PITISBURGH, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 10, 1863. Liberia. - Recent arrivals from the West Coast of Africa bring information of the flourishing condition of that important Colony. Agriculture, building, trade,

Poroign Missions.—Read the affectionate and earnest appeal of Rev. Dr. Morrison, sat the close of our record of the proceedings of the General Assembly. Men live, partly to prepare for heaven, and partly to sustain and spread Christ's kingdom. Let the whole work be duly and well done.

schools, all flourish.

Home and Foreign Record.—We devote of much space to the General Assembly, that we can afford room only for a notice of the receipts acknowledged. There were paid in April, to the Board of Domestic Missions, \$4,835; Education, \$7,169; Foreign Missions, \$19,809; Publication, dodations, \$1,810, sales, \$4,318; Church Extension, \$4,795.

Dr. Halsey's Address .- L. J. HALSEY, D. D., Professor of Historical and Pastoral Theology and Church Government in the North-western Theological Seminary, delivered the Annual Address before the Presbyterian Historical Society, during the sessions of the late General Assembly. His theme was the history which is embraced in the biography of great and good men. This he illustrated well, by referring to Scriptural and other benefactors of our race. He then brought before his andience a large number of names among the eminent deceased of our own branch of the Christian family, in these United States. The Address is well worthy of publication.

The Nation's Sins and the Nation's Duty. is the title of a sermon preached on the last Fast Day, by Rev. WILLIAM B. STHWART. Pottstown Pa. The sermon is founded on Jer. xlviii: 10-" Cursed be he that doeth the work of the Lord deceitfully, and cursed be he that keepeth back his sword from blood."

The preacher thinks that to teach the nations of the earth the great lesson of FREEDOM is, in the providence of God, the grand mission of the United States of America. This work we have been doing lly, or negligently. For our si we are undergoing chastisement. Our duty is, to prosecute the war to a triumph. "The suppression of the rebellion and the restoration of the Union, is," he maintains, the work of the Lord," to which the people are now called.

Rev. L. W. Green. D.D.—This distinguished and well-known minister of the Presbyterian Church, died at his residence in Danville, Ky., on the 26th of May. His sickness was of five days duration. How suddenly are men removed! "Be ye also ready."

Dr. GREEN was about sixty years of age, and had well filled several important positions of usefulness. He was a professor in the Theological Seminary at Hanover, Ind.; afterwards, Professor in Allegheny Seminary; then President of --- College; Va. then President of Transylvania University, Ky.; then President of Centre College, Ky., where he officiated at the time he was taken with the fatal malady, congestive chills, which caused his death. He was a highly gifted and eminently useful servant of Jesus Christ.

THE PROFESSORS ELECT.

CHICAGO.—The choice of Rev. C. ELLI-OTT D.D., now Professor of the Greek and Latin Languages in Miami University, to the Chair of Biblical Literature and Exegesis in the North-western Theological Seminary, promises benefit to the institution. Dr. ELLIOTT's reputation is such that he commands the highest confidence of the Church. He was elected unanimously. The Chair he is to occupy was filled, formerly, by Rev. WM. M. Scott, D.D., deceased. If Dr. ELLIOTT shall accept the call, Chicago will present great inducements to our Western candidates for the ministry; the other chairs being well filled by Dr. LORD and Dr. HALSEY.

We may add here, that the twenty-five acres of land formerly tendered to the Seminary, have been re-donated, and titles given, on the easy condition that \$15.000 shall be expended in building, this year; which \$15,000 is already in hand, and the work is about commencing. Professors LORD and HALSEY have procured homes close to the Seminary lands, and thus the Trustees will be, so far, relieved for a time s from the burden of raising funds to erect Professor's houses.

ALLEGHENY. The selection made for the Seminary at Allegheny, we consider most happy. Dr. ATWATER is at present Professor of Moral Science in the College. of New Jersey. He is a ripe scholar, and an excellent theologian. The fact that Dr. ATWATER'S election was not unanimous, will not, we trust, operate against his acceptance of the position. To receive five-sixths of the votes in a contested election, is a strong testimony of favor and confidence; and especially when this majority od embraces every, elector, immediately connested with the institution to which he is OF THE PARTY AND THE

ATWATER'S position at Princeton we know to be exceedingly attractive. We offer him wither a higher salary nor a more comfortable house, nor yet more cordial siendships, than he now enjoys; but believers in full accordance with his taste.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF 1863. THE SABBATH.

