

W. D. MCKINNEY & CO.  
Editors and Proprietors.  
TERMS IN ADVANCE.  
One Year, \$1.00  
Six Months, .60  
Three Months, .30  
Single Copies, 10 Cts.

# Presbyterian Banner.

VOL. X. NO. 39. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY, JUNE 14, 1862. WHOLE NO. 507.

Publication Office:  
GAZETTE BUILDINGS, 54 N. 7th St., Pittsburgh, Pa.  
Advertisements:  
One Square (10 lines for one week), 50 cents; each line beyond that, 4 cts.  
One Square per quarter, \$1.00; each line beyond that, 4 cts.  
Business Notices of 10 lines or less, \$1.00 each ad.  
D. W. MCKINNEY & CO.,  
Proprietors and Publishers.

### HOME AND FOREIGN RECORD.

It is greatly to be regretted that the Record of the Church is not taken and read more extensively. If it were read by our people, we would have church members better informed than they are, and more liberal. We cannot but think the fountains of benevolence, instead of drying up, would send forth new and plentifully abounding streams. Much of the matter which the Record contains is regarded as "dull" reading, but it should be noted that good Secretaries and missionaries are not always sprightly writers. Many fine writers, however, are not for very little else. And then it is noted further, that it is no easy task to make an unweary subject interesting. It needs to be something in the reader's eye, responsive to the matter treated of, and of interest in the Record is due, at least, to a defective interest in the cause it advocates. It talks of Zion, falls in sadness of her sufferings. It does earnestly her cause. It also speaks of, some glorious things. Read the Record.

### DOMESTIC MISSIONS.

The June number of the Record gives news from several missionaries. One who has resolved to become self-sustaining—to continue a mission station longer; but to become a church, with plans and independent life. We have the experiment of self-sustaining for three months; I ask you, therefore, to send me only the receipt for seventy-five cents, which we have raised in collections the Board during the past quarter, and which has been paid to me, instead of the Board's quarterly check.

We have resolved to become self-sustaining—to continue a mission station longer; but to become a church, with plans and independent life. We have the experiment of self-sustaining for three months; I ask you, therefore, to send me only the receipt for seventy-five cents, which we have raised in collections the Board during the past quarter, and which has been paid to me, instead of the Board's quarterly check.

Not only has the Gospel elevated the sentiment in three communities, as I have said, but it has also developed confidence and credit of one of Satan's old refuges, Universalism. A year since our erstwhile stood in proud strength, but God entered into the families of several who were bulwarks and pillars in its defence. Their DAGON has been broken to pieces before a humble ark of God.

"Let me give you an instance: 'A notable citizen took offence at plain teaching last Summer, and vowed never to hear me again. He also did what he could to strengthen the hands of the operators. But his awakened wife prevailed upon him to accompany her to one of our meetings during the week of prayer. There he met with One mightier than Satan and an unobeying heart. Not two weeks after, the following conversation took place between us:

"Dear friend, I am glad that you have and it out."  
"But I am almost in despair."  
"It is good for you to despair of yourself. Jesus is calling you to trust in him. Why did I not see these awful truths before?"  
"Because now the Lord has answered my prayers, and his awakening voice has reached your heart. Will you hear him?"  
"I will; I am determined to serve him," he replied, with tears; and he came himself upon Jesus. He has set up his family altar in his large household. He now with us in hearty voice, a brother-servant, and an obedient heart. Now, who was chiefly instrumental in founding a mission church, have likewise cast in their lot with us. She has respected her course in April, \$4,638.

### CHURCH EXTENSION.

We quote the conclusion of the Board's Annual Report:  
"In closing this report, we deem it not improper to submit a few facts respecting the amount of aid needed by our feeble churches. Twenty years ago, when the work of church extension lay almost wholly in those heavily timbered regions where log churches could be erected, and made to serve all necessary purposes, until congregations grew strong, one hundred dollars, to purchase nails, glass, and the few other cash articles needed, was a large amount of aid to be given; and in most cases was amply sufficient. This state of things no longer exists. The wave of population, and of church destination has rolled into those prairie regions where log buildings are almost unknown; and where nearly every article used in the construction of churches requires the outlay of money. Moreover, even in those localities where log cabins once answered every purpose, the increase of population, and the general change in the style of building, renders them now, in most cases, unsuitable.

