

Presbyterian Banner.

PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY, JUNE 23, 1860.

Death of Rev. Henry Malby.—This minister died a few days ago at his residence, St. Paul, Minnesota. He was, in the early part of his life, a teacher in Flemingsburg, Ky. Afterwards he was stated supply of the Chestnut Street church, Louisville, and subsequently pastor of the Presbyterian church in Oxford, Ohio, where his health failed. He was a bold and faithful preacher of the Gospel.

Centre College, Ky.—The 12th Triennial Catalogue of this institution represents it to be in a highly encouraging condition. The total number of students in all departments during the present year, is 250; in the College proper, 188. Of these, 65 are professors of religion, of whom 28 are candidates for the ministry. The Rev. F. G. STRAHAN has well-secured \$50,000 for the erection of new buildings, an Observatory, &c.

SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

This congregation has been for some time occupying the basement of the new church edifice, but will enter the main audience room on next Sabbath. The sermon in the morning will be preached by the pastor, Rev. W. D. HOWARD, D.D.; in the afternoon, at 3 o'clock, by the Rev. E. P. SWIFT, D.D., formerly pastor of this church; and in the evening, at fifteen minutes to 8 o'clock, by the Rev. Wm. M. PAXTON, pastor of the First Presbyterian church. We congratulate this people upon the privilege of being allowed to have a sanctuary of their own once more. This new church is favorably situated on Penn Street, and has accommodations for one thousand to twelve hundred worshippers. The edifice has been erected at great expense, and every care has been taken to render it comfortable and safe. May the highest degree of spiritual prosperity attend this congregation.

PITTSBURGH SYMPATHY AND BENEVOLENCE TOWARD THE POPE OF ROME.

The meeting in behalf of the Pope, held some weeks ago in this city, was not unproductive of the desired result. The address adopted at that meeting, received nearly ten thousand signatures, and was forwarded to the Pope last week, along with a check for \$3,250, the amount of contributions in this Diocese to aid the Roman Pontiff in maintaining his ascendancy over the Italian people. The address, written out in a beautiful hand, by the Sisters of Mercy, with an Italian translation, and the sheets containing the names, were bound in a volume in the highest style of the art, by W. S. HAVEN, of Third Street.

All this sympathy and benevolence are manifested by free Americans, that the people of Italy may be prevented from becoming free, and choosing their own temporal rulers. For the continuance of the temporal supremacy of the Pope is the great object aimed at in all the demonstrations of this kind, both in Europe and America. But the catastrophe cannot be averted; the sceptre will soon be wrested from the hands of the pretended successor of St. Peter.

CANDID ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.

Our friends of the Roman departments of Presbyterianism, tell us they are principled against singing anything but the inspired Psalms. Occasionally, however, truth and candor extort a confession which does not harmonize with such pretensions. At their recent General Assembly, which met in Philadelphia, Dr. BEVERIDGE, as quoted in the United Presbyterian, said "he thought our present version of the Psalms very imperfect," and referred to the "first, fifty-second, hundred and nineteenth, and others," as illustrations. He regarded Prof. Jones' version as a good one, and if a close examination were made, it might be found as near the original as our own. "But," adds Dr. BEVERIDGE, "the idea is prevalent that our version is Divine, and that all others are human, and not to be tolerated."

Now, if this is true, it follows that Dr. Beveridge and his brethren, so far from singing "the inspired Psalms," of the "very Word of God," sing only "a very imperfect exhibition of those inspired Psalms. Of course, Rouse is not the "Word of God equally with the prose of our Bibles" — for even Dr. B. will acknowledge the Psalms, as they are translated in our Bible, to be an admirably correct and literal version. As to Prof. Jones' version, (so-called,) in many of the Psalms it is no version at all, not even as close a paraphrase as Rouse. And if Rouse be "a very imperfect version," JONES is "very much more so."

GARIBALDI IN SICILY.

