

Presbyterian Banner.

PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1860.

Having purchased for our office the "Right" to use the name of a religious association, we have the honor to announce that we have secured the right to use the name of the Presbyterian Banner, and we have the honor to announce that we have secured the right to use the name of the Presbyterian Banner, and we have the honor to announce that we have secured the right to use the name of the Presbyterian Banner.

THE MINISTRY IN WALES.

Dr. MURRAY, in writing from Wales to the N. Y. Observer, says of the Welsh Calvinistic Church: "As a rule, the ministers are not educated; and they very generally are engaged in some worldly calling. The people are poor, and unable to support a ministry generously; and one of the ministers told us that they preferred to be dependent on the people, and poor besides. Such, in brief, are the history, the doctrines, the polity of the Welsh Calvinistic Methodists; a people upon whom the Lord is even now pouring out richly of His Spirit."

PREACHING.

For some excellent thoughts on the value of a preached Gospel, see an article on our first page. Let nothing supplant the preaching and the hearing of the Word. God's Spirit attends these. God's blessing is ransomed, when his ordinances are honored. Grace is a gift, and it is to be received in the manner of the Giver's appointment. "Preach the Word." "Take heed how ye hear." "Faith cometh by hearing."

It has often pained us to see children leave the church and go home, just as the minister enters to preach. They have been at Sabbath School, and are tired. If they cannot attend, to both, let them, by all means, attend upon the regular worship of God, as conducted by the messenger of Jesus. Let them hear the sermon. Let them not forsake the assemblies of the saints.

PRESBYTERIAN HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

This very worthy Institution has many wants, and no funds. It depends upon gratuitous contributions, and hence Presbyterian authors and publishers should be particular in sending it copies of their works. Let a copy of every pamphlet and book produced by Presbyterians of every class, be sent. Old works, as well as new, are desired. Where no published work of the worthy deceased ministers of our Church can be had, a manuscript sermon is desired. Magazines, Portraits of ministers, and views of churches will also be acceptable donations. Minutes of Presbyteries and Synods, and Catalogues of Colleges—anything and everything which belongs to Presbyterian Church History, comes within the range of the Society's collections. Send to SAMUEL AGNEW, Librarian, No. 821, Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

CALVIN'S INDUSTRY.

Every man cannot be superlatively great; but every man may rise. And stimulants, and especially the stimulants of example, have their influence in elevating men. These prove what can be done, by showing what has been done. HOYLE, in the Biographical Evangelist, says of CALVIN: "What shall I say of his indefatigable industry, almost beyond the power of words to describe, which he carried with him wherever he went, I will, I fear, exceed all credit? It may be the truest object of admiration how one lean, worn, spent, and wearied body could hold out. He read, every week of the year, three divinity lectures; every other day, week over and above, he preached every day; so that, as KRAMERUS said of CRYSTOFOXUS, I know not whether more to admire his constancy or those that heard him. Some have reckoned his yearly lectures to be one hundred and eighty-six, and his yearly sermons two hundred and eighty-six. Every Thursday he sat in the Presbytery; every Friday, when the ministers met, he consulted on difficult texts, he made as good as a lecture. Besides all this, there was scarce a day that exercised him not in answering, either by word of mouth or writing, the doubts and questions of different churches and pastors; yea, sometimes both at once, so that he might say with PAUL: 'The care of all the churches lieth upon me.'" Scarcely a year wherein, over and above all the employments, some great volume in folio came forth."

INCREASE THE CIRCULATION.

Every family that would be well informed in religious matters, should have a newspaper of their own Church. Every parent who would raise a household of children, intelligent, energetic, ready to take their part in society, as men and women, should have a religious paper of his own Church. Every pastor who would feed his flock with appropriate food, who would have his preaching to be most effective, and his people trained to every good work, should use all proper means to have a religious paper of his own Church, in every house. And the elders are co-workers with pastors. The Methodist Church depends upon the ministers first, and through them upon the class-leaders, for the feeding of the people, from the press, as well as by the voice. The Advocate, of New-York, which now circulates some thirty thousand copies, at \$1.50 a year, urges an increase, and pleads especially for the beginning of the new year. It says: "Please let the work be commenced, if possible, to-day. If the preachers will look over their lists of members and friends who do not already take the paper, they can determine at once on whom to call. Two weeks of faithful effort which shall not seriously interfere with any other duty will secure ten thousand new subscribers. What do you say, brethren? Will you make that effort?"

