Mr. Henry Cameron, of Princeton College N. J., was to be ordained as an Evangelist, by the Presbytery of Philadelphia, on the

evening of the 1st inst. Rev. Baynard R. Hall .- The death of this minister we have recently seen announced. He was born in Philadelphia in 1798. He graduated at Union College, N. Y., and studied theology at Princeton, N. J. He exercised his ministry first, we believe, at Meadville, Pa., then at Bloomington, Ind., then at Bedford, Pa. He was afterwards a teacher at Bordentown, and Trenton, N. J., and at Poughkeepsie, and Newburg, N. Y. We had a slight acquaintance with him in his early ministry. He was a man of fine talents, with a far more than usual allotment of wit and humor. As a preacher, his elecution was not attractive: and he hence devoted himself to teaching, as the field of his usefulness.

Advertising in Religious Newspapers .-Religious journals, as really as others need money; and equally with others are they entitled to a compensation for service rendered. One source of their sustenance is advertisements. Those who use them in noticing their affairs, do so for the sake of a benefit, or a gratification. The services rendered, hence deserve a remuneration. And on this principle many journalists act, in regard to all notices they publish.

'We see it stated that the London Record a religious newspaper of high character, charges for advertising "charities," for " six lines and under, sixty cents; for each additional line, twelve cents." The New-York religious papers charge one half their usual advertising rates for inserting appeals for charitable purposes; and they charge for notices of ecclesiastical meetings, marriages, and deaths, as well as for obituary notices.

All these things, except obituary no tices, we have been in the habit of insert ing gratuitously. Is it right, especially in these hard times? Would it not be well to claim an income from these sources. so that we might live, without putting any farther burden upon our subscribers?

The Biblical Repertory and Princeton Review .- Long familiarity with this Review by no means diminishes an early attachment. It has real worth. It is always sound on Theology; always able in its discussion, discreet in the selection of subjects, chaste, elevated, perspicuous. Every young theologian should have it: and the advanced scholar who has formed its acquaintance, is not likely to consent to separation.

The number for January contains-I Hopkins's Moral Science; II. The Liber ties of the Galican Church: III. The Skepticism of Science; IV. Training of the Children; V. Dr. Nicholas Murray VI. The True Place of Man in Zoölogy VII. The War; Short Notices.

The article on "The War" is, we sus pect, from the pen of Dr. Honge. It is sound in its teachings, and discriminative We wish that every citizen would read it The Doctor presents the subject in its moral aspects. He discusses it on Christian principles. He sustains the Government. He says: "It is imperative on all good men to unite in the support of the Government; to render those in authority all the aid they need to carry on this struggle to a successful issue; cheerfully to submit to the burdens and sacrifices which the war imposes; and to render prompt and hearty obedience to all the lawful commands of the powers that be.'

The articles are all readable and instruc tive. That on "The True Place of Man in Zoölogy," will be examined with great interest. The review of "Hopkins's Moral Science," ably maintains the truthful system, that "right or moral goodness is an intrinsic quality of virtuous action, creating an instant, imperative, and inevitable obligation to perform it."

OUR BRETHREN OF THE PACIFIC.

Memorials came from our far-West brethren last May, to the Old and New School General Assemblies, asking that measures be taken for a union of the two bodies Neither Assembly was disposed to adopt the suggestion. But the need of union, on the Pacific coast, is deeply felt. Presbyterians are not numerous. Scarcely a neighborhood or a town, and but seldom a city, has enough to form two churches. Hence, divided as they are into Schools, both classes are feeble, and destitute of the

As a preliminary, they, with the Congregationalists, have joined in a religious newspaper, the Pacific. This journal is diligent is discussing union, and is fertile in plans. One proposition is, that the two Schools shall form one body, and then attach themselves to the Assembly which can aid them the most. Another is, that when united they shall send Commissioners to both bodies, and seek aid from each. A third is, that they shall, when united, remain a distinct and separate body. Each has some advantages and some disadvantages; and it is no easy matter to duly

A fourth plan of union we would suggest one which is really practicable to a good extent, and even now in actual progress. It is, for the people to unite in church fellowship, according to the circumstances of number, locality, minister, &c., and sustain the ordinances. They will thus grow together in sentiment. A few years of such practical fraternity, added to the influences of one newspaper, may bring them | ciple. Man must get his bread by labor; | ference. into an accordant ecclesiastical union; and and he who labors is entitled to his bread. then the main difficulties may be removed | Temporal good things must be earned. from either the first or third of the move- And even in the obtaining of spiritual excuse. It is rather an aggravation. It N. Y. Post speaks thus: ments above noticed.