On the two Lord's Days which occurred during the sessions of the Assembly, the lieve, were opended to the members. Presbyterians preached even in the Episcopal church, as also in the Swedenborgian and Universalist churches. Also to the churches around, which were accessible by railcars or by carriages on Saturday evening, members of the Assembly were taken. The good seed thus sown, and the Christian intercourse cultivated, cannot but be pro ductive of benefits.

The Sacrament of the Supper was ad ministered in the First Presbyterian church in the afternoon of Sabbath the 31st. The house was filled with communicants, and the occasion was one of much solemnity. The Sabbath ministrations connected with the meetings of the Assembly have a valne notito be fully estimated s 7 .830 mg

THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY On Friday evening (29th) the Annual Address before the Presbyterian Historical Society, was delivered by Rev. Dr. HALsay, of the North-western Theological Seminary bury of mode quidous

STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

The Assembly, this year, showed a deided advance in upanimity, of sentiment in regard to the Southern Confederacy as a rebellion against the Government. Loyalty was manifest in every word uttered, relative to national affairs. There were those who thought it not becoming in an ecclesia council to raise over their heads the National flag. They sat under a higher King; one who enjoined them to set up no image, and they would not erect even a visible cross, though the cross of Christ is that in which they glory. But when the Trustees, who are the custodians of the church edifice. erected the national emblem, there was not an opposing word.

The chairman of the Committee on the relation of the Assembly to the Government, Rev. J. M. LOWRIE, D.D., submitted the following paper:

"Your committee believe that the design of the mover of the original resolution and of the large majority, who apparently are ready to vote for its adoption, is simply to call forth from the Assembly a significant token of our sympathy with this Government in its earnest efforts to suppress a rebellion that now for over two years has wickedly stood in armed resistance to lawful and be nificent authority. But as there are many among us who are undoubtedly patriotic, who are willing to express any righteous principle to which this Assembly should and attachment of an American citizen to and Synods have expressed their judgments the Union and its institutions, who love on the same subject. This General Assemthe flag of our country and rejoice in its bly is persuaded that the office bearers and successes by sea and by land, and who yet members of this Church, within the Presdo not esteem this particular act a testimo- hyteries represented here, are, in a remarknial of loyalty entirely becoming to a able degree, united in a strict and true al-Church Court; and as many of these breth-legiance to the Constitution and Governren, by the pressing of this vote, would be ment of the United States; and that they placed in a false position, as if they did not are, as a body, loyal both to the Church love the Union, of which that flag is the and civil Government as ordinances of God. direction of the Assembly to propose a dif-ferent action to be adopted by this venera-

ble court.

the General Assembly has ever been reluc- and laws of the land in this time of su tant to repeat its testimonies upon impor- preme national peril. But this Assembly tant matters of public interest; but, having given utterance to carefully considerd words, is content to abide calmly by its re. bly confessing before God the great unworcorded deliverances. Nothing that this thiness and the many sins of the people of Assembly can say can more fully express this land, and of acknowledging the holithe wickedness of the rebellion that has ness and justice of the Almighty in the cost so much blood and treasure; can declare, in plainer terms, the guilt before God and man, of those who have inaugurated, exhort our brethren to seek the gift of the or maintained, or countenanced, for so little Holy Ghost by prayer; confession and recause, this fratricidal strife; or can more pentance, so that the anger of the Lord impressively urge the solemn duty of the may be turned away from us and that the Government to the lawful exercise of its spirit of piety may become not less pre authority, and of the people, each in his dominant and vital in the Church than the separate place, to uphold the civil authorities to the end that law and order may "And this Assembly connecting the exagain reign throughout this entire nation, perience of our present trials with the rethan these things have already been done membrance of those through which the by previous Assemblies. Nor need this Church has passed, does now recall and body declare its solemn rebukes toward those, adopt the sentiments of our fathers in the ministers and members of the Church of Church of Scotland, as those are expressed Christ, who have aided in bringing on and for substa ce in the Solemn League and Covsustaining these immense calamities; or ten- enant, of 1643. And because the people der our kind sympathies to those who are of this land are guilty of many sine an overtaken by troubles they could not avoid, provocations against God and his Son Jesus and who mourn and weep in secret places, not unseen by the Father's eye; or reprove all wilful disturbers of the public peace; or exhort those who are subject to our care to our unfeigned desire to be humbled for our the careful discharge of every duty tending own sins and the sins of the people, espeto unhold the free and beneficent Govern-cially that we have not as we ought, valment under which we are, and this especially for conscience' sake and as in the sight of God, more than in regard to all these of; and that we have not as we ought, enthings, the General Assembly has made its deavored to receive Christ in our hearts

