much is now written and said:

"We cannot assent to the disposition manifested, naturally enough, by distinguished chess-players to magnify their office and function. We cannot admit that there is any necessary and inevitable connexion between eminence in chess-playing and general intellectual superiority. While it is true that many distinguished men have been excellent chess players, it is nevertheless equally true that the greatest chess-players have never given evidence of conspicuous ability in anything else. There were many men at the Boston banquet on Tuesday evening whom we should rank in intellectual stature far above Philidor, Macdonald, Des Chapelles, De la Bourdonnais, or any other great name in the annals of chess, whether dead or living.

"The game of chess is certainly an intellectual game; so is whist, with, to be sure, an element of chance superadded; so is checkers. But it is but a game after all; and the best thing you can say of it is that it is a very excellent contrivance to enable idle men to get through the lazy-pacing hours without damage to the pocket, the conscience or the constitution. It is, for an amusement, the nearest possible approach to real intellectual work. But it is a barren tree; it bears the blossoms of entertainment, but not fruit of utility—'the rest of mankind' are very little benefited, mentally, morally, or materially, by the diligent study of the game of chess by a limited circle. To our taste, too, the spectacle of two men, especially young men, crooking their spines for hours, and tying knots in their brains, over a parcel of figures cut in white and red ivory, is a little dreary; but this is merely a matter of taste, and we are far from insisting that others shall square their conduct by the line of our tastes."

The *Great Hoosac Tunnel* is a subject of frequent conversation in many parts of the land, but, after all, very little is known abroad of the extent and difficulties of this gigantic undertaking. It is about twenty-four thousand feet, or more than four miles long, and is to be eighteen feet high and fourteen wide. As yet, only a progress of three hundred feet has been made at the West end, and twelve hundred at the East end, that is, only one-sixteenth of the whole has been completed, while some of the difficulties must necessarily increase as the work advances. The Irish workmen have been the cause of so much trouble that Welsh and Germans have been substituted in their place.

We take the following interesting scrap of news from the *Boston Recorder*: How great the advantages of the present over the past in the transmission of news:

In 1718 the *Boston News Letter*, which had been printed on a half sheet of foolscap size, was enlarged so as to require a whole sheet. The publisher naively remarked that it was impossible "with half a sheet in the week to carry on all the public news of Europe, though hitherto all those of Great Britain, Ireland, our own and our neighboring Provinces have been yearly inserted." He was now *thirteen months behind hand with Foreign News*, and to make up the deficiency, and to make all "new that used formerly to be old," he resolved to print a whole sheet every other week. What would our readers think of waiting fourteen months, or fourteen days, or fourteen hours, even, for their foreign news?

Little do those dwelling at a distance from the sea board know of the *Perils and Losses* of those "who do business on great waters." The Gloucester *Massachusetts Telegraph* presents a list of one hundred and ten vessels, chiefly schooners, which have been lost from the port of Gloucester within the last thirty years, together with the names of two hundred and ninety of the men on board these vessels who were lost; and there were forty-two others whose names have never been ascertained—making a total of three hundred and thirty-six persons lost. Of this number, two hundred and twenty-four have been lost within the last ten years, or an average of twenty-two lives during those years. The year 1852 was the most disastrous of any; during that year, thirteen vessels were lost, (eight of them were stranded, and five, having forty men on board, were never heard from,) the value of which was $42,200. These facts show that the business is pursued at a yearly loss of twenty or more persons.

Much Interest has been awakened in different parts of New England, by the visit of Mr. Waddington, pastor of the original Puritan church, Southwark, London. This church was organized in 1592, and the Rev. Francis Johnson was the first minister. In the same year, this church formally asked permission to emigrate to America, but was refused. Many of the first members suffered imprisonment, and some of them martyrdom. John Smyth, who went from this church formed the church at Gainsborough, from which the church at Scrooby sprang. Thus, by direct emigration, and through its connexion with Leyden and Scrooby, this old church is directly connected with Plymouth, Scituate, and Barnstable, in Massachusetts. The ancient church has always maintained its separate existence, but within a few years its house of worship has been lost; and now it is proposed to erect for this congregation a *Memorial* Puritan church, at a cost of $25,000 from contributions made by the descendants of the Old Puritans i this country and elsewhere. Mr. Waddington e bits many valuable letters and historical docume connected with the early trials, persecution, and martyrdom of the confessors of Non-conformity. Among these is a letter from John Udhol, written in prison in 1592, desiring to emigrate to Syria, the original petition of the church to be allowed to emigrate to America, written in the same year, and many interesting documents in the handwriting of Richard Baxter, John Eliot, and the Mathers.

