

Presbyterian Banner.

PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY, APRIL 7, 1860.

STROUVILLE FEMALE SEMINARY.

The Thirty-first Annual Catalogue exhibits this institution as in a highly prosperous condition. The whole number of pupils during the year has been one hundred and eighty; Summer Session, one hundred and twenty-five; Winter Session, one hundred and forty; whole number of graduates, four hundred.

REV. JOSEPH PENNEY, D.D.

This venerable minister of Christ, died at Rochester, N. Y., on the 22d of February. About forty years ago, he took up his residence in that place, as pastor of the first Presbyterian church, which he served with great success, for ten or twelve years. Afterwards he removed to Northampton, Mass., and at length became president of Hamilton College. At a later period, he removed to Michigan, and there remained until falling illness compelled him to retire from the active duties of the ministry. His life was long, laborious, and useful.

SABBATH SCHOOL VISITOR.

Our readers will learn from an advertisement in another column, that the Board of Publication will commence the issue of a New Series of the Presbyterian Sabbath School Visitor, on the first of May. It will be changed from a semi-monthly to a monthly, but enlarged, upon a finer and coarser paper, with new, larger, and clearer type, and with improved embellishments. At the same time the price is considerably lessened. We are glad to know of this projected improvement, and trust that the Visitor will have a greatly increased circulation. Let the ministers, elders, and superintendents and teachers of our Sabbath-schools, take the matter in hand, and it will soon be accomplished.

METHODIST AFFAIRS.

Our brethren of the Methodist Episcopal Church, have lately held their Annual Conference. They had before them, two agitating questions; one, the alteration of the Discipline on the subject of Slavery, and the other, whether there shall be a Lay representation in their Councils. These matters are pressed the more, just now, by their advocates, because of the Quadrennial Conference, which meets this Spring, and which has power in the premises.

THE PITTSBURGH CONFERENCE.

The Pittsburgh Conference, was in session last week, at Blairsville, Pa. Reports represent the assemblage as being large and harmonious. The usual routine of business, indicates a state of prosperity. On the subject of Slavery, a proposition had gone out from the North, that the Discipline shall be so changed as to exclude Slaveholders from communion. The Conference at Blairsville, after a long discussion, adopted the following:

Resolved.

That it is the sense of this Conference, that, in spirit and design, the Rule prohibits the holding, on the same condition that it prohibits the buying and selling of human beings, viz.: "with an intention to enslave them."

Resolved.

That the General Conference, to meet at Buffalo, May 1st, be requested to insert this interpretation of the Rule, either as a foot note to the rule or in the chapter on Slavery.

Resolved.

That the General Conference, to meet at Buffalo, May 1st, be requested to insert this interpretation of the Rule, either as a foot note to the rule or in the chapter on Slavery.

Resolved.

That the General Conference, to meet at Buffalo, May 1st, be requested to insert this interpretation of the Rule, either as a foot note to the rule or in the chapter on Slavery.

Resolved.

That the General Conference, to meet at Buffalo, May 1st, be requested to insert this interpretation of the Rule, either as a foot note to the rule or in the chapter on Slavery.

Resolved.

That the General Conference, to meet at Buffalo, May 1st, be requested to insert this interpretation of the Rule, either as a foot note to the rule or in the chapter on Slavery.

Resolved.

That the General Conference, to meet at Buffalo, May 1st, be requested to insert this interpretation of the Rule, either as a foot note to the rule or in the chapter on Slavery.

Resolved.

That the General Conference, to meet at Buffalo, May 1st, be requested to insert this interpretation of the Rule, either as a foot note to the rule or in the chapter on Slavery.

Resolved.

That the General Conference, to meet at Buffalo, May 1st, be requested to insert this interpretation of the Rule, either as a foot note to the rule or in the chapter on Slavery.

Resolved.

That the General Conference, to meet at Buffalo, May 1st, be requested to insert this interpretation of the Rule, either as a foot note to the rule or in the chapter on Slavery.

peated. There is no need that it should be. Ho that is truly born of God, has "eternal life."

LIVING EPISTLES.

