Banner and Advocate.

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

PITTSBURGH, OCTOBER 1, 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 $2 or Seventy numbers, or $1 for Twenty-three numbers.

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JEFFERSON COLLEGE.—Upwards of fifty new students were matriculated at the opening of the present session. Additions are still expected.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN.—Rev. Samuel B. Reed, late of the Seventh Street church (U. P.,) has been appointed stated supply of a new church in this city, belonging to the same connexion.

PINE GROVE ACADEMY AND SEMINARY.—J. E. Thomas, A. M., Principal, is located at Pine Grove Mills, Centre County Pa The Catalogue for 1859 shows an attendance of sixty-five pupils.

REVIVAL IN PHILADELPHIA.—We see it stated that, on the first Sabbath in September, there were added, on examination, eighteen persons to the Cohocksink church, under the care of Rev. Daniel Gaston, D.D.

THE members of the Steubenville Presbytery coming to Deersville on the Steubenville and Indiana Railroad, are requested to stop at the "Philadelphia Crossings." We will meet them there.

SAMUEL PATTERSON.

SYNOD OF NORTHERN INDIANA.—The members of the Synod of Northern Indiana, upon paying full fare in coming to Synod, will be returned free upon either of the roads coming into Fort Wayne—the Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago Railroad, and the T. W. Railroad.

JOHN M. LOWRIE.

REV. DR. ANDERSON, of St. Louis, has been elected President of Oakland College, Miss. Dr. A. is at present traveling in Europe. We have not heard whether he had been consulted on the subject of the Presidency. He has been a very useful pastor in a very important place, and many would regret his transfer, should it take place.

PROF. FRAZER, of Jefferson College, Pa., has been elected to the Chair of Natural Science, in Oakland College, Miss. He has been a very highly acceptable officer at Jefferson, and multitudes would be extremely sorry if any thing should induce him to abandon his present position. [We have just learned that Prof. F. declines the invitation to Oakland.]

STREET PASSENGER RAILWAY.—The President of the Penn Street Railway has presented to the Mayor a petition, signed by many citizens of Lawrenceville, who are members of churches in the city, asking that cars may be run for their accommodation, before and after the morning public worship. The Mayor, we understand, has so far consented, that he will not of his own motion, direct the execution of the laws against such a running; but in case information shall be made by other persons, he will rigidly enforce the enactment.

Union Theological Seminary.

We are gratified to learn that the Union Theological Seminary in Virginia has commenced its present sessions under flattering auspices. Twenty new students have entered upon their studies, and the old ones were all in their places at the opening. The Junior class numbers *nineteen*, and this is the largest Junior class which has ever been known in the Seminary since its foundation. It is a matter of thankfulness that all our Theological Seminaries are in a highly prosperous condition.—*Presbyterian.*

Liberal.

Mr. Samuel Cochrane, of New York, lately deceased, left the following bequests, viz.:

To the Presbyterian Board of Domestic Missions, $10,000; the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, $10,000; Domestic Missions of the Free Church of Scotland, $10,000; Foreign Missions of the Free Church of Scotland, $10,000; the American Bible Society, $10,000. The residue of his property, after paying all other legacies and bequests, he left in trust to his executors, to be used in dispensing the Gospel of Christ in and around the city of New York, and in his native country, Scotland, estimated at $100,000.

Blairsville Presbytery.

Circumstances make it important and very desirable for the members of the Blairsville Presbytery to convene on the *third*, instead of the fourth of October. Therefore, the Moderator, with the concurrence of other members of the body, requests the Presbytery to meet in Salem church on *Monday, October 3d*, at 2 o'clock P. M. The usual business connected with the Fall meeting, will be attended to. Those traveling by railroad will, on that day, find conveyances to receive them at Hillside and Derry Stations.

J. P. FULTON.

Two Words.

Very small things may produce a very great influence. A single word, sometimes, has been made the instrument of awaking an attention which has led to the saving of a soul. The following has been related as a real occurrence:

A Christian brother ascending the Mississippi in a steamboat, distributed tracts. He came to a group of gentlemen, one of whom was an infidel. He received the tract, folded it up, deliberately took his knife and cut it up, and said, "*There goes your instrumentalities.*" A small piece of the tract lodged upon his coat, and he saw the words "*God and eternity.*" He tried the intoxicating cup and cards, to divert his attention, but still "God and eternity," rang in his ears, and he had no rest until he came to Christ. He is now preaching the faith that he once destroyed.

Washington College.

It was not our privilege to be present, this year, at the Commencement at Washington, as had been our custom since our residence in Pittsburgh. Neither do we find details of the exercises in any of the papers yet received thence. The deficiency, however, is well supplied by the correspondent of the Pittsburgh *Gazette.*

In the *Gazette* there is given a glowing account of the exercises on the occasion. The attendance of the citizens, it would seem, was great beyond that of any former Commencement. Of this we are pleased to be informed. Such an attendance has a very important influence upon the interests of an institution. The Trustees are gratified, the Professors are cheered, and the students are stimulated. The country around derives very great benefits from a College—benefits in a variety of aspects, and there should be made an adequate return. A large attendance shows, also, the good taste of the people, and their capability of appreciating an intellectual treat.