Will not Presbyterian ministers help us, and through us nurture their people? There are at least ten thousand families, in the region which our journal would naturally supply, who are destitute. How many of them can be induced to raise \$1.25? Efforts are indispensable in every department of true religion, and efforts duly made are never without some measure of success.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

Civil government is of God. The State is as really his institution as is the Church. He has not so definitely proscribed its orders and forms, nor does he claim to himself so direct an agency in calling men to office; but he has distinctly said: "The powers that be, are ordained of God." "He," (the officer,) is the minister of God to these for good." "He that resisteth the power, resisteth the ordinance of God." In these United States, God has given to the people to choose their rulers, and he holds them responsible for a virtuous exercise of the prerogative. Acting in uprightness, he will bless them. If they shall permit folly and wickedness to rule, he will blast their counsels. Living under this responsibility, it becomes Christians to be active in civil affairs. Every citizen has a duty to perform. He should know what it is, and not shrink from its proper discharge.

The election of a President comes off once in four years. It is the most important National act which the country performs, and is, ordinarily, highly exciting. In olden times it was the custom to elect a President to a second term, and the second election was accorded, usually, without much opposition. But since the days of General JACKSON, one term has been the political cry, and we now get scarcely time to breathe easy after having filled the Chair of State, till a new canvass is commenced, with plots and counterplots, for the succession.

The late election, though the preparatory strife had been long and painfully agitating, was held peacefully; and the people, notwithstanding the terrible threats uttered, are likely to acquiesce without any great disturbance.

Disunion we cannot regard as a matter far distant. It is not likely to be seriously attempted. There is no adequate motive for the people to seek a dissolution. The advantage, popularly, to any section of the country, would be very small, and the loss would be immensely great. A few hot-heads, impelled by pride, passion, and a regard to self, having failed to deter the people by their threats, may attempt a direct demonstration. We could hardly think that, after what they have said, it would be otherwise. But they will fail.

Some forty-six years ago, disunion was attempted at the North. A few dissatisfied aspirants got up the Hartford Convention; but the people repudiated the plot, and the agitators sunk, politically, to rise no more. So it is likely to be now at the South. A few men bluster and talk largely. They fancy they have the people with them. It is but a fancy. They talk of grievances; but there is no real grievance, at least none which would be remedied by disunion. They complain that if they choose to remove, they cannot carry their slaves with them, so as to occupy the free Territories of the North, and make of them Slave States; and also that they are, in some Northern States, greatly impeded in recovering their run-away slaves. For these things, disunion would be no remedy. It would be just the reverse. Whilst in the Union, the Constitution and the laws do much for them, and afford hope of more; but disunion would effectually and forever close the Territories against them, and prevent the recovery of a single fugitive.

To talk of disunion as a peaceful process, is a vanity. Disunion is treason; and treason must be suppressed, at whatever cost. The Executive is bound by oath to suppress it. The States which abide faithful to the compact, are bound by interest to suppress it. Western Pennsylvania, Ohio, and the mighty North-west, will never permit the lower Mississippi to belong to a foreign power. Florida is needed by the Union as a key to the Gulf of Mexico. Florida, Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, and Texas, are purchases, and were paid for by the money of all the States. The original compact of union left no room to secede. Every State has a right, both by compact, and by a regard to self-preservation, to oppose secession. Union is strength, but division is discord, strife, and weakness. The American Continent, South of the United States, is divided into small nationalities, and is feeble and harassed by wars. Italy has long been divided, and of consequence, a prey to spoilers. Germany lacks unity, and is hence shorn of half her power. The little countries, England, Scotland, and Ireland, are united, and hence powerful. These States, as united, are independent and impregnable; divided, they would be feeble and exposed. Every State has hence an interest in totally suppressing treason. Disunion would be a deep social injury. Hence it cannot be permitted; and it ought not to be talked of.