When a Chinaman comes to our land, we may regard him as an epistle. He speaks the language of China. He exhibits the peculiarities of thought, the spirit and sentiment of China. He exemplifies the manners and customs of China. A colony of these people would afford the surest possible means of learning what are Chinese principles and conduct, and what influence the laws and religion of China have upon the human mind. They would be living epistles, bearing to us the clearest and most convincing testimony which is possible. The same also may be said of Frenchmen, Turks, Hottentots, or any other people. Send us one of the inhabitants of a country, and he is a specimen, by which we know what the people are. Send us many, and the evidence is confirmed beyond the reach of doubt. So it is in regard to religion. Religion forms the sentiments of a people, their tastes, customs, judgments. It gives them their character. Send us then a colony of Romantics, Mohammedans, Hindus, or you give us examples, epistles, manifestations not only of the people of the land, but also of the character, power, and distinctive peculiarities of the religious systems there prevalent.

This truth commends itself to our common sense.

And it is recognized in the Scriptures. It is on this principle that it is said, "Make the tree good, and its fruit good."

But that peculiarity of this sentiment

which was present with us when we took our pen, was the one which is expressed by Paul to the Corinthians, (2. Cor. iii: 2, 3) "Ye are our epistles * * * known and read of all men." "Ye are manifestly declared to be the epistle of Christ * * * written, not with ink, but with the Spirit of the living God; now, is this a fact? Are Christians living epistles from Christ; written by his Spirit; the writing on their hearts; this writing possessed of such a living power as to manifest itself perpetually and so distinctly that it is read and known of all men? It is even so. Every true Christian is an "epistle of Christ," written by his Spirit, and sent to be read of all.

Are, then, professors Christians? Do they so exhibit the religion of Jesus, that men beholding them may see what that religion is, in its spirit, its renovating power, its transforming influence; may see what it makes a man—honest, kind, upright, gentle, liberal, heavenly minded? Do professors so conduct themselves, that those who read not the Scriptures may yet learn, by living characters, what those Scriptures teach and enjoin? Do professors so present Jesus Christ, as that they being transfers from him, and samples of him, people who have no other means of knowing him, may yet learn what he is by reading these his epistles? Now, if we must answer these questions in the affirmative, what idea must men, otherwise uninformed, have of religion, and of the Scriptures, and of Jesus? And if we may not answer these questions in the affirmative, how then must we regard professors? Can we say any thing in regard to many, but that they have only the name? Alas! The lives of professors involve us in great difficulties, when we would perceive the high and holy character of our religion; and maintain the power of the Scriptures, by the Spirit of God, to convert and sanctify the soul, and heart, and life; and to exalt the person of Jesus Christ, as one pure, glorious, and altogether lovely. Must we bring down our religion, and detract from the Scriptures, and debase Jesus, so as to suit the moral stature of Professors? Or must we deny the genuineness of the title by which they claim to be brethren of Jesus, heirs of God, and sons and daughters of the Lord Almighty? There are differences among professors. They are a mixed people. Tares and wheat are found in the same field. All are not Israel who are of Israel. In our families, all the members are not full grown. Neither are all thoroughly taught. Neither are all the children always well washed nor neatly clad, nor acting out their purest manners and best behavior. Neither are they all, at all times, in a perfectly good humor. Sometimes they are fretful, morose, and entirely out of sorts; and sometimes they are in a sportive mood, quite unbecoming. But still, there are lineaments by which they may be known, by which the well-practised eye can distinguish them. Especially does the parent know them; and love them too; love them though he chide and chastise. And this is eminently the case in the family of Jesus. Among professors, that is, in the Church, within his house, are found his true people. They have been regenerated and adopted. They have begun to be like him. They have their distinctive traits. They may be known. He knows them. And imperfectly as they represent him, he yet admits that they are his epistles. The characters which he has begun to draw upon them will be retraced, and extended, and perfected. They shall yet be truly and fully like him. They are purifying themselves, and they shall yet see him as he is.

While some of the truths we have here

presented are alarming, others are consolatory. Altogether they teach us to be humble, to search ourselves well, and to be truly discriminating. And they incite us to higher aims and holier conduct. Shall we not commend our religion? Shall we not magnify God's Word? Shall we not honor Jesus? Shall we not perform the part of epistles, living epistles, by truthfully representing the holiness, the spirit, and the loveliness of our Lord?

THE COVENANT OF PROMISE.

"The promise is unto you, and to your children." So said the apostle Peter to the thousands of anxious inquirers on the day of Pentecost, when he encouraged them to be baptized in the name of the Lord Jesus. They gladly received his word. Millions previously, of the seed of Abraham, had enjoyed the benefits of the promise, having, in faith, affixed its seal to their offerings; and millions since, having embraced the Divine pledge, and visibly consecrated their little ones in the form prescribed, have rejoiced in the results.