New York.

The hopes entertained by some that the *War in Europe* was about to be productive of immense advantages to this country, do not seem about to be speedily realized. Very seldom does it happen that the great calamities of any part of the human family, result in any great and permanent advantage to any other part, and it is certainly not humane, much less Christian, to entertain expectations of advantage from the miseries of others. Still many speculators entertained the sanguine hope of such a revulsion of trade in our favor at once, as would make us immediate gainers. But however it may be in the future, it is certain that just at present the country as such is losing greatly in its specie, on account of the European difficulties. In Europe, credit is destroyed, or shaken, so that specie on deposit is rapidly withdrawn, and specie is demanded in payment for everything. In this way, gold and silver are withdrawn from the great centres of trade, and there is a large and constant drain from this country, to supply the deficiency in payment of our excessive importations. Within five weeks $15,500,000 have been shipped; but such are the resources of the country, that the New York banks show only a decrease of about $300,000 in the same period. Specie has been drawn from all parts of the country to replace that taken to Europe. But still the ominous fact remains that the country has within its limits fifteen millions and a half less of gold and silver, than it had a little more than a month ago. And although Americans that have been wintering in Italy, are getting out of that sunny land just as quickly as possible, the rush of Americans for Europe, this Summer, is unprecedented. The two steamers that left on Saturday week, carried out six hundred and fifty passengers, a large proportion of which consisted of families from the South.

Dwellers in the Country have no adequate conception, of the vast population crowded into the limits of some of the districts of this city. According to a report lately made, in 1856, there were in 19 wards 535,027 souls, and only 36,088 houses to shelter them in, or an average of 15 persons in each house. But it is to be kept in mind that 24,465 of these dwellings shelter but 36,213 families, of 5 persons each, while the remaining 11,628 houses have to accommodate 76,620 families, or more than 6 families to each tenement. But the farther we go into this report the more startling the facts. There are 169 houses containing 14 families each; 289 houses containing 16 families each; 160 houses containing 20 families each; 26 houses containing 26 families each; one house containing 87 families, and one 94 families! This last house, it is said, was built for the accommodation of 126 families, and stands upon a plot of ground 50 feet wide by 250 deep. Can it be difficult to explain the cause of so much city mortality, in the face of facts such as these? Who should not be thankful for a pure atmosphere and a little house that he can call his own!

A petition signed by hundreds of the most active, enterprising, reliable, and wealthy men of the city, has been presented to the Police Department, with respect to the *Sunday Liquor Traffic*, asking the execution of the laws already in existence, and also the placing within every house where liquor is sold, a copy of the laws on the subject, so that those transgressing may know the penalty they incur.

The *Address of the Hon. George Bancroft*, on the Rev. Jonathan Edwards, drew a large audience to the rooms of the Historical Society. Mr. Bancroft did full justice to the holy character and exalted abilities of this great man; and after having done this, he proceeded to state and laud the great doctrines Edwards so firmly believed and so ably taught, and to speak of the great influence exerted by them. The speaker concluded amid applause, and a motion was at once made to give the author a vote of thanks and ask a copy for publication, when the following little episode took place, that will show that the Society would not be frightened out of its propriety, even if one of its members did object to the praise bestowed on the doctrines of Edwards:

Mr. Folsom did not rise to oppose the motion, but a part of the time he could not help thinking that they were in the Broadway Tabernacle. But the people of Northampton could not stand his doctrines—

Mr. Bancroft (interrupting and continuing the same sentence which Mr. Folsom left unfinished,) —and were infinitely sorry when he left them, wept over it, and repented it in sackcloth and ashes from that day to this. (Continued and repeated applause.)

The reply of Mr. Bancroft to Mr. Folsom is a sufficient answer to the witticisms of Dr. Holmes, in a late number of the *Atlantic Monthly*.

