

Presbyterian Banner.

PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY, APRIL 21, 1860.

General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America will hold its next meeting in the First Presbyterian Church, Rochester, New York, at eleven o'clock A. M., on Thursday, the 17th of May, and will be opened with a sermon by the Rev. WILLIAM L. BARKER, D. D., Moderator of the last Assembly.

The Committee of Commissions will meet in the Lecture-Room of the church on the Wednesday evening preceding, at eight o'clock, to receive Commissions, and on Thursday morning, the day of the meeting, at nine o'clock, for the same purpose.

JOHN LUTHEAN, Stated Clerk.
ALEXANDER T. MCGILL, Permanent Clerk.
P. S.—Stated Clerks of Presbyteries are respectfully requested to make out their lists of persons entitled to the Minutes on a separate sheet, and to send that, together with money for the Minutes, to G. H. VAN OLDER, Esq., Secretary of the General Assembly, 820 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

The Committee of Arrangements request Commissioners and others, who expect to attend the meeting of the General Assembly, which convenes in the CITY OF ROCHESTER, MAY 17TH, next, to forward their names and Post Office addresses to SETH H. TERRY, Rochester, N. Y., as soon as may be.

Places will be assigned to all such before their leaving home.
Those who do not send their names in season, will be provided with seats on their arrival, at the First Presbyterian church.

Due notice will be given of any arrangements made with Railroad Companies, for a reduction of fare.
Dated, Rochester, April 5th, 1860.
SAMUEL MILLER, LEVI A. WARD,
FREDERICK CLARKE, SETH H. TERRY,
Seth H. Terry, Sub-Committee of Arrangements.

PRINCETON SEMINARY.

It is stated that a liberal and wealthy Christian gentleman stands ready to endow a F/A Professorship at Princeton, as soon as the General Assembly shall have established the Chair, and filled it. It is also said that the valuable library of the late Dr. J. A. ALEXANDER is to be bought by a friend, and not thought of the institution. We hope that some of these liberalities will interfere with a due enlargement of the means of education, at Princeton, or elsewhere. All who are to preach the Gospel, do not need the extensive course of instruction, which would be implied in the employing five Professors, nor of four, nor of three. But the Church does really need that while all her sons who enter the ministry shall be well educated, some of them—some of those most highly gifted—shall enjoy also the very best opportunities for acquiring vast and varied treasures of knowledge.

CHANGE IN THE MANNER OF DIRECTING PAPERS.

Congress having amended the Post Office laws, so as to allow publishers to put on each paper the date to which the subscription is to run, we have concluded to adopt the plan. We commence, this week, with a part of our issue, and hope to progress, till every paper shall bear, weekly, together with the subscriber's name, the date to which he has paid.

This plan has advantages. It is a receipt weekly sent, saves expense, and keeps subscribers always informed of the time when they should renew their subscription and prevent the stopping of their paper.

N. B. In some cases the indication of payment is given when we have not actually received the money—it is, when a friend has raised a club and sent on the names, making himself responsible to us. We cheerfully give a short credit thus, though we still hope for a great promptness.

PRAYER BEFORE THE OPENING OF THE ASSEMBLY.

It has been proposed that Commissioners to the General Assembly, at Rochester, New York, on the third Thursday in May, shall meet, as far as practicable, on the Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday previous, and engage in a concert of prayer, especially for the Divine blessing upon the House about to organize. We trust that very many will make it convenient to be there, and will then find themselves and their brethren in the spirit of prayer. Some vastly important questions are to be discussed, and should be decided upon, by the body. Wisdom from on high, is indispensable to the attaining of happy results. And in this concert of prayer, Christians at home should earnestly unite. Special intercessions may well commence on the Sabbath previously to the Assembly's meeting, and then the representatives of the churches be remembered at the throne of grace, daily, onward. If the Lord will, Zion shall flourish.