Give us our rights then, say the declaimers. So say we. Give their rights to all. But how are those rights to be ascertained? It must be, by the Constitution, and the National Legislature, and the Federal Judiciary. And the majority at the late election, are pledged to all this. And the successful candidates are known to be favorable to all this; and they must bind themselves to it by an official oath. The character of the President and Vice President elect is such, and their principles, known, fixed, and unwavering, are such, that we fear no aggression upon the rights of any, and no withholding of rights, during their official term.

There are circumstances connected with the late election, somewhat new, and calculated to elicit investigation, and to teach wisdom to politicians. Hitherto the South has been a unit on the slavery question. Now it is divided into three parties, fiercely contending. The North had, till lately, been strongly Democratic. Now that party is overwhelmingly defeated. Yes; Democrats and Whigs, combined, are left in a lean minority. What has caused the change? The cause is extensive, as well as powerful. See its influence in Maine, New-Hampshire, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New-York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and all the North-west. And it is not a sudden outbreak. It was strongly manifested and almost victorious, four years ago. It has been operating ever since, and has advanced in influence, notwithstanding every effort which could be brought to bear against it.

Now, what is this cause, so powerful and all-pervading? What could have produced, in Democratic Maine, a majority of twenty-five thousand against the Democratic ticket?

And in Pennsylvania, eighty thousand? And in Indiana, twenty thousand? And in other States, East and West, somewhat similar minorities? What cause is it which could have almost united a divided North, and quite split up a once unanimous South? Politicians may well ponder it. Wise statesmen will investigate.

We cannot but think that there is some moral feeling—some fundamental social principle, or principles, belonging to our religion, and to the genius of our government, concerned in this change. Our elections, notwithstanding some corruption, and an immense amount of management and plotting, show a good degree of intelligence and virtue in the masses. The public mind is substantially right, in politics. The people rule, and rule for their own benefit. Purity, conservatism, and true progress in government, reside in and flow from the people. There is found the virtue—there the honesty, justice, and equity. The people may be deceived for a time, and led astray; but they will inquire, and return. As long as they shall be intelligent and virtuous, they will maintain their rights.

Christians are the conservators of a Republic. Christian ministers, as the teachers of morality and religion, do more to elevate and bless a nation—more to shape even its political character, than any other class of men. And Presbyterian ministers, though they talk less on politics, and write less, and hold fewer offices than their fellows, are yet among the first in real political influence. They give character to the community. They plant and sustain the deepest and most elevated morality. They inculcate and diffuse a religion which enlightens the mind, cherishes benevolent emotions, quickens conscience, and makes men feel their responsibilities. They teach men to view temporal things in the light of Divine revelation, and with reference to a righteous judgment and an eternal award. They inculcate principles which cause the rights of the poor, the feeble, the distant, and the oppressed, to be respected. A people thus trained, from infancy—a people educated in Christian families, schools, colleges, and churches, may be trusted in a popular vote. And in any land, those thus educated must have a powerful influence.

There is much of this truly social principle, North and South, East and West—enough of it, we trust, to produce submission to the constituted authorities, and to prevent aggression, to modify or repeal sectional and unconstitutional laws in the several States, to prevent injurious or retaliatory legislation, and to maintain equity and preserve brotherhood. Christianity pervades the land extensively; and it is, for the nation, the light, and the salt.

One feature in the late election is unpleasant—the Chief Magistrate is chosen by the vote only of the free States. Not a single slave State will cast an electoral vote for him. This looks like a sectional array. If so, the fault is most intensely with the defeated party. The North cast, in the popular vote, some hundreds of thousands, and will cast a few Electoral votes for the Southern candidates. And the choice is constitutional. Everything has been done legally, and the country is bound to abide by the result. The South freely exercises its right of refusal, and the North was equally free to use its right of choice. It is a consolation that the choice has fallen upon a good man, able, honest, firm, conservative—a truly National man, and that his majority is immense. He is clearly the people's choice.

We have, as intimated, no idea that the present dissensions will lead to any serious attempt at disunion; but still, they should not be lightly regarded. They come to us under Presidential dispensations. The Lord admonishes us. The nation is altogether too proud and boastful. Corruption has crept into high places. Sectionalism and selfishness interfere with equity, and crowd out patriotism. There are national sins which the Lord hates. There is hence a loud call for repentance and reformation. May the grace be granted, and the blessing given.

THE OPPRESSED SYRIANS.