This promise is still good, as myriads of parents can testify. The father of the *Moab's Maidens*, has been collecting some statistics, confirmative of this precious truth. We give one of his facts: "In a large country church of four hundred and sixty-two members, in the State of New York, there are found only fifteen who had not pious mothers; and of two hundred and fifty-five persons received into the church by the present pastor, all except thirteen, came from families having pious parents. Three-fourths of the children of pious parents have become pious, while among all the families of non-professing parents, scattered through a wide parish, only three are found from which any children have been gathered into the church."

Every faithful pastor, well acquainted

with his flock, could add to the testimony. A very large proportion of those gathered around the communion table, and a still larger proportion of those who maintain a consistent religious life, are the seed of the pious. It is true, there are some painful defections in Christian families. We have seen such. But we have been able to trace the sad evil to its cause. There was parental unfaithfulness—a want of instruction, a want of kind guardian care, and especially a want similar to that which existed in the families of ERI and DAVID, a want of good family discipline.

The Lord's promise is to the pious who

live piously; to those who nurture their offspring in his knowledge and fear; to those whose house is a Bethel; to those who rule their own house well, and train up their children in the way in which they should go. To these is the covenant promise; and it is unfulfilling.

PAPER IS ONE OF THE ESSENTIALS TO THE

diffusion of knowledge. What would the world be without paper? Where would be the books, the written correspondence, the records, the Magazines, Quartlies, Monthlies, Weeklies, Daylies? Where would knowledge be? What would become of civilization, of religion, of freedom? Alas! how knowledge would decay, and the human mind droop! Paper is an article of the first necessity to man's intellect. Every one needs paper, to the proper development of his mental nature. The article, then, should be abundant and cheap.

Our English cousins have now a fair

prospect of a great reduction in the price of paper; and, with this, a vast increase of general knowledge. Some few years ago, the Stamp Tax was removed from the newspapers. This greatly increased the circulation by the vast diminution in price, which it caused. Now, there is a proposition before Parliament, likely to be adopted, which takes away the duty on the material used. Paper is to be free from taxation. Knowledge may then be put in the form for universal diffusion, as cheaply in Great Britain as it is in the United States. The social and mental changes thence to result, it is not easy to estimate. A contemporary, speaking on the subject, says: "There is one little item in Mr. GRADSTONE'S budget, viz., the abolition of duty on paper, the effect of which neither he nor any other English statesman can estimate in figures, and yet it doubtless will be more wide-spread and lasting than that of all the others put together. The advantage to the manufacturer is clear and appreciable, but its influence goes beyond the product of the mill—it reaches the product of the brain. It is a tax taken from thought, knowledge, information. It is not merely cheap paper that England is to have, but cheap books, cheap literature, cheap periodicals, and, more than all, cheap newspapers. This general diffusion of knowledge is not an item to be defined by statistics, for its effects are felt in every department of life."

Government should give every possible

facility for the diffusion of knowledge. And the Church should use every practicable means of spreading knowledge abroad. We hence rejoice in a safe, frequent, regular, and all-permeating mail; in a rapidly moving press; and in cheap paper.

HOME AND FOREIGN RECORD.

The March number makes its appearance with the journal's wonted promptitude. We always look for the Record. It notes the progress of the cause of our Lord, as conducted by Presbyterians, and good tidings are, to us, glad tidings.

DOMESTIC MISSIONS.

The fiscal year, as we formerly intimated, closed prosperously. The Record says of it: "We are happy to be able to state to our readers that the Board of Domestic Missions closed, on the 20th of February, a prosperous year. We will not attempt to state the facts that will be laid before the General Assembly in our Annual Report, except to say that our receipts—although in advance of the previous year—are not in proportion to our increased liabilities. The available balance in our treasury to meet accruing liabilities during the year upon which we have just entered is comparatively small—not more than enough in itself to meet the drafts upon our treasury for two months. It will be perceived by one, that to meet our present liabilities, and continue the scale of appropriations adopted by the Board the last fiscal year, we will need largely increased contributions from the churches. Quite a large number of churches have made, during the year, no contributions to this Board. We would therefore respectfully suggest that these churches would take some timely measures to meet the needs of this Board, and that too as early a day as is at all practicable. A small donation even from each delinquent church would enable us promptly to meet all demands upon our treasury, and to go on enlarging our operations as formerly, until we meet, in a measure at least, the pressing demands of our country. We are anxious to see our manifest favors during the year just closed, and humbly rely upon his continued smiles for the future."