The Graduating Class was composed of *nineteen* young gentlemen, who go out into the world full of hope, and give promise of high degrees of usefulness. A majority of them contemplate the study of Theology. The exercises of the Commencement proper, occured on the 21st. The assemblage collected at the early hour of 7, and continued their attention till 1½ o'clock. This was a long *session* for the ladies, who were present by hundreds, and a very long *standing* for the gentlemen for whom there was no space in the Hall, in which to be seated.

The *Gazette's* correspondent says: "The whole Commencement proceedings were unusually interesting—creditable to Faculty and students, and cannot fail to have a highly beneficial influence upon the future welfare of the College. We enjoyed the literary banquet hugely, and hope to live to participate in many another such joyous and heart-elating occasion."

The afternoon of Commencement day, however, seems to have presented a feature of deeper interest, even than the morning. That was the inauguration of the monument to Rev. David McConaughy, D.D., a former President. The ceremonies were introduced with prayer by Rev. Dr. Scott, the present President of the College.

REV. DR. BROWNSON made the opening address.

In his address, Dr. Brownson gave a succinct history of the procuring of the Monument. He had acted in this work as President of the Alumni Association, and as Chairman of the Committee for collecting funds. The funds were contributed mainly by the Alumni, though some handsome donations were made by other friends of the deceased. The entire cost of the finished work will be somewhat over $600, all of which will be perfected without incurring a debt. Dr. Van Rensselaer and Wm. Main, Esq., of the Board of Publication, aided in the selecting of the material used in the work. Drs. Wines and Scott contributed the Latin inscriptions.

Dr. Brownson, having spoken of the work, alluding to the material, finish, proportions, simplicity, and unity of design, remarked, in reference to the man:

"It is not in marble to increase his well-merited fame, and much less to affect his immortal state, but marking the spot where his ashes repose, this appropriate token of affectionate gratitude will signify to every stranger who shall look upon it, and to generations yet unborn, the feelings with which he was regarded. Especially will it convey to the future members of Washington College—Professors and Students alike—the salutary and hopeful lesson, that eminent talents and learning, irreproachable integrity, constant piety, and unreserved consecration to the glory of God and the good of mankind, and all, baptized with the spirit of Jesus, are sure of reward in the high appreciation and sacred recollections of a surviving generation."

R. H. KOONTZ, Esq., read a commemorative Poem, by John L. Gow, Esq., and added the following:

The Monument is of pure white Italian marble, and is placed in the centre of the family burying lot, near the principal avenue. It rests upon a block of Pennsylvania marble, some three feet three inches square and eleven inches high. The plinth and cap of the pedestral are of appropriate size and style, and the die consists of a solid block two feet four inches square, and three feet high. The shaft where it rests upon the pedestal, is one foot six inches square, and gradually tapers to some twelve inches, when it is cut in a pyramidal form. On the South side of the shaft, about midway between the pedestal and the apex, is the name "McConaughy," in raised letters, encircled by a wreath of leaves:

On the South side of the die, facing the avenue, will be found the chief inscription.

Hic
in morte quiescit
vir ille admodum reverendus,
David McConaughy, D.D., LL.D.,
qui
annos octodecim
Collegii Washingtoniensis
Præses fuit.
Natus III. Kal. Oct., A. D. 1775;
Obiit IV, Kal. Feb., A. D. 1852.
De literis, de religione, de patria
meritus est.
Ingenio, doctrina et pietate insignis:
A Propinquis, Collegis, Discipulis,
Aliisque omnibus
valde defletus:
In Jesu obdormivit.

On the west side will be found this inscription:

"*Vir bonus erat, et plenus Spiritu Sancto et fide.*"

An English inscription is written upon the Northern face, very appropriate to the man in whose memory this stone is erected.

"Like a patriarchal sage,
Holy, humble, courteous, mild,
He could blend the awe of age
With the sweetness of a child."

Upon the Eastern front we have:

In memoriam
Hoc monumentum ponendum fecerunt
Alumni et Amici.

The whole monument stands fourteen feet seven inches high.

REV. DR. ELLIOTT inquired as to what should bring together so vast an assembly; and answered:

"It is the spontaneous homage of grateful hearts to a departed public benefactor. It is to inaugurate a monument which is to tell to succeeding ages that here repose the mortal remains of the Rev. DAVID McCONAUGHY, D. D., LL. D., the humble Christian, the accomplished scholar, the successful President, and the faithful friend; and in doing this, to express the affectionate gratitude and esteem of his literary children, by whose contributions, and those of a few personal friends, it has been erected.