The news from this part of Europe is looked for with the greatest anxiety. A deep interest is felt in this country in behalf of Sicily and the cause to which GARIBALDI has devoted his life. But this is not all. Very important complications may grow out of this affair, that may set all Europe in a blaze in a few weeks. As will be seen in our foreign news, Palermo, the capital of Sicily, was occupied by GARIBALDI, according to the reports of the last steamer. But his force was comparatively small; yet, if he can maintain the position he has won, for a short time, he will be joined by large numbers of the people. One of three things the best informed consider probable: The transfer of Sicily to Victor Emanuel; the continuance of the Sicilian Union with Naples, under Prince Murat; or the deposition of the present King, and the transfer of the crown of the two Sicilies to his uncle, who is well-known as a man of liberal principles, and who remonstrated earnestly and constantly against the tyranny of the present King, and also that of his predecessor. The friends of free government, both in Europe and in this country, entertain the hope that GARIBALDI may succeed in utterly overthrowing the Bourbon dynasty, that has so long oppressed the people and disgraced our common humanity.

Terrible are the evils of war; but it seems to be the only remedy against the despotic.

WHAT DO MEN SAY OF US?

In some things it is a matter of but very small moment to our opinion the men of this world form of us. In regard to matters of faith they are poor judges. Of Christian experience they know nothing. To the true worship of God they are strangers. In all matters relating to intercourse between God and the soul, their views of right and wrong, in regard to us, are of but small importance. But still we are not allowed to disregard the estimation in which they hold us. In some things they judge very accurately; and our influence with them; and the estimate which they will put upon the religion of Jesus Christ will depend very much upon our sentiments and conduct relative to those things which they can appreciate. Hence it is that our Lord says, "Let your light shine before men." We are, by no means, to disregard a good standing in society. We may not, it is true, do our utmost to be seen of men. We may not be ostentatious in our prayers. We may not boast of our good works. But still it becomes us to have some regard, and even a great regard, for the approbation of our fellows; and to this end we are especially obligated to excel in those good things whose value they are accustomed highly to estimate.

These thoughts may induce us to value, as of vast importance, the apostolic precept, "Providing honest things, not only in the sight of the Lord, but also in the sight of men." Honestly meets with universal approbation. The chief, as readily as the Christian, will approve of honesty in the part of his fellows; and dishonesty he will as quickly, and perhaps as heartily, despise. The men of the world value a strict integrity in regard to money transactions. They will not be deceived, and they will keep their promises, and promptly and fully meet all their engagements, they regard as an *acme* in virtue.

This virtue they expect to find in the Christian. The want of it they can hardly tolerate. They can excuse themselves for some shortcomings, but the Christian they cannot excuse. And the man who claims to be a Christian, but who fails in this grace, they regard as a hypocrite. Such an one need not reprove them for any sin; neither is it worth his while to attempt to teach them any doctrinal truth or religious duty. He is destitute of what they regard as the highest moral excellence, and why should he assume a superiority over them?

The world may be, in this respect, too censorious. And yet they have reason to be very strict with the Christian, in money transactions. To render to all their due, and to owe no man anything, are Scriptural precepts. The Christian professes to have his treasure in heaven, and not on earth. It is hence a monstrous perversion for him to lay up wealth by unlawful means. He is hidden to set his affection on things above, and not on the things which are here below; why then should he accumulate by taking where he does not give a full value in return, or by withholding that to which his neighbor has a rightful claim?

The demand which the world makes upon the Church, in relation to this virtue, should be answered, in the strictest sense, and to the utmost extent. Honesty is, an excellence. It is a thing about which the man of God and the man of the world can meet in judgment. The want of it will utterly condemn the Christian. The possession of it will give him honor and influence with all. If honesty were found to be an unfulfilling fruit of Christianity; that is, if every man who professes to receive Christ, would be beneath a truly honest man, religion would be, thereby, greatly commended. Here would be a fruit which every man could see, and by which many would be greatly benefited. Then, as Christians would be had in honor, and would honor their Master and his cause, and would have ability to put forth a saving influence among men, let them so live that the world shall be compelled to say of them, that they are strictly honest.

ALBANY ILL.—A MINISTER'S FAMILY IN DISTRESS.