RECEIPTS, in February: at Philadelphia, \$11,682;

at Louisville, \$2,600. The ill-health of the Corresponding Secretary is deeply regretted. An officer so efficient and so fully acquainted with all the Board's affairs, and so deeply devoted to the cause, cannot be spared without great loss. We have heard that Dr. VAN RENSSALAER'S health is slightly improved since he arrived in Georgia, and Florida. Rev. ROBERT WATTS attends the duties of the office, for the present. Mr. WATTS has much acquaintance with the state of the business, and will devote an ardent mind to it.

RECEIPTS, in February: at Philadelphia, \$11,682;

at Louisville, \$2,600. The ill-health of the Corresponding Secretary is deeply regretted. An officer so efficient and so fully acquainted with all the Board's affairs, and so deeply devoted to the cause, cannot be spared without great loss. We have heard that Dr. VAN RENSSALAER'S health is slightly improved since he arrived in Georgia, and Florida. Rev. ROBERT WATTS attends the duties of the office, for the present. Mr. WATTS has much acquaintance with the state of the business, and will devote an ardent mind to it.

FOREIGN MISSIONS.

INDIA.—The Rev. George Nath Nundy, writing from his station at Futtehpore, gives an interesting account of the progress of the cause in that prominent Brahmin at that place. He speaks also of the prosperous condition of the school, numbering at the present time one hundred and twenty scholars, and of the interest manifested by the Lieutenant-Governor, worth eight thousand rupees, for the use of the school. He says that the Rev. Mr. Nundy is a much better spirit toward the Gospel than he did before the mutiny; but cannot say as much for the Mohammedan population. Mr. Woodside had gone to reside at Kapurthala, at the request of the Rajah of that place. He was received with great cordiality by the Rajah, who has not only placed the school under his control, but has given him his immediate instruction also. Indeed, the Rajah, and his brother, have both placed themselves under Mr. Woodside's instruction, and the hope is expressed that they are not far from the kingdom of heaven. The expenses of this mission are borne by the Rajah.

CHINA.—Mr. Lowrie had sailed from Shanghai

on the 25th of November, for Japan, in the hope of securing his health by relaxation from labor, and a sea voyage. Mrs. Gilbertson had been quite sick, but was very much better at the date of our letter. Mr. Martin and family were expected to sail for the United States about the first of January. The brethren at Ningpo were receiving encouraging letters from the native teachers at Hanchuan. They had been somewhat annoyed by the local authorities, but had maintained their ground, and it was hoped that they would be able to expand their work. A mention is made of the ordination of Messrs. Erskine and Elyden to the ministry. The former is in charge of the church at Kentucky, and the latter is in charge of the church at Hanchuan. Mr. Erskine speaks of an encouraging state of things in his church. Six persons had recently been received to his church, and four on profession of faith. Mr. Armistead Miller had just returned from a tour of exploration in the interior, where he had been with reference to finding a suitable place for a new missionary station. From Corisco we have very encouraging news. The religious interest referred to in the previous number of the Record, was continued without abatement. It was expected that ten or twelve individuals would be received to the church at the approaching communion season.

Letters from other stations have been received,

showing continued diligence in the work. RECEIPTS in February: \$24,746; in India, \$8,560. PUBLICATION.—This Board have added, during the year, some valuable books to their catalogue. The sales also have exceeded those of the previous year. They express a resolution to devote themselves to the work entrusted to them, "with the strong desire and determination, by God's help, to make the year before them one of still greater progress and usefulness." The improvement contemplated in the Sabbath-School Visitor, we notice in another column.

CHURCH EXTENSION.

This Committee seems to be industrious, and pursues its work without very much noise. RECEIPTS in February: \$3,964. REVIVALS.—The pastor of the North Branch Church.—The pastor of this church, Rev. J. M. SMITH, sends us the following: "Knowing that you are always glad to hear of God's gracious manifestations to his people, and to encourage the servants of God to labor and pray, I send you an account of a season of refreshing that we have enjoyed in the North Branch church. "We observed the world's prayer-meeting on the 20th week of January. We had washing and prayer-meeting every day, and night from Sabbath to Wednesday night, and prayer-meeting alone to the end of the week. The presence of the Spirit was manifested by the attendance and solemnity of the people, and some sinners inquiring and others obtaining a happy and lasting peace. We had a desire to unite with the church. Several weekly prayer-meetings were kept up in the congregation till the second Sabbath of February, the day preparatory to the celebration of the Lord's Supper. We had preaching and prayer-meetings day and night that week. Bro. H. W. HARRIS, was preaching on Friday to Monday. The meetings increased in interest daily. We had inquiry meetings day and night. A deep solemnity and sense of the presence of the Holy Spirit, seemed to pervade the whole assembly. There were added to the church forty-seven on examination, and many more were baptized. Since the communion, six others have expressed a hope, and others are still inquiring. There have been added to the churches of North Branch and Bethlehem this year, some seventy souls. May the Lord continue to pour out his Holy Spirit."