"But, on the other hand, it may be well for this General Assembly to reaffirm—as it now solemnly does—the great principles to which utterance has already been given. We do this the more readily because our beloyed Church may thus be unchosen stand, free from all imputations of mation, that the Lord may turn away his with Great Britain, and the war with Mexderstood to take her deliberate and well an entire harmony between the duties of the Church and the land in truth and cised great freedom of speech. And those the citizen (especially in a land where the peace." people frame their own laws and choose their own rulers), and the duties of the Christian to the Great Head of the Church: because indeed, least of all persons, should Christian citizens even seem to stand back. from their duty when bad men press forward for mischief; and because a true love for our country in her times of peril should forbid us to withhold an expression of our attachment, for the insufficient reason

that we are not accustomed to repeat our utterances. "And because there are those among us who have scruples touching the propriety of any deliverance of a Church Court reindeed be banished from our ecclesiastical assemblies and from our pulpits; that Christian people should earnestly guard against promoting partisan divisions; and that the difficulty of accurately deciding, in some cases, what are general and what party principles, should make us careful in our judgments; but that our duty is none the less imperative to uphold the consti-

the civil authorities for conscience' sake, and declares that man truly guilty who allows himself to be alienated in sympathy pulpits of Peoria, nearly all of them we be- and feeling from any lawful duty, or who does not conscientiously prefer the welfare and especially the preservation of the Government to any party or partisan ends. Officers may not always command a citizen's confidence: measures may by him be deemed unwise: earnest, lawful efforts may be made for changes he may think desirable; but no causes now exist to vindicate the disloyalty of American citizens toward the

United States Government. "This General Assembly would not withold from the Government of the United States that expression of cordial sympathy which a loyal people should offer. We be-lieve that God has afforded us ample resources to suppress this rebellion. and that with his blessing it will ere long be accomplished; we would exhort those who are liscouraged by the continuance and fluctuations of these costly strifes, to remember and rejoice in the supreme government of our God who often leads through perplexity and darkness; we would exhort to benitence for all our national sins. to sobriety and humbleness of mind before the Great Ruler of all, and to constant prayerfulness for the Divine blessing; and we would entreat our people to beware of all schemes mplying resistance to the lawfully constituted authorities, by any other means than are recognized as lawful to be openly prosecuted. And as this Assembly is ready to declare our unalterable attachment and adherence to the Union established by our fathers, and our thoqualified condemnation of the rebell on; to proclaim to the world the United States, one and undivided; a our country; the lawfully chosen rulers of the land, our rulers; the Government of the United States our civil government: and its honored flag; our flag; and to affirm that we are bound in the truest and strictest fidelity to the duties of Christian citi zens under a government that has strewn ts blessings with a profuse hand, your

This paper was opposed by a few, as be ing too, secular, and adapted to interfere with their usefulness, but it received the approbation of nearly nine to one in the housel or busingly at coincidens abrow.

committee recommend that the particular

icti contemplated in the original resolution

be no further urged upon the attention of

Rev. Dr. HUMPHREY, of Kentucky, who poke the feelings of the minority, presentd the following paper; truly loyal, but dwelling more largely, on the religious duties: singsthese stimes; of trouble. Ltewas adopted with but one dissenting voice

The General Assembly of 1861 adopt ed a minute on the state of the Church and country. The Assembly of 1862 uttered a more formal and comprehensive deliverance. In the mean time a certain number, per-

beloved symbol, your committee deem themselves authorized by the subsequent on that part of the subject by enjoining direction of the Assembly to propose a different action to be adopted by this venerahold, according as God shall give them "It is well known, on the one hand, that strength, the authority of the Constitution would most distinctly and solemnly incul cate upon all its people, the duty of humpresent visitation. He is righteous in all his ways and holy in all his works. We

Christ, as is manifest by our present distress and danger, the fruits thereof, we profess and declare before God and the world ued the inestimable benefits of the Gospel nor labored for the purity and power there solemn deliverances since these troubles nor to walk worthy of him in our lives, gressions so much abounding among us and our trust, unfeigned purpose, haste or excitement; because we recognize wrath and heavy indignation, and establish ico, the opposition both claimed and exer-

> papers to a committee to combine them in shall have passed out of their hands and one, and have it much abreviated; but as they shall wish to regain it, want to enjoy they are, they will express the emotions of a free discussion of all public affairs. which would have the semblance of a let changed direumstances you would desire

THE NEW BOOK OF DISCIPLINE.