FARE TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

It has been customary for years for delegates to our General Assembly, after paying full railroad fare in going, to be allowed to return without charge, upon presenting a certificate, signed by the officers, that they had been in attendance. But it is probable that this privilege will not be allowed, this year, to those who must pass over the Little Miami, Cleveland and Columbus, and Lake Shore railroads, since application was made to these roads in behalf of the delegates to the General Conference of the Methodist Church, which meets at Buffalo, but with no success. The editor of the Western Christian Advocate says:

"The result of this refusal to extend to a religious what we believe has never been withheld from a political convention, will be to send many of the General Conference delegates through Canada to Buffalo. From Detroit through Canada has generally been the route used on such occasions; and, as it deserves, will reap a harvest, which the narrow policy of the roads on this side of the Lake has allowed to be gathered by our more liberal Canadian brethren."

WESTERN THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

The session that is just now closing has been one of unusual prosperity. The attendance of students has been unprecedentedly large, while the health of themselves and their instructors has been remarkably good. Commendable diligence has been manifested in all the various studies, and at the same time, the cultivation of personal religion has not been neglected. A spirit of active and serious piety has prevailed.

Several of the members of the Senior Class will go out as foreign missionaries; others are already under appointment by the Domestic Board, and loud calls from various quarters are made on the remainder.

A somewhat peculiar interest was given to the late meeting, by the ordination of two young men with a view to their going as missionaries to Siam. They are, DANIEL W. FISHER, of Blair County, and N. A. McDONALD, of Franklin County. The trials of these brethren were highly gratifying. They have appointments from our Foreign Board, and are to sail shortly.

In the ordination exercises, Rev. JOHN W. WHITE preached the sermon, Rev. G. W. THOMPSON, D. D., presided and led in the ordaining prayer, and Rev. D. X. JUNKIN, D. D., charged the Evangelists. The occasion elicited much emotion. Many fervent hearts joined in the prayer for blessings the richest, temporal and spiritual, upon the devoted young servants of Jesus Christ. The solemnities will be long remembered, and the increased zeal in the behalf of Foreign Missions, must be long abiding.

Three young men, MILES C. WILSON, WILLIAM ALEXANDER, and SAMUEL L. GAMBLE, were licensed as probationers for the ministry; and one, JAMES M. NOURSE, was received as a candidate.

The reports from the churches manifested a deep interest, in several places, on the subject of religion. Middle Tuscarora was mentioned in another column. Birmingham, a small vacant church, has been enjoying the labors of Rev. DAVID STERRITT, and is greatly refreshed. Hollidaysburg had eleven new communicants added, a few days ago.

Rev. ROBERT HAMILT and Rev. JOHN BILLOUT, ministers, and Messrs. JONATHAN HAMILTON and WILLIAM WILSON, M. D. elders, were chosen Commissioners to the General Assembly. An abstract of the minutes will appear next week.

MINISTERIAL SUPPORT.

It is astonishing with what reluctance many men contribute to the support of their pastor. The proceeds of a day's business, or the yield of an acre of well tilled soil, or the money received for a young animal, the rearing of which upon the farm cost nothing perceptible, is clutched with a firm grasp, and yielded with great reluctance to the minister's maintenance is expended cheerfully for a party, or on a jaunt, or for jewelry, or on fine dress, or in the payment of a bill, much more than is comprised in tobacco and liquors. How is this? What is there in human nature, which compasses much pain when the claims of religion are to be met? Well, it is human nature, and not a gracious nature which so feels and reluctates. A writer in the Southern Presbyterian, some weeks ago, well sets off this spirit, on a high and low scale. He says:

"A gives \$1,500 for a negro and \$10 to his pastor. B gives \$500 for the education of his children and \$15 for preaching. C pays \$200 for medical services and \$20 to his pastor. D pays a store account of \$300 and \$25 to his preacher. E spends \$300 every Summer on a pleasure trip and \$15 for church privileges. F makes fifty bags of cotton, which will bring him at least \$2,000, and all he pays for religious and charitable purposes does not exceed \$50. G has just bought a carriage for \$500, and is very much vexed because the deacon hinted that he ought to give more than \$15 to support the minister. H is expending several hundred dollars on a new house, and regrets that he cannot give to the church more than \$10. I paid a lawyer \$250 as a fee in one suit, and \$15 as much as he ever paid to his pastor. And so on down to Z, who was always a cross fellow, and never fails to make a fuss about the little pittance he does give."

