

Presbyterian Banner

PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY, JULY 21, 1860.

Revival.—At a communion held in Plain Grove church, Allegheny Presbytery, some months ago, twenty were received on examination; and at a communion held lately, seventeen more were received on examination; seven of these were baptized. No less than seventeen adults have been baptized in this church within a year.

The Committee on a Church Commentary.—The names of the Committee on the subject of a Church Commentary are: Rev. Messrs. E. T. BAIRD, ALEXANDER T. MCGILL, BENJAMIN M. SMITH, JOHN B. ADGER, STEPHEN YERKS, WILLIS LORR, SAMUEL J. WILSON, JOHN W. FOMANS, and ROBERT J. BROOKING, with the ruling elders: JOHN SCOTT LORR, Prof. O. N. STODARD, Maj. J. T. L. PRESTON, and Col. J. ROSS SNOWDEN.

Washington College, Pa.—We learn that the announcement made in this and other papers, some weeks ago, that the Rev. J. W. SCOTT, D.D., had determined to resign the Presidency of this College, with the intention of accepting the Presidency of the Maryland Agricultural College, was premature. We are authorized to state that he declines the Maryland appointment, and remains in Washington College at least for the present.

Honorary Degree.—The degree of D. D. has been conferred on the Rev. LELAND R. McABOY, by Ohio University, Athens, Ohio. This is only the sixth degree of this character that has been given by this institution during its existence of nearly fifty years. Dr. McABOY is one of its Alumni.

The degree of D. D. has also been conferred on the Rev. J. F. MARKS, by Westminster College, located at New Wilmington, Lawrence County, Pa.

DEATH OF A MISSIONARY.

A letter from China, in the New-York Evening Post, informs us of the death of the Rev. RUBEN LOWRIE, of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, and son of the Hon. WALTER LOWRIE, Sr., Secretary of that Board. This is the second of his sons who has died in connection with our Board in China. The first was killed by pirates, while passing from one port to another, several years ago. The one just dead, like his brother, was a man of fine education, fervent piety, and unusual energy of character. The venerable Secretary and his family will have the sympathies and prayers of the whole Church.

METHODISM.

The growth of Methodism has been wonderful. And it still grows—grows, so far as human agency is concerned, by the simple powers of instruction and persuasion. Well may its aged ministers cling to an agency which has been so effective.

THE PRESBYTERIAN MAGAZINE.

This excellent Monthly is now in the middle of its tenth volume. It has maintained a high standing for orthodoxy, and has been zealous, able, and unflinching in defence of the truth. It was established by Dr. VAN RENSSAELER, and has been transferred to others. But there is no contending successfully against providence. Sickness has laid its heavy and immovable hand upon the venerated editor and proprietor. His pen is to move no more, in all probability, and his mind can do but little at guiding, and that for but a short time, any enterprise on earth.

DR. HILL, in the last number of the Presbyterian Herald, published at Louisville, Kentucky, gives the following extract from a letter just received from Dr. HAPPERT:

"Our treasury is exhausted, and we will soon be compelled to borrow money to meet our liabilities as they fall due. I meet our payments due on Monday next. We are scanning closely all the applications as they come in, and we hope your Committee will do the same. The truth is we cannot increase our appropriations much, if any, more this year. Already we have gone more than ten thousand dollars in advance of our appropriations in the first three months of last year. This is very near the extent it would be prudent for judicious men to go over the whole appropriation for last year. I notice that the appropriations at your office, already exceed the corresponding appropriations of the first three months of last year nearly three thousand dollars, whilst the receipts there are nearly thirteen hundred and fifty-seven dollars, less. It will be impossible to meet our liabilities if this same rate of appropriations is kept up during the year."

THE ABOVE IS CERTAINLY A GLOOMY PICTURE OF THE PROSPECTS OF THE BOARD FOR THE ENSUING YEAR. BUT THE CHURCH MUST NOT PERMIT THE TOLLING MISSIONARY TO SUFFER FOR WANT OF SUPPORT.