The attention of our readers is called to the account of the tornado with which this place was visited on the 3d instant, which extended from Fort Dodge, Iowa, to the forests of Michigan, being about three-fourths of a mile in width. The number of lives already ascertained to have been lost, is two hundred and seventy-nine. It will be found in another column. The Rev. A. H. LACEY is the pastor of the Presbyterian church. His house is a wreck, and his family is turned out of doors. His family and his people are in a very needy condition just now. Any help sent them will be worthily bestowed and gratefully received. We trust that many Christian friends will cheerfully and at once respond to this call. We will gladly convey to Mr. LACEY any money entrusted to us, in aid of his family or his church.

Mr. LACEY preached last Sabbath to the congregations of Dr. SWIFT and PLUMMER; and will preach next Sabbath to Mr. PAXTON's people. During his stay, he will call, as far as possible, on the members of our congregations in Pittsburgh and Allegheny, and we hope that the people will bestow their benefactions with their usual liberality. The case is one well adapted to awaken all humane and Christian sympathies.

EASTERN SUMMARY.

BOSTON AND NEW-ENGLAND.

The enterprise undertaken some months ago, for the establishment of an AQUARIUM AND ZOOLOGICAL INSTITUTE in Boston, has been successful, and the Institute will be opened with an address from Prof. Agassiz, some time in the early part of July.

The thirty thousand volumes said to be in the LIBRARY OF THEODORE PARKER, do not, to be found. The entire library will only amount to some seventeen thousand volumes. The Rev. Mr. Conway, of Cincinnati, formerly of Washington City, is talked of as the successor of Mr. Parker. Mr. Conway started out as a regular Unitarian, but is not many degrees removed from the baldest Parkerism.

The Rev. J. V. HINES edits the *Advent Journal*, in Boston, and occupies a prominent place among modern Millennialists in this country. He fixes the end of the world in 1867. This seems to be the view of Dr. Cumming, if it is possible to ascertain exactly what date he really believes to be the true one.

When so much is being said about JAPAN AND THE JAPANESE, it may be interesting to know something about the first visit of Americans to that country. The first American ships that ever visited that land were the *Margaret*, and *Franklin*, of Salem, Mass., in the year 1800. And it is not a little remarkable that a member of that expedition still lives in Salem, in the eighty-sixth year of his age. His name is Mr. Lincoln Vessel, and he has assisted in building every vessel that has been launched at Salem since 1800. His gray head is now a crown of glory to him, and his health is good. He went as carpenter in the ship *Margaret*, at the time of her visit to Japan.

The people of Massachusetts are thoroughly dissatisfied with the results attained by the REFORM SCHOOL; and the Legislature, at its late session, appropriated money for purchasing and fitting up a ship to be stationed in Boston harbor, and a yacht to teach the more advanced pupils sailing and seamanship, with a view to training a portion of these vicious boys to a seafaring life, either in the mercantile or naval service. This school-ship was hauled into the stream in the beginning of the month, and will soon receive the former inmates of the Reform School. The yacht will be in readiness as soon as it is needed. If these boys are properly instructed, and if they are brought under the right kind of moral and religious influence, and if the example should be followed in other seaport cities, the character of our mercantile navy may be greatly improved in a few years.

THE REV. CURRIS J. MILLS, of Warren, Mass., has accepted the Presidency of Oahu College, Sandwich Islands. The Rev. Mr. Alexander, who has been spending several months in visiting the principal cities of the North, soliciting contributions for the endowment of this institution, has secured about \$24,000, and will return to the Islands in the month of July.

At the present time there is a highly increased activity in SHIP-BUILDING, in different parts of New-England. The keels of two one thousand ton ships have been laid at Newburyport, and a number of small coasting vessels are in progress. Several ships are to be built the coming season, at Gardner, Pittston, and Farmingdale, Maine.

YALE COLLEGE is still in luck. Joseph E. SHELDON, of New-Haven, has presented the scientific department, a handsome edition, prepared at great expense. This is the largest donation given to the College at any one time in its history, except the Ellsworth legacy, from which nothing has yet been realized. The same department also received \$5,000 from Oliver F. Winchester. And the heirs of James A. Hillhouse have donated a lot of land lying a mile North of the College, as a suitable site for an Observatory. Handsome and valuable presents have also been made to the College library.