This improvement drags along very heavthe less imperative to upnoid the countries, because minor delicate upon responsibly be involved. Rathurotties, because minor delicate upon responsibility. The main responsibility. The main responsibility is a large work to be passed upon responsibility. The main responsibility is a large work to be passed upon responsibility. The main responsibility is a large work to be passed upon responsibility. The main responsibility is a large work to be passed upon responsibility. The main responsibility is to public sentiment. The main responsibility is on papers, containing matters of in S20 members, from all parts of the United undorsteen the coulded States, was composed of men of all ages, from what used to posed of m ily. It was taken up in due time, by the dom of speech and of the press, we insist

the Church of God is the interpreter, search- | cating their thoughts upon others, none | es the heart, makes every man subject to need regard it as strange that the work was left unfinished. Seven chapters were amended and adopted. The principal emendation was the restoration of the old platform in regard to "professional counsel" in cases of trial.

> The Assembly stumbled and came to halt, on the 2d section of the 8th chapter, where it is provided that "all persons. whether parties or otherwise, are competent witnesses." This broad declaration could not be tolerated, and how to limit it was the question. Many propositions were made, and many hours expended in consid ering them; but no suggestion obtained s majority of votes. It then, with all the residue of the Book-five chapters, and the rules was referred to the next General Assombly pairs ad as besedue and degree another

Sections 3d and 4th, of Chapter IX." pro pose a real and vastly important improve mental They limit appeals and complain and modify the manner of conducting them and all in such a way as to give efficience to discipline and save much precious time

CONCLUSION OF THE MEETING. The sessions of the Assembly were harmonious to the end. All the members could say: "Behold how good and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity." A mistake was committed in sitting too long each, day ... Nine hours d too much to be endured for many successive days. Hence, toward the last, a slight uneasiness was manifest; but there was nothing to intercupt harmony.

The thanks expressed by the Assembl for their kind entertainment were most hearty; and the impression made upon the people of Peoria, by the conduct and spirit of the members, cannot but be productive of, happy results ras bux 2.2 Deb line societies The solosing, address of the Moderato

heart Dr., Morrison feels his consecration to the spread of the Gospel in the foreign field, and he will use his position to incite and spread through the Church, an interest in the work. His remarks to his brethren are given in full, at the conclusion of our account of proceedings. Let them be read, and re-read, by every minister, and by every member of the family of Christian has save yeared recorded inside

THE DANVILLE REVIEW. The June number of this Quarterly con tains seven articles: I Studies of the Bible, No. 4; II. The Elements of Admonition in the Epistle to the Hebrews; III. The Threatened Humiliation and Partition of the United States; IV. Chaplaincy in the Army V. The Puritans and their Principles; VI. The True Mission of the Church; VII. A Manual of Worship. These subjects are all important, and are treated with ability. The third article is from the pen of Dr. R. J. BRECKINGIDGE. In it he contemplates our national dangers.

Evil may come to the country from three sources : 1. The incompetence of our rulers; 2. The indifference or opposition of our people to such an extent as to deprive our great work of its national character; III An armed intervention of powerful foreign nations. It is of this last source of evil that the article mainly treats. The writer takes a very comprehensive view of his subject, and states many facts but much must necessarily be conjectural. He sees more danger than we do, of the interterence of England, or France, or both of them conjointly. But he does not quail at the thought. In one thing we agree with him heartily; that is, in due preparation. Let us make the war national; put the whole population on a war footing; double our navy, and then double it again; and put our coast defences in the best possible state, and as quickly as possible. The best security for peace is a show of resistless power; we mean the best after and under the Divine favor, for, when a man's way please the Lord, he maketh even his enemies to be at peace with him.

FREE DISCUSSION.