AN INTERESTING MEETING. - ALLEGHENY | Salvation, as we all know, is of grace. | ard also. Either crime should expel him. | SEMINARY ENDOWED.

The Western Theological Seminary has, from its inception, labored under pecuniary embarrassments. Its strugglings for life and usefulness we will not now pretend to narrate. Suffice it to say that it lived, and labored, and accomplished an immense amount of good. Every year its faithful, well-taught, and zealous sous went forth, class after class, into the Lord's harvest, gathering abundantly. The Seminary has been blessed of God, and been made a blessing. Contributors to its sustenance, curators of its interests, and teachers of its young men, may well unite in thanksgiving. It has conflicted with poverty, but it may be the better for its trials, and its vigorous exertions. Ofttimes the bov becomes the better man, who has worked his way to manhood, through difficulties.

Our Seminary seems now to be entering its manhood, and we trust it will be a wise and vigorous manhood. We ask not for it a condition of independence. That is not its nature. For that it was not designed. It was conceived a servant; it is still designed for service. It is the creature of the churches. But while their claim is acknowledged to be paramount, they may well permit its special friends, Trustees, dear life, to rejoice a little in the near ure in a condition of vigor.

The endowment of the Fourth Professor ship has been considered a necessity, and yet it has dragged along very heavily. It was inaugurated by the General Assembly which met in Lexington, Ky., in 1857 The Commissioners from some of the Pres byteries in this region were opposed to the movement, at that time. Their churches had been so heavily taxed already, that they were unwilling yet to assume a new burden. They were, however, assured by a gentleman of great influence, (Rev. Dr. PLUMER) that they would not be called upon for funds, but that the endowment would come from East of the mountains. They hence withdrew their opposition, and a Professor, Rev. SAMUEL J. WILSON. was elected.

But the money did not come. Temporary arrangements had then to be made for the Professor, and a new appeal must go out to the churches. The plan adopted was, that the churches of the four sustaining Synods, Pittsburgh, Allegheny, Wheeling, and Ohio, should contribute a sum equal to fifty cents for each member. A few of them did so, promptly. Most delayed. The Synods passed recommendatory resolutions annually, but almost ineffectually. So slowly did money come, that the minister to pronounce the person's at the beginning of this year, there was still wanting \$18,000 to make up the endowment; and a debt of \$2,500 was embarrassing the Seminary. This becoming known, three gentlemen to whom the Lord had given means, with a liberal heart and a good judgment, proffered five thousand dollars each toward removing the embar-

Under these favorable prospects, a few of the friends of the Seminary were invited to meet on the evening of January 27th, in the Lecture room of the First Presbyterian church. About thirty gentlemen attended. A hymn was sung; prayer was offered; conference was had; subscriptions were tendered, and in a short time the \$3,000 needed to complete the endowment, and \$1,500 toward the debt, were pledged by responsible parties. With prayer, thanksgiving, and the doxology, the meeting adjourned.

It may be added, that a small portion of the subscription was taken for gentlemen not present; and also that the additional thousand dollars needed to liquidate the debt, is pledged since the meeting.

The event is certainly gratifying. This places the Seminary on a substantial footing—not above want, by any means, but on a footing of permanence and comfort. We should have preferred to have seen the endowment completed by the churches on the plan above noticed, every member contributing a little; but that plan having decidedly failed, we rejoice in the way in which it has been accomplished. The institution is now, emphatically, our own, under Jesus Christ and for his cause. We. that is, the churches in this region, have planned it, and endowed it, and we hope for wisdom to conduct its operations. We need it. We have sons to consecrate and train. Our poor have sons; and the churches have the means of sustaining them. And now that our endowment is secured, our buildings erected, and our debts provided for, let us devote ourselves with new and increased energy to the prelaborers into the harvest.