Such disproportionate expenditures, and parsimoniousness belong not to climate. We find them in the balmy South, the mild Middle, and the chilling North. They are not the expansions and contractions of heat and cold. They are the outgoings of a soul laboring to self-indulgence, but alien from God, and the things of God.

Support your minister. He brings you glad tidings; he makes your household orderly, honest, joyous; he makes your property secure; he guides you and yours onward. He is your best friend; your real benefactor. Regard him as such. Show yourself such to him.

IS SLAVERY A CIVIL INSTITUTION?

Our Southern brethren are exceedingly troubled to find a suitable locus for slavery. They must, they think, find it in the Bible. It must have a Scriptural sanction. Otherwise, conscience could not be satisfied, nor a stand be maintained in discussions with religious men. But then, if it is a Bible doctrine it must be regulated by Bible rules. If it has the sanction of Scripture, the powers of masters and the subjection of slaves must be granted, enjoined, bounded, and limited, by the Scriptures. There must be no assumptions of authority, no deprivation of liberties, no withholding of rights. The authority on the one hand, and the rights and liberties on the other, are such, and such only, and such in full as the Scripture gives. For these, as well as for a sanction of the relation, we must go "to the law and to the testimony."

What is written? "How readest thou?"

And then, too, legislation must conform to Scriptural principles and precepts. Yes, and the Church also must note the relation, and examine into the conduct of both master and slave, and reprove, rebuke, and exhort.

And O what a change must hence supervene!

What a power would this give to the Church, over man's property! And how the judgment of the whole Church must be brought to bear upon the relation both as to the doctrine, what it really is, and as to the practice, whether it is right or wrong! But all this cannot be borne. Even the Divine-right slavery men, shrink from the consequences of their assumption. They

resort to the civil power. So the Central Presbyterian, (March 31st.) says:

"Let then the Evangelist henceforth remember that slavery is a civil institution, with which the Church has no more right to interfere than the legislature of a State has to interfere with a purely religious institution."

This is a monstrous statement to go forth, editorially, in a religious journal. Are the slaves human beings? If so, the Church is bound to seek their enlightenment, conversion, and edification. She is bound to receive them within her pale, and to care for them as members. And are the masters members of the Church? She is then bound to see that they keep all the commandments of God. The Church, then, has a right to interfere with slavery. A Master's power may subvert the slave's rights under the fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, and eighth commandments. Must then the Church give up, so far as regards these two classes of persons, in their social relation, one-half of the moral law? If men see proper, in the exercise of their civil power, to affirm the bondage of four millions of their fellow-beings, that surely cannot deprive Christ of his rights, through his Church, over these millions; nor can it dissolve the obligations under which the Church is placed, toward her Head. Marriage is a civil institution; but this does not prevent the Church from interfering. She may, and should, both teach and administer discipline. So also of slavery.

Slavery, we agree, is a civil, and merely a civil institution; that is, slavery in its peculiar features, as distinct from service, is human. Service is recognized of God. Service is regulated in Scripture. Its duties and rewards are enjoined. But slavery is distinct therefrom. It is of man. It is a civil institution. And still, that it is, does not place it as the Central presumes, beyond the sphere of Christian interference. Every man is bound, in whatever he does, to regard the glory of God. And so the Church must teach.

REVIVALS.

Middle Tuscarora, Pa.—The church in this place, under the ministrations of Rev. J. HAMILTON, has been enjoying a remarkable season of refreshing. Professors have been very much revived, both in the Presbyterian and United Presbyterian congregations, and many new converts have been added to their numbers; sixty-six to the former, and ten to the latter. A call has been made out for Mr. HAMILTON by the Middle Tuscarora church, which he accepts, and he is shortly to be installed, by a Committee of the Presbytery of Huntington.