* * * *

"In the present case there is a peculiar fitness in the movement which is in progress. Our venerable departed friend had no children of his own to leave behind him to perpetuate his name, and to tell his virtues to those who should come after him. How fitting, then, is the grateful homage paid to his memory, in the erection of this monument by the Alumni of the College—his literary children, over whom he watched with such paternal care? It is an act of filial love and respect, which challenges the approval of every pious mind, as being in harmony with the requirements of the fifth commandment of the Decalogue. It is moreover, a recognition of the great principle inculcated by our Saviour, when he said, "Whosoever shall do the will of my Father which is in heaven, *the same is my brother, and sister, and mother.*"

DR. ALRICH said:

"Remarks made over the graves of public men, sometimes honor them with excellences which they did not possess, and are regarded as eulogistic and bordering on extravagance, rather than a faithful description of their true character. Not so with our departed friend, around whose remains we gather again with the same veneration we had for him while living. These sacred emblems bring again fresh to our remembrance, a life worthy of imitation, and virtues worthy of all praise. All that has been said will meet with a hearty response from those who knew him best; for such, no monument is necessary; *that* is in their hearts, *this monument* is for posterity."

REV. R. HENRY LEE, rector of Trinity church, Washington, and long a Professor in the College, gave a hearty testimony to the worth of the departed. Of his literary attainments, he remarked:

"We have read on the beautiful shaft which now rises majestically over the grave of M'Conaughy, the following simple but most appropriate lines:

'Like a patriarchal sage,
Holy, humble, courteous, mild,
He could blend the awe of age
With the sweetness of a child!'

"We scarcely need remark that the author of these lines could not have more felicitously sketched the *actual* characteristics of Dr. M'Conaughy. As a man, a gentleman, and a Christian, he was indeed

'Holy, humble, courteous, mild.'

and in him, it is most true, were blended the

'*Awe* of *age* and the *sweetness* of *childhood.*'

"Dr. M'Conaughy was gifted by the Father of spirits with *real* genius. Hence his polished scholarship; his ardent admiration of the works of the illustrious Grecian and Roman authors. Hence his quick perception of 'the sublime and beautiful' in the works of God in external nature, and in the human soul, in which kindred genius sees and feels the workings of 'immortal mind.' His own genius played with the brilliant fancies of Anacreon and Horace; enjoyed the wit of Lucian, and soared with equal ease on the native numbers of Homer, Virgil and Milton. His bosom swelled and his expressive eye beamed while he read in their noble languages immortal sentences of the patriotic orators of the free states of antiquity and of modern times; of Demosthenes and Cicero, of Chatham and Burke, of Ames and Webster; for *he*, too, was a patriot citizen of a free state, whose privileges and blessings he inherited from youth and valued in his manhood."

REV. JAMES W. McKENNAN, an Alumnus, and once a Professor in the College, bore his willing testimony to departed worth:

"Still we delight to call up before our minds the various excellences of his character—in many respects a *model* character, more complete than is often found among erring mortals. How conscientious in the discharge of every duty to God and man! How faithful to every trust! How ready for every good word and work! How anxious for the improvement of those committed to his care! How interested in every object tending to promote the good of Zion and the welfare and happiness of man! How modest and retiring, yet winning in his manners! How cordial in his friendships! In his whole spirit, how amiable, how liberal, how obliging, how beneficent, how large hearted, how whole-souled! How did he attract all hearts! How did he constrain all who knew him, to respect, esteem and love him! How strikingly did he exemplify the apostle's description of true religion—'First pure, then peaceable, gentle and easy to be entreated, full of mercy and good fruits, without partiality, and without hypocrisy!'"

HUGH W. TENER, ESQ., of Philadelphia, said of the Doctor:

"His learning was great, his skill as an instructor of youth all admired; but was it for these we loved him so? No, not for these! We come to day as *children*, to render the natural tribute of affection, with which a father's virtues have inspired us. Few here to-day think of Dr. McConaughy as the scholar, or the teacher, while all dwell with delightful remembrance on the memory of the *good man.* Learning is attainable by all; genius and talent are given to many; but, beyond and above them all, is that faculty of inspiring all around with filial love and confidence. This, the highest attribute of human excellence, Dr. McConaughy possessed in a remarkable degree. He seemed to be basking in the light of the Deity, and all were cheered by the heavenly rays that shone reflected from him."

The concluding address was made by Rev. JAMES R. HUGHES. Mr. Hughes alluded to the ease with which popular applause may be gained, when the subject of panegyric had possessed some rare and striking quality, which shone resplendent. He then remarked:

"Our cordial task to-day may, perhaps, exclude us from the plaudits of those who can admire only that which is singular, and who value only that which is eccentric and rare. But we can solace ourselves with the thought that we have no reason to fear abatements by the most rigid fidelity of the historian.