SERVICE AND COMPENSATION .-- IS THE MIN-

ISTER ADEQUATELY PAID? Service merits a compensation. This i a sentiment of the human mind. It is deeply fixed and ineradicable. It looms up perpetually in the thoughts of even the slave; and the master himself cannot expel it from his own bosom. It is of God's implantation. It is a dictate of conscience. It belongs to eternal justice. God recognized it in his transactions with men, in man's state of innocence. The first covenant—the covenant of works—was founded ken in charge by the sergeant at arms. upon it. The tenor of that covenant was: He displayed a pistol, and used threats. Serve, and receive a compensation.

Christ, and thou shalt be saved." "Lord, crime of vile disordor. thy pound hath gained ten pounds. \* \* hast been faithful in a very little, have part of its representatives. thou authority over ten cities." "In as much as ye did it." " A righteous man's reward." "According to that he hath done." Such is a sample of the manner have been thrown into great excitement by

in which the Gospel of salvation speaks. Compensation is the principle of administrative justice in regard to evil doing, as | The arrest was made by the military authorwell as in regard to well-doing; and it ities, on an order from Gen. Schenck, who will be so in eternity, as really as it is so now in time. It is universal, under the government of God. God will render to every man, according to his deeds.

terpreted as to prevent the interposition of favors. It is not, as already intimated, Directors, and Professors, who have so long the sole rule of transactions between God arrest and punish had men, we have not propect of witnessing its maturity of stat- beyond his deserts, does not forbid his being awarded with good beyond his deserts. God may do what he will with his own: and benefactions are his delight. He will never do less than full justice, in compensating claims for service, though he may, thus reported: and does, far exceed those claims, in his renderings. This is beautifully and impressively set forth by our Lord, in his parable of the husbandman who hired laborers and sent them into his vineyard.

himself observes in dealing with his creatures, it is to be inculcated upon man, as an indispensable rule in all his transactions with his fellows. In doing good, as of the citizens have been protected. neration. He may go far beyond this in his benevolence. But short of this he That hope has been destroyed. must never fall.

cation. We simply ask: Reader, do you compensate your minister? Do you promyou owe him anything?

BAPTISM OF ADULTS.

"In baptizing an adult, is it optional with name? If not, what is the binding form? Please answer through the Banner.'

We receive many questions. Some of want of leisure to investigate, or to a failraises a profitable thought., even though there be no response. Our DIRECTORY provides, that,

When unbaptized persons apply for admission into the Church, they shall, in ordinary cases, after giving satisfaction with respect to their knowledge and faith, in the presence of the congregation; and thereupon be baptized."

There is nothing said about words or head of, "The Administration of Baptism." -Directory, Chap. VII. We there read: State Governments. After which, calling the child by name he shall say,

'I baptize thee in the name of the Father and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. 'As he pronounces these words, he is to baptize the child with water, by pouring or spinkling it on the face of the child without adding any other ceremony."

From all this we infer, 1. That in baptizing an adult, in the presence of the congregation, it is becoming and proper to from my present imprisonment and susname of the infant. 2. That in case the name should be omitted, the baptism is not thereby invalidated. The subject is there, the profession is made, the port or encouragement, of the rebellion, but water is applied, the baptismal words are duly used. It is to be noted, that the minister does not give the name. The giving the Constitution, and the Union, as faithof the name is a previous act of the parents. ful citizens should. In the act of baptism the name is simply

The "binding form," is the application of water, "by pouring or sprinkling," using the words prescribed by our Lord. The "pronouncing of the name" may be regarded as "optional," in that it is not diparing and sending forth of well qualified rectly enjoined; but we are always pleased to hear the minister mention the name of an adult, just as he does that of an infant. The baptismal formula addresses the subject, "I baptize thee." It is hence entirely becoming to mention the name.