THE CATTLE DISEASE has become a great scourge in many parts of New-England. Many farmers are now entirely destitute of cattle, and the disease is still spreading. Beef is no longer eaten, from fear of the fatal malady.

NEW-YORK.

THIS CITY is by no means finished. It is rapidly extending Northward, and this year at a rate never witnessed before. "Broadway" at the present time is a remarkable scene of demolition and re-construction. The new buildings which are now taking the place of the old ones, are of very imposing architecture; and it is estimated that the completion of the edifices now in progress on this street alone will cost no less than \$6,000,000.

The City Directory for the present year presents the following interesting facts: It contains 150,000 names; gives information of 50 banks, with a total capital of \$70,000,000; 300 churches; 244 places of religious worship; 11 cemeteries; 4 Congregational, 2 Dutch Reformed, 13 Jewish Synagogues, 7 Lutheran, 23 Methodist Episcopal, 5 African Methodist Episcopal, 1 Methodist Protestant, 1 New Jerusalem, 48 Presbyterian, 5 United Presbyterian, 1 Associated Reformed do., 5 Reformed do., 52 Protestant Episcopal, 82 Roman Catholics, 2 Unitarians, 4 Universalists, 4 Wesleyan Methodists, and 20 miscellaneous; 6 city railroads, 16 clubs, 9 dispensaries, 62 public schools, 34 primary schools, 8 colored schools, 6 colleges, 21 seminaries, 18 hospitals, 149 insurance companies, having a capital of \$64,845,000; 20 life insurance companies, 19 marine insurance companies, 15 public libraries, 87 magazines, 109 manufacturing companies, 12 medical colleges and societies, 75 weekly and daily newspapers; 62 railroad companies, 181 societies, 23 stage lines, and 62 fire-engine companies, 61 hose companies, and 17 hook and ladder companies.

The great INDIA RUBBER CASE has at length been settled. Mr. Horace H. Day has sold all his Goodyear patents, his factory and fixtures, to a company called the Goodyear India Rubber Company, for something over half a million of dollars. This case has been a perfect mine of wealth to some of the ablest lawyers in the land. The long-talked of DAILY has at last made its appearance. It is called "The World," is somewhat larger than the *Tribune* or the *Times*, and is sold at half the price of either of these journals, viz., one cent per copy. Its selection of news is good, a variety of subjects are discussed in able editorials, and it has a genuine European correspondence. The principal editors are Mr. Spaulding, formerly of the *Courier and Enquirer*, and Richard Grant White, the best American editor of the day.

In the book notices we observe the hand of George P. Marsh, one of the finest American scholars of his day. The business department is principally under the control of Mr. Cummings, so successful in his management of the Philadelphia *Bulletin*. Several able writers are concerned in making up this journal. One of its purposes is thus stated:

It will be one of the principal aims of the conductors of the *World* to record the proofs that "the great reconstitution of religion" which the distinguished Frenchman (Guizot) affirmed, a quarter of a century ago, is in actual progress, and has been for nearly seventy years, and should go forward. We purpose to lay before our readers something on this subject in every day's issue.

Another subject which the *World* proposes to discuss, is thus stated:

The American political press has generally passed over in utter silence the numerous disclosures of the crimes of the Executive Government which the throwing open of the secret archives and the prison-house of the Romagna has given to the world, and no American senator or representative has yet moved Congress to express for the many months of successful self-government in Italy such energetic resolutions as were in passing laws to offer to the French republicans of 1848 upon a single week of delusive promises. We propose to devote occasional articles to this subject.

In politics, this paper professes to be strictly independent, criticizing or commending the acts of all parties, as may seem best for the cause of truth and righteousness. It declares that all subjects shall be reviewed from a religious standpoint, and that nothing prejudicial to the interests of true piety shall be admitted to its columns. This paper promises to supply a want that has been long felt, and if true to the principles on which it has started out, and if sufficiently patronized, it will be the means of doing great good.