Mr. H. was aided for some time during the revival, by Rev. G. W. THOMPSON, D. D. Ferry, Pa.—The pastor, Rev. JOHN McKEAN, writes:

"You are anxious to hear of the outpouring of God's Spirit on his churches, and we here have been blessed in a wonderful manner. Twenty were added to Ferry church, Jefferson county, Pa., within the last few weeks, all on examination. God opened his hand and gave us many good things, strengthening our souls, we hope, and enlivening our graces. The people seem much refreshed, and our prospects in the field appear much brighter every day."

Bald Mount.—Rev. J. B. ADAMS, of Bald Mount, Luzerne County, Pa., under date of the 9th inst., writes:

"Last Sabbath, a week, seven persons were added to the public profession of religion in our church, Jefferson county, Pa. My hope is to be a minister."

The Temperanceville Church, of which Mr. McCARTNEY is pastor, has just concluded two weeks of pleasant and profitable services. At their communion, on Sabbath, they received thirteen accessions, eleven of whom were on profession.

Rev. J. J. MARKS.—This brother has been transferred from the New School Presbyterian Church to the Old School, and is now a member of the Presbytery of Ohio.

EASTERN SUMMARY.

BOSTON AND NEW-ENGLAND.

But few people at a distance have any proper idea of the extent of business transacted in the LOBBY TRADE, every year, in Boston and vicinity. The season for taking this fish has just commenced. In the cold weather, fish of this kind strike off into the deep water, where it is probably warmer than near the shores. As the warm weather approaches, they leave their deep haunts, and migrate to the land, in immense quantities are caught in traps made for the purpose, with a self-acting door, which opens as they pass through, and immediately closes, leaving the lobsters in "durance vile." It is estimated that not less than one million two hundred thousand of these fish are carried into Boston every year. From this point they are sent, boiled, to every part of the State. They are found on every part of the coast of North America, from the St. Lawrence to the Gulf of Mexico. It is wonderful how long they are able to live without food; some of them have been known to live six months after being caught, without any sustenance.

The Yankees are greatly given to "CALUMNIA." A correspondent of the Traveller, who has been applying his natural propensity to analyzing the April fastings for the ladies, as set forth in the magazines, says in respect to the sea of bones on the full feathered dress that the busy hand of the sempstress must stitch and sew, to finish this one garment, "to the extent of nine hundred and seventy-seven feet. Add to this twenty-three feet for the waist, and you have one thousand feet, or one mile of sewing in about five dresses." No wonder sewing machines are in demand.

THE SECOND ADVERTISEMENTS have not yet given up all expectation of the final accomplishment of their theories, and in their own peculiar manner, notwithstanding the mistakes so frequently made with respect to the day on which the present order of things shall cease to exist. They held a meeting in Boston on Saturday, the 7th inst., to prepare for the end of the world, which they believed would certainly take place on the following day, Sabbath, the 8th inst. On that day they were much engaged in praying, singing, and exhorting, but the destruction of all earthly things did not take place; and these deluded people separated to wait until some other day is selected by their leaders for this great event.

Messrs. Gould & Lincoln have in press a New ENGLISH GLOSS, entitled "Romance of National History," that will be a very acceptable work to all who take an interest in such studies. The early sheets have been forwarded to these publishers from England.

SOME EPISCOPALISMS are greatly opposed to the formation of another church for Dr. Huntington. The reason given for this, is that the Episcopal churches now in existence, furnish abundant accommodations for all that prefer this denomination, and that a new church, if successful, will only weaken the old ones, since it

cannot be expected that there will be any considerable accessions from the other denominations.

Dr. Huntington at present, maintains with the Bible class of the First Presbyterian Church, on every Saturday evening. The attendance is much good, and his instructions are listened to with interest. It will be a happy day for Boston and New England, when the Bible will be restored to the place it once held in the estimation of all the people, as the rule of faith and practice.