Every man who loves truth must insist upon free speech and a free press. So also every man who loves freedom! A cause whether religious, social, or political, which cannot bear free discussion, cannot be based upon truth and goodness. Truth and goodness are things which nevershun the light. They will always stand the test of scrutiny which are the cause of other sins and trans- When our Southern brethren, a few years ago, attempted to muzzle the Presbyterian and endeavor for ourselves and all others press, we resisted them. When Southern under our charge, both in public and pri- politicians attempted to suppress the right vate, in all duties we owe to God and man of petition and of free speech in Congress, to amend our lives, and each one to go be they were resisted. During the last war who now conduct the government of the There was a proposition to submit the United States will shortly, when power

Christian patriots: Old School Presbyte: Then, let there be no undue restriction rians have a great antipathy to everything now. Give cheerfully that which in ting of themselves down, ecolesiastically, The true friends of a Government, in from the high stand of servants of King this free country, always, not only tolerate Jesus, to the platform of politicians. And but solicit free discussion. Ours is a govthey are by no means a demonstrative peo- ernment of the people. Our rulers are ple. Hence you do not find them, like chosen by the people; and they hold their, specting civil matters, this Assembly would our New School brethren, and some others, office for but a short time, and their reciecadd, that all strifes of party politics should sending their addresses to the President by tion is impossible if the idea gains credit committees of five or of sixty-five; nor that they wish to abridge the people's liber. even by mail; but they are found always ties. A wise government will so conduct among the foremost in the battle-field, both affairs as to bear criticism; and where it to do and endure. Their works praise cannot be sustained by free speech and a free press, in an enlightened and free com-

> munity, it ought to go down But while we claim, and would use, free

suppressed by the law's strong arm. Every | to 1441@1441 per cent. Superfine flour | animal machine. Here are men, fine, neat community has a right to self-protection, and the office bearers, guided by the statute book, are the executors of this right. And when we say "office bearers," we mean the military, where war has its domain. and the civil, where the laws can be executed by a civil process.

We cordially assent to the following: MEETING OF EDITORS IN NEW-YORK.

"NEW YORK, June 8.—At a meeting of ment. editors to-day, HORACE GREELEY, of the Tribune, JAMES BROOKS, of the Express, WM. C. PRIME, of the Journal of Commerce, and various others, were present, and resolutions were adopted to the effect fidelity to the Constitution and the Govany right as inhering in journalists to incite, advocate, abet, uphold or justify treason or rebellion; we respectfully, but firmly, assert the right of the press to criticise freely and rearlessly the acts of those charged with the administration of the Government, and of their divil and mili-tary subordinates, and that any limitations of this right, created by the necessities of where hostilities wist, or are immediately threatened."

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EASTERN SUMMARY franco **NEW-ENGLAND.** has

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the American Peace Society was held in Boston on the 25th ult. In the Annual address, the members of the Association were urged not to be disheartened at the present condition passed away, the burden of a large puplic the people to the discovery of "the absurdity of the war principal, and the falsity upon which it is founded." 14

All good men deprecate war and desire evinced the possession of both a head and a sand pray for peace, but good men can still uphold and aid in prosecuting a war as means of escape from greater calamities. PROF. EGBERT C. SMYTHE, of Bowdoin College, Me., accepts the invitation to the Chair of Ecclesiastical History at Andover Seminary, made vacant a year since by the resignation of Rev. Dr. Shedd

> THE AVERAGE ATTENDANCE upon the public schools of Boston during 1862 was 24:544. The whole amount of expenditures for school purposes for the year ending May 1, 1862; was 574,567. The current expenses for carrying on the schools was \$408,426.

THE BOSTON Transcript says that in consequence of the sale of the Hancock er than a place where sudden and princely estate, the heirs have made a formal offer of a gift of the house, furniture and fine old portraits, together with many other objects of historical interest, to the city of Boston-to be removed and kept entire as a museum of antiquities, open to the public forever. The removal of the house would cost about \$10,000.