Another project is that of several Southern gentlemen who have banked the capital necessary to start a journal, partly political, partly literary, to be called the *Republic*. It is to be printed on paper manufactured in Georgia, and is to be high-toned and conservative. It is said that several of our best writers and satirists have been engaged as contributors. Mr. F. C. Adams is to manage the editorial department. Lizzie Petit, of Virginia, is writing a novella for its columns, which will be illustrated. "Barry Gray," one of the cleverest newspaper men in town, contributes a series of sketches entitled "My Summer in the Country." The first number will be issued on the 1st proximo.

But this is not all. A rumor is current that the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, in addition to his duties as preacher, lecturer, and politician, is about to assume the editorship of a new daily to be issued some time in the beginning of August. The paper, it is said, will be under religious influences, but its name has not yet been divulged. If Mr. Beecher takes a seat on the tripod, his arrows will fly fast and strong.

Messrs. SHELDON & Co. have sent out beautiful specimen pages of Dean Milman's great "History of Latin Christianity," which they intend to publish from the last London edition, in eight volumes, each of which will contain about six hundred pages. The first volume will be issued in October, and monthly thereafter until completed.

ARCHBISHOP HUGHES was present at the dedication of the new Roman Catholic church in Raleigh, North Carolina, on the 3d inst. He was so well as to be unable to take part in the regular service, but spoke in the afternoon on the present state of the Catholic Church, especially with reference to the present troubles in the Pontifical domains. The state of Italy is a subject of great anxiety to the Bishop just now, and no wonder, for the chair of St. Peter trembles.

THE RELIGIOUS SERVICES, commenced some weeks ago, at the French theatre, have thus far been remarkably successful. There is preaching every Sabbath afternoon at four o'clock, and every Sabbath evening at eight o'clock. The Rev. C. G. Gross preaches in the afternoon, and clergymen of different denominations in the evenings of the Sabbath. These services are well attended, and are marked with an uncommon degree of decorum and propriety. The seats are not occupied by church members or church-going people, but by those who have not been in the habit of frequenting any place of worship.

It is now reported that the Presbyterian church lately under the pastoral care of the Rev. J. W. Alexander, D.D., has given a call to the Rev. Prof. SHELDON, of Andover. Prof. Sheldon is a very able and very orthodox man. In his doctrinal views, he stands upon the old platform in opposition to the views of Prof. Park. The report may be premature, but it is certain that his name has been for some time prominently before this congregation.

PHILADELPHIA.

THE PEOPLE of this city were so much occupied last week with the Japanese, that there seems to be an entire lull in both business and news.

THE MEDICAL SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA was in session, and some of the discussions were very interesting. One thing they were delighted to see, and that was the stress laid by some of the leading members upon the necessity of a full classical and scientific training, as well as professional, for members of the medical profession.

day last. His career was a remarkable one. He was born on the 22d day of December, 1772, in the city of Dublin, Ireland, and, sympathizing warmly with the liberal party of his native country and of England, he became connected with revolutionary movements, which led to his arrest at Birmingham, on the charge of high treason. For nearly two years he was confined in prison for his alleged political offenses. In 1801, soon after his release, he embarked at Liverpool for Baltimore, where he safely arrived, and proceeded at once to Northumberland, Pennsylvania, where, in 1802 he commenced the publication of the *Republican Argus*, which soon acquired an extensive circulation, and secured for its author great influence with the Democratic party of that section of the State. In 1807 he commenced the publication, in Philadelphia, of the *Democratic Press*, which speedily became the leading Democratic paper of the State, and continued to occupy that position until 1824, when Mr. Binns earnestly opposed the election of General Jackson to the Presidency, and supported John Quincy Adams.

Mrs. CAMPBELL, wife of Rev. Dr. Campbell of the Reformed Presbyterian mission in Northern India, who returned to this country some two years ago, with her children, and has since that time resided in Philadelphia, proposes to return to her mission field during the Summer. Dr. Campbell and wife have been long and successfully engaged in the missionary work. The Rev. Thomas C. Campbell, pastor of the Presbyterian church of Sandusky, Ohio, is their son.