THE NEXT STATE SABATH SCHOOL CONVENTION is to be held at Worcester, June 13th and 14th. Owing to the place, and the season of the year, a large gathering is expected.

THE HON. ANTHONY BIGNOLD, an old and much esteemed citizen of Worcester, Mass., died in that city on Thursday, at the advanced age of eighty-five years. He was a member of Congress for the Worcester North District, as long ago as 1810, and continued in the two succeeding bodies, in company with Clay, Webster, Calhoun, Lothrop, &c. He was the oldest member of the bar of Worcester County, and for sixteen years held the office of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court for the Worcester District.

Mrs. Snow's "Minister's Wooing" is passing a pretty severe ordeal of criticism in different parts of New England. People have begun to examine the incidents of the story, the characters introduced, and the sentiments advanced, and just in proportion as this is done does the work sink in the estimation of the friends of Evangelical religion.

At a meeting of the Taunton Association, week before last, the Rev. Mr. Blake read an Essay on the "Minister's Wooing," in which he severely criticized its historical inaccuracies and its misrepresentations of the Hopkinsian theology. The good sense of the people revolts at the caricature of one of the great men of New-England.

One of the descendants of ROGER WILLIAMS, has determined that the resting place of the founder of Rhode Island, shall no longer remain unmarked. The remains of Mr. Williams were exhumed last week, and will in due time be buried in a more suitable place. The Providence Journal says:

"It is certainly an ungrateful neglect, and not quite to the honor of this city and State, that our illustrious founder, the chief man in our history, should have been so long in an obscure grave, without any stone of memorial. Nearly a century ago, in 1771, the design of erecting a monument to his memory was proposed, and some steps were taken toward the erection of a monument. But the work is left for this or some coming generation. Cover says of the unknown remains of Liberty, which she has not yet made tell us whether Williams ought not to be one of these. His ashes ought to be taken into civic trust, while the sculptor's hand is at work to guard his name and keep it always in the public eye."

NEW-YORK.

EVERYTHING in this city is done on a gigantic scale; here there are great victories, and here vice abounds in frightful proportions. Here incomes are large, and the expenditures are enormous; and nowhere is money so lavishly expended as in the City Government, upon all possible objects, and upon all possible pretenses. Last year the Common Council expended \$94,474 with the professed object of making his proceedings known to the people at large. But the money was not expended in the manner appropriated to the benefit of political favorites. More than \$50,000 were received by the Daily News, Morning Express, Commercial Advertiser, Courier & Enquirer, and Day Book, whose total circulation is only twelve thousand. Thus these papers received over \$4 per annum for each subscriber. While the Times, Herald, Tribune, Sun, and State Zeitung, whose united daily circulation is over two hundred thousand, or more than sixteen times that of the five papers mentioned, received only \$18,000 for the year, and the remainder was spent on a crowd of journals, the names of which were not known to one in fifty of the inhabitants. This is a specimen of the favoritism practiced so extensively in the city government. And it is to be feared that the same spirit is extending to other places.

An enterprising individual now runs an EARLY EXPRESS, for the purpose of supplying the people of the line of Railroad between Albany and New York, with the city papers in advance of the mail. The train consists of a locomotive, tender, and a single car, run at the expense and risk of this person, while a stipulated sum is paid for the use of the track. This may give our readers some idea of the extent of the daily newspaper business in that direction, in order that such a large outlay may be justified. As a matter of course, other newspaper dealers and the country papers along that route, are loud in condemnation of the monopoly, and the perseverance, and last, must have their way, and will exert a controlling influence by any energy.

THE NEW YORK SANITARY ASSOCIATION is now giving much attention to the condition necessary to health of body and vigor of mind; and its papers are generally possessed of marked ability, so that they will be invaluable as works of reference for authors and political economists. At a recent meeting, Professor MORRIS presented carefully prepared statistics, showing that in eight hundred and seventy-two families, in which the parents were blood relations, of the three thousand nine hundred children, only four hundred and ten were perfect, while the thousand four hundred and ninety were defective. A short time ago a family of immigrants, parents and children, passed through Davenport, Iowa; but the five children were all idiots. The intermarriage of blood relations was given as the cause.