The Turkish forces have arrested, and executed, many of the murderers of the Syrian Christians. The work of retributive punishment, however, is far from being complete. The Druses mostly, have, so far, escaped. And the Christians who survive the massacres, are in the deepest woe. In Damascus, where their houses were destroyed, they are being put in possession of the houses of their foes; but more than a shelter is wanted. Where fathers, husbands, sons, and brothers, have been suddenly butchered, and the means of living destroyed, the thousands of widows and orphans must suffer deep privations. Supplies are being sent from Europe and America, but not yet adequate to the numerous wants.

The French troops, sent to aid in quieting the country, are making progress into the interior. The *Montev*, describing the advance of the army, says: "It would be difficult to convey an idea of the state in which the Deir-el-Kamar was found by the French troops. All the houses were in ruins, and heaps of dead bodies were lying in the streets. It was a heart-rending spectacle to see those thousands of Christians, almost exclusively women and children, returning without any resources into those ruins, where the bodies of their fathers, husbands and brothers were lying. The General organized a kind of municipality, composed of five of the principal Christians, whose mission it was to provide for the first wants of the Christians and maintain order among the people. The Turkish soldiers were often called upon to assist in the interment of many bodies, which the carelessness and contempt of the Musselman had left unburied for four months; and to burn the human remains which lay scattered about in all directions among the ruins, and also to clear the streets, and thus allow access to a few of the houses which could still offer to the destitute Christians an indispensable, though dangerous shelter. The infectious state of the air was such that the French General was obliged to remove his camp as far as possible from the spot."

The same journal thus describes the present state of the Christian sufferers: "It is one which calls for most decisive action. Under the pressure of public feeling the Musselman authorities have organized a system of inquiry and judicial repression, but they are powerless to revive the courage of the Maronites and save them

from perishing of hunger. Thus the unfortunate people who have followed the French army from Beyrout will die of despair and misery, without resources, without clothing, without tools, or means of support. The only assistance hitherto given has been five thousand piastres distributed by Foad Pacha. It is urgent that Europe should come forward with abundant pecuniary assistance. General d'Hautepoille and his brave soldiers represent Christian civilization. It was France which sent them out; but they are the personification of the whole of Europe, and Europe must wish that the victims who have survived these barbarous attacks on humanity should be protected and raised up again. This appeal to the pity of all has been already replied to by abundant collections in every part of France. The Emperor lately ordered a million of francs to be sent to Syria and there distributed in assistance. Let such a noble example be everywhere followed."

Such statements are harrowing to the feelings, but they belong to human history. They are manifestations of what man is; and, while they awaken gratitude to God, Giver of all good, for his Gospel, and a blessing upon it in our whole land, they cannot but foster a missionary spirit. Let the true light shine, and darkness and cruelty will vanish together.

AN OLD SCHOOL CHURCH TRANSFERRED.

The South-western Presbyterian church, with their pastor, Rev. JAMES McCASKIE, obtained a dismission from the Presbytery of Philadelphia, (O. S.) and united with the Third Presbytery of Philadelphia, (N. S.) They were received by the latter Presbytery on the 1st of November. Mr. McCASKIE not only presented a certificate of his good standing in the Presbytery of Philadelphia with a recommendation to the Third Presbytery, but, agreeably to a standing rule of Presbytery in relation to ministers, coming from other ecclesiastical bodies, he was examined on theology and church government. The result was: "Presbytery were much gratified to find him sound both in regard to the truth and order of our Church, and he was unanimously received."

The examination of a minister who presented "a certificate of his good standing," strikes us strangely. One of the grand objections made against us by our New School brethren, we have understood to be, this rule of examination. And now they have adopted it themselves. It is now, with this Presbytery, "a standing rule." Verily, the points of distinction between them and us are rapidly passing away. They are discarding the Voluntary Societies, through which Ecclesiastical action, through Committees (Boards) of Education, Publication, Church Building, and Missions. And now they have a standing rule requiring the examination of ministers applying to be received into their body.

The only remaining difference, so far as regards us at present, between the Old and New School, relates to Christian doctrine. And our brethren used to often tell us that here there was no difference. All obstacles to union would thus appear to be removed; and as the door of examination stands open on either side, and is guarded only by men of a generous spirit, interchanges may become as frequent and pleasant between them and us, as between us and the Reformed Dutch.