ANNUAL REPORTS—FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Our five Boards are the Agencies of our Church, by which she continuously carries on her work, as an organization. By her Domestic Board she sustains her own feeble parts, fills up interstices in the planting of new congregations, and enlarges her boundaries, as the settlement of the country advances. By her Board of Church-Building, she aids the needy in the erection of houses of worship, that the poorest of her family may have a comfortable centre of resort, where to assemble for worship. By our Educational arrangements, she takes her poor and pious youth, whom God has gifted with talents and endowed with his Spirit, and trains them for her ministry at home and abroad. By her Publication system, she puts her views of truth in all its varied aspects, into convenient forms for preservation, distribution and influence, and spreads it all abroad. And by her Foreign Board, she sends her heralds to publish the glad tidings, teach the heathen, and establish the Redeemer's kingdom, to the uttermost parts of the earth. In General Assembly she can meet but seldom, but in her Boards she can concentrate all her power, and by them she can exist continually in an organized form, and put forth her strong energies in the accomplishing of her mission on earth.

These Boards, her own agencies, by which she makes effective her benevolence and performs her work, she justly requires, not only to receive her instructions, but also to make reports to her, annually, of their doings; and the reports she causes to be published for the information and encouragement of all her members. These, then, should be extensively read and examined; and to this end her periodical press has an important duty to perform.

A Synopsis of the Report of the Foreign Board for 1860, we gave to our readers some time ago. And monthly we direct their attention to portions of the Board's work. We recur to the subject in this formal manner, to tell them that now the report is published in full in an 8vo. pamphlet of 114 pages; an appendix being attached showing the amounts donated by particular churches.

This Board employs three Secretaries; and we have been often reproved for not censuring them for this, since we are so zealous for reducing the number of employees in the Domestic Board. Our friends should note that we never opposed, but always advocated the employing of as many laborers as there was sufficient work for, in all the departments of our Ecclesiastical operations; and the paying of them all, a fair and full compensation. It is the employing of men for whom there is no need, that we have opposed—the paying of idlers, the giving of very high salaries to men for doing but one man's work, and the adding of travelling expenses, also, when one or the other might choose to ride around and enjoy his leisure. It is against this misuse of consecrated funds, this taxing of the charities of Christ's people, that we reiterate. Now, nothing of this occurs in the Foreign Board. There there is work to be done, and laborious toiling, faithfully and usefully. The Christian may cast his pounds or his farthings into this treasury, with full confidence that there will be a judicious and economical appropriation.

The Secretaries of this Board, with the aid of a Treasurer, and some clerk hire, collect and disburse \$234,037. They have several missions in India, China, and Africa. They have one mission in Siam, one in Japan, and one among the Chinese in California. They have missions among the Chippewa, Omaha, Kickapoo, Ojibwa, Creek, Choctaw, Chickasaw, and Seminole Indians. They have missions among the Romanists in South America; and they aid or employ laborers in France, Geneva, Belgium, and Holland; and among the Waldenses. They have a large number of Schools and Academies. They conduct the translation and publication of the Scriptures, and of devotional books, and school books, in the various languages where their missions are established. At many of the missions they are obliged to build houses, clear lands, and conduct agricultural and mechanical operations. Works so numerous, so great, so far separated, so varied, so important, may well, in their due management, employ the time, talents, and energies of three good Secretaries and a Treasurer.

There are at the various stations, Missionaries, American, 82, Native 64; Lay Teachers, American 187, Native 74; Communicants, 2,779; pupils in the course of instruction, 4,524. Here is an amount of work being done, at which the Christian may well rejoice. The labors of our Church, in the spreading of the Gospel in heathen lands, are not in vain. Presbyterians may, to us, we may at least, be "cheerful" givers; and we may well add, liberal givers also.

We then earnestly commend the whole report, to the churches. Its being published, as we remarked last week, as an extra to the Home and Foreign Record, has given it a circulation far beyond that which it could obtain as a pamphlet, and relieves us of the necessity of making extensive extracts.

RICH AND POOR.