THE NEW PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH lately erected at Frankford, at a cost of \$17,000, was dedicated on Thursday, the 14th inst. Preaching in the afternoon by the Rev. Prof. Green, of Princeton, and in the evening by the Rev. Dr. Wadsworth.

Narrative of the State of Religion.

Adopted by the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, at their Session at Rochester, New York, May 1860, and addressed to the Churches under their care.

The devout study of the history of God's dealings with his Church has always been regarded as a very profitable exercise for the Lord's people. It enables them to understand the true condition of the Church of their own day, and tends to prevent that fatal ignorance of the things that make for their peace, in the time of their merciful visitation, which has so often proved disastrous to the interests of the Kingdom of Christ.

In accordance with the long established usage of this body, the General Assembly designs to gather up the threads of the current history of the Church, and to weave them into a brief Narrative, which may serve to direct the attention of the churches to God's dispensation of his grace toward them at the present time.

The Narrative is made up from the reports furnished by one hundred and thirty, out of the one hundred and sixty-eight Presbyteries, which, according to the latest published statistics, comprise the whole strength of our branch of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, and among them the most important of all.

It is impossible for the General Assembly to give an account in detail of all the various incidents which have occurred, in all the widely dispersed portions of the Church. But this is the less needful at the present time, because there is a very general unanimity of sentiment among those sent up by the Presbyteries; so that we might choose almost at random any one, from any part of the wide field committed to our care, and it would prove a fair sample of all the rest.

It is a cause of earnest and sincere regret to the General Assembly of the Church, that this uniformity of sentiment is so very cheering and hopeful. Among them all there are only three of lamentation; and even in those cases there are signs of that kind of mourning which the Lord often specially turns into abundant joy. It is also true, that while the mass of the material from which this Narrative is drawn is very large, yet the history of God's care of his people, and his administration of mercy toward his Church, may be condensed into three simple elements; and it is under those three forms that the General Assembly presents the whole subject to the consideration of the churches.

THE MEANS OF GRACE.

1. All the Presbyteries make mention of the faithful and earnest preaching of the Word of Life, as God's great instrument for the edification of the Church, and the conviction and conversion of sinners.

THE DISPENSATION OF GOD'S GRACE IN THE CHURCH.

1. A large number of the Presbyteries report revivals of religion. Some tell of the wondrous work of God, in one, two, three, or more, and others in nearly all their churches. The majority, while they do not speak of marked and powerful revivals, yet tell us of delightful progress, and of additions to the number of the members of the Church, which is to be traced to the more diligent and faithful preaching of the Word, and to the more diligent and faithful training of their children, while they lose sight of their entire dependence upon God, and the absolute right which they have as Christian parents, ministers, and Ruling Elders of the Church, to cast themselves without reserve upon the covenant of God with them and with their seed after them.

and hopeful progress. Their case may perhaps be illustrated by the stately vessel, which, while preparing for the voyage and getting under weigh, resounds with creaking of the cable, and bustle and shouts of the mariners; but when the gales are all spread to the wind and the sails are all speeds before a gentle but steadily increasing breeze, all is silent and still, no sound of confusion is heard, and even the motion can not be estimated by comparison with stationary objects, or by observing the fast receding shore. Thus we trust it is with our beloved Church; but in order that this sanguine expectation may be fully realized, it is absolutely necessary that our churches should go forward. They must not be satisfied with present attainments. They can neither stop in their course nor go back to sloth and unbelief. They have already attained, neither are they already perfect; but all that they tell us of the grace of God in them are hardly exceptions. Yet there are two cases of such peculiar character, and such transcendent interest, that we feel constrained to bring them to your notice.

(1.) The work of grace at Ningpo, in the great Chinese Empire, whose beginnings were noticed in the Narrative of the last year, has been continued and enlarged by the Great Head of the Church, showing that he is administering his grace toward our beloved Church on the dark heathen ground, in the same manner in which he has signified his favor to us in this highly favored land.