PRINCETON SEMINARY.

The inauguration of Rev. CASPER WISZAR HODGE, as Professor of New Testament Literature and Biblical Greek, in the Theological Seminary at Princeton, took place, as we learn from our exchanges, on the 1st instant. Mr. HODGE is a son of Rev. Dr. HODGE, and fills the Chair which was made vacant by the death of Rev. J. ADDISON ALEXANDER, D. D. He is, comparatively, a youth, but has much mind and has made high attainments, and is possessed with an ardent spirit presses forward in the making of attainments still higher. Drs. PHILLIPS, BOARDMAN, McPHERSON, and McGILL, participated in the exercises on the occasion. We shall hope to see the Inaugural Address published.

A New Quarterly.—The Presbyterian brethren in and near Danville, Ky., contemplate the publishing of a Quarterly. We are glad of it. One such journal should emanate from the great West; and Danville may be a very suitable centre. For terms, &c., see advertisement.

EASTERN SUMMARY.

BOSTON AND NEW-ENGLAND. Boston is one of the greatest and most important sugar markets in the world. The following statement shows the receipts of sugar at this port, in nine months of the present year, or since January 1st: Hogsheads, 36,933; barrels, 81,965; boxes, 157,893; principally from India; boxes, 75,150. The price of sugar has been well maintained during the year, and there is no prospect of a decline at present. Many shrewd operators are confident of a further advance. The consumption of raw and refined sugars in the New-England States is immense, and has probably doubled within ten years. Vast quantities are exported from this port to all parts of the world, particularly to the Pacific coast.

One of the connecting links with the past, is the Hon. JOSIAH QUINCY, now in the nineteenth year of his age. He was born a subject of the British Crown, witnessed the struggles of the Revolution, and has seen a mighty empire spring out of a few feeble colonies. At one time he was the guest of John Hancock at a brilliant dinner party. Though John Hancock was one of the truest patriots and staunchest of republicans, his style of life was precisely the opposite to that of the man of the present. On state occasions his equipage was magnificent to a degree by no means equalled in this city at the present time.

The new CHURCH EDIFICE of the First Congregational church and Society in Woburn, was dedicated on the 21st ult. This church was organized August 14, 1842, and this is the fifth house of worship that has been erected for its occupancy. What scenes of trial and triumph, of sorrow and joy, have been witnessed in this spot during those eventful two hundred and eighteen years! Rev. E. C. HOOKER, late of Princeton Theological Seminary, N. J., has accepted the call of the North Congregational Religious Society of Newburyport, to become their pastor. This Society was for forty years in the pastoral care of the late Rev. L. F. Dimmick, D.D.

THE SEVENTEENTH ANNIVERSARY of the Society for the Promotion of Collegiate and Theological Education at West, will be held at Lowell, Mass., on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 20th and 21st of the present month. The Annual Discourse will be delivered by the Rev. S. T. Seelye, D.D., of Albany, N. Y. This Society is composed mainly of Congregationalists and New School Presbyterians, by whose liberality several colleges in the West have been greatly benefited. The College at Marietta, Ohio, Washburn College, Indiana, and one or two colleges in Illinois have been the principal recipients of their bounty.

In 1700 YALE LIBRARY contained but 40 volumes; in 1766, 4,000; in 1855, 10,000; and 1860, 39,000. Added to this last number, the Librarian Brothers, Law and Medical libraries in the same building make a total of 67,000 volumes, under the care of Yale College, while the number of unbound pamphlets is estimated at 7,000. The oldest printed book in the collection is a copy of tracts of St. Augustine, printed in Zurich in 1467. This library originated from the gifts of ten clergymen, all of them graduates of Harvard, who met at Branford in the year 1700, bringing with them a number of books to be presented to the association. As each one laid his offering upon the table, he said: "I give these books for founding a college in this colony." The volumes then contributed numbered forty, and were valued at about thirty pounds. Most of them were folios bound in plain brown leather, and were almost entirely theological works and commentaries; the majority of them being written in Latin. In 1707 the library was taken to Saybrook, and in 1718 removed, though not without considerable opposition, to New-Haven. Indeed, the people of Saybrook were so opposed to the removal of the library that they broke down a bridge on the route, and in the scramble which ensued, many valuable books and papers were lost. About this time numerous contributions were made to the library, from England: Such men as Sir Isaac Newton, Steele, Matthew Henry, and especially Governor Yale, contributing. Newton gave a copy of his Principia and Optics, a Greek Lexicon, and the Commentaries of Budeus. Dr. Isaac Watts presented copies of his works in 1730; and Bishop Berkeley, in 1733, sent nearly a thousand books from England. The first printed classified catalogue of the library was made in 1743; and in 1765 the library numbered four thousand volumes. After the country began to recover from the effects of the revolutionary war, gifts both of money and books began to flow in, coming from a number of distinguished Americans. The largest bequest was \$10,000, received in 1836 from Dr. Alfred E. Perkins, of Norwich, Conn. In 1845 Professor Kingsbury was sent to Europe to purchase books, and spent \$8,000 in so doing. The collection of theological works of the University of Halle, was bought by the library in 1853.