PUNEW-YORK: Whose Man THE CLASSIS of Geneva (Reformed Dutch) adopted, at a late meeting, a report on the subject of Private Communion, which closed with the accompanying pre-

amble and resolutions: WHERE AS, The Lord's Supper, in its, original intention and design, was a public and social institution appointed for the edification of the church in its collective capacity, and not for individual use, and no example occurs in the New Testament of its administration in a private way, or otherwise than at the ordinary and stated gatherings of the church; and

Whereas, There is ground to apprehend that the use of the Lord's Supper in the way of private administration, whether for the accommodation of the sick, or upon any other occasion or pretext, tends to superstition, and is more or less connected with the erroneous impression of its being in its own nature a saying ordinance, or ipso facto a necessary channel of grace;

therefore, "Resolved, That in the judgment of this Classis, the administration of the Lord's Supper, otherwise than as a public institute and in the customary assemblies of the church is inexpedient, and ought not to

the churches under our care, without interfering authoritatively with their Christian liberty and discretion berein to conform their practice, as far as may be, to the foregoing resolution.

REV. R. W. HENRY has resigned his position as associate pastor of the Scotch Presbyterian church, N. Y., (Rev. Dr. Mc-Elroy's.) In accepting the resignation; the congregation, among other resolutions. adopted the following:

"Resolved, That the treasurer be di-\$2,200, already subscribed at this meeting, which we request to him to accept as an additional testimonial of our affection and

A CORRESPONDENT of the Religious Herald, in describing the notorious Five Points district of New-York, remarks:

"One of the saddest sights to me in these dark lanes and alleys is the large number of children, who are brought up the day school, and in the Sunday School on the Sabbath. Five regular teachers are employed. The children are taught to read, write and spell, and attention is given to the other common branches. Much time is devoted to singing, in which the pupils excel Several poor families reside in the mission building, and pay their rent in washing, cleaning, scouring, &c., while they support themselves by working elsewhere. Many poor children are supplied with clothing from the warus robe, which is furnished by charitable contact the unwary to the intoxicating bowl; the probability of the unwary to the intoxicating bowl; the unwary to the intoxicating bowl; the unwary to the intoxicating bowl; the present the present of the unwary to the intoxicating bowl; the unwary to the unwary to the intoxicating bowl; the present the present the present the present the present the present the unwary to the unw are supplied with clothing from the ward-

was quoted at \$5.10@5 35 per bbl.

PHILADELPHIA.

THE NEW SCHOOL Presbyterian General Assembly, of whose proceedings we have in our two previous issues given a summary last week. Nothing of very special importance occurred on the day of final adjourn-

AT THE SEVENTY-NINTH Annual Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Dioecse of Penusylvania, recently held in Philadelphia, the following paper that we recognize and affirm the duty of on the State of the Country was adopted:

our earnest prayers, but to sustain the hands of the Government, in a distinct expression of our loyal sentiments: Resolved, Therefore, that we pledge

the constituted authorities of the land our cordial sympathy and support, in their efforts to suppress the existing rebellion, and reestablish our national Union: and that we will continue to offer our constant prayer war, should be confined to the localities to Almighty God, that 'he will be pleased to unite the hearts of this people as the heart of one man in upholding the supremacy of law, and the cause of justice and

"That we solemnly recognize and reaffirm as pertaining to the character and requirement of our holy religion, the duty of hearty loyalty to the Constitution and Government under which God in his good providence has placed us; the duty of ighteously abstaining from and boldly reto be disheartened at the present condition buking all sympathy or complicity with the of the country, as, after the war shall have puny conspiracy on rebellion from which passed away, the burden of a large puplic we pray to be delivered, and the duty to debt and heavy taxes must open the eyes of humbly acknowledge the hand of Almighty God in the chastisement which he inflicts, and of imploring his forbearance and forgiveness, and his gracious cooperation in peedily restoring to us the blessings of mion and peace, through Jesus Christ, our only Mediator and Redeemer."

The next, Annual Convention of thi oody will be held in Pittsburgh.

For the Presbyterian Banner Letter from Peoria. WHAT THE CURATE FROM THE HILL-COUN

TRY SAW AND HEARD AT PEORIA. And first, he saw a city of the Great West, though not a very great city either In the audience, and in the various colas to the number of its inhabitants, the lections of citizens which I witnessed from business that characterises some other citn a beautiful bottom or basin through which the Illinois river runs, with rising hills thickly wooded in front and rear of fourths of a mile. The inhabitants number fifteen thousand, and there is a large representation amongst them of Dutch and Irish. From the bluff in the rear of the city, spires of churches, and tall chimneys from which issue clouds of dark smoke, are seen, making the impression that the inhabitants are a church-going and manufacturing people. The town covers a space of ground which, if built as compact as Pittsburgh or Cincinnati, would contain eighty thousand or one hundred thousand inhabi The streets are wide, the lots large, men in breathless anxiety chase Dame For-

tune for her golden smiles. Here are corn shellers and huskers com bined, with which one thousand bushels of

are well adapted.