DISGRACEFUL AFFAIR IN THE UNITED

STATES SENATE. last week, Mr. SAULSBURY, Senator from Delaware, used exceedingly unbecoming language toward the Government, and vilified the President by name. He was called

The end, with all the pre-requisites is a The Senate ought to have so much decency gratuity. It is to be ever so regarded. and moral principle, as to expel any mem-God gave his Son. God bestows his Spir- ber who would come into the chamber it. God calls, opens the understanding, drunk. It should be a statute to be enimpresses the heart, renews, justifies, forced inexorably. But if to drunkenadopts, sanctifies, glorifies. All is of God's ness is to be added intemperate language, love and bounty. And still, the tender of disgraceful conduct, threats, violence, and the benefit, and the manner of the sinner's a display of deadly weapons, what virtucoming into the possession, recognizes the ous Senator can bear the fellowship. The principle and takes the form of a reward | Senate is disgraced, and the stigma will be or service, of a compensation following a made indelible if the sin of drunkenness performance. "Believe on the Lord Jesus is admitted as a plea in abatement of the

The Christian community must utter its Well, thou good servant; because thou condemnation of such wickedness, on the

ANOTHER ARREST.

Philadelphia, and the public extensively, the arrest of Albert D. Boileau, proprietor of the Philadelphia Evening Journal. commands the District embracing Philadelphia. The cause is not stated; but the columns of the Journal have, for some

time, abounded in articles abusing the This, however, is not to be so strictly in- Government. That the Government has the power, and will be sustained by a virand man. God is beneficent. Justice, the slightest doubt. Whether Mr. Boiwhile it prevents the punishing of a man LEAU is a transgressor or not, and what may be the extent or limits of official power, is likely now to be tested.

Judge LupLow has taken the matter up rigorously, and handed it to a Grand Jury. The conclusion of his charge to the jury, is

"GENTLEMEN: I have alone taken the responsibility of addressing you to-day. It has not been done without serious reflection. From the commencement of the rebellion I have endeavored, in every possible legal method, to support the constituted A compensation for service being a prin- authorities. Time and again questions of ciple of eternal rectitude, which even God great delicacy, and which seemed to threaten a collision between the United States authorities and this Court, have been disposed of in such a way as not to embarrass the General Government, while the rights he has the Divine example, he is not lim- have even failed to notice the fact officially ited to simply the demands of a just remu- - that arbitrary arrests have been made in this country, because, as we have before in-timated, we had hoped that would cease.

"A legal and moral necessity urges us The principle is of very extensive appli- to this step; not to countenance any act committed by any man against the authority of the General Government, but to susise him a fair reward for his service? Do as vital as life, giving breath, without the tain a right as clear as the noon-day sun, exercise of which, the Government itself is a stupendous deception, and which, if firmly maintained now and here, will go far to unite a people of immense resources, and which power can yet be wielded as a unit, when and as soon as the conititutional rights of each citizen shall be respected and enforced. I have now discharged a great public duty, with no desire to do otherwise than support the United States them we do not answer. The inquirers Government, and I sincerely believe that may attribute our silence to ignorance, to the result will be to strengthen and not to weaken that Union, which ought to be perure to appreciate duly the subject. But petuated to the latest generation. I rethey must not charge us with designed quest you, at once, to suspend all other business before you at present, and instruct disrespect. A question well put, often the District Attorney of this county to send for General MONTGOMERY and the Provost. Marshal, together with all other persons who have any knowledge of this transact tion, and after you shall have heard them.

facts to the Court.' It is possible that Judge Luplow is piety, make a public profession of their quite as rash and as abitrary as is General SCHENCK. We await developments.

your duty will be simply to present the

Since writing the above we see it stated that the Grand Jury reported to the Court form. The inference then is, that we are the facts in the case, quoting the objecto follow the instructions given under the tionable articles in the Journal, and expressing high regard for the National and

Mr. Boileau was confined in Fort Mc-Henry, but has been released, on a distinct disavowal of the articles complained of, and a solemn promise, as follows:

"I do hereby further give to Maj. Gen. ROBERT C. SCHENCK, commanding the Middle Department and eighth army corps, by whose order on behalf of the Government I have been arrested, my sacred parole of honor, that upon being discharged speak his name aloud, just as we do the pension of publication of my newspaper being removed, I will not write, print or publish, or permit others in my name to write, print or publish any articles having such dangerous character, or tending to the supwill demean myself in all things as a true and loval citizen of the United States, intending only to support the Government,

DEATH OF PROFESSOR ROBINSON.