God orders it in the dispensations of his providence; that there is, and always will be, rich men and poor men, in the same community. Riches do not, in any degree, indicate a combination of all the virtues, nor poverty a predominance of any of the vices; but in a country like ours, where the avenues to wealth are equally open to every man, and where, emphatically, "the hand of the diligent maketh rich," and where estates are not entailed, it may reasonably be expected that where there is moral excellence there will not, unless under peculiar providential inflictions, be much real destitution. Still, the possession of this world's goods is no distinctive mark of real social worth, much less is it a peculiar feature of true piety; nor is it the want of them to be regarded as a certain mark either of idleness or vice.

Christianity admits of the distinctions of rich and poor; and it secures to every man the peaceful possession both of his own patrimony and of the fruits of his own industry and toil. In the sense of equalizing property, it is no leveler. But in houses vastly more important, it insists upon an equality among men. All are the creatures of God. Each has an intelligent and immortal soul. Every one needs Divine grace, and is dependent on God, for life and all things. No man, then, should despise his neighbor. Riches and poverty are adventitious circumstances, which should neither alienate, separate, nor keep apart, the members of the human family. The rich and the poor meet together, in the grave, that is, they equally return to dust; they will meet together at the judgment seat of Christ; and they will meet together as condemned or as glorified spirits, and they should not shun a meeting together on earth, here, to recognize each other as brethren.

The truths and the institutions of revealed religion both regard men, very much as equals. They require mutual love and fraternal feelings, and these to be expressed by meeting together on common terms. A late American Messenger has, on this subject, some excellent thoughts, which we transcribe and commend:

"The poor always ye have with you." In all civilized and Christian States, society is so organized as to bring the rich and the poor together, and make them mutually dependent. Ordinarily they do not meet on the same level. In various respects, the rich have greatly the advantage of the poor, but not in all—not in the most important respects. The poorer they can meet on common ground the better for both, where they are reminded that they have common grandeur, and that they are brethren. Nowhere are these conditions so fully met as in the house of God, where all the accidental distinctions of rank and property are suspended. None rich, none poor in the sight of God; save the poor in spirit, and the rich in faith and good works.

All alike are sinners, bound to the same judgment; needing the same pardon, the same washing of regeneration and renewing of the Holy Ghost; the same preaching of faith and repentance from the pluperb; the grand design of public worship is to bring persons of all classes and conditions together under the same roof, to offer up their united confessions, supplications, and thanksgivings to Him with whom "there is no respect of persons," and to receive that instruction which is able to make them wise unto salvation. Any failure of religious observance, whether by the rich or the poor, in neglecting thus together, is an infinite loss. The Gospel is a savor of death unto death; or of life unto life, to all who hear it.

There are many advantages growing out of the Divine appointment of public worship. The rich and the poor meet together, and the poor is not despised. In various respects, the rich have greatly the advantage of the poor, but not in all—not in the most important respects. The poorer they can meet on common ground the better for both, where they are reminded that they have common grandeur, and that they are brethren. Nowhere are these conditions so fully met as in the house of God, where all the accidental distinctions of rank and property are suspended. None rich, none poor in the sight of God; save the poor in spirit, and the rich in faith and good works.

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of appeal to bring home the truth to his heathen neighbors, and to be just admitted to the public as a proselytizer.

Bent in the Master's work, our young brother, while here, constantly attended the union morning prayer-meetings, and became efficient in sustaining the interest, and promoting the proselytizing of his service.

His high-toned and cheerful piety caused him to be sought as a companion by Christians, while his peculiarly winning manners made him, a favorite, even with the irreligious, whom he affectionately and faithfully urged to come to the Saviour. The Session had fully warranted him, saying, that they have seldom, if ever, known another minister who, in so short a time, could have gained so much esteem, and so endeared himself to us, as pastor and friend, in our presence.

He, and the pastors and members of other congregations, in this place, as he has done, and that, without compromising his character as a minister of Christ in the slightest degree, and without kindling a spark of envy.

LABYRINTHS were not among the earliest arrivals in the time of the Puritans. Up to the year 1642 Boston did not have a single lawyer. One Thomas Lechford came over in that year with the intention of practicing law, but failed. The time for tolerating lawyers, says Drake, had not yet arrived. The Governor and magistrates thought themselves competent to decide all matters of difference between man and man.