Rev. Dr. Gregory T. Bedell, pastor of the church of the Ascension, in this city, has been elected Assistant Bishop of the State of Ohio, on account of the feeble health of Bishop McIlvaine, Dr. Bedell is successor to Bishop Eastburn, of Massachusetts, whom he succeeded about fifteen years ago. Thus this church has lost two pastors in succession, to fill Episcopal Chairs. Dr. Bedell received two-thirds of the votes of both the clergy and laity, on the first ballot, and was afterwards declared unanimously elected. He is a Philadelphian by birth, and, like Bishop McIlvaine, is a low Churchman of earnest Evangelical views.

Philadelphia.

The people of this city are moving in the matter of *Ocean Navigation*. A Company has been formed, called "The Philadelphia and Crescent Steamship Company," for the purpose of building and running a line of steamers between this city and Liverpool, according to the patent of Capt. Randall, mentioned by us some time ago. A meeting of the Corporators is to be held on the 23d of the present month.

The *Dismissal of Mr. Westcott* from the office of Postmaster, was occasioned by him levying a tax upon fifty-seven of the employees, after exempting thirteen others, to make good a deficiency of $1,519.02, occurring through mistakes or purloining. Such conduct was viewed by the department at Washington, as oppressive and most reprehensible.

The Annual meeting of the *Pennsylvania Medical Society* was held last week. The opening address was made by Dr. Smith Cunningham, of Beaver, Pa., the president of the last meeting.

The Swedenborgians of the United States were also in convention for several days.

The Board of Controllers of the Public Schools have determined to organize a High School for girls—the one for boys has been long in existence.

The Presbyterians of this city feel great interest in the new Presbyterian church of Atlantic City, New Jersey, which is to be dedicated on the 23d instant.

For the Presbyterian Banner and Advocate.

Report of J. D. Williams,

TREASURER OF THE BOARDS OF DOMESTIC MISSIONS, EDUCATION, PUBLICATION, AND FUND FOR SUPERANNUATED MINISTERS AND THEIR FAMILIES, FOR MAY, 1859.

DOMESTIC MISSIONS.

SYNOD OF PITTSBURGH.—*Blairsville Presbytery:* Johnstown church, $63.00. *Ohio P'by:* Pittsburgh 2d ch., (A Member,) 1.00; Pittsburgh 6th ch., Juvenile Missionary Society, to constitute Miss Henrietta Finley an Honorary Member, 56.85. Lebanon, 30.00. *Redstone P'by:* Uniontown ch., 80.00. *Saltsburg P'by:* Gilgal ch., 12.00; Mt. Pleasant, 2.00; Boiling Spring, 6.00; Parnassus, 8.00; Warren, 11.86.

SYNOD OF ALLEGHENY.—*Allegheny P'by:* Portersville ch., 12.00; Tarentum, 5.00. *Allegheny City P'by:* Central ch., 60.00.

SYNOD OF WHEELING.—*New Lisbon P'by:* Yellow Creek ch., 22.00.

SYNOD OF OHIO.—*Marion P'by:* Kingston ch., 6.33; Liberty ch., an Elder, 3.00; Brown, 3.33; Richland, 2.50; Pisgah, 7.75; Little Mill Creek, 3.75.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Bequest of Joseph H. Laughlin, per J. Henderson adm'r, 100.00; Miss A. Glass, Hookstown, Pa., 3.00.

EDUCATION.

SYNOD OF PITTSBURGH.—*Blairsville P'by:* New Alexandria ch., 26.23.

SYNOD OF ALLEGHENY.—*Allegheny P'by:* Portersville ch., 12.00; Tarentum, 4.00; Middlesex, 14.00. *Beaver P'by:* Clarksville, 10.00; Little Beaver, 13.25; Newcastle, 24.10.

SYNOD OF WHEELING.—*St. Clairsville P'by:* Wegee ch., 6.00; Morristown, 6.51.

SYNOD OF OHIO.—*Marion P'by:* Kingston ch., 1.00; Liberty, 11.00. *Zanesville P'by:* Zanesville 1st ch., 10.00.

PUBLICATION.

SYNOD OF ALLEGHENY.—*Allegheny City P'by:* Sharpsburg ch., 14.66.

SYNOD OF OHIO.—*Richland P'by:* Ashland ch., 27.00.

CHURCH EXTENSION.

SYNOD OF PITTSBURGH.—*Saltsburg P'by:* Indiana ch., 23 00.

SYNOD OF ALLEGHENY.—*Allegheny P'by:* Middlesex ch., 6.00.

SYNOD OF WHEELING.—*New Lisbon P'by:* Yellow Creek ch., 19 00.