Peoria seems to have intended that its citizens should have rich advantages in re- its skill in improving the romantic beauties ligious, literary, and moral training. Here of this habitation of the dead. In twenty teoted to pay Rev. Dr. Henry's salary to are twenty two churches—four Baptist, two years, with regular progress of the improve-August next, and also the further sum of Catholic, (one of them German) two Christ-ments contemplated, it will compare favorian, (one German) one Congregational, ably with older cemeteries of the East. one Episcopal, two Evangelical Lutheran, five Methodist, one New Jerusalem, two Presbyterian, O. S., one Presbyterian, N. 3., one United Presbyterian, one Cumberland Presbyterian, one Universalist, one Unitarian. Thus in the variety of denominations, there is ample scope afforded for Rev. J. N. JAMEISON, D.D., has accepted the indulgence of every religious preference.

The educational provision for the innumber of children, who are brought up amid all these fearful associations. It is struction of the youth in primary schools, to benefit these that the Five Points missis-ample; and for those who wish to study sion-school was established. 375 scholars the higher branches, a high school of the are daily gathered at the two sessions of first order is in successful operation. Six district schools, with an ample and well-qualified corps of teachers, male and female, give opportunity for education to all Beside these district schools, most of the churches named have Sabbath Schools with libraries attached to them Whilse hold an adjourned meeting in the Mifflintown the city offers so many facilities and in Presbyterian church on the Third Tuesday (the ducements to acquire a good education, and for the formation of good habits, and to imbue the minds of the young with wholesome principles, there are many tempta journed to meet at Dixon, on the Third Tuesday tions. The multitude of saloons inviting of June (16th.) at 3 o'clock P. M. S. T. WILSON Stated Clerk.

IT IS IN CONTEMPLATION, SAYS A New Church, where the General Assembly of the late Rev Robert Baird, D.D., for the press. Any persons having letters from press. Any persons having letters from 250 members, from all parts of the United.

The PRESBYTERY OF WASHINGTON will be the Research of the Presbyterian Church hold their treeday, the 16th of June next, et 11 o'clock and parts of the United.

The PRESBYTERY OF BEAVER will meet in

and trim, as if just from the hands of the tailor, barber, and a sweet, tidy wife. learned, too-oh how pitiable !- that there were some here who had no spouse to greet them welcome when they returned; no little, toddling prattlers to meet them at the gate, and claim the kiss and candy; report, closed its sessions on Monday of no "fruitful vine" about their lonely domicil, nor "olive plants" to share the good things of their table. Ah, unhappy men miserably contented to continue a state that God has declared "not good." Here are men learned, eloquent, fascinating in their address; and here are men trying to appear learned, profound, and captivating in their address. Here are men silent, contemplative, modest and retiring, who, when occasion calls them out, prove the wisdom "WHEREAS, In the present crisis of our of their deliberations by the accuracy of national existence, we feel called upon, as their views, the wise adaptation of their ernment; and the laws of our country; that national existence, we feel called upon, as their views, the wise adaptation of their treason and rebellion are crimes; that a Convention of the Church, not only to plans to the exigences of the case before while we emphatically disclaim and deny give to our beloved and bleeding country them. Here are men prompt, pointed. close to the subject on hand; others so aimless that you cannot tell what side they advocate, and so prolix that you sigh for their conclusion Here are men that seem togethink that nomplandean be brought to successful conclusion without their views are delivered and adopted.