(2.) The other case is the work of God's grace among the French Canadian colonists in the State of Illinois, and among the same people in their native land. The attention of the Assembly has been specially called to the various aspects of this wonderful manifestation of the grace and power of God, and to the duties devolved upon our Church by God's providence toward us in connection with this people. But although we have read and heard so much, we are assured that the half has not been told. The General Assembly has the best evidence of which the case is susceptible, that God is indeed doing a great and glorious work among them, and that he will continue to do so, and is proving them by persecutions and sore afflictions. The Assembly also rejoices to believe that a wide and effectual door is now open for preaching a pure and simple Gospel, to nearly, if not quite all, the French Canadian Romanists in this Continent.

This movement, in connection with the present hopeful condition of our Church, the General Assembly regards as the most profoundly significant event of our day; and the whole Church would do well to endeavor to understand the meaning of this sign, in order that she may stand in her lot as such a time as this.

2. It is gratifying to know that in many parts of our Church the Ruling Elders are said to be waking up to a higher sense of their official duty, and their obligations to promote the spiritual welfare of the churches in which they bear rule.

3. The active grace of God's people are manifested in increased interest in the great objects of Christian benevolence conducted through the Boards of the Church; but here there is manifestly great room for improvement, and we trust that all our churches will see to it, that they abound in this grace also.

INFLUENCE OF THE CHURCH ON THE WORLD.

The power of the Church of God on the ungodly world with which its members are mingled in so many relations of life is manifold.

1. By an increased and increasing attendance upon the preaching of the Word; this fact stated in the report of almost every Presbytery, with hardly a single exception.

2. In the better observance of the Lord's day as a day of sacred rest.

3. In the improvement in the general morality of the people.

But while this is so general of the Presbyteries state that the deadly vice of intemperance is on the increase, and that too even in places where the work of the Lord is revived. This anomalous state of things may be due to the fact that the Church has not yet taken this subject into her own hands, and by the help of God, applied the only remedy for this and all other vices of man.

In conclusion, the Assembly recognizes the goodness of God in the peace and unity of our Church, in its enlargement by every means, and in the new and louder calls to increased efforts by the addition of the mission to the Church, and the new and louder calls, and other interesting fields to the sphere of our Christian activity.

many tears was this church built. A handful of devoted and consecrated people had just paid the last cent of the cost of it, had just called a pastor, and were looking forward to days of enjoyment and usefulness as a church. Their hearts were at that moment severely tried. What shall they do? Their crops have failed for two or three years, the pressure of the times is very severe upon them, and now all their own property is swept away in one fearful moment, and they have not the ability to rebuild their own houses, much less to rebuild in any reasonable time, their house of worship. What shall be done for them? They are willing to make new and still more painful sacrifices to obtain a church, and will commence forthwith if they can receive a little encouragement from their Christian brethren abroad, who are more comfortably situated. Who will help them in the hour of their calamity? A FRIEND.

Presbytery of Huntington.

An adjourned meeting of this Presbytery was held in Tyrone City, June 12th. Mr. J. H. Barnard was ordained and installed as pastor over the churches of Birmingham, Tyrone, and Logan's Valley.

Mr. J. A. Patterson received ordination as an Evangelist. Mr. A. Reed was dismissed to place himself under the care of the Presbytery of Wooster. Rev. G. Van Arsdale was received from the second Presbytery of Philadelphia, and called from the churches of Upper Tuscarora and Shade Gap were placed in his hands, and accepted.

The following Committee was appointed to install him, on the 7th and 8th of August: Rev. G. W. Shaffer to preside and preach the sermon, Rev. J. Hamilton to give the charge to the pastor, and Rev. G. W. Thompson, D.D., the charge to the people. Mr. D. S. Banks was licensed to preach the Gospel of Christ.

Messrs. J. A. McGinley and F. E. Shearer were received under the care of Presbytery as candidates for the Gospel ministry. The pastoral relation existing between the Rev. James Williamson and the congregation of West Kishwaukee, was dissolved; and Rev. J. W. Wadsworth was appointed to give the charge to the people, on the second Sabbath of July.