Terre Haute, Indiana.—The church in

this place, of which Rev. T. P. GORDON is pastor, has recently enjoyed a season of refreshing. At the late communion six persons were added to the church on examination. URBANA.—To the Presbyterian church of this place, of which Rev. L. H. LONG is pastor, fifty have recently been added. Greenville, Ohio.—The entire church has been greatly revived. There were on last Sabbath thirty souls added to the membership—twenty-eight of these on profession of their religious faith. La Salle, Ill.—A correspondent of the Herald says thirty-eight united with the Presbyterian church in that place, yesterday (March 4th), six by letter and thirty-two on profession of their faith. Of the last mentioned, fifteen were heads of families. These are a part of the fruits of a precious revival which the church has recently enjoyed. The meetings continued four weeks, closing two weeks ago.

Stony Creek Church.—Rev. ALEXANDER

TALFORD, of Spring Hill, Ohio, writes that twenty-four have recently been received by him into the Stony Creek church, of which he is the pastor, and that many others are expected to be received hereafter. ECCLESIASTICAL.—Rev. LEVI HUGHES, of St. Anthony, Minnesota, has become so deaf, that he has been compelled to desist entirely from preaching. He desires to remove with his family to Bloomington, Ind. Rev. H. E. THOMAS, JR., has received and accepted an invitation to supply the churches of Sharon and Augusta, Kentucky. Rev. H. B. SCOTT has accepted a call to become the pastor of the church in Princeton, Indiana. His Post Office address is changed from Washington, Indiana, to Princeton, Ind. Rev. JAMES T. LAPSLEY, of Pleasant Hill, Missouri, has received and accepted a call to become pastor of the Providence church, Mercer County, Kentucky. Mr. J. J. COOKE was ordained and installed pastor of the church in Jefferson City, Missouri, by the Presbytery of Missouri, on the 26th of November. Rev. JAMES L. STRATTON has accepted a call to become pastor of the church in Jackson, Louisiana. Rev. J. T. IDINGS, of Dunlapville, Ind., has removed to Greenfield, Ind., where he desires his correspondents to address him.