SYNOD OF OHIO.—*Marion P'by:* Brown, 3.20; Radnor, 5.00.

SUPERANNUATED MINISTERS' FUND.

SYNOD OF PITTSBURGH.—*Redstone P'by:* McKeesport 1st ch., 24.50. *Clarion P'by:* Brookville ch., 10.91.

SYNOD OF ALLEGHENY.—*Beaver P'by:* Clarksville ch., 3.00.

SYNOD OF WHEELING.—*Steubenville P'by:* Harlem ch., 6.00; Bloomfield, 1.00.

CLOTHING.

Ladies of Allegheny City 1st ch., a Box, 145.00.

TOTALS.—Domestic Missions, $499.97; Education, $138.09; Publication, $41.66; Church Extension, $56.20; Superannuated Ministers' Fund, $45.41.

J. D. WILLIAMS, Rec. Agent,
114 Smithfield Street.

Pittsburgh, May 31, 1859.

For the Presbyterian Banner and Advocate.

Report of H. Childs,

TREASURER OF THE BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS, FOR MAY, 1859.

ALLEGHENY PRESBYTERY—Portersville congregation, $2.00.

ALLEGHENY CITY PB'Y—Plains cong., 7.15; Bridgewater, 5.10; Central, 60.00.

BLAIRSVILLE PB'Y—Murraysville cong., 12.75; Beulah, 48.00; Congruity, 20 00; Poke Run, 60.00, $25 to educate David Kirkpatric, in India; Greensburg, 27.05.

CLARION PB'Y—Bethesda cong., Ladies' Missionary Society, 8.40; Concord, Ladies' Miss. Soc., 9.00.

COSHOCTON PB'Y—Coshocton 38.00; Coshocton Sabbath School, 15 00.

ERIE PB'Y—Fairfield 15.00.

KANSAS PB'Y—Kickapoo Mission, 12.80.

MARION PB'Y—Kingston, 6.89; Brown, 6.00; Pisgah, 8.00; Little Mill Creek, 1.00; Eden, 3 00; Delaware, 1st, 11.00.

OHIO PB'Y—Monongahela City, 90.00, of which 20.00 is from the Sabbath School, and to constitute Mrs. Eliz. Lockhart, John Young, and Dr. S. M. King, Life Members; Fourth church, Pittsburgh, 36.00 from Sabbath School, to educate an Indian boy named Samuel Fulton; Canonsburg, Sabbath School, 10.00, and church 20.00.

SALTSBURG PB'Y—Elderaridge, 7 68; Gilgal, 11.00.

ST. CLAIRSVILLE PB'Y—Mt. Pleasant, 33.00.

WASHINGTON PB'Y—West Union, 12.00; Forks of Wheeling, 35.50; Upper Buffalo, 36.00.

WOOSTER PB'Y—Wayne, 13.00; Chester, 15.21.

MISCELLANEOUS—Jos. Craig, Claysville, Pa., 50 cts.; Robert Cellar, an elder in Liberty ch., 3.00; Miss A. Glass, Hookstown, Pa., 3.00; Box Clothing from Scrub Grass and New Salem cong's, valued at $100, of which $90 is from the former, and the balance from the latter; Box Clothing from Female Missionary Society of Bethel cong., valued at $30.06; Box Clothing from Female Missionary Society of Gilgal cong., valued at $23.66.

H. CHILDS, Treasurer.

Pittsburgh, June 4, 1859.

For the Presbyterian Banner and Advocate.

Narrative

Of the State of Religion adopted by the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, at their Sessions at Indianapolis, May, 1859, *and addressed to the churches under their care.*

The meeting of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States may be regarded as the general review of the armies of our spiritual Israel. It must be admitted that there is something exceedingly interesting in such an assemblage of the representatives of so many Presbyteries and churches coming together from all parts of this vast country—from the North and the South, the East and the West—all speaking the same language, forgetting those sectional topics which excite and agitate other bodies, and agreeing to attend to the one great business assigned them by the Lord Jesus Christ—the proclamation of the glorious Gospel, and the adoption of means and measures for filling the world with the knowledge of the truth as it is in Jesus.