### JAPAN, January 13.

The missionaries expected to be required to remove from Kanagawa to Yokohama, but they had not been able to obtain houses or land in that place.

### CHINA, Ningpo, February 18.

The brethren were rejoicing in several additions to the church—two of the girls in the school, the son of one of the elders, and two persons at Bao-ko-tai, one of these a man over fifty years of age. A few other hopeful cases of inquiry were found at Bao-ko-tai, which is a small town a few miles from Ningpo, one or two at Sampo, and a few in the girls' school. Mr. RANKIN adds: "There is no interruption to missionary work among the villages generally, and the people are eager to hear the Gospel. Ask the churches to pray for us."

### SIAM, Bangkok, February 6.

Mr. McDONALD mentions that the number of scholars in the boarding-school has been reduced to twenty-two, in order to save expense.

### INDIA, Allahabad, March 5.

Mr. CALDERWOOD had been permitted to receive into the church, by baptism, three men and one woman at Ambala. Dr. ALBERTSON received eight new members at Saharanpur, and Mr. FULLERTON reports the baptism of a man about eighty years of age, and of a young man at Futtighurh. These additions to the church gave the brethren great cause of rejoicing. Mr. WALSH had returned to Allahabad with health much improved.

### AFRICA, Mordovia, March 10.

Mr. JAMES AMOS, of the Nifan station, on account of the health of his wife. The missionaries at Gorice, Mr. MCKENZIE says, were enjoying pretty good health, and their work was going on as usual. Mr. NASSAU sends an account of threatened trouble from the followers of Uleku, who for a time endangered some of the missionary labors; but this had ceased.

### SOUTH AMERICA.

Letters from Bogota, dated the 28th of March, mention the safe arrival of Mr. and Mrs. WALLACE, at the end of their journey. Brazil is a field of great interest, having its difficulties and discouragements, but one that is open for missionary labor, and this labor has already yielded some precious fruit.

### INDIAN TRIBES.

Letters from the Chipewya and Iowa missions, furnish no points for special notice.

### CHINESE IN CALIFORNIA.

Mr. LOOMIS, in a letter dated at San Francisco, March 21, refers to measures pending before the Legislature, affecting actually the rights of the Chinese in that State; some of these, by excessive taxation, to constrain the Chinese to leave the country.

### MOVEMENTS OF MISSIONARIES.

The Rev. W. A. P. MARTIN, D. D., and his wife, and their two youngest children, embarked on their return to Ningpo, China, in the steamer *Tu Kiang*, at New-York, May 6th. We ask for them a remembrance in the prayers of the churches. Mr. SIMONSON arrived at New-York from Brazil, on the 17th of May. Mr. SIMONSON, on his arrival at Shanghai, on his way to Ningpo, on the 1st of February. Mr. and Mrs. GEORGE arrived at Bangkok, on the 2d of that month.

### FINANCIAL RESULTS.

The receipts of the Board, for the year ending April 30th, were \$17,638.47; the expenditures, \$17,802.32; leaving a balance against the treasury, of \$962.85.

The foreign missions of our body are mostly in such circumstances as awaken the hope of great results from their labors. This we are sure, will be the conviction of every careful reader of the Annual Report. It is therefore with no desponding spirit that we enter upon another year of missionary labor. If God is blessing his people at home and his servants abroad in this work, and if his promises authorize them to expect still greater blessings in it, then let their faith be strong. We do not wish to conceal the fact, that there is room and need for the exercise of faith. We wish particularly to turn the attention of our readers to two things in the present condition of the cause of missions.

What answer would the churches give, if all could be, at once approached, to this question? "What say our readers? 'Send them'—very great need. Send them, and impudently the Lord in prayer, and the Lord's people by intelligence and entreaties, and food and raiment for the laborers will not be wanting. The children gave, last year, \$8,595. This year they give double that amount, if their young affections are duly sustained. This addition, will, if itself, sustain the laborers in the Lord's harvest. Have faith in God.  
Receipts in April, \$18,484.

### EUROPEAN CORRESPONDENCE.

A Pair of Political Champions—The English Synod in London—Its Statistics—A Proposal Rejected—Dr. John Brown's Library—Ministerial Support—The Standard Bearer—Change as to Theological Professors—A Dispute Between United Presbyterian Missions—Foreign Deputies—Persuasion in Spain—The Fall of New Orleans—Political Speculations as to the Future—Slavery, the Democratic Party, and the English.