In a recent editorial, the Century brings some very severe charges against the MANAGERS of the City Railways, and especially those of the Sixth and Eighth Avenues, with respect to the treatment of the drivers:

It is charged that the pay allowed for a day's work of fifteen hours is only a dollar and a half; that if the driver absents himself for a couple of hours on Sunday to go to the houses of God, he wages for the succeeding week are cut down to a dollar and a quarter; that whatever accidents occur to the car from collision, breakage, or any other cause, even if the driver is not to blame, these are among the most profitable city railroads in the United States, paying not less than fifty per cent. dividends on the cost of the roads, it will be admitted, we imagine, that these charges, if just, indicate that there are depths of meanness too nearly unapproachable for anything but a railway corporation.

This is a feature connected with all Sabbath breaking concerns that should be looked fairly in the face by all hirelings, dependent for subsistence on their daily toil. No others are so much interested in protecting the Sabbath from desecration as these. For just as soon as the Sabbath would be secularized, just that soon would the working man and the working woman be compelled to labor seven days in the week, instead of six, as now. The tender mercies of rich Sabbath-breaking corporations are cruel, and they will find inhibitors everywhere; if the holy Sabbath can be perverted from sacred uses.

The proposal to ABOLISH CAPITAL PUNISHMENT has awakened much discussion in various quarters, within the last few weeks. But the success of the advocate of this measure has been much less than was anticipated after the agitation of the subject. The legislature has so modified the bill that little objection can be urged against it, even by the most strenuous of the old law on the subject. As amended, the bill retains the punishment of death for murder, treason, or arson in the first degree—that is, for treason, murder by premeditation, by poison, or while engaged in the perpetration of burglary or robbery. Even now, execution is to be delayed until the expiration of the term of the sentence of sentence, and until the Governor shall issue his warrant therefor. Murder in the second degree is to be punished with imprisonment for life. As thus amended, the bill passed the House by the decisive vote of ninety-four yeas to nine nays, and will doubtless pass the Senate also.

Mr. Spurgeon was invited to come to this country this Spring, to be present at the Anniversary of the Congregational Union, and other Anniversaries in May, but has declined.

He writes to Dr. Thompson that it is quite impossible for him to leave home at present for America, and adds: "I have been invited to visit you without rest, and am hoping this year to make a little journey upon the Continent. I have been home again, and if God shall help me, stick to it for another seven years."

FOUR STUDENTS of Union Theological Seminary are under appointment by the American Board of Foreign Missions. This Seminary has always been fruitful of missionaries.

The Protestant Churchmen speaks of a glaring defect in the EPISCOPAL PRAYER-BOOK, with respect to prayer for missions, that is worthy the attention of those who are constantly extolling that book. That paper says, that as a Church we have very little united prayer for missions. The Prayer-Book does not contain a solitary prayer for a blessing on the office of the missionary; we have, indeed, the Collect for Good Friday; and it is true that some of our prayers are really commendable in their character. The Prayer-Book is particularly so, in the glowing petitions of which there is scarcely a desire of the soul which may not find a specific remembrance of our missions and missionaries in our public Liturgical services. That many earnest supplications are offered in their behalf at family worship, in private and social meetings, and in the closet, we know; but this does not alone for their being omitted in the solemn assemblies of the great congregation."

PHILADELPHIA.

THIS CITY is acquiring a high reputation abroad on account of the extent, variety, and excellence of its manufactures. Within a few months large orders have been received from Cuba within the present year, will amount to \$200,000.

THERE ARE NOW WITHIN the limits of Philadelphia NINETEEN PASSENGER RAILWAYS in operation, that transport daily, except Sabbath, from one portion of this city to another, between one hundred and forty thousand and one hundred and forty-five thousand persons, and receive from \$7,000 to \$8,000 per day. At this rate, the total receipts of these different companies will exceed \$2,000,000 annually. Moreover there is not a single car run on the Sabbath; horses and employees are allowed to rest. We wish that as much could be said of our Pittsburgh Passenger Railways.