Notwithstanding the apprehensions entertained, the GREAT ELECTION passed off remarkably quiet. For a generation there has been no general election in which the opposing parties were so "terribly in earnest," and upon the event of which hung such vast and various interests. During the past six months, the whole country has been in a turmoil of preparation. And not only were all the usual modes of party excitement and party discipline employed to their utmost, but a new, and, at first sight, it would seem, a most provoking and dangerous kind of organization was adopted on both sides—the semi-military minutemen and wide-awakes. So quiet and orderly an election is not within the memory of the most experienced politicians. The police authorities laughed at the predictions of trouble, and they are justified by the event. This was due, in part, to the efficient character of the police as at present constituted, and to the fact that the drinking houses are required, by law, to be kept closed on election days. As a matter of course this requisition was not absolutely complied with, but it was observed to such an extent as to have a very decided effect on the general order and quiet.

Notion has been given publicly of an application to be made to the next Legislature for power to lay out a park in the Sixth Ward, embracing the whole Five Points region, in which may be placed the public buildings so much needed by the city, and it is understood that William B. Astor, Peter Cooper, and other wealthy citizens, are among the applicants. Such a measure will break up the worst and most degraded nest of iniquity in this city; and although it will not change the character of its wretched denizens, it will place them more fully within the reach of legal and moral restraints, and will give a stimulus to improvement which will prevent the Fourth and Seventh Wards from becoming worse than the Sixth: If this plague-spot can be erased from the city map, there is reason to hope that its equal may never be produced again. It is objected by many that the expense will be immense. To this it is replied: The loss produced by the thefts, burglaries, and assaults committed by the denizens of that region, the cost of trying its murderers, thieves and villains, and the support of the pauper and diseased portion of them by the city, amounted to a sum every year more than sufficient to pay for the whole tract; but the value of the property adjacent would be so greatly enhanced by such a disposition of this district, that the betterments which might justly be assessed, would defray fully one-half of the cost.

THE VETERANS of the war of 1812 will unite in a parade on the 25th of the present month. The corps now number only ninety-seven; and, owing to deaths, is becoming smaller every year. These men paraded at the late reception of the Prince of Wales, and attracted the attention of all. They were dressed in blue frock coats and wore a style of hat quite common a few years ago, ornamented with the cockade of '76. Each man carried his sword, but no other arms.

The Harlem Railway SUNDAY TRAINS have been the occasion of great regret, and many complaints on the part of the friends of the Sabbath and good order. For a time the Directors seemed unmoved by any considerations of morality or humanity. But at last the pressure has become too heavy to be resisted any longer, and their Sunday Central Park trains have been withdrawn, it is hoped, forever. The brief experiment of running locomotives every fifteen minutes, with their city connections of a hundred horses and scores of men, and the noise and smoke incident to the traffic—and all to accommodate Sabbath-breakers—pleased nobody. The employees felt justly that they were robbed of their rights. The neighboring population were greatly disturbed and wronged. The public sentiment was outraged. It was bad business all around. So, we believe, the Directors themselves came to regard it; and by their order, we understand, the whole arrangement was abandoned.