### LONDON, May 16, 1862.

THE SIMPLICITY of the Palmerston Cabinet with the cause of liberty in Italy, have been of great importance in helping to bring the Roman question nearer to the only solution of which it is capable; namely, the departure of Pius IX., the downfall of the Temporal Papacy, and the possession by the King of Italy, of Rome, as the capital of his dominions. The Tory party in England have shipwrecked their vessel just as it seemed to press into the harbor of office and honor. For they have paltered with and encouraged the Ultramontanists of Popish Ireland; they have gladly taken advantage of Roman Catholic votes to increase their numbers in the House of Commons, and they have not only been guilty of vile-heartedness and want of sympathy with a people struggling for emancipation from temporal and spiritual despotism, but put their enemies on the shoulder and declared against a United Italy. Eager for office, Mr. Disraeli has come out in a new character—as a financial reformer, and protesting against that large expenditure on the army and navy which he and his party initiated in 1852. He also tried to turn his sails—in a set rotation—to the inevitable fall of the Pope's temporal power, and that in a Jesuitical way, so as to gain the Protestants on the one hand, and Sir G. Bowyer and the Ultramontanists on the other.

Lord Palmerston, in a speech of astonishing ability—he is now in his seventy-seventh year—unmasked his opponent, and quizzed him most unmercifully for his departure from his avowed principles. Disraeli had spoken of "the independence" of the Pope as dependant on the French occupation of Rome; and also loudly asserted that the French and English Governments were on very bad terms, because of Palmerston's meddling with the Papacy. But mark the ex-official French *Moniteur* prints at length Palmerston's reply, and his declaration that there was perfect harmony between the two Governments, and contemptuously gives, in a few sentences, a notice of Disraeli's speech.

### THE ENGLISH PRESBYTERIAN SYNOD

met in London, and has sat till nearly the close of the week. The proceedings have been of the usual character. Reports have been presented of the various missionary enterprises—including that to China—and also of the College in London. Deputations from Scotland and Ireland have also been present. Doctor Candlish, of Edinburgh, was one of the prominent members of the Scottish Deputation. He preached last Lord's day morning to an overflowing congregation, in Dr. Hamilton's church, Regent Square. The English Synod has been very interesting, and has made progress over since the Disruption of the Church of Scotland in 1843. Its ministers, by a majority, would prefer the use of organs and hymns, and other changes, differing from strictly Scottish traditions, so as to be truly English in adaptation and usefulness. But a somewhat stern minority look on these things unfavorably—especially organs—and would probably succeed if they were enforced.

### THE UNITED PRESBYTERIAN SYNOD

held its annual meeting last week, in Edinburgh. Very interesting statistics have been published, based on returns made by fourteen Presbyteries, of which the following is a summary: Number of elders, 4,086; number of students, 171; congregations, 551—an increase of 11; communicants, 167,558—an increase over 1860 of 4,004. The aggregate contributions for all

purposes was £205,167—the amount last year having been £202,062.

The missionary and benevolent income last year was £42,679; the average contribution for each member being 2s. 5d. This made the average for each congregation of £372. During the year there was paid for building debt, £28,504; and for stipends £20,185—an increase over 1851 of nearly £5,000. The number of baptisms last year was 10,140; there were 900 Sabbath Schools, with 71,635 scholars; there were 713 ministerial Bible Classes, with an aggregate attendance of 20,614. The number of congregational libraries is 456, having 176,152 volumes; of prayer meetings, 1,089; (with an aggregate attendance of 52,119), being an increase over the previous year of 118 prayer-meetings. This betokens the progress of religious life, and the same fact is indicated in the ever-rising standard of ministerial income, the paying off of church debt, the increasing provision of residences for ministers, the generous support to Missions at home and abroad. In the three years 1857, '58, and '59, no less than 237,515 church debt was paid off; last year £26,127; total for four years, £122,672.