"The monument, which presumes to perpetuate the memory of this venerated President of Washington College; this well furnished scholar; this polished gentleman; this able theologian; and this humble yet exalted Christian man—his monument should mainly possess the quality of *faultless symmetry.*"

The benediction was pronounced by Prof. S. J. WILSON, of the Western Theological Seminary.

It was not our lot to enjoy a personal acquaintance with Dr. McConaughy. Neither are we wont to abound in laudations of the great, whether they be the living or the dead, however worthy. But we feel it a duty to instruct and stimulate the rising generation by letting them know something of the worth and attainments of the fathers; and by showing that, among Christians, men's good deeds live after them.

It is hardly needful to remark that we have given only brief quotations from the speeches of the worthy brethren who contributed to the improvement of the occasion. We, sometimes, when dealing with matters great and valuable, regret our limited space; and especially, on such occasions, are we sorry that our readers, very generally, cannot tolerate a long article. Let, then, the foregoing suffice as our contribution to the monument of modest worth.

TWENTY ONE manumitted slaves passed through Columbus, Ohio, recently, for Hardin County of that State, to live on land purchased by their late master. They were from Mecklenburg County, Va.

Meeting of the Synod of Allegheny.

MERCER, Sept 26, 1859.

DEAR BANNER:—The annual meetings of the Synods of our Church, are occasions of much interest to many. Old acquaintances meet, new friendships are formed, hearts are cheered by the information received of the progress of the work of grace in the different churches, sweet counsel is taken, new plans of operation are inaugurated, or old schemes are revived, and the spirit of devotion is kindled afresh by the exercises of prayer and praise, the preaching of the Word, and all the ordinances of God's house; so that the members return to their respective fields of labor, greatly refreshed and invigorated. Those who neglect, except from sufficient and unavoidable cause, attendance upon these meetings, not only fail in the performance of an important duty, but also deprive themselves of a precious and hallowed privilege.

The meeting of the Synod of Allegheny, this year, in the town of Mercer, removed from any of the great lines of travel, rendered a return to the method of our fathers necessary, on the part of many. There were two ways of reaching this point—one by railroad to Enon Valley, and then by the public coach; the other was from Pittsburgh, through Butler, by means of private conveyance. This was the route taken by us, so that we traveled over a part of the once much frequented road between Erie and Pittsburgh. But the railroad enterprises have left it altogether to the local travel. Most of the road between Allegheny and Butler, was planked a few years ago, but in many places the planks have been replaced by stones, and in many others they are worn through, so as to endanger greatly, the axles of buggies and wagons. All along, evidences of the effects of the great frost on the 4th of June, are still visible. The timber has been very considerably injured, and the fields have the straw standing in, that would have been loaded with grain, and been gathered into the barn, had it not been for the sudden and unexpected calamity. But the corn planted after the frost, although a little late, promises very well; and if the present wet weather does not continue, the yield of buckwheat will be immense. The potato crop never was better. The farmers, as a class, have suffered severely in the loss of their wheat, and in the outlay necessary to secure seed and bread. But we hope they will trust a kind and faithful Providence, and that the next year will give them an abundant harvest. This whole region is admirably adapted to raising stock; and large quantities of sheep, cattle, and horses, are now bought here for the Eastern market.

The town of Mercer is delightfully situated, and contains within the limits of the borough, some twelve hundred inhabitants, with a large population in the surrounding country. Quite a number of religious denominations have churches here—the Presbyterians, Free Presbyterians, United Presbyterians, Congregationalists, Methodists, &c. The Presbyterian church has been long established. Here the Rev. Samuel Tait, of holy life, and precious memory, well known in the Church because of his fervent missionary spirit, and because of the ardor with which he advocated and defended the principles of the Old School against the claims of the New School, preached. The church was sorely rent by the New School excitement, and afterwards by the so-called Free Church movement. But to-day it is stronger in all that constitutes real ecclesiastical strength, than ever before. The labors of the present pastor, Rev. J. R. Findley, have been greatly blessed. This church shared largely in the blessings of the Revival of 1858.

The Synod was opened on Thursday evening with a sermon by the Moderator, Rev. James W. Dickey, from Num. xxiii: 18, 19 This sermon was earnest and impressive, and received the undivided attention of the audience. The Rev. John F. McLaren, D. D., was elected Moderator. On the following evening, an instructive, interesting, and acceptable sermon was preached, according to appointment by the last meeting of Synod, on the subject of "The Connexion Between Ministerial Devotion and Ministerial Success," from 1. Tim. iv: 16, by the Rev. Newton Bracken.