DAVID KINNISSON, who long survived his confederates of the famous Boston-Ten Party, was living in 1851; in Chicago, at the extraordinary age of one hundred and fifteen years. He has since passed away. But the statement frequently made in the newspapers, and endorsed even by Mr. Everett in his late Fourth of July oration, that not a single one of the Bunker Hill heroes remained, is not correct. Though eighty-five years have elapsed since that renowned struggle took place, one who took part in it still lives. This is Mr. Ralph Farrum, who resides at Milton Mills, in the enjoyment of excellent health, although his one hundred and fourth birthday was lately celebrated. This event drew together a very large concourse of people, brought out a lengthy address, which was followed by one hundred and four discharges from a twelve-pounder, and a dinner enlivened with toasts and speeches. Mr. Farrum was not in the midst of the battle. Having been enrolled only on the day previous, it was his lot to be attached to a guard to take charge of artillery and baggage, at some distance from the redoubt. In so close a proximity to the principal scene of strife, the observations which he made, and distinctly recollects to this day, are highly interesting, and we trust they will be given to the public by some competent pen.

To look upon the face of one who witnessed the battle of Bunker Hill, and took part in the deadly struggle, is well worth a long journey.

The last number of the North American Review has an account of the CHARITIES AND BENEVOLENCE of the people of Boston for the last fifteen years. This is exclusive of all assessments and municipal subscriptions; the regular salaries of pastors, and the money given for repairing and improving churches. It includes only the account of what was contributed at the calls of charity and benevolence. With these and similar restrictions, the writer presents the known charitable contributions of the people of Boston for the past fifteen years, as amounting in all to \$5,140,039.93. These large contributions are distributed among five different classes of objects, which again are subdivided among many different Societies and institutions. The whole amount is appropriated as follows: For religious objects, \$1,220,726.71; for the relief of human suffering and want, \$1,482,726.43; for education, \$2,056,709.46; for monuments to eminent characters and public works of art, \$168,784.50; for miscellaneous charities, \$212,080.83. And it is to be borne in mind that a large part of these contributions were given for expenditure in other parts of the land, and in other portions of the world. During these fifteen years, Boston has contributed to the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, \$322,045.15; to the Baptist Missionary Union, \$85,000; and to the American Home Missionary Society, \$95,084.67; which make the missionary contributions of the Congregational and Baptist Churches, alone, for this period, amount to considerably more than \$460,000—as the Baptist Home Mission Society is not named.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES were held on board the barque *Smyrna*, Captain Weston, on Tuesday last week, preparatory to the departure of the following named missionaries for Asia Minor: Rev. Messrs. S. A. Rhea, and wife, Ben. Larabee, Jr., and wife, Henry M. Cobb and wife, L. P. Burbank and wife, Dr. Frank N. H. Young. The services were conducted by the Rev. Mr. McEwen, of Enfield, formerly of New London. The barque *Henry Hill*, Captain Pollys, also sailed the same day for Smyrna, with a number of missionaries.

The honor of having originated the FIRST SABBATH SCHOOL in this country has been claimed by several cities. But the claims of all of these are limited to the present century, except that of Patterson, N. J., which is 1794. But it has been discovered that there was a school of this character in existence, in Boston, three years earlier. An old newspaper (the *Norwich Packet*) of April 29, 1791, says: "A Sunday School has been established in Boston, by the Proprietors of the Dutch (D.) Manufacturing Company, intended for the benefit of the young daughters of industry employed in said factory."

Last week Mrs. JOHN CHAPPEL, the seventh in descent from the noble old martyr, John Rogers, died at Essex, Mass.

COMMENCEMENT AT YALE COLLEGE occurs on Thursday, July 26th. The previous exercises of the week are as follows: On Sunday 10th inst. Baccalaureate sermon by Rev. S. P. Fisher, Livingston Professor of Divinity. Evening Discourse before the Yale Ministry, Society, by Rev. J. T. Thompson, D.D., of New York.

On Monday 11th inst. Two hundredth Anniversary of the Hopkins Grammar School. Historical Discourse by Rev. Leonard W. Bacon, of Litchfield. Evening Condo ad Clerum, by Rev. C. W. Chapman of Newville, Conn. Wednesday Evening—Annual Meeting of the Alumni. Discourse by Rev. Wm. B. Sprague, of Albany. Evening Orations before the Phi Beta Kappa Society, by Hon. Rufus Thomas, LL.D., of Boston, late Judge of Superior Court Massachusetts.