The U. P. Church has become such a large body that a committee was appointed last year to consider whether it would not be desirable to have a representative General Assembly, and provincial Synods. By a majority of eight to one, the committee reported in favor of such a scheme, the basis of which was that the supreme court should consist of an equal number of ministers and elders; that there should be representatives from each Presbytery, and that no members, either ministers or elders, should represent any Presbytery, to which they did not belong. A motion was made by Mr. Robertson, minister of Stowe, in opposition to the scheme. He stated that last year the Assembly of the Free Church consisted of 600 members, a greater number than those who attended the U. P. Synod. He therefore protested against a scheme which would unnecessarily reduce the supreme court of the Church. An elder, in seconding the motion, indicated that ambition might have prompted the proposal made. "I am aware that a General Assembly is a more dignified name than that of a Synod, and I am sure that our commissioners and moderators, but I have yet to learn that any or all of these things are among the best things which a Church should earnestly covet. They are of the earth, earthly, of men and not of God." On the other hand it was argued that a General Assembly was desirable, because under the existing regime, not more than half the ministers and elders attended the Synod. It was a show of hands, however, it was decided by a large majority, "that the Synod do not deem it expedient to press the question of a representative Assembly upon the attention of the Church."

The library of the late Dr. John Brown—one of the noblest and best collections of theological and literary works in the world—has been purchased by subscription. A hall for its reception is being fitted up at the University of Glasgow, and the ministers of the U. P. Synod and members generally of the Church are to have the use of it for 5s. per annum, students being admitted free to its benefits. Dr. Brown having bequeathed a sum of money, the interest of which is to be paid to an aged minister of the U. P. Church, and additions having been made to it by a kind lady, £100 per annum, the work and its allate to the care and sorrows of one of the oldest pastors of the Church.

Of 441 congregations giving a stipend under £200 per annum, 164 are not reported with manes; 80 of those existing, require alterations; repairs, or enlargement. It is proposed to raise a sum of £45,000 to be distributed in grants on the principle of stimulus as well as aid, spreading the subscriptions over five years. Mr. McGillivray, in supporting the proposal, pointed out, how the Free Church in the midst of stupendous difficulties and not long after the Disruption, had raised no less a sum for providing house accommodation for her pastors. Among other personal causes of regret and mourning in connexion with the fearful war in America, is the crippling of the resources of Christian Churches, and of the Committee's Breakfast of the Tract Society. He was greatly respected in London, and his death, so sudden, and under such peculiarly painful circumstances, was noted with saddened interest.

### THE NATIONAL PROTESTANT SOCIETY

in its report, referred to the "great progress" making by the Roman Catholics, who now possess, in Great Britain, 1,382 parishes, 1,010 chapels, 50 monasteries, 162 nunneries, and 12 colleges. There is no doubt that the Papacy has a special eye on Great Britain, and that it lavishes immense sums on these *propaganda infidelis*. I do not believe, however, that they are successful in the conversion of Protestants; their followers and adherents are mainly made up of Irish immigrants.

The persecuting spirit of Popery continues in full force, wherever it can show itself. No redress has been obtained for Matamoros, and the other Bible readers in Spain, who have been condemned to eleven years imprisonment at the Gallies. The Spanish authorities have also interfered with and suspended Protestant worship conducted by an English clergyman in the British Vice-Consul's house at Seville. A remonstrance has been addressed, by Earl Russell, through the Ambassador at Madrid, to the Spanish Government. The outrage is all the greater because, according to international usage, Foreign Consuls are allowed to hold Protestant worship on the Consulate premises.

### THE FALL OF NEW ORLEANS

has vexed the Times, and Tory party. The hope of a war distant and to the conflict, and of the victory of the North over the South—ending not in subjugation but in reconciliation—is now dominant in many quarters. The loss of life is greatly deplored, and future bloody collisions are earnestly deprecated; the rebellion is pronounced to be a mere rebellion; it is quelled there will be at once a dread and destructive conflict. God in his great mercy will, I trust, shorten the days of vengeance, and also prevent any compromise which will end in re-establishing Slavery in its place of dominance and oppression. President Lincoln is believed, by all men here, to be an honest and earnest philanthropist and patriot, and if the policy which he has initiated, of gradual but sure emancipation be thwarted, the best people of England would deeply grieve: The Tory journals and the Times

The Missions of the United Synod are Home, Foreign, and Jewish. One great design of the Home Missionary Fund, is to supplement the stipends of ministers who have small charges, and who yet are laboring in dark places. This help is only given to those who help themselves, and many of those who ministers are doing only pastoral, but home-mission work. The Foreign Missions embrace Jamaica, where there are twenty-six congregations, to which large accessions have been made—the fruit of the revival. £1,300 have been granted to churches and evangelistic Societies in France and Belgium. Australia also is embraced in the mission field. There are, besides these, eight separate Foreign Mission fields, including forty-three stations, and sixty-three week-day schools, conducted by thirty-eight ordained missionaries, besides native missionaries, medical missionaries, European catechists and evangelists—a trained agency of one hundred and twenty-two persons, sustained at an expense of £37,000. That number does not include the wives of the missionaries, who, generally speaking, are most efficient teachers and very useful agents.