But the most interesting incident that occurred during the sessions of Synod, was the ordination of Mr. Ira M. Condit, by the Presbytery of Erie, as a missionary to China. The sermon was preached, upon invitation, by the Rev. E P. Swift, D. D., from Eph. i: 8, 9, in his usual earnest and powerful manner. The constitutional questions were proposed by the Moderator, Rev. James M. Shields; the ordaining prayer was offered by the Rev. J. V. Reynolds, D. D.; and the charge to the newly ordained missionary was given by the Rev. S. J. M. Eaton. Mr. Condit is a grandson of the Rev. Ira Condit, one of the early ministers of this region. Connected with the history of this young man that is worthy of mention, more than twenty years ago, a sermon was preached by the Rev. Nathaniel West, D. D., now of Philadelphia, on the duty of parents consecrating their children to the service of the Lord. A father and mother were then present, who, on that occasion, solemnly consecrated their only son to the work of the ministry of reconciliation. This son was he who is now the Rev. Ira M. Condit, an ordained missionary for China. The vow was heard, and the offering accepted. A large and deeply interested congregation was in attendance.

The meetings of the Synod were pleasant, and the conclusions arrived at, harmonious. Much time was most profitably occupied with devotional exercises. The hospitality of the people was most cordial, and they manifested great interest in many of the proceedings. Not soon will their kindness be forgotten.

A.

For the Presbyterian Banner and Advocate.

Salem, Ohio.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—It will no doubt be interesting to your readers to know of the success of the cause in this place. In face of great difficulties, the Presbyterian congregation here resolved to build a church. To-day we have deposited in our corner-stone a number of documents—a sketch of the history of the church, a copy of the *Banner and Advocate*, of the *Presbyterian*, of Philadelphia, of the *New York Observer*, a Presbyterian Almanac, and several other documents. Our building is seventy one feet long by forty-eight feet in width. Our spire is to be one hundred and forty two feet high.

This town was originally settled by Friends, and until within a few years, public sentiment was controlled by them, and those pretending to hold with them. At first their influence was moral and religious, but after the division in 1828, into Orthodox and Hixite, it began to decline, until about ten or twelve years ago, when the great mass of the Church was suddenly carried away by the Radical anti-slavery agitations, and quickly landed in infidelity. From 1840, until within perhaps two years, the tone of public sentiment in this place was decidedly hostile to Christianity. That hostility is being gradually overcome, but it is by no means dead. It is a town of very considerable business, containing near four thousand inhabitants. The county around is densely populated, but it is a population upon which Evangelical religion has but a slight hold. The leaven is working, and the time will come when all this land will be Immanuel's.

A. B. M.

EASTERN SUMMARY.

Boston and New England.

New Hampshire is next to Maine in position, and has some prospect of being only second to it in the celebrity to be derived from the conquering of very bad habits. The Maine Law, against liquor drinking, is gaining a world wide celebrity. New Hampshire has, as yet, no law *Against Tobacco Using*, but there is being established a practice, in the right quarter, which may have a moral force of equal efficiency.

A statement was made in the late Convention of Congregational clergymen, in New Hampshire, that "not one pastor in the whole connexion used tobacco." This was a gain upon the previous. At that time there was one who used the vile weed. Does the reader doubt the statement? Can it really seem incredible that an order of men, the most intelligent and best educated—an order of men who have publicly and solemnly engaged to "abstain from fleshly lusts," and to serve and copy the example of Him "who did no sin," should abstain from an expensive indulgence, and a practice which, in refined society, is injurious to both mind and body? One writing on the subject says:

Among other reforms, the anti tobacco reform has received due attention; clergymen have discussed it in a *manly* way in *local* Associations, and in large gatherings, and many of the more influential pulpits have thought it no condescension to direct both law and Gospel against this sin, as against other sins which destroy the bodies and souls of our fellow men. * * * Said one, "*I will drop tobacco, if it takes the flesh from my bones.*" He dropped it. He retains his flesh, however, and more also. Said another, "*I will conquer this enemy if it costs me my life.*" He conquered, and shows himself a man.

The *New Gymnasium*, at Harvard College, has been opened. Special hours are assigned for each class. General satisfaction is given, and much benefit to the young men is anticipated.

The *Massachusetts Legislature* is in special session, revising the Laws of the Commonwealth. Both the civil and criminal code are to pass the ordeal.

The *Inauguration of the Webster Statue*, at Boston, which occurred last week, was an occasion of some excitement. The Hon. Edward Everett delivered an Oration of an hour and three-quarters. The closing paragraphs were:

Two hundred and twenty-nine years ago this day, our beloved city received, from the General Court of the Colony, the honored name of Boston. On the long roll of those whom she has welcomed to her nurturing bosom, is there a name which shines with a brighter lustre than Webster's? Seventy two years ago, this day, the Constitution of the United States was tendered to the acceptance of the people by George Washington. Who of all the gifted and patriotic of the land, that have adorned the interval, has done more to unfold its principles, assert its purity, and to promote its duration?