The Presbytery of Susquehanna,

at an adjourned meeting in Towanda, on the 20th inst., received under their care the First Presbyterian Church, of Independence, from the Presbytery of the West. The Rev. Mr. N. S. Pugh, of the same meeting, licensed Mr. David Craft as a probationer for the Gospel ministry. EASTERN SUMMARY. BOSTON AND NEW ENGLAND. In this country an Old Building, around which the associations of generations linger, is not a common sight. But in Boston, on Washington Street, there is a house that was built in 1666, and is, therefore, now no less than two hundred and forty years old. And in the same city there are several wooden houses, the timber of which is still perfectly sound, that have been standing for more than a century and a half. Dr. HUNTINGTON AND WIFE were received by public confirmation into the Episcopal Church on the evening of last Sabbath week. The same rite was administered to twenty-eight more on the same evening, among whom were several ladies, who disavowed their former Unitarian opinions. The sermon on the occasion was preached by Bishop Easton, from Phil. iii: 8, on "The excellency of the knowledge of Christ." The general drift of the discourse was intended to set forth the only specific for the malady of sin, with which all mankind are tainted. He represented that the wide-spread prevalence of disease in the natural, so in the moral world, possesses a sovereign cure for the unsteadiness of the six-sick soul; but each and all proved as doubtful ministers as the devil who sent them forth. There was nothing but an experimental knowledge of Christ, as an atoning sacrifice, that could satisfy the cravings and slake the thirst of the human soul. Ordinances are means of grace, and should be solemnly attended upon; not as observances of forms of worship, no conformity to ordinances, nor even the reception of the Apostolic rite of Confirmation, could be of any avail here or hereafter, without "the excellency of the knowledge of Christ." The reader will observe that while this discourse was being pretty strongly Episcopacy, it is at the same time thoroughly evangelical. A congregation of about one hundred and fifty persons, of whom Dr. Huntington, and thirty thousand dollars have been subscribed for the erection of a new house of worship. The Rev. THOMAS STAR KING, the most sparkling of Unitarian preachers, has delivered his farewell discourse previously to leaving for San Francisco. Last Wednesday a public breakfast was given him at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, by his Unitarian admirers in New York, at which it was expected William Cullen Bryant, the poet and great orator, would have been present. The Unitarians of New York were not numerous, at least as an organized body, but they are wealthy, intellectual, zealous, and liberal in promoting the spread of their peculiar views. Mr. King will certainly attract attention on the Pacific coast, and will not be of any advantage to the progress of evangelical opinions. THE CONGREGATIONALISTS of the South, though not numerous, still look back with fondness to the Eastern States, where their fathers worshipped and died. The Rev. T. O. RICE, formerly of Brighton, Mass., has become pastor of the Congregational church in Charleston, S. C. The Rev. Dr. Biagden, of the Old South church, and the Rev. Dr. Adams, of the Essex Street church, were at Charleston last week, taking part in the services of the installation. It is said that it was the custom of the late RUFUS CHAMBERLAIN, to supply his pastor, Dr. Adams, with a copy of every important work, just as soon as it came from the press. How great a benefit might many persons thus confer on their fellow and needy pastored churches! The following is the rule of the Boston Congregational Board with reference to religious exercises: "The morning exercises of all the schools shall commence with the reading of a portion of the Scripture and the repetition of the Lord's Prayer by the teacher in each room; and the afternoon session shall close with appropriate singing." The Christian Mirror, organ of the Congregationalists of Maine, has a long leader on the AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY, in which it defends that Society from the charges brought against it by the Independent, Dr. Cheever, and others of like sentiments. THE ORDINATION of Mr. PARKER, at Hartford, still attracts considerable attention. The reply of Drs. Haves and Spring is not admitted by any means to be a final in the controversy. The statements of Mr. Childs have been in the main corroborated by quite a number of those present. And the Rev. Dr. Vermilye, of East Windsor Theological Seminary, has published a card stating that the answer of Mr. Parker was not such as to allow him to vote in favor of the ordination of the candidate. There are very many men in New England who preach the truth as it is in Jesus, and as it was understood by the fathers of Congregationalism in this country, cannot be doubted; but no one will pretend to say that there are not more than a few who have departed widely from the ancient landmarks. NEW-YORK. A bill is now before the Legislature authorizing the erection of a new CITY HALL on Madison Square, at the enormous cost of \$2,000,000. THE ACCUMULATION of LAW SUITS in this city must amaze dwellers at a distance, who often complain of the length of time that elapses between cases can be ordinarily reached in the regular progress of justice. This is a sad state of things, and the Courts not unfrequently adjourn after calling over the list, because no case is ready for trial. There are now no less than ten thousand suits pending in the various State and County Courts in this city. In the Supreme Court and Special Term there are three thousand five hundred; in the Superior Court, one thousand seven hundred; in the Common Pleas, two thousand eight hundred; and in the Marine Court, probably a thousand. In addition to the above is the business of the Federal Courts, the Brooklyn Courts, in which many lawyers of this city have a large practice, and the District Courts of this city. This vast amount of business is transacted by some twenty Judges, who sit continually eight months in the year, and some of them more, and gives occasion to a large number of clerks, nearly two thousand lawyers, and a vast number of clerks, copyists, &c. The sums of money wasted in this way, every year, are enormous. In some of the lower districts of the city, RENTERS are not as high as they were some time ago; but along Broadway there is still an upward tendency in the price asked for the occupancy of every sort of buildings. The new marble store opposite the Metropolitan Hotel, nearly ready for use, are of very moderate dimensions, but have been rented for \$120,000 each per annum. THE WORK on BISHOP HUGHES' NEW CATECHISMAL has been suspended for nearly two months, on account of a dispute between the contractors and the Bishop, which has been referred to the Court, on the settlement of the dispute, but has declined to interfere. THE BOOK SALE by the Appellans, last week, was well attended; but still, many rare works were sold at a very moderate price. Several agents for Western Colleges and Universities were present. The public will be delighted to learn that Mr. G. P. PUTNAM will publish, in a short time, the "LIFE AND LETTERS OF WASHINGTON IRVING," edited by his literary executor, Rev. Pierre M. Irving. This work will consist of three duodecimo volumes. Sheldon & Co. have in press that very valuable work, "WENDELL'S DICTIONARY OF ENGLISH ETYMOLOGY," edited and enlarged by Geo. P. Marsh, the accomplished philologist, and author of "Lectures on the English Language." The Independent truly says: "The list of publications issued by Sheldon & Co., is a good illustration of the catholicity of the house, and the wide range of its religious literature. We find the Baptists represented not only by Mr. Spurgeon, but by Dr. Weyland and Dr. Estlin; the Methodists by Mr. N. S. Bushnell, Dowling, and others; the Episcopalians by Bishop Eastburn and Dr. Hawks; by the side of the editor of The Observer we find the editor of

EASTERN SUMMARY.