Professor EDWARD ROBINSON, of the Union Theological Seminary, N. Y., died on Tuesday evening, January 27th, in the 69th year of his age. Dr. Robinson was a native of Southing-

ton, Conn., and a graduate of Hamilton College, N. Y. He manifested, very early in life, a fondness for classical literature, and became one of the best Greek and Hebrew scholars in our country. In 1826 he went to Europe, and spent four years in travelling. In 1830 he was appointed Professor Extraordinary of Sacred Literature, in the Theological Seminary at Andover. During an exciting debate on Tuesday of In 1833 he removed to Boston; and in 1837 to New-York, where he was appointed Professor of Sacred Literature in the Union Seminary; an office which he held during his life. Previously to entering upon the to order, but, becoming furious, he was ta- duties of his office at New-York, he visited Palestine, in company with Rev. ELI SMITH, D.D.; and visited it again, with Do this, and live. Obey, and be rewarded. A motion was, on Wednesday, made to ex- the same companion, in 1851. His travels pel him from the Senate. On Thursday he published under the title, "Biblical After the fall, the same principle was he presented himself, very penitent, and Researches in Palestine"—it was published recognized, in man's new condition. "In earnestly professed his regret. This in simultaneously in Germany, England, and the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread." | duced Mr. Clark, of New Hampshire, | America, in 1841. It is a standard work,

so closely identified with the Holy Land, | twenty years ago the icemen did not secure | the members of the church is entirely too Repository, and later "Calmet's Biblical next season. Dictionary," and has published a translation of Gesenius's Hebrew Lexicon. He was made a D. D. by the Universities of Halle and Dartmouth, and LL.D. by Yale College, besides being an honorary member of many learned Societies at home and

The writings of Dr. Robinson have done much to facilitate the acquisition of a knowledge of the Scriptures; especially of every thing which belongs to topography, and to manners and customs. He was peculiarly a biblical writer. His life was devoted to the Bible.

Mrs. ROBINSON is left with several children. She is a German lady, born at Halle. She is eminent in scholarship.

Concert at Sewickley .- A number of la-Thursday evening, in the old Presbyterian | conversion are continually occurring.

The pieces were well selected and very happily rendered. The audience was highly entertained, and would be exceedingly gratified if the same persons would, as soon as convenient, favor the public with another concert of kindred character.

The proceeds are to be applied to the purchase of an organ for the Presbyterian church of Sewickley.

A Minister Wanted .- Burlingame, Osage County, Kansas, has a comfortable church building, we are informed, and an organization of nineteen members. There is another church about ten miles distant. The two were served for about two years, by Rev. F. P. Monfort, who lately retired on account of feeble health. The field is said to be promising. It is just such a place as a young man of health and energy, who grew to manhood in the midst of the activities of life, should wish to occupy. Address J. M. CHAMBERS, Esq., as above.

EASTERN SUMMARY.

NEW-ENGLAND. THE OLD SOUTH PRAYER-MEETING, of Boston, continues to be observed with interest. At a late meeting, Dr. Gulick, of the Micronesian Islands, made the follow ing, among other statements, respecting the field of missionary labor. The population of the Islands is about eighty thousand. There are four American missionaries and six Sandwich Island helpers engaged in the mission. Four churches have been organised, and though the membership is small, amounting to but fifty, still good and thorough work has been com menced, and the prospects for the future are highly encouraging.

WE LEARN that Deacon Charles Scud der, for upwards of twenty years a highly honored officer in the Essex Street church. Boston, died on the 21st ult., under the following circumstances. He left his house in usual health; but taking suddenly called, and soon after, while they were assunk away, and soon expired At the funeral, which was very largely attended. Rev. Dr. Adams spoke in high terms of the Christian excellences and great usefulness of the deceased.

The sad occasion was made additionally mournful and solemn by the intelligence, just received, of the death, by drowning, of Rev. David C. Scudder, a son of the above, who has been laboring in the foreign missionary field, under the American Board. The reference to the happy meeting of the father and son, both thus suddenly summoned to the world above, was impressive, and cheering to the

hearts of the oppressed mourners. REV. WILLIAM A. STEARNS, D.D., of Amherst, was recently chosen by the Massa chusetts House of Legislature, as preacher of the election sermon for 1864.