Addresses were delivered before the Synod by Dr. Cather, on "The Duty of Systematic and Proportionate Giving to the Cause of Christ"; by a minister of Jamaica, on the "Fruits" of missions there; by the Rev. L. Anet, on "The Work of the Lord in Bethel"; and by another missionary, on "The Estimate of the Mission Work in Old Calabar," on the West coast of Africa. It is proposed to establish a medical mission to Ningpo, China. A licentiate of the Synod is about to proceed to Italy as an evangelist—the first sent from Scotland to that country for centuries.

### THE REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN SYNOD

of Scotland met last week at Glasgow. A Minute was prepared expressive of the Synod's sense of the loss sustained by the removal of Mr. Young, and Dr. Symington. The Synod has a Foreign Mission in the South Seas, in the islands of Annetoon, Tanna, and Erromanga. These islands being affected terribly from an epidemic and a hurricane, both of which had seriously interfered with the work of the missionaries, the Mission Board had sent out £100 for their relief. The missionaries in the New Hebrides, and Loyalty Island, had requested that a missionary ship should be built and sent out, so that the different islands might be more frequently visited, and that there might be greater security for themselves. Cooperation is requested from the brethren in Nova Scotia in carrying out this proposal. Mr. Inglis, the Synod's missionary in Antietam, has translated the New Testament into the native tongue, and expects soon to see an edition of the Bible—one thousand copies—printed by the British and Foreign Bible Society.

### THE TURKISH MISSION AID SOCIETY

has, for years past, done a good work in supplementing the funds of the American Mission in the East. It is doubly important now that this work should be continued and extended, not only from the ever-opening field abroad, but from the sore pressure on the American churches at home, from the war.

At the Anniversary of this Society, Lord Shaftesbury occupied the chair, and a sum of £5,104 was reported as the annual receipts in the United Kingdom. This is a most gratifying proof of the zeal and piety, as well as of the brotherly sympathy of British Christians. The highest character has been given to this work and its allate to the care and sorrows of one of the oldest pastors of the Church.

At the Anniversary of this Society, Lord Shaftesbury occupied the chair, and a sum of £5,104 was reported as the annual receipts in the United Kingdom. This is a most gratifying proof of the zeal and piety, as well as of the brotherly sympathy of British Christians. The highest character has been given to this work and its allate to the care and sorrows of one of the oldest pastors of the Church.

At the Anniversary of this Society, Lord Shaftesbury occupied the chair, and a sum of £5,104 was reported as the annual receipts in the United Kingdom. This is a most gratifying proof of the zeal and piety, as well as of the brotherly sympathy of British Christians. The highest character has been given to this work and its allate to the care and sorrows of one of the oldest pastors of the Church.

At the Anniversary of this Society, Lord Shaftesbury occupied the chair, and a sum of £5,104 was reported as the annual receipts in the United Kingdom. This is a most gratifying proof of the zeal and piety, as well as of the brotherly sympathy of British Christians. The highest character has been given to this work and its allate to the care and sorrows of one of the oldest pastors of the Church.

At the Anniversary of this Society, Lord Shaftesbury occupied the chair, and a sum of £5,104 was reported as the annual receipts in the United Kingdom. This is a most gratifying proof of the zeal and piety, as well as of the brotherly sympathy of British Christians. The highest character has been given to this work and its allate to the care and sorrows of one of the oldest pastors of the Church.

At the Anniversary of this Society, Lord Shaftesbury occupied the chair, and a sum of £5,104 was reported as the annual receipts in the United Kingdom. This is a most gratifying proof of the zeal and piety, as well as of the brotherly sympathy of British Christians. The highest character has been given to this work and its allate to the care and sorrows of one of the oldest pastors of the Church.

At the Anniversary of this Society, Lord Shaftesbury occupied the chair, and a sum of £5,104 was reported as the annual receipts in the United Kingdom. This is a most gratifying proof of the zeal and piety, as well as of the brotherly sympathy of British Christians. The highest character has been given to this work and its allate to the care and sorrows of one of the oldest pastors of the Church.