The Assembly desire to render devout thanks to God for the many tokens of his favor granted to them during the past year. All the reports sent up to us from the Presbyteries, together with all the information incidentally imparted, proclaim this one interesting fact, that the Church of Jesus Christ under our immediate supervision is advancing in the work committed to her by her Great Head. Since the last Narrative was sent down to the churches, our borders have been enlarged by the formation of eleven new Presbyteries—a larger number than has ever been formed during any previous year—and by the organization of new churches in almost all the Presbyteries. At the time when the Assembly held its sessions last year, a number of churches were enjoying revivals of religion. The precious fruits of those revivals have been gathered in, and many other churches have since been visited by the outpouring of God's gracious Spirit. One hundred and twenty nine Presbyteries have sent up Narratives to this Assembly. Of these, sixty-three report revivals during the past year, namely: Crawfordsville, North River, Luzerne, Erie, Saltsburg, Lexington, Ogdensburg, Huntingdon, Ebenezer, Hopewell, Washington, Sidney, Maury, Bethel, Lafayette, Lake, Tuscumbia, St. Louis, Medina, Raritan, Buffalo City, Baltimore, Genesee River, Passaic, Mississippi, Beaver, New Albany, Steubenville, West Lexington, Flint River, Tuscaloosa, Sangamon, Tombeckbee, Albany, South Carolina, Memphis, Charleston, Chickasaw, Harmony, Blairsville, Maumee, Elizabethtown, Transylvania, Nassau, Wooster, Dubuque, Concord, Donegal, Orange, Long Island, Allegheny, Kaskaskia, Fayetteville, Missouri, Philadelphia, New Brunswick, Ningpo, West Hanover, Winnebago, Marion, East Hanover, the Second Presbytery of Philadelphia, and Cherokee.

Among the Presbyteries that have enjoyed revivals we give a place to Ningpo, in China, inasmuch as when the Narrative from that Presbytery was written, seven members had been received into the church on a profession of faith, and some ten or twelve were to be baptized on the first Sabbath in February. It is further stated that from an institution under the management of the Presbytery, one young man has placed himself under the care of the Presbytery as a candidate for the ministry, and it is hoped that two or three others will follow his example. Such is, indeed, cheering intelligence to come from that distant land so long shut up in pagan darkness. We think we may justly report among the revivals which have been enjoyed in our Church, that wonderful, and in its bearings most important work of grace on board of the "North Carolina," as a minister of our Church was an active laborer in that work, and as a number of the converts joined the Presbyterian Church.

A large proportion of the other Presbyteries, whilst they have not been visited by those marked displays of the power of the Spirit, which are usually denominated revivals, have, nevertheless, been refreshed and strengthened. Indeed there are very few, if any, Presbyteries which have not reported conversions, and other evidences of the smiles of the Great Head of the Church. The Narratives which we have received, present a number of interesting facts, which we feel bound to record.

1. One of these is, that all the churches which were revived last year still retain the spirit of those refreshing seasons. None of them appear to have been visited with that re-action, and formality, and deadness, which too frequently follow seasons of revival. The vital influences of those times of refreshing seems to have followed them through the year; and whilst additions to those churches are not as large as they were last year, still the presence of the Divine Spirit has been manifest in the spiritual life of Christians, and in the harmony, and love, and joy, and activity in the service of the Lord, which have pervaded the churches. Perhaps there never has been a year in the history of our Zion when the churches were so generally at peace, with so few roots of bitterness springing up to trouble them.

2. Another fact in the history of our Church for the last year, which we feel bound specially to notice, is the general prevalence of a spirit of prayer. This has been manifested in the multiplication of meetings for prayer, and in the unusually large numbers that have attended such meetings, and the interest with which they have attended them. As we were bound to expect it would be, God has heard the prayers of his people, and answered them in the conversion of sinners, and also in the peace, harmony, and spiritual prosperity of the churches, and their efficiency in the various schemes for the promotion of the cause of Christ.

3. Another interesting fact brought to view by the Narratives, is the great attention which has been paid by the Presbyteries and churches to the religious instruction of youth. With comparatively a few exceptions, the Presbyteries report flourishing Sabbath Schools and Bible classes; and many report catechetical instruction, especially in the Catechisms of our Church. This we are bound to regard as a most important movement in the right direction. It is but the utterance of an oft-repeated truism to say that the young are the hope of the Church; and that if, before their minds are pre occupied by error, they be imbued with Divine truth, they will not only be secured against the wiles of deceivers, but will also be much more likely, than others not having enjoyed such instruction, to