Here, then, under the scope of heaven; here, on this lovely eminence; here, beneath the walls of the Capitol of Old Massachusetts; here, within the sight of those fair New England villages; here, in the near vicinity of the graves of those who planted the germs of all this palmy growth; here, within the sound of sacred bells—we raise this monument, with loving hearts, to the Statesman, the Patriot, the Fellow Citizen, the neighbor, the friend. Long may it guard the approach to these halls of council! Long may it look out upon a prosperous country! and, if days of trial and disaster should come, and the arm of flesh should fail, doubt not that the monumental form would descend from its pedestal, to stand in the front rank of the peril, and the bronze lips repeat the cry of the living voice—"Liberty and Union now and for ever, one and inseparable!"

New York.

Business is still lively. Money is plenty at a reasonable rate of interest. Large quantities of gold leave weekly for Europe, but equal amounts arrive, mostly from California. The large influx of manufactured goods, however, and the very small exports of domestic produce, must have a damaging effect, if long continued.

The *Sabbath Question* is still before the community. The late meeting of the Anti Sabbath party, in the Volk's Garden, a lager bier resort, was an astonishingly small affair, for such a city, and so much previous talk and effort. The *Tribune* gives the number at four or five hundred at the opening, swelling to about one thousand at 9 o'clock, and "dwindling down to three hundred at 10½ o'clock." The more respectable secular journals take ground against the Sunday liquor traffic, the Sunday band in the Park, and other noisy and corrupting desecrations of the day. If Christian men are firm and wise, they may have the rational and orderly portion of the community to co-operate, and will hence have a quiet Sabbath.

The Reception of the Delegation from the Presbyterian General Assembly of Ireland, was the great religious movement of last week, in New York. A very large assemblage met, in Cooper Hall, on Thursday evening, to welcome the strangers. The object of their visit is, to receive aid toward the sustentation of their missions, in the South and West of Ireland. Rev. Dr. De Witt, of New York, acted as Chairman of the meeting. The Delegates are Revs. Dr. Edgar, Mr. S. M. Dill, and Mr. David Wilson.

The New York *Times* gives us the following:

The Rev. Dr. Murray, of Elizabethtown, said that in accordance with the arrangements, he had nothing to do but to act as usher, and proclaim the names of those who entered at the door. He said, in substance, that for many years the hearts of many in Ireland had yearned for a wider spread of the Gospel in that land; and that great efforts had been made to reach effectively the native Irish. One of the chiefs among those who had thus labored was with them in the person of Dr. Edgar. The others, Mr. Dill and Mr. Wilson, had also been laborers in that field; and they were also present. He hoped and believed that they would be received with a heartfelt welcome wherever they might go.

Dr. Adams followed in a brief speech of welcome, which drew forth evidences of hearty approval from the Assembly.

The Rev. Dr. De Witt then took the members of the delegation severally by the hand and assured them of a kindly greeting from their brethren here.

The Rev. Dr. Pratt, of the delegation that had been sent from Philadelphia, expressed his pleasure at being present on such an occasion, and gave them assurances of a warm reception in the City of Brotherly Love.