At the Anniversary of this Society, Lord Shaftesbury occupied the chair, and a sum of £5,104 was reported as the annual receipts in the United Kingdom. This is a most gratifying proof of the zeal and piety, as well as of the brotherly sympathy of British Christians. The highest character has been given to this work and its allate to the care and sorrows of one of the oldest pastors of the Church.

At the Anniversary of this Society, Lord Shaftesbury occupied the chair, and a sum of £5,104 was reported as the annual receipts in the United Kingdom. This is a most gratifying proof of the zeal and piety, as well as of the brotherly sympathy of British Christians. The highest character has been given to this work and its allate to the care and sorrows of one of the oldest pastors of the Church.

At the Anniversary of this Society, Lord Shaftesbury occupied the chair, and a sum of £5,104 was reported as the annual receipts in the United Kingdom. This is a most gratifying proof of the zeal and piety, as well as of the brotherly sympathy of British Christians. The highest character has been given to this work and its allate to the care and sorrows of one of the oldest pastors of the Church.

At the Anniversary of this Society, Lord Shaftesbury occupied the chair, and a sum of £5,104 was reported as the annual receipts in the United Kingdom. This is a most gratifying proof of the zeal and piety, as well as of the brotherly sympathy of British Christians. The highest character has been given to this work and its allate to the care and sorrows of one of the oldest pastors of the Church.

At the Anniversary of this Society, Lord Shaftesbury occupied the chair, and a sum of £5,104 was reported as the annual receipts in the United Kingdom. This is a most gratifying proof of the zeal and piety, as well as of the brotherly sympathy of British Christians. The highest character has been given to this work and its allate to the care and sorrows of one of the oldest pastors of the Church.

would rejoice, I presume; and Southern independence—slavery retained—would please them best. I believe firmly that all will issue in God's own way; for his glory; for the chastening and purifying of a great people, and for the cause of freedom and truth all over the world. J. W.

### Eternity!

Eternity! Eternity!  
How long art thou, Eternity!  
A little bird, with frosting beak,  
Might wear to naught the hottest peak,  
Though but each thousand years it came;  
Yet thou wert then as now the same.  
Fonder, O man, Eternity!

### Eternity!

Eternity! Eternity!  
How long art thou, Eternity!  
Upon the pains of sin and hell,  
And on the gloom of this life's drear,  
That both beyond all time endure.  
Fonder, O man, Eternity!

### Eternity!

Eternity! Eternity!  
Who marks the well would say to God,  
Here judge, burn, smite me with thy rod,  
Lead me to thy Justice bar;  
When time of grace is past, then spare.  
Fonder, O man, Eternity!

### Eternity!

Eternity! Eternity!  
How long art thou, Eternity!  
Lo, I, Eternity, warn thee,  
O man, that thou oft think on me,  
To sinners, punishment and pain,  
To them that love their God, rich gain!  
Fonder, O man, Eternity!

### FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, May 26.  
The Assembly has closed its sessions, having accomplished its work with credit to itself and with benefit, I trust, to the Church and the cause. It was a body of men, on whose faces one could hardly fail to notice the indications of intelligence, integrity and benevolence. Their business and social intercourse, while together, was very pleasant, and they parted with mutual regrets. There were some reunions of brethren, who had not met for twenty or thirty years. I met with several after a separation of even a longer period. Youth had passed and the vigor of middle life; and some symptoms of the aged and venerable period had marked their appearance; but the meeting and the recognition, and the hearty greeting failed not to show the presence and vigor of the old kind feelings.

"That blessed our youthful days."  
The meeting with some of our New-School brethren, who spent a day or two among us, on their return from their Assembly, was a source of mutual gratification.

I heard no complaints of intrigue or trickiness in the transaction of the business, such as are sometimes uttered in the speech of the body and, occasionally, on the floor of the Senate. They may be attributed to the absence of "leading" members—long may it continue!—and, perhaps, also to the absence of some especial kinds of business which have often been known to involve considerable maneuvering and management.

The Revised Book of Discipline was again allowed another year's probation: it is the fifth or sixth postponement. It runs parallel with the Church Commentary—both having a great future history, as, perhaps, in the inception of both, there was a diminutive grain of personal vanity. The Boards of the Church, as indicated by their Reports, have been blessed by the Head of the Church, beyond what a feeble faith anticipated, a year ago. These useful agencies were, this year, measurably exempted from severe criticism and castigation.