Meetings are appointed by the classes of 1810, 1820, 1830, 1840, 1850, and 1857. Candidates for admission to the College are admitted on Monday and Tuesday preceding Commencement.

At Bridgeport, Conn., there is a Monument that seems to be a burlesque on the general style of monumenting, now-a-days. It is that of Mr. Stratton, the father of Tom Thumb, a man very obscure in every view, except that he acquired fame and wealth from that paternity; and Barnum's financing upon it. This is a lofty monument, some thirty feet high, as if intended to mark the resting-places of some renowned hero. This is surmounted by a statue of the renowned Tom Thumb himself, as large as life. That will do.

NEW-YORK. GREAT EXCITEMENT was produced by the refusal of Mr. Vanderbilt to allow the California mails to be taken on board his vessels, on account of the failure of the appropriation by Congress. But an arrangement has been made, for the time, by which these mails will be carried as heretofore. Much public indignation has been expressed against Mr. Vanderbilt, but he says that the magnitude of the California mails is not generally understood; they have exceeded thirty tons by a single steamer. Over one hundred sacks of free matter are now in the New-York Post Office, which the present law would require him to carry for the postage—that is, nothing.

THE GREAT EASTERN is visited by thousands every day. The reduction of the admission fee from one dollar to fifty cents, has been a fortunate move. Some of the Railroad Companies are issuing excursion tickets to visitors of this monster of the deep. Efforts are now being made to have this vessel visit Philadelphia, and Annapolis, Md., during the season.

THE DEMON OF MURDER seems to have broken loose altogether in this city. Scarcely a day passes without some outrage and death by violence being brought to light. The execution of Hicks, the pirate, who murdered the Captain and crew of an oyster sloop for the sake of the money on board, and who, in his own confession is to be believed, was stained with a hundred other crimes, took place at Bedloe's Island, last Friday. The mode in which this affair was conducted, reflects but little credit on Marshal Rynders, who had the matter in charge. The boat that conveyed the culprit, was filled with a motley crowd, and took an excursion up the river, for the purpose of allowing these worthless the privilege of viewing the magnificent proportions of the *Great Eastern*. The stolid bearing of the prisoner made him almost a hero in the eyes of those by whom he was surrounded, and who endeavored to make as much of the occasion as possible.

THE JAPANESE EXPENSES have created quite a flutter. Thirty thousand dollars were appropriated by the city for the entertainment of these heathen strangers, and this sum was thought extravagant. But the bills, when footed up, amount to the enormous sum of \$120,000—\$90,000 of which are hotel expenses. Aldermen Boole and Van Tine, who took such an active part in the ridiculous demonstrations, have been greatly agitated at the announcement, and have labored assiduously to have the bills reduced, but have only succeeded in bringing them down to \$109,000. As long as a great city will place such men in authority, the people may expect to be fleeced, and the municipality to be made ridiculous. It is to be said, however, to the credit of the Japanese, that they appear to have been sensible of their obligations to the police, for, upon leaving the country, they deposited \$20,000 with Mr. Belmont, to be distributed among the policemen of the several cities through which they passed, as an acknowledgment of their services in protecting them. The distribution of the money will be made by the Mayors of the cities. This, we believe, is the only expenditure the Japanese incurred while in this country, as all their expenses of every kind were met either by the General Government or the cities which they visited.

A correspondent of the *Evening Post* calls attention to the recent FRANCE PHIOLOGICAL IMPORTATIONS, so currently used in this metropolis, and so carefully imitated in many other places. He says: "Nowhere in the world, where the English language is spoken, is there so much affectation of French phrases as in New-York. No actor or actress ever plays a part or reads a scene, without a peevish line or department of his art—it is a *jeu*. Perhaps reasons might be given for the constant use of French in preference to English words; 'but surely,' says our correspondent, 'when French is used some attention might be paid to its orthography! Now it is a fact that *jeu* (a nosegay) is invariably printed *jequet*, and employed is always written *employe*. There is no authority for the New-York peculiarity. Reform it altogether.'