THE Boston Recorder gives the following revival items: "We understand there is more than

usual religious interest in the Congregational society at West Amesbury, and that several cases of conversion have recently occurred "There have been conversions, recently, in several churches in this city; in Park

Street church, and the Methodist churches D. Street. "An interesting revival has been in procress for some time in North Abington.

Some fifty or sixty persons have attended the inquiring meeting, and conversions are taking place every week.' REV. GEORGE B. SPAULDING, pastor of

the Congregational church at Vergennes, Vt., was waited upon by several members of his congregation recently, and presented his first settlement, and so generous a dona-

THE LIQUOR QUESTION has again been opened in the Rhode Island Legislature. The Committee on Finance, of the Senate, lately reported in favor of granting licenses was adopted, and the Committee on Judiwas adopted, and the committee on ounciary ordered to draw a bill to accomplish
that object. It is stated, also, that the citin New York in May next

to issue a call for a convention of the whole
church to consider the subject, to be held
in New York in May next repeal of the present laws, are taking steps to show their opposition to the Legislature by circulating petitions among the

so closely identified with the Holy Land, he was a prolific writer on other subjects. a crop in December, when the ice was a limited. For the most part but one page ne was a pronne writer on other snojects. a crop in December, wait for eighteen is allowed for names beginning with the In 1832 he published a translation of Butt- foot thick, preferring to wait for eighteen is allowed for names beginning with the man's Greek Grammar; in 1836 "A Greek inches. But the latter part of the Winter same letter. Some churches will fill that man sureek Grammar; in 1050 "A Greek Inches. Dut the lace was not so thick in five years or less, just with new memand English Lexicon of the New Testa- was warm, and the loss was mont;" and in 1845 "The Harmony of the again that season. Five Winters ago, no bers. There should be at least six, eight Four Gospels," which he wrote in Greek, ice was gathered in this vicinity until after or ten pages for names beginning with the giving the next year to the public an Eng- the 22d of February. So great was the same letter; at any rate some letters. The ish translation of his own work. He also supply this year that many ice-houses were room for baptisms, marriages, and deaths. edited, from 1831 to 1834, the Biblical not emptied of their contents during the will do pretty well. But for elders and dea-

NEW-YORK.

REV. MR. MILBURN, the eloquent blind preacher, recently delivered a lecture on Aaron Burr, which is spoken of as exceedngly able, and replete with moral instruction. It is mentioned as an interesting incident connected with the lecture, or the assembly rather, that it consisted in part of the more advanced pupils of the New-York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, to whom the lecture was made intelligible by Prof. Peet, who stood on the platform, and by signs interpreted to the deaf mutes the words of the speaker.

WE LEARN from the Observer that the labors of Rev. Mr. Hammond, in the North Přesbyterian church, New-York City, have dies and gentlemen of Sewickley, gave 'a been followed by a pleasing revival of redelightful concert to the people of that ligion. Scores of persons nightly attend place and visitors from Pittsburgh, on last the inquiry meetings, and cases of hopeful

> THE ANNIVERSARY MEETING of the American Colonization Society has just been held. Much cheering information was communicated in regard to the present condition and future prospects of Liberia. The recognition, by the United States, of conditions of admittance. the independence of this country, was commented upon with satisfaction. The total receipts of the Society for 1862 were Governor Pollock, Commodore Stribling, \$129,836.50; payments made, \$104,765.14; the clergy of the city, and several promileaving a balance of \$25.071.36.