"Owad some pow'r the giftie gie us

or that we could keep in mind and practice the instruction of inspiration, "Not to think more highly of ourselves than we ought to think." We felt much reverence for this venerable body, impressed as we were that they combined much wisdom, piety, and business talent; their treatment of each other was generally courteous, with the kindness and gentleness becoming the followers of the meek and lowly Jesus. An ill-advised motion to have the U.S. flag hoisted upon the church, evidently produced some feeling and much confusion for a time. But the flurry of temper soon settled down into a calm; for it is not to be supposed that any one was opposed to the flag as the emblem of our Union and symbol of our free institutions, but many had objections that a court of the meek and lowly Jesus, who came to proclaim peace and good will, and to bless the peace-makers, should employ themselves in raising the symbol that waves proudly over the field of carnage, and becomes the centre of death's carnival. The religious exercises of this body gave evidence that ardent piety, and

zeal for the success of the Redeemer's kingdom, were the governing principles in all their deliberations. The prayers offered up expressed enough, and some even an exuberance of patriotism.

imposing grandeur of its edifices, public time to time, I was struck with the great or private, or the hurried, noisy jam of proportion who bore the emblems of recent bereavement; by far the larger part of this ies East and West; yet it is a pleasant class were women. Here was the matron, city, and exhibits to the visitor the appear- the anguish of whose soul had left the imance of a place where men enjoy eases rath. press of its unspeakable sorrow depicted in the countenance; a beloved son has fallen fortunes are made. This city is situated in battle, or wasted away in pining sickfamily circle. There is the young widow, the silent tear yet coursing down her cheek the town. In front, the river has a wide when she thinks of the lover and friend of expansion, and this beautiful sheet of wa- her youth, who sleeps in a grave unconseter is called a lake. The extreme length crated by the tear of affection and unof the city along the river is about three marked by any memorial of love. Yender is miles; its average breadth from the river the young maiden blooming in her virgin to the bills, in the rear, is about three- charms, over which the anguish of heart for a departed brother has cast a shade of chastened sorrow which wakes the sympathies of the stranger. O what must be the feelings of the man, far from all the endearing associations and sympathies of home, on the cold earth surrounded by enemies, without a kind office, a friendly word, or even a sympathizing look when he must admit the dreadful conclusion that, "alas, nor wife nor children more shall he behold, nor friends, nor sacred home."

The arrangements of the Committee of

Arrangements were so systematic and so and in many, perhaps most cases, affording well adapted to the meeting that no room for shrubbery, a garden, small fruits confusion could result either to the enor flowers, which gives an appearance of tertainers or the entertained. The prompt quiet retirement and comfort not enjoyed and lucid manner in which they conn those great emporiums of trade where ducted the business of their department deserves the gratitude and praise both of the members of the Assembly and those Al have examined some of the depots of for whom they acted. The citizens vied agricultural instruments, where are prodi- with each other in their kindness and couries of art in labor-saving machines. Here tesy toward the members of the Assembly is a resper which reaps, rakes and binds;
the band is wire. Here are corn-planting the Cemetery of Springdale the property machines, to be drawn by two horses, which mark, drop, and cover two rows at a time. judgment and fine taste in the selection of whilst the driver rides on the machine. the spot, which is by nature so wildly pic-Here are cultivators upon which the driver turesque, Here an abrupt precipice, jagrides, finishing a row at one through. Here ged with shelving rock on its verge, overare fanning mills to separate foreign sub- hanging with nature's shrubbery and wild stances, leaving the pure wheat only flowers of rich and varied hues gradual slopes and swelling waves, with some table lands from which descend indentations corn can be husked, shelled, bagged, and growing more deep until, united, they form a ravine down which flows a babbling rivufitted for export in one day

a ravine down which flows a babbling rivulet whose margin, lined with tufts of grass orses, handsomely caparisoned; champing and weeds and native bush, over which the the bit and impatient of restraint, drawing creeping, climbing vine has cast its mantle grand carriages; beautiful women with of living green, and from which its branch-prepossessing men on jaunts of pleasure, to es depend in rich festoons, waving in the which the city and surrounding country gentle breeze and kissing the wimpled stream as it hastens to mingle its clear waters with the river. Art, too, has lent

ECCLESIASTICAL

Rev. A. J. Compton, M.D.'s, Post Office address is changed from Mt. Healthy, O., to Bentonsport, Iowa.

an invitation to preach at South Hen-derson and Fall Creek. His Post Office is changed from Millersburg to Monmouth, Ill.

PRESBYTERIAL NOTICES.

The PRESBYTERY OF AMEGHENY stands adjourned to meet at Bull Creek on the Fourth Tuesday of June, (28d) at 11 o'clock A. M. J. R. COULTER, Stated Clerk.

The PRESBYTERY OF HUNTINGDON will 16th) of June, at Proclock A. M. ROBERT HAMILL, Stated Clerk.

The PRESBYTERY OF ROCK RIVER is ad