The Chairman then introduced, in terms of appropriate eulogy, Rev. Dr. Edgar, who arose and said, that in the first place he desired to express on his own behalf, and in behalf of his brethren, their very deep sense of thankfulness for the high honor that had been done them by their friends upon the platform, and by their friends before them. He hoped and trusted that they appreciated, as they ought to do, the sympathy and kindliness, the friendship and cordial welcome with which they had been met here, and he did trust and hope that what they saw around them and before them now, and what they had heard, would, under the blessing of God, be a great assistance to them in the arduous work that was assigned them. They came from the head-quarters of Romanism—not from Rome, for Popery was weak at Rome—but from Ireland, the battlefield for Britain and the world, of Popery. There, judges of the land confessed to Roman priests; there, juries found rebels and murderers "not guilty," because one Romanist was a juror; there, members of Parliament, called "The Pope's Brass Band," swayed enormous influence by voting for Whig or Tory as suited the interests of the Church; there, Romanists were chuckling over the perversion of the English Protestants who went over to Rome; and there, supported by public funds, were both the professors and students of Maynooth, a great Seminary for priests, whom it trained, not only for Ireland, but for the whole globe. Round about him, as his neighbors, were oily priests, and with them beautiful nuns, smiling in the people's faces, though they were deadlier foes to the welfare of the nation than were the Russians in Sebastopol. When a man fell before the priests, he fell in infamy—judgment, conscience, wife, family, being all sacrificed. The hills of Inkermann, of Alma, and of Sebastopol, were only like the late Austrian defeats; they were like dark hours in a Summer's day. The sky was white, the clouds were fair, the fields were green, but it would be hard to find amidst waving corn or busy streets, where the bravest of the brave had fallen. But, in their battlefield, ignorance and viciousness and Romanism continued to destroy immortal souls. long after the bloody sword had been returned to its scabbard, and peace secured had stilled the din of war. But as the dark caverns of the deep had sucked the wild whirlpools in, so, with a cruelty that never spared, and with a rapacity which never cried "enough," Romanism continued to suck in wife and maiden, beardless youth and grey haired age, and ah! too long, too long had it been borne. The Presbyterian Church, in its holy mission, had gone forth with the determination of giving all quarter to the men, no quarter to the system; to extend all love and tenderness to the individual, but to spare no superstition. The mission of this Delegation was Presbyterian, but it was not, on that account, sectarian. Where the tear of bitterness fell, it was not asked whether it rolled down a Presbyterian or Episcopalian cheek. The hectic flush upon the face of youth excited their deepest sympathy for the immortal spirit, whether the poor clay tabernacle bowed down in the sanctity of spiritual worship, or crouched as a devotee at the idolatrous Mass. They wanted to preach the Gospel to every creature. Their effort was—for man degraded, to elevate him; for man dark, to enlighten him; for man miserable, to comfort him; for man ruined, degraded, lost, to bring him to the image of his Maker, and fill him with hopes of immortality. Their religion prospered, and the Sabbath sanctity was observed. Crime had decreased in Ireland—righteousness flourished. The broken-hearted wife rejoiced over the reformed father of her children, and the reformed father cried out, in embracing his recovered child, this, indeed, is my son who was dead, and who was lost, but is found. [The Reverend gentleman exhibited, statistically, the social advantages of Presbyterianism as lessening the amount of crime, and appealed urgently in behalf of the mission in which he was interested.] He and his colaborers offered themselves, he continued, as a substitute for every American man who had not the opportunity, the means, or the strength to go or act as a missionary in Ireland himself. Here, he offered himself to his brother to do the work that, on account of the breadth of this confounded Atlantic, he could not get over. [Applause.] Though the Irish had been unfortunate, this was not the time for vain regrets; it was the time for high enterprise and bold endeavor. The Irish ministry were willing to act in sympathy with their American brethren, who were now being brought so very near them. Why, just think of it. If this *Great Eastern* succeeded, she would lift Ireland on her back and carry her three days nearer New York; and if the railroads in the North did not get on quicker, it would be a very serious question whether the ministers of New York or the ministers of Belfast would get to Connaught first. [Laughter and applause.] When he was going round the missions in the West of Ireland, he felt that the Americans were his nearest neighbors, because between him and them there was nobody. [Laughter.] But in coming over to America, he did not come as a "big beggarman;" he came here to have his old heart refreshed with expressions of Christian sympathy and to ask Americans to discharge a Christian duty and exhibit a Christian love by aiding in the evangelization of the West of Ireland. He did not know what they would be able to give, and he was afraid to name it; but whatever the amount might be, the purpose to which it was to be applied was one that should excite the sympathy of every true Christian. In Ulster, where the Presbyterians had within the last few years given £13,000 to the Free Church of Scotland, £18,000 for the support of poor congregations, and £35,000 for the erection of churches, the only grievance they labored under, was that they had now too many demands to meet. They were like

"The old woman who lived in a shoe,
And had so many children she didn't know what to do."

[Laughter.] They were able to do a great amount of work, but it was not equal to the sphere that God was opening to them. It was for this they asked the assistance of their brethren in America. God had abundantly blessed the Church in Ireland, and they asked their friends in America to unite with them in the enjoyment of that great blessing, and let one and all of them, in their zeal and in their prayers, unite in a determination, in respect to Ireland, of, for Ireland, "for Zion's sake I will not hold my peace." (Loud applause.)

After an address by the Rev. Mr. Cookman, of Philadelphia, expressing the high gratification with which the Evangelical churches of that city had heard of and would receive the visit of the Irish delegation.

The Rev. Mr. Dill, of Ballymena, County Antrim, was introduced, and in the course of a somewhat elaborate discourse, described the extraordinary moral effects of the revival there, and the change for the better which it had effected in the habits of the people.

Mr. Wilson, the third member of the delegation, made the closing speech, which was devoted mainly to an account of the prosperity of the Protestant missions in the South and Southwest of Ireland.

A few remarks by Mr. Stuart, of Philadelphia, and the enthusiastic adoption of a resolution offered by Mr. Dodge, pledging to the Irish delegation "the co operation of the United States in carrying out the work which God was opening before them," concluded the proceedings.

Philadelphia.

The Randel Line of steamships to Europe, still occupies attention. This is likely to become a reality, and if so, it will add greatly to the trade of the city. Philadelphia is to be mainly a manufacturing place. It has immense facilities, and is already the first manufacturing city in the Union, both as to the value and the variety of its productions. These are not a source of wealth equal to foreign commerce, but they are greatly preferable for the building up of an industrious, orderly, well-to-live, and Christian population. Still, a foreign commerce is greatly needed, though it may not be the leading feature; and at least one line to Europe should be well sustained.