> THE following liberal bequests have been made by Almy Townsend Hicks, of New-York, whose will has recently been ad- Boston; Dr. Hill, of Buffalo; and a large mitted to probate. It will be observed that number of other representative men. our own religious and charitable institutions have been especially remembered by Old School Presbyterian Church. To Trustees of Board of Missions of the

In aid of the Foreign Missions of the

n aid of their Board of Publication,.... To be applied toward the support of aged and infirm clergymen of their Church,... To the First Presbytery of New-York, to be applied to such religious and chari-table purposes as they may deem dis-creet in the promotion of religion and

charity......To the Trustees of the Theological Semi-ble Aged, Indigent Females,.... . 1.000 Five hundred dollars were left to Rev. Dr. Potts; and the relatives of the deceased

were liberally provided for. THE AMOUNT raised for the American Board of Foreign Missions, for the year 1863, by the church of the Pilgrims, Brooklyn, is the handsome sum of \$6,

THE FUNERAL services of the late Grant horburn, took place on Saturday, the 24th ult., in the Scotch Presbyterian church. the Rev. Drs. Dewitt and Henry officiating. Mr. Thorburn was in the ninetieth year of his age. He had been accustomed to ill, he stept into a store. A physician was saw wood for exercise during the later years of his life, and on Tuesday went to sisting him from the store to a carriage, he the woodshed as usual, and while sawing wood was seized with a fainting fit, and was borne to his couch. On Wednesday morning he insisted on rising, partook of breakfast, and, notwithstanding the remonstrances of his family, went to the woodshed to engage in his accustomed exercises. He was found soon after lying upon the floor quite dead. Mr. Thorburn married three times; marrying the last lady about ten

THE ANNUAL PEW-RENTING in Plymouth church, Brooklyn, which came off lately, resulted in a total rental of \$23,000, or an advance of \$5,000 upon last year. The attendance at the sale was large, including not a few strangers, who came from curiosity to witness the scene.

GOLD sold on Saturday at 1581 and foreign exchanges at 175—superfine flour at and there should be stores and publications \$7,00 to \$7,40. Wheat at \$1,75. PHILADELPHIA.

WE LEARN from the Presbyterian that the Alexander church of this city is now free from all debt, except the ground-rent, upwards of \$7,000 having been recently raised to meet the claims held against it.

THE OLD SANSOM-street Baptist church, so famous throughout the Christian world for the Business Men's Prayer Meeting sand dollars a year. held in it daily for the last five years, was sold last week to a person who intends tearin Bromfield Street, Bennett Street, and ing it down and erecting in its stead a building to be used as a riding school. The congregation recently worshipping in this church will hereafter occupy their newly its wonderful economical facilities, without erected building at Eighteenth and Spring generous support from the friends of the Garden streets; and another place will be selected for the noon-day prayer-meetings.

A MEETING for the furtherance of the 'lay movement" in the M. E. Church, was held in Philadelphia, January 22d, at American Army and Navy; by the distriwith \$1,000. Mr. Spaulding has been in Trinity Church. It was composed of male members exclusively. Ex-President W. H. Allen's name leads the signatures appendtion is an indication of the estimation in ed to the call. During the meeting he rewhich he is held. He is a brother of the marked that the movement lay very near to personal services in nursing and tending great progress had been made in its prosecution, as much, he believed, as was con- sion are, sistent with the good of the cause. It was desirable that the church should be gradually educated and won over to the measures to sell intoxicating liquors, and the report proposed. On motion of Alex Cummings, Esq., a committee of fifteen was appointed

For the Presbyterian Banner.

The general character of the Register prepared by the Board of Publication of Associations have held meetings to inthe work:

cons it seems unduly proportioned. For example, there is room for 232 elders; also 230 deacons. The writer's church has been in existence over forty years, and all the elders' names are recorded on half a page. At the same rate of the past, our Register will do us 600 years yet to record the elders, but for members it is now full after four or five years use. Cannot the Board give us a book better proportioned?

The Christian Commission.

Or must we buy a new Church Register at.

\$2.50 each every five years, when the same

duly proportioned would last twenty or

IMPROVEMENT.

FROM OUR PHILADELPHIA CORRESPONDENT.

twenty-five years.