THE REV. DR. BULLOCK, Agent for Danville Theological Seminary, is now in this city, seeking aid toward the entire completion of the endowment of this institution. A circular signed by the Rev. Drs. Joseph McElroy, Gardiner Spring, Geo. Potts, Henry J. Van Dyke, Wm. W. Phillips, John M. Krebs, Wm. Hoge, and Samuel L. Prime, has been issued, commending Dr. Bullock and the cause he advocates, to the generous donors of New-York. The Seminary has been in operation seven years, and has over one hundred of its pupils in the ministry, scattered widely over the Church. The Church and people of Kentucky have more than met their pledge to the Assembly to raise \$60,000 toward its endowment, having raised \$130,000 for this object, not more than \$18,000 additional being furnished from all other quarters. A better selection than Dr. Bullock could not have been made for this work. His winning manners and living earnestness will meet with the most favorable regard.

PHILADELPHIA. PHILADELPHIA established the first water works, ran the first locomotive, established the first public hospital, the first medical college, the first law school, the first academy of the fine arts; the first public museum, the first hall of music in this country, and the first library in the world opened freely to all.

ONE OF THE COURTS of this city has been for some time occupied with the case of William Byerly, charged with fraud in the substitution of forged election returns in the First Congressional District. The result of the trial was the conviction of Byerly, and his sentence to pay a fine of \$300, and undergo imprisonment for two years and six months. It is scarcely possible to conceive a more dangerous and demoralizing specimen of political fraud than that of which the defendant in this case was found guilty. By the substitution of a false return from one of the wards, for the true one, the declared result of an important election was completely changed, and the certificate given to one whom the correct returns show to have been defeated.

Fourth Sabbath of January. W. W. Campbell, Fourth Sabbath of March. Connelville.—J. Martin, one Sabbath at discretion. After receiving orders in Mr. Geo. Paul as a candidate for the ministry, Presbytery adjourned to meet at Indiana. J. McCLINTOCK, State Clerk.

For the Presbyterian Banner. The Young Men's Bible Society was organized forty-three years ago for the purpose of circulating the Holy Scriptures without note or comment in this city, and that part of our county lying South of Ohio and Allegheny rivers, and to aid the Pennsylvania Bible Society with its surplus funds. The Rev. Jacob K. Miller, our only agent for both country and city, having for the present finished his term of office, has now commenced his labors in our city and suburbs. We do most cordially ask for him a kind reception, and when he calls for donations, a liberal response.

President—John F. Loy; First Vice President—Samuel M. Kier; Second Vice President—Wm. F. Brew; Cor. Secretary—Wm. H. Kincaid; Rec. Secretary—Wm. P. Thomson; Treasurer—Edward D. Jones; Librarian—John Culbertson; Executive Committee—James Tindler, R. W. Hawkins, Wm. Collingwood, H. W. Strickler, P. A. Rinehart.

For the Presbyterian Banner. A Glance at the Sunny-Side. Last Friday, the 9th inst., was a gloomy day; dense clouds filled their contents in continuous droppings upon us, and the evening was more gloomy and inclement still. But notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, the pastor of the Sixth Presbyterian Church of this city, was cheered by the beams of sunshine which lighted up his dwelling as well as his heart, the visit of large numbers of his congregation, and other friends, who came with joyous countenances and liberal hearts, to spend a few social hours at the parsonage. Many valuable presents were left, which were received as tokens of respect and attachment for the pastor, and which, in addition to their intrinsic value, will always be prized as such. Such visits cheer and encourage the heart of pastor, while the social and fraternal fellowship thereby developed among the members of a congregation, tend to cement more closely the ties that bind them together.

The social enjoyments of the evening were closed by a few remarks by the pastor, the reading of the 14th chapter of John's Gospel, and prayer, after which the company dispersed, with their hearts cheered by the associations of the evening, and leaving impressions of gratitude and affection on the hearts of the pastor and his family, which will not soon be effaced. S. F.

For the Presbyterian Banner. ECCLESIASTICAL. Rev. Wm. MEKLEIE was installed at Greenburg, N. Y., on the 1st inst.

Mr. R. S. FOGLE was ordained and installed at Wendland, N. J., on the 22d ult. Rev. John B. STRAIN has received and accepted a call to the Little Valley church. His Post Office address is Lewistown, Pa. Rev. LUKE DORLAND having taken charge of the church at West Union, Va., and Ed. River, his Post Office address is changed from West Union, Ohio, to Columbia City, Indiana.