The *Churchman* has always some trouble on hand. The present agony is the recent organization of a NEW MISSIONARY SOCIETY, by a number of leading Episcopal clergymen, of Low Church views, because of their inability to act consistently in operating through the existing Boards of the Episcopal Church. The *Churchman*, disapproving upon the movement in the following alarming manner: "How melancholy a thing it is to be compelled to record a clerical device so completely characterized by the Protestant Episcopal Church, in so-called 'good standing,' that he gives formal interests to carry out their diabolical schemes against the Church of Christ! Verily, Drs. Anthon, Canfield, and Tyng have labored long to find two clerical clergies (a enough) to join them in their crusade against the Church; and it is earnestly to be hoped that Messrs. Jones and Wiley will soon become members of the benevolent step they have taken, in allowing their names to be used in building up opposition to the views and practices of the Church."

By the way, the name given to this new organization savors about as much of High Churchism, in its own way, as anything the *Churchman* could bring forth. It is called the *American Church Missionary Society*. This will do pretty well for Dr. Tyng, after all his tirades against High Church pretensions.

WESTERN SUMMARY.

BOSTON AND NEW-ENGLAND.

THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION of Dr. Hayes has been one of the themes of conversation in Boston for some weeks. The expedition sailed on last Saturday. The following are the officers and crew: I. I. Hayes, Commander; August Sontag, astronomer, and second in command; S. J. McCormick, first officer; George F. Knorr, second officer; Mr. Badollet, assistant astronomer; Gibson Carothers, carpenter; cook, steward, and six men. Their vessel is a foppish schooner, called the *United States*. She is provisioned for three years. Dr. Hayes and a number of his companions were with Dr. Kane's expedition, and it is thought, with the advantages which their experience and observation have given them, this party will be able to successfully explore the hitherto unknown Polar Sea.

LAWYERS were not among the earliest arrivals in the time of the Puritans. Up to the year 1642 Boston did not have a single lawyer. One Thomas Lechford came over in that year with the intention of practicing law, but failed. The time for tolerating lawyers, says Drake, had not yet arrived. The Governor and magistrates thought themselves competent to decide all matters of difference between man and man.

DAVID KINNISSON, who long survived his confederates of the famous Boston-Ten Party, was living in 1851; in Chicago, at the extraordinary age of one hundred and fifteen years. He has since passed away. But the statement frequently made in the newspapers, and endorsed even by Mr. Everett in his late Fourth of July oration, that not a single one of the Bunker Hill heroes remained, is not correct. Though eighty-five years have elapsed since that renowned struggle took place, one who took part in it still lives. This is Mr. Ralph Farrum, who resides at Milton Mills, in the enjoyment of excellent health, although his one hundred and fourth birthday was lately celebrated. This event drew together a very large concourse of people, brought out a lengthy address, which was followed by one hundred and four discharges from a twelve-pounder, and a dinner enlivened with toasts and speeches. Mr. Farrum was not in the midst of the battle. Having been enrolled only on the day previous, it was his lot to be attached to a guard to take charge of artillery and baggage, at some distance from the redoubt. In so close a proximity to the principal scene of strife, the observations which he made, and distinctly recollects to this day, are highly interesting, and we trust they will be given to the public by some competent pen.

To look upon the face of one who witnessed the battle of Bunker Hill, and took part in the deadly struggle, is well worth a long journey.