The thanks of the Presbytery were tendered to the citizens of Tyrone City for their hospitality. Presbytery adjourned to meet in the Sinking Creek Church, on the first Tuesday of October. BARNUM, M. MOON, Temporary Clerk.

ECCLIASTICAL.

Rev. J. ADDISON HENRY was ordained by the Presbytery of Philadelphia, on the 5th inst., and installed pastor of the Princeton church, West Philadelphia.

Rev. R. W. HENRY, late pastor of the South church, Chicago, having accepted the call of the Scotch Presbyterian church, in Fourteenth Street, New York, to become the colleague of the Rev. Dr. McEron in that charge, was installed by the Second Presbytery of New York, on Sabbath evening, 10th inst.

Rev. S. H. McMULLIN, formerly of Newburg, New York, has accepted a call from the churches of Bel-Air and Franklinville, Maryland. His Post-Office address is Bel-Air, Harford County, Maryland.

Rev. A. HAGAMAN was installed pastor of the church at Lake Providence, Louisiana, on the 27th inst., by the Presbytery of Central Mississippi.

Dr. JAMES WOODROW, Professor of Natural Science in Oglethorpe University, was ordained as an Evangelist by the Presbytery of Hopewell, in Milledgeville, Georgia, on the 8th of April.

Mr. N. F. TUCK, a licentiate of the Presbytery of Ebenezer, who had been acceptably serving the church of Shawneetown, Illinois, for several months past, was ordained by the Presbytery of Saline, at its recent meetings in Carmi, Illinois.

Rev. J. N. SWAN'S Post-Office address is changed from Columbia City, Indiana, to Waverly, Ohio.

Rev. J. B. SHEARER, of Chapel Hill, N. C. has received a unanimous call to the church in Salisbury, N. C.

Rev. W. A. WOOD, of Rowan County, N. C. has received a unanimous call to the church of Washington, N. C.

Mr. JOSEPH B. MAJOR was licensed to preach the Gospel by the Presbytery of Mary on the 24th inst.; and the pastoral relation between Rev. J. T. HENDRICK and the Zion church, was at the same time dissolved—he having accepted a call from the church of Edgefield.

Rev. Wm. T. PATON'S Post-Office address is changed from Bath, O. H., to McDowell, Highland County, Va.

PERSONAL.

M. Auguste Harriet, the eminent French Archaeologist, writes from Egypt that he has discovered, buried in the sand in the immediate vicinity of the pyramids, the remains of a large granite palace. He takes it to be the palace of Cephrenes, the builder of one of the three great Pyramids, and whose date Lesepius fixes at 3,600 B. C. No less than seven statues of Cephrenes was found in this palace.

Californians love to be on the move. Rev. Mr. Benton, of Sacramento, started some time since for N. E. via China and Europe. In the Orient, he has been in India; on the Nile, he finds Californians as busily "abroad."

Prince de Joinville, who is now travelling privately in this country, says that the statement made by the Rev. Eleazer Williams, that he (Joinville) revealed to Williams that the latter was a Bourbon, is entirely false.

Abraham Lincoln.—The following from the Chicago *Press*, tells how Mr. Lincoln received the news of his nomination: "When the news of the nomination was received in Springfield, Mr. Lincoln was in the State Journal office. He came heading into the room where he was sitting, with a sealed dispatch, which he placed in his hand. Mr. Lincoln opened it, and a sudden pallor came over his features. He gazed upon it intently nearly three minutes. Then his customary smile returned, and he rose, saying: 'Well, boys, there is a little more down at our house who is interested in this business; and he walked away without any further appearance of agitation, to inform Mrs. Lincoln of the news.'

According to Dr. Forbes Winslow, there are in London 16,000 children trained to receive 5,000 receivers of stolen goods; 15,000 gamblers; 25,000 beggars; 30,000 drunkards; 150,000 habitual gin-drinkers; 150,000 persons subsisting on profligate; 50,000 thieves.

Mr. Cobden has accepted £40,000 subscribed by some of his countrymen. This is the second time they have endeavored him with such "testimonials"; his former donation was lost in the American funds.