Even the Board of Education was ruffled by only a very gentle breeze. The tone of the Assembly in regard to candidates for the ministry and the duties of Presbyteries toward them, was very sound, and indicates the awakening of a needed caution at that point. The only direct oversight of candidates, previous to their entering on theological studies, was exercised by teachers of Academies and Colleges, who reported not to Presbyteries but to the Board of Education. The Assembly is for having the Presbyteries do their duty and not leave it to parties of whom they know nothing.

An allusion was made, by some one, in the house, to the mode of nominating members of the Boards, in our Church. There is certainly a more fair and republican way. According to the present method, the election is virtually made by the Board itself, or rather, by its Executive Committee. Some two years ago, when a special and personal interest stirred up a zeal that might well be dispensed with in Church matters, the only direct oversight of candidates, previous to their entering on theological studies, was exercised by teachers of Academies and Colleges, who reported not to Presbyteries but to the Board of Education. The Assembly is for having the Presbyteries do their duty and not leave it to parties of whom they know nothing.

An allusion was made, by some one, in the house, to the mode of nominating members of the Boards, in our Church. There is certainly a more fair and republican way. According to the present method, the election is virtually made by the Board itself, or rather, by its Executive Committee. Some two years ago, when a special and personal interest stirred up a zeal that might well be dispensed with in Church matters, the only direct oversight of candidates, previous to their entering on theological studies, was exercised by teachers of Academies and Colleges, who reported not to Presbyteries but to the Board of Education. The Assembly is for having the Presbyteries do their duty and not leave it to parties of whom they know nothing.

An allusion was made, by some one, in the house, to the mode of nominating members of the Boards, in our Church. There is certainly a more fair and republican way. According to the present method, the election is virtually made by the Board itself, or rather, by its Executive Committee. Some two years ago, when a special and personal interest stirred up a zeal that might well be dispensed with in Church matters, the only direct oversight of candidates, previous to their entering on theological studies, was exercised by teachers of Academies and Colleges, who reported not to Presbyteries but to the Board of Education. The Assembly is for having the Presbyteries do their duty and not leave it to parties of whom they know nothing.

An allusion was made, by some one, in the house, to the mode of nominating members of the Boards, in our Church. There is certainly a more fair and republican way. According to the present method, the election is virtually made by the Board itself, or rather, by its Executive Committee. Some two years ago, when a special and personal interest stirred up a zeal that might well be dispensed with in Church matters, the only direct oversight of candidates, previous to their entering on theological studies, was exercised by teachers of Academies and Colleges, who reported not to Presbyteries but to the Board of Education. The Assembly is for having the Presbyteries do their duty and not leave it to parties of whom they know nothing.

An allusion was made, by some one, in the house, to the mode of nominating members of the Boards, in our Church. There is certainly a more fair and republican way. According to the present method, the election is virtually made by the Board itself, or rather, by its Executive Committee. Some two years ago, when a special and personal interest stirred up a zeal that might well be dispensed with in Church matters, the only direct oversight of candidates, previous to their entering on theological studies, was exercised by teachers of Academies and Colleges, who reported not to Presbyteries but to the Board of Education. The Assembly is for having the Presbyteries do their duty and not leave it to parties of whom they know nothing.

An allusion was made, by some one, in the house, to the mode of nominating members of the Boards, in our Church. There is certainly a more fair and republican way. According to the present method, the election is virtually made by the Board itself, or rather, by its Executive Committee. Some two years ago, when a special and personal interest stirred up a zeal that might well be dispensed with in Church matters, the only direct oversight of candidates, previous to their entering on theological studies, was exercised by teachers of Academies and Colleges, who reported not to Presbyteries but to the Board of Education. The Assembly is for having the Presbyteries do their duty and not leave it to parties of whom they know nothing.

An allusion was made, by some one, in the house, to the mode of nominating members of the Boards, in our Church. There is certainly a more fair and republican way. According to the present method, the election is virtually made by the Board itself, or rather, by its Executive Committee. Some two years ago, when a special and personal interest stirred up a zeal that might well be dispensed with in Church matters, the only direct oversight of candidates, previous to their entering on theological studies, was exercised by teachers of Academies and Colleges, who reported not to Presbyteries but to the Board of Education. The Assembly is for having the Presbyteries do their duty and not leave it to parties of whom they know nothing.

under a sense of their obligation to God and their country, as Christian men.