BOSTON AND NEW ENGLAND.

In this country an Old Building, around which the associations of generations linger, is not a common sight. But in Boston, on Washington Street, there is a house that was built in 1666, and is, therefore, now no less than two hundred and forty years old. And in the same city there are several wooden houses, the timber of which is still perfectly sound, that have been standing for more than a century and a half. Dr. HUNTINGTON AND WIFE were received by public confirmation into the Episcopal Church on the evening of last Sabbath week. The same rite was administered to twenty-eight more on the same evening, among whom were several ladies, who disavowed their former Unitarian opinions. The sermon on the occasion was preached by Bishop Easton, from Phil. iii: 8, on "The excellency of the knowledge of Christ." The general drift of the discourse was intended to set forth the only specific for the malady of sin, with which all mankind are tainted. He represented that the wide-spread prevalence of disease in the natural, so in the moral world, possesses a sovereign cure for the unsteadiness of the six-sick soul; but each and all proved as doubtful ministers as the devil who sent them forth. There was nothing but an experimental knowledge of Christ, as an atoning sacrifice, that could satisfy the cravings and slake the thirst of the human soul. Ordinances are means of grace, and should be solemnly attended upon; not as observances of forms of worship, no conformity to ordinances, nor even the reception of the Apostolic rite of Confirmation, could be of any avail here or hereafter, without "the excellency of the knowledge of Christ." The reader will observe that while this discourse was being pretty strongly Episcopacy, it is at the same time thoroughly evangelical. A congregation of about one hundred and fifty persons, of whom Dr. Huntington, and thirty thousand dollars have been subscribed for the erection of a new house of worship.

The Rev. THOMAS STAR KING, the most

sparkling of Unitarian preachers, has delivered his farewell discourse previously to leaving for San Francisco. Last Wednesday a public breakfast was given him at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, by his Unitarian admirers in New York, at which it was expected William Cullen Bryant, the poet and great orator, would have been present. The Unitarians of New York were not numerous, at least as an organized body, but they are wealthy, intellectual, zealous, and liberal in promoting the spread of their peculiar views. Mr. King will certainly attract attention on the Pacific coast, and will not be of any advantage to the progress of evangelical opinions. THE CONGREGATIONALISTS of the South, though not numerous, still look back with fondness to the Eastern States, where their fathers worshipped and died. The Rev. T. O. RICE, formerly of Brighton, Mass., has become pastor of the Congregational church in Charleston, S. C. The Rev. Dr. Biagden, of the Old South church, and the Rev. Dr. Adams, of the Essex Street church, were at Charleston last week, taking part in the services of the installation. It is said that it was the custom of the late RUFUS CHAMBERLAIN, to supply his pastor, Dr. Adams, with a copy of every important work, just as soon as it came from the press. How great a benefit might many persons thus confer on their fellow and needy pastored churches! The following is the rule of the Boston Congregational Board with reference to religious exercises: "The morning exercises of all the schools shall commence with the reading of a portion of the Scripture and the repetition of the Lord's Prayer by the teacher in each room; and the afternoon session shall close with appropriate singing." The Christian Mirror, organ of the Congregationalists of Maine, has a long leader on the AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY, in which it defends that Society from the charges brought against it by the Independent, Dr. Cheever, and others of like sentiments. THE ORDINATION of Mr. PARKER, at Hartford, still attracts considerable attention. The reply of Drs. Haves and Spring is not admitted by any means to be a final in the controversy. The statements of Mr. Childs have been in the main corroborated by quite a number of those present. And the Rev. Dr. Vermilye, of East Windsor Theological Seminary, has published a card stating that the answer of Mr. Parker was not such as to allow him to vote in favor of the ordination of the candidate. There are very many men in New England who preach the truth as it is in Jesus, and as it was understood by the fathers of Congregationalism in this country, cannot be doubted; but no one will pretend to say that there are not more than a few who have departed widely from the ancient landmarks. NEW-YORK. A bill is now before the Legislature authorizing the erection of a new CITY HALL on Madison Square, at the enormous cost of \$2,000,000. THE ACCUMULATION of LAW SUITS in this city must amaze dwellers at a distance, who often complain of the length of time that elapses between cases can be ordinarily reached in the regular progress of justice. This is a sad state of things, and the Courts not unfrequently adjourn after calling over the list, because no case is ready for trial. There are now no less than ten thousand suits pending in the various State and County Courts in this city. In the Supreme Court and Special Term there are three thousand five hundred; in the Superior Court, one thousand seven hundred; in the Common Pleas, two thousand eight hundred; and in the Marine Court, probably a thousand. In addition to the above is the business of the Federal Courts, the Brooklyn Courts, in which many lawyers of this city have a large practice, and the District Courts of this city. This vast amount of business is transacted by some twenty Judges, who sit continually eight months in the year, and some of them more, and gives occasion to a large number of clerks, nearly two thousand lawyers, and a vast number of clerks, copyists, &c. The sums of money wasted in this way, every year, are enormous.