Among the improvements now in progress is the laying of a *Water Pipe*, thirty inches in diameter, along Broad Street. It is to extend, untapped, all the way, from Fairmount to Prime Street. It is to supply the Southern part of the city.

For the Presbyterian Banner and Advocate.

Death of a Minister.

DIED—At his residence in Ohio County, Va., near Wheeling, after several months illness, on the 13th of September, Rev. JAMES HERVEY, D. D., aged 78 years, the oldest minister of the Presbytery of Washington or Synod of Wheeling.

He lived, labored, and died, almost in the place of his birth, and the history of his life runs back to the morning of civilization and Christianity West of the Allegheny Mountains. He was born in one of the little forts where some of the first white settlers on the Ohio secured themselves and their children from the murderous hands of the native savages—and yet, even there, by a mother's faith and prayers, was devoted to the Lord for the work of the ministry of reconciliation.

He witnessed the felling of the forests; the extermination of the wild beasts that inhabited them; the retiring of the Indians before the influx of a European race; the cultivation of his native hills and vallies; the first gathering of the pioneers to hear the sounds of salvation in their opening settlements; the organization of Christian churches; and subsequently of Presbyteries and Synods; and he was himself an active and efficient agent in these movements. He was trained for the ministry—after becoming a subject of grace in the great revival at the beginning of the century—under the instruction of that great Apostle of Western Pennsylvania, the Rev. Dr. McMillan.

The writer is not informed as to the date of his licensure, but has heard from his own lips, that in the Autumn of 1812, he commenced a stated service, as the first minister of any order, in the city of Wheeling, then a small village having no organized congregation, or house of public worship of any denomination. Near the same time he took the pastoral charge of the congregation, at the forks of the creek, six miles East, the only pastoral charge he ever held, though preaching for many years simultaneously in other localities. This he continued to hold with the entire unanimity of the people to the day of his death, a period of nearly half a century.

Doctor Hervey was uniformly a meek, humble, retiring, unostentatious man; but of vigorous mind, an independent thinker, a sound theologian, and an able and instructive preacher.

Distinguished for his intelligent and firm attachment to the doctrines and order of the Presbyterian Church, and for his punctual attendance on the meetings of her judicatories, he enjoyed the entire confidence of his official brethren, and exerted an important influence in their counsels. Devoted to the prosperity of the Church, and never suspected of any selfish or sinister aims, he was much beloved as a pastor, and lived and died a revered and honored servant of the Lord Jesus Christ.

Ecclesiastical.

Rev. Dr. AARON WILLIAMS' Post Office address is changed from Canonsburg, Pa., to Sewickleyville, Pa.

Rev. Dr. W. M. SCOTT'S pastoral relation to the Seventh church, Cincinnati, Ohio, was dissolved by the Presbytery of Cincinnati, at its late meeting, he having accepted the Professorship in the Seminary of the North-West, to which he was elected by the General Assembly.

Rev. E BARR'S Post Office address is changed from Cedar Valley, Ohio, to Bedford, Indiana. Correspondents will note the change.

Mr. JOHN K. HARRIS was ordained and installed pastor of New Monmouth church, by the Presbytery of Lexington, on the 7th ult.

Mr. J. M. GOUL has received a call from the church of Providence, Presbytery of West Hanover.

Rev. JAMES H. FITZGERALD'S Post Office address is Buckingham Court House, Va.

Rev. W. C. BLAIR, of Lavacca, Texas, has been elected to, and it is said, has accepted the Presidency of Aranama College, Goliad, Texas.

Rev. EDWARD COOPER'S Post Office address is Brownsville, Tenn.

Rev. HENRY M BAIRD, of the College of New Jersey, has been elected Professor of Greek, in the University of New York.

Rev. T. D. LEA having become the Stated Supply of the Unity church, and Principal of the Bethany Institute, his address is changed from Clinton La., to Centreville, Amite County, Miss.

Rev. JESSE EDWARD'S Post Office address is changed from Plover, Wisconsin, to Waukesha, Wisconsin.

Rev. GEORGE MORTON has removed from Ebenezer, Indiana Co., Pa., to Philadelphia, Pa. Correspondents will please address him at Philadelphia.

Rev. Dr. WILLIS LORD'S pastoral relation to the Second church, Brooklyn, New York, was dissolved on the 5th ult., by the Presbytery of Nassau. Dr. Lord has proceeded to Chicago to enter upon the duties of his Professorship in the North-Western Theological Seminary.

Rev. COLIN SHAW'S Post Office address is changed from Gravelly Hill, N. C., to Black River Chapel, New Hanover Co., North Carolina.

Rev. R DAVIDSON, D. D., has resigned the charge of the First church, New Brunswick, N. J.

Mr. D. W. COOPER having received and accepted calls from the churches of Blooming Grove and Olivesburg, was ordained to the full work of the Gospel ministry,