Rev. N. TODD'S Post Office address is changed from West Newton, to Pittsburgh.

PERSONAL. The Snodder Family.—The sons of the late Rev. John Snodder are even in number, all missionaries under the care of the Foreign Board of the Reformed Dutch Church. Their names are Henry, Joseph, William, Ezekiel, Jared, Silas and John. They are all attached to the North Arcot Mission (founded by their father), and associated with them there are the Rev. Mr. Chamberlain, brother-in-law of Joseph, and the Rev. Mr. Mayon, another native brother. It is not likely that ever before in the history of the Christian Church there has been another evidence of family devotion to the missionary work like this.

The richest lady in England is Miss Barrett Coust, to whom Dickens dedicated his "Martin Chuzzlewit." Her fortune is said to be fabulously large, but the most glorious thing connected with it is, that she is at the same time one of the noblest and most benevolent ladies in the world; not only has she built several churches, but she provides for the poor, the blind, and the oppressed.

Rev. A. L. THOMPSON, American missionary to the Nestorians, died at Mount Ser, August 25th. He was a graduate of Amherst in 1856, and Andover in 1859; a young man of much promise. He died almost immediately after reaching his field of labor. The richest lady in England is Miss Barrett Coust, to whom Dickens dedicated his "Martin Chuzzlewit." Her fortune is said to be fabulously large, but the most glorious thing connected with it is, that she is at the same time one of the noblest and most benevolent ladies in the world; not only has she built several churches, but she provides for the poor, the blind, and the oppressed.

Rev. C. G. FINLEY.—We see it announced that President Finley has declined to prepare for the press, and to publish in the columns of the Oberlin Evangelist, a series of revival sermons, embracing some topics which he has been accustomed for many years to present in his labors to promote revivals of religion.

Miss Eliza Angell, of Providence, (granddaughter of Commodore Hopkins,) who died on the 12th inst., at the age of seventy-seven years, left property to the value of upward of \$150,000, and bequeathed the bulk of which she devised to religious objects. The homestead farm, and other property, to the value of \$40,000 are given in trust to Rev. Drs. Wayland, Caswell, and Granger, for the erection of a Baptist church and parsonage house in North Providence, the church to be forever free.

Mr. Phoebe Boardman, the wife of the late Rev. Sylvanus Boardman, for forty-three years a laborious and successful pioneer among the Baptists in Maine, the mother of Rev. George Dana Boardman, the well-known missionary in the East, and the grandmother of Rev. G. D. Boardman, now pastor of the Second Baptist church in Rochester, N. Y., died in Bloomfield, Me., on the 24th of September. She had reached the advanced age of nearly ninety-two years, and was indeed a "mother in Israel."

Hon. E. B. REED, of Washington, Pa., sailed, a few days ago, in the packet ship *Caroline Stevens*, with a full complement of Pennsylvania free colored persons, among them worthy Frank Chambers, janitor of Jefferson College, Canonsburg, his family. Every colored emigrant freed from expense to Liberia, maintained six months free of expense, and is then supplied with means to get a living. If he has the stuff in him, he can, following the example of Roberts and Benson, become President of the rising black Republic.

William Hudson, a veteran aged ninety-three years, died at South Shields, England, on the 28th ult. He was formerly a sergeant in the Fifty-second Regiment, and was with Sir John Moore when that gallant officer was killed at Corunna. He took the flag of Sir John after his death, and was one of the six who buried him "darkly, and in obscurity, the sods with their bayonets trailing."

Petersburg.—J. Stonerod, First Sabbath of November. D. H. Barron, First Sabbath of December. R. M. Wallace, First Sabbath of February. J. R. Hughes, First Sabbath of March. W. F. Hamilton, one Sabbath at discretion.

St. Washington and Brown's Church.—Dr. Fairchild, Second Sabbath of November. H. O. Roshorn, Second Sabbath of December and January. Dr. Wilson, Second Sabbath of February. Dr. Wilson, Second Sabbath of February. Dr. Wilson, Second Sabbath of February.

Somers.—Dr. Patterson, Third Sabbath of December. J. B. McKee, Third Sabbath of January. A. McGaughey, Third Sabbath of March. Steady Creek.—J. H. Flanagan, Fourth Sabbath of November. H. W. Beggs,