THE QUAKERS who settled this city, were not unmindful of the obligations of the Christian Sabbath, however anxious some of their descendants may be to throw off its restraints.

In the "Great Law," passed in the Assembly at Chester, soon after his death (Dec. 12, 1682, William Penn has recorded his estimation of the Sabbath as one of the main safeguards of civil and religious liberty. In the first article of this code, the design of which is declared to be that "God may have his due, Cesar his due, and the people their due, so that the best and freest foundation may be laid for the present and future happiness of both the Government and the people of this Province," he thus ordains: "To the end that looseness, irreligion, and atheism, which are the great enemies of the public good, be kept out of the Province, that according to the good example of the protestant churches, and for the ease of the creation, every first day of the week, called the LORD'S DAY, people shall abstain from their common toil and labor, that whether masters, parents, children, or servants, they may the better dispose themselves to read the Scriptures of truth at home, or to frequent such meetings of religious worship abroad, as may best suit their respective persuasions." (Historical Annals 1602, 1682.)

THE REV. DR. SCUDDER repeated two of his great lectures on India, last week, under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association. In one he showed the essential identity of Hindoo Pantheism, and the Boston Transcendentalism of Ralph Waldo Emerson et alio genus; and in the other he gave a graphic and striking account of the Mutiny in India. Both lectures were received with the most unqualified approval. This was Dr. Scudder's last appearance in Philadelphia previous to leaving for India. His lectures will be published immediately after his departure, by Messrs. Sheldon & Co.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

REV. W. M. DONALDSON'S pastoral relation to the churches of Bluffton and New Lancaster, has been dissolved by the Presbytery of Port Weymouth. He still retains the charge of the Pleasant Ridge church, and having accepted a call from Elmhurst for the balance of his time, he removes from Bluffton, Indiana, to Oskawville, Wells County, Indiana, and desires correspondents to address him accordingly.

REV. J. C. GILLIAM was installed pastor of the Presbyterian church at Berlin, Holmes County, Ohio, on Friday, the 24th of February.

REV. H. M. ROBERTSON, of Jubeeu, Wis., has accepted a call from the First Presbyterian Church, Fond du Lac, Wis., and his Post Office address is changed accordingly.

REV. H. G. FINNEY has received a unanimous call to the church at Lewes, Delaware.

REV. GEORGE C. HICKMAN, pastor of the church of Portage, Wisconsin, has received a unanimous call to the church of the church of Janesville, Wisconsin.

MR. W. L. KENNEDY was ordained and installed by the Presbytery of Tusculoo, pastor of the Burton's Hill and Bethlehem churches, on the 31st ult. His Post Office address is Boligee, or Zuluw, Alabama.

REV. WILLIAM C. CATTELL, Professor in Lafayette College, Easton, Pennsylvania, has accepted the call to the church at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, on the same day.

REV. WM. ARMSTRONG'S Post Office address is changed from Jefferson, Ind., to Indianapolis, Ind.

REV. A. BARTHOLOMEW'S Post Office address is changed from Elmville, Ohio, to Cape Girardeau, Mo. He has accepted the invitation of the church of that place to supply their pulpit.

Presbytery of Lafayette.

MESSRS. EDITORS.—The Presbytery of Lafayette is now in session at this place. Rev. E. M. Hobson, of Lexington, and Mr. Samuel Taylor, of Raleigh, are elected Commissions to the General Assembly. Rev. J. V. Barks, of the Presbytery of Oage, (N. S.), has been received a Commission to the General Assembly, from the churches of Warsaw and Union, from the same place.

REV. JOHN M. JONES and Rev. J. D. MASON were appointed a Committee to write to delineate the duties of the churches, and urge them to their pastors and supplies, by paying them the full amount due.

The church at Tipton presented a call for the pastoral services of Rev. Robert Caruthers, which it is hoped he will accept.