In some of the lower districts of the city,

RENTERS are not as high as they were some time ago; but along Broadway there is still an upward tendency in the price asked for the occupancy of every sort of buildings. The new marble store opposite the Metropolitan Hotel, nearly ready for use, are of very moderate dimensions, but have been rented for \$120,000 each per annum. THE WORK on BISHOP HUGHES' NEW CATECHISMAL has been suspended for nearly two months, on account of a dispute between the contractors and the Bishop, which has been referred to the Court, on the settlement of the dispute, but has declined to interfere. THE BOOK SALE by the Appellans, last week, was well attended; but still, many rare works were sold at a very moderate price. Several agents for Western Colleges and Universities were present. The public will be delighted to learn that Mr. G. P. PUTNAM will publish, in a short time, the "LIFE AND LETTERS OF WASHINGTON IRVING," edited by his literary executor, Rev. Pierre M. Irving. This work will consist of three duodecimo volumes. Sheldon & Co. have in press that very valuable work, "WENDELL'S DICTIONARY OF ENGLISH ETYMOLOGY," edited and enlarged by Geo. P. Marsh, the accomplished philologist, and author of "Lectures on the English Language." The Independent truly says: "The list of publications issued by Sheldon & Co., is a good illustration of the catholicity of the house, and the wide range of its religious literature. We find the Baptists represented not only by Mr. Spurgeon, but by Dr. Weyland and Dr. Estlin; the Methodists by Mr. N. S. Bushnell, Dowling, and others; the Episcopalians by Bishop Eastburn and Dr. Hawks; by the side of the editor of The Observer we find the editor of

THE PRINCIPAL ESTABLISHMENT of Mr. John A.

Kneeland, is six Gray, publisher of the Knickerbocker, is six stories high, and has no less than thirty power presses in full operation every day. The number of books, newspapers, sermons, speeches, magazines, catalogues, &c., printed here every year, almost exceed the belief of the uninitiated. Yet everything is carried on with the utmost regularity—without haste or confusion. Our BAPTIST FRIENDS connected with the Bible Union, have already expended \$140,918.23 in their attempts toward reviving the English Translation of the Scriptures in common use. This painful dispensation, we could not but murmur and complain in mourning, but in the degree of our possession, we have a high degree of all these qualities of intellect and heart which make the gentleman, the scholar, and the Christian. Having just gone forth from his home, he was about preparing to take up the sword in the Redeemer's cause, when the messenger was sent to call him from this world to heaven.

Possessed of excellent social qualities, sound

judgment, vigorous thinking powers, and above all, a heart glowing with love for Jesus and the souls of perishing men, he gave promise of great usefulness in the work of the Christian ministry, to which he had consecrated himself, if God should spare his life. But he was not permitted to engage in the service, and was submissive to the will of God, having expressed his readiness to depart and be with Christ, which is far better. With sorrowing friends we freely drop the tear of sympathy and mutual love. We suffer with them in the loss of one so gifted, so promising, and so tenderly loved. But this consolation we have, that "our loss is his eternal gain." Why was he, the wisest of his class, cut down, and the more unpropitious service denied? It should arouse us to a sense of the shortness and the uncertainty of life to the importance of being always prepared for the Master's coming, and to a realization of the solemn responsibility resting upon us to work faithfully while