The more I see of Assemblies, the more I am convinced of their very great influence, and the more I am persuaded, that, in order to make that influence safe and beneficial, the Assemblies must be free. They must do actually what they profess to do, in the way of appointments and elections, and, with the dignity of an eminent judge, ignore and decline the nominations, suggestions and counsels of the interested wire-pullers who are located, here and there, over the land, from Deersheba even unto Dan.

That the Church, in all her interests, may prosper—that peace and purity may prevail—that Zion may enlarge her borders, and that her citizens may abound, should be the prayer and desire of every good Presbyterian. J. F. M.

### Presbytery of Zanesville.

This body met according to adjournment in the Presbyterian church, of McCornellville, on the 28th of May. But owing to the fact that comparatively few members were able to get there, on account of high water, it adjourned to meet at the same place on Tuesday, the 6th of May, at 2 o'clock P. M. On that day Presbytery was full, there being eighteen ministers and seventeen ruling elders present. Rev. M. R. Miller was chosen Moderator, and Rev. J. B. Duncan, Temporary Clerk.

Much important business was transacted with great dispatch, and in the most harmonious manner. Five young men of great promise, were licensed to preach the Gospel, viz.: Henry Fulton, Alex. S. Millholland, Geo. M. Miller, R. W. Hill, and James Youngwell.

These young men are all students of the Western Theological Seminary. Their examination exercises and services were all highly creditable both to themselves and to the time-honored school of the Prophets from which they came.

The pastoral relation between Rev. John Arthur and the church of Hopewell was dissolved—also that between Rev. W. M. Robinson and the church of Newark. Rev. M. A. Hoge having received and accepted a call from the Westminster church, Cleveland, was released from the Second church of Zanesville.

Rev. W. M. Ferguson, having been called all his time to the church of Washington, was permitted to give up the portion of time heretofore given to the church of Seneca. This latter church has become one of the most active and vigorous in the Presbytery. Having in seven years more than quadrupled its membership, and erected a fine new church edifice—containing a calling a pastor all his time. Few churches are in a more prosperous and happy condition than this. May God continue to bless this dear people, in the prayer of one who has reason to love them.

W. M. Ferguson was elected Stated Clerk, in place of Mr. Robinson, resigned; and M. A. Hoge having resigned the office of Treasurer, J. M. Platt was elected in his place.

Rev. C. B. Duncan was received from the Presbytery of Des Moines; and Rev. R. Shide, from that of St. Louis. The former gentleman received calls from the churches of Deerfield, Oakfield, and Bristol. Those from Deerfield and Oakfield were put into his hands. Mr. Shide received a call from the Salem German church of Newark, which he was permitted to retain for future consideration.

The churches of Brownsville, Mt. Pleasant, Evans Creek, Linton, New Philadelphia, Urichville, Zanesville 2d, Rush Creek, Bethel, Seneca, Bristol, Madison, Muskingum, and Newark, were allowed to supply themselves until the next regular meeting of Presbytery.

Bro. Messrs. H. W. Moore, Marquis, and Logan, together with the churches of Coshocton, Keene, Clark, Linton, Evans Creek, New Philadelphia, and Urichville, were received from the Presbytery of Coshocton, having been set off to this Presbytery by an act of the Synod of Ohio.

Revs. Robinson and Alexander, with Elders Wm. Shord and E. Burlingame, were chosen Commissioners to the State General Assembly. Revs. Miller and Newark, with Elders Wm. Moore and W. C. Winegardner, their alternates.

An overture relating to the particular functions of Deacons and Trustees, was answered, "That Deacons, as such, could not be a party in the making or holding of deeds of church property, since Trustees are the only body known to the civil law."

A number of the churches reported full settlements with the pastors; others, in part.

A Paper, on "The Crisis," by Rev. Mr. Miller, was first laid on the table, and afterwards taken up and indefinitely postponed.

The following supplies were appointed, viz.:  
Marietta—July, Mr. Irvine; August, Mr. Grimes—to administer the Lord's Supper.  
Cross Roads—(Last Sabbath of each month), Mr. Reed; in May; Mr. Russell, in June; Mr. Irvine, in July; and Mr. C. B. Duncan,