The event of the week has been the Anniversary of the Christian Commission last (Thursday) evening, in the Academy of Music. The splendid Opera House certainly has never been put to better use: and with its magnificent national decorations, crowded boxes, floor and galleries, and platform covered with dignitariescivil, naval, military, and ecclesiasticalassembled to express their interest in the evangelization of the American Army, presented a spectacle unique in the history of religion. Over four thousand tickets were issued, and more than ten thousand persons were unable to procure these indispensable

The Preident of the Commission. Mr. George H. Stuars, introduced to the platform, the Hon. Chief Justice Lowrie, exnent merchants and statesmen; Bishop Janes, Messrs. Wm. E. Dodge, Foster. Russell, and Dr. Cooke, of New-York: Messrs. C. Demond, Storey, and Coles, of

After singing the patriotic song. "In the name of Jehovah, our banner we raise," and prayer by Dr. Newton, the Secretary. the testatrix, she being a member of the Rev. W. E. Boardman read the following abstract of the first Annual Report:

The work of the Commission, together with that of the various Young Men's Christian Associations and Army Committees cooperating with it, is, when summed up, as follows:

Cash disbursed for expenses, stores .....\$142,150.00 missioned to minister, at the seat of war, to men on battle-field, and in camps and hospitals.....

1,033

3,945

300,000

Christians actively working with the work. Meetings held with soldiers and sailors, exclusive of those at the seat of war..... Public meetings held on behalf of the

102,560 Books (large and small,) for soldiers 115,757 Magazines and pamphlets, religious and secular, distributed..... 34,653 Psalm Books, distributed. Papers distributed... Pages of Tracts, &c., distributed....

Temperance documents distributed... Libraries supplied to hospitals. &c... lications distributed In addition to the above, there is much of which no record has been kept, worthy of especial mention. For example, a large number of Christian men and women have been associated as helpers, with our Delegates and Committees, in their work in hospitals and camps, not included in the 1,033 reported, and the meetings at the seat of war with the soldiers, held by those sent by the Commission, amounting to

many thousands, and many more thousands

of letters written for the soldiers to their friends, or to obtain discharges or descrip-These things not having been recorded, cannot be reported. Hereafter, full record of them will be kept, and full report made. ESTIMATES FOR THE FUTURE. To extend the benefits of the Commission to the entire Army and Navy, systematically, there should be at least one man in commission with each Division of the Army, and each Squadron of the Navy, to receive and distribute stores and publications; and, in connexion with chaplains and others, to do whatever they can for the bodily comfort and religious improvement of the men;

sufficient for them to distribute to meet the urgent wants of all. To do this, one hundred men, besides those sent to meet special emergencies, would have to be kept in commission. And to give even two cents' worth of reading matter-to say nothing of bodily comforts-to each man, once a week, would require one million and forty thousand dollars a year, besides the expenses of the distribution. Two cents a month, given to each man, would be two hundred and forty thou-

Done by the Government, or by any Agency that should pay for the services, supplies and facilities which are given to the Commission without pay, this work would cost ten times as much; yet it cannot be done even by the Commission, with all soldier, the country, and the Master.

Rev. Dr. Patterson, of Chicago, then addressed the meeting, giving an account of the practical working of the Commission. Its great design is the evangelization of the bution of tracts, hymn-books, and Testaments; the personal ministrations of Christhe sick and wounded soldiers.

The agencies employed by the Commis-First. The officers of the army and navy; beginning with the President, as Commmander-in-Chief, from whom, and from the Secretary of War, letters were Christian officers, have also been largely interested and employed in the work Private soldiers, down to the wagon-driver,

the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread."
This is more than a mere sentence. It is a who had offered the resolution of a priniaw; a promise; the recognition of a priniam; and he who labors is centiled to his bread.

The promise is more than a mere sentence. It is a law; a promise; the recognition of a prininches in thickness on ponds within thirty and he who labors is centiled to his bread.

The promise is the recognition of a prininches in thickness on ponds within thirty cannot see beston, whence a supply of export is, that he was intoxicated, It is a sorry and adds:

And even in the obtaining of spiritual good things, this principle is recognized.

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And even in the obtaining of spiritual good things, this principle is recognized.

The Boston Transcript, says, "There is an abundance of ice from thirteen to fifteen inches in thickness on ponds within thirty cannot see beston, whence a supply of export is, that he was intoxicated, It is a sorry excuse. It is rather an aggravation. It makes him not only a ruffian, but a drunk
The Boston Transcript, says, "There is an abundance of ice from thirteen to fifteen inches in thickness on ponds within thirty cannot see beston, the Board of Publication of inches in thickness on ponds within thirty and adds:

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