Messrs. Belden, Jones, and Sewell were appointed a Committee to inspect the churches under the Herman church. Rev. Jacob Pennington, of the church at Columbus, to organize a church at Columbus; Rev. J. V. Barks, to organize a church at South Ridge; Rev. J. V. Barks, to organize a church at South Ridge; Rev. J. V. Barks, to organize a church at South Ridge.

Presbytery of Cedar.

Met in Iowa City, April 3d, and was opened with a sermon by Rev. S. M. Anderson. Rev. Robert Todd, Moderator, and Rev. Luther Dodd, Temporary Clerk.

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The North Church, Low City, being exceedingly embarrassed in its financial affairs, was cordially recommended to the Christian sympathy of the churches and individuals, and benighted of the pressing emergency, it may apply for aid.

An appropriate and able sermon by Rev. J. P. Mason, on the "Permanency of the Presbyterian Religion," was requested for publication in the Reporter, and our Board was also requested to issue it in Tract form. In relation to the proposed issue on Page 535, Minutes of General Assembly, it was

cordially recommended to the Christian sympathy of the churches and individuals, and benighted of the pressing emergency, it may apply for aid.

An appropriate and able sermon by Rev. J. P. Mason, on the "Permanency of the Presbyterian Religion," was requested for publication in the Reporter, and our Board was also requested to issue it in Tract form. In relation to the proposed issue on Page 535, Minutes of General Assembly, it was

"Resolved, That in the opinion of this Presbytery, any material change in the organization of our Board, is at present inexpedient."

Struck by Lightning.

On Saturday evening, 7th inst., the house of Mr. George Seagriff, of Fredericksburg, Ohio, was struck by lightning. The electricity passed down a flue and stove-pipe into the kitchen, in which, carrying some things round in its own way, and smashing others to pieces, it made a strange mixture of the butter, and other things, were blown to atoms, doors badly smashed; and plastering on the ceiling and walls much damaged by pieces of timber and other missiles, that appeared to have been hurled in all directions. Arriving at the floor, the electricity had passed out, in at least three different directions. One portion cut off the butter, literally tore everything there to pieces.

But that which is strangest to tell is, that Mr. and Mrs. Seagriff, and three children, were within these rooms at this time; Mr. S. sitting within a few feet of the stove; Mrs. S. passing from the buttery, right over that part of the floor taken by the lightning, and the children; and the children in the same vicinity, and a third in the buttery, where everything but herself was torn to pieces; and yet, with the exception of a severe shock, and the singeing of their hair, all were unhurt. Truly, God's works are marvellous, and his goodness infinite. COM.

Delittalia.

We have to record the erection of another of our churches, of a tasteful and commodious house of worship. The credit in this case, belongs to the church in Uniontown, Pa. The dedication took place on the 10th inst. Dr. Jacobs, who had engaged to preach on the occasion, was hindered from being present at the beginning of the services by a detention of the car caused by damage to the track from the recent rains and flood. Dr. Wilson, of Dunlap Creek, being present, accepted an invitation to occupy the pulpit, and preached an able discourse from Matthew vii: 22. In the evening Dr. Jacobs preached with much acceptance, from Phil. ii: 10. Rev. S. Stouffer, Dr. Fairchild, Dr. Patterson, and others, took part in the services which were, throughout of the most interesting character. A large number of ministers were present and the seats were filled with attentive listeners.

The new building (which is the third erected by this church since its origin, forty years ago), reflects much credit on the liberality and public spirit of the congregation. Few houses outside the large cities, excel it in architectural design and finish. It is built of brick; in size is 75 feet by 47; has the lowest part of the building, on the first floor; upper and lower vestibules; choir gallery over the upper vestibule; brick belfry, surrounded by spire, &c., &c. The main room is heated from the basement; attached; the ceiling and walls neatly frescoed; the windows of stained glass; and the floor carpeted uniformly. The seats are cushioned, which will be done shortly; the furniture of the room will be completed. The entire cost of the erection and furnishing of the building, will be from eight to nine thousand dollars.