The last number of the *North American Review* has an account of the CHARITIES AND BENEVOLENCE of the people of Boston for the last fifteen years. This is exclusive of all assessments and municipal subscriptions; the regular salaries of pastors, and the money given for repairing and improving churches. It includes only the account of what was contributed at the calls of charity and benevolence. With these and similar restrictions, the writer presents the known charitable contributions of the people of Boston for the past fifteen years, as amounting in all to \$5,140,039.93. These large contributions are distributed among five different classes of objects, which again are subdivided among many different Societies and institutions. The whole amount is appropriated as follows: For religious objects, \$1,220,726.71; for the relief of human suffering and want, \$1,482,726.43; for education, \$2,056,709.46; for monuments to eminent characters and public works of art, \$168,784.50; for miscellaneous charities, \$212,080.83. And it is to be borne in mind that a large part of these contributions were given for expenditure in other parts of the land, and in other portions of the world. During these fifteen years, Boston has contributed to the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, \$322,045.15; to the Baptist Missionary Union, \$85,000; and to the American Home Missionary Society, \$95,084.67; which make the missionary contributions of the Congregational and Baptist Churches, alone, for this period, amount to considerably more than \$460,000—as the Baptist Home Mission Society is not named.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES were held on board the barque *Smyrna*, Captain Weston, on Tuesday last week, preparatory to the departure of the following named missionaries for Asia Minor: Rev. Messrs. S. A. Rhea, and wife, Ben. Larabee, Jr., and wife, Henry M. Cobb and wife, L. P. Burbank and wife, Dr. Frank N. H. Young. The services were conducted by the Rev. Mr. McEwen, of Enfield, formerly of New London. The barque *Henry Hill*, Captain Pollys, also sailed the same day for Smyrna, with a number of missionaries.

The honor of having originated the FIRST SABBATH SCHOOL in this country has been claimed by several cities. But the claims of all of these are limited to the present century, except that of Patterson, N. J., which is 1794. But it has been discovered that there was a school of this character in existence, in Boston, three years earlier. An old newspaper (the *Norwich Packet*) of April 29, 1791, says: "A Sunday School has been established in Boston, by the Proprietors of the Dutch (D.) Manufacturing Company, intended for the benefit of the young daughters of industry employed in said factory."

Last week Mrs. JOHN CHAPPEL, the seventh in descent from the noble old martyr, John Rogers, died at Essex, Mass.

COMMENCEMENT AT YALE COLLEGE occurs on Thursday, July 26th. The previous exercises of the week are as follows: On Sunday 10th inst. Baccalaureate sermon by Rev. S. P. Fisher, Livingston Professor of Divinity. Evening Discourse before the Yale Ministry, Society, by Rev. J. T. Thompson, D.D., of New York.

On Monday 11th inst. Two hundredth Anniversary of the Hopkins Grammar School. Historical Discourse by Rev. Leonard W. Bacon, of Litchfield. Evening Condo ad Clerum, by Rev. C. W. Chapman of Newville, Conn. Wednesday Evening—Annual Meeting of the Alumni. Discourse by Rev. Wm. B. Sprague, of Albany. Evening Orations before the Phi Beta Kappa Society, by Hon. Rufus Thomas, LL.D., of Boston, late Judge of Superior Court Massachusetts.

Meetings are appointed by the classes of 1810, 1820, 1830, 1840, 1850, and 1857. Candidates for admission to the College are admitted on Monday and Tuesday preceding Commencement.

At Bridgeport, Conn., there is a Monument that seems to be a burlesque on the general style of monumenting, now-a-days. It is that of Mr. Stratton, the father of Tom Thumb, a man very obscure in every view, except that he acquired fame and wealth from that paternity; and Barnum's financing upon it. This is a lofty monument, some thirty feet high, as if intended to mark the resting-places of some renowned hero. This is surmounted by a statue of the renowned Tom Thumb himself, as large as life. That will do.

NEW-YORK. GREAT EXCITEMENT was produced by the refusal of Mr. Vanderbilt to allow the California mails to be taken on board his vessels, on account of the failure of the appropriation by Congress. But an arrangement has been made, for the time, by which these mails will be carried as heretofore. Much public indignation has been expressed against Mr. Vanderbilt, but he says that the magnitude of the California mails is not generally understood; they have exceeded thirty tons by a single steamer. Over one hundred sacks of free matter are now in the New-York Post Office, which the present law would require him to carry for the postage—that is, nothing.

THE GREAT EASTERN is visited by thousands every day. The reduction of the admission fee from one dollar to fifty cents, has been a fortunate move. Some of the Railroad Companies are issuing excursion tickets to visitors of this monster of the deep. Efforts are now being made to have this vessel visit Philadelphia, and Annapolis, Md., during the season.

THE DEMON OF MURDER seems to have broken loose altogether in this city. Sc