For the Young.

Why are Birds Pronounced Good?

1. They are wonderfully adapted to the regions of the air-their heads being pointed so as easily to cleave it, their bones light and hollow, communicating with the lungs and air cells, thus enabling them at pleasure to expand into balloons by reason of the heated atmosphere within them; their wings serving as oars to propel them forward, and their tails as rudders to guide them in their flight, while their feathers render them buoyant and at the same time protect them from the increasing cold as they ascend on high.

2. Because of the great variety of size, shape and structure observable among them, slowing the wisdom of the Creator in adapting each to its appointed purpose. It is thought there are from fifteen hundred. to two thousand species—ranging from the diminutive lady-bird to the immense ost trich, some seeking food in the waters, some in the earth, and some in the trees: one feeding on seeds, another on leaves and grass; and another on flesh; and if we examine their eyes, bills, legs, claws, &c., we will find each possessing the very best means for obtaining a supply for its wants.

8. They are of great value to man. Their eggs and flesh furnish delicious food, their feathers form soft pillows and couches, their quills make pens, fans, brushes, and plumes; while their destruction of insects, worms, and eggs of various injurious animals, prevents these from laying waste the vegetable kingdom and destroying the increase of the toiling husbandman. Birds should therefore be viewed as man's best friend, and never needlessly or wickedly put to death. They often contribute far more to human comfort and happiness than the reekless boys who kill them. Their rich plumage give a delightful variety to the landscape, their sweet songs enchant the ear, while their care for their young, instinctive skill in constructing nests, love for society, sorrow for the loss of companions, methods of preserving their lives in Winter by migrating to warm countries or seeking shelter from the stormy blast, &c , teach important lessons, well worthy our careful study and

imitation. 4. The sacred writers frequently refer to the habits and music of birds, in illustrating the various subjects of which they treat. Thus seasons of spiritual prosperity are likened to "the time of the singing of birds is come, and the voice of the turtle is heard in our land;" and Christ's care of his people to that of the eagle toward its offspring, and of the hen gathering her brood under her wings. Not a sparrow can fall to the ground without his will.

5. Birds have performed important services for man—thus the dove went forth from the ark and brought back a token that the earth was dried; ravens fed Elijah, bringing him bread and flesh in the morning and in the evening. Profane history tells us that the city of Rome was warned of the approach of a hostile army and preserved by the noise of frightened birds. And on more than one occasion has the American eagle (our national emblem,) cheered our countrymen by hovering over

Correspondence in Relation to the Public Meeting at Albany, N. Y.

LETTER OF THE COMMITTEE, AND RESOLUTIONS. ALBANY. May 19, 1863. To His Excellency the President of the the United States:

The undersigned, officers of a public meeting held at the city of Albany on the 16th day of May inst., herewith transmit to your excellency a copy of the resolutions adopted at the said meeting, and respectfully request your earnest consideration of them. They deem it proper on their personal responsibility to state that the meeting was one of the most respectable as to numbers and character, and one of the most earnest in the support of the Union, ever held in this city.

Yours, with great regard, EBASTUS COBNING, President. ELI PERRY, Vice President.

Resolutions adopted at the Meeting held in Albany, N.Y., on the 16th day of May, 1863. Resolved, That the Democrats of New-York point to their uniform course of action . during the two years of civil war through which we have passed, to the alacrity which they have evinced in filling the ranks of the army, to their contributions and sacrifices, as the evidence of their patriotism and devotion to the cause of our imperilled country. Never in the history of civil wars has a Government been sustained with such ample resources of means and men as the people have voluntarily placed in the hands of this Administration.

Resolved, That, as Democrats, we are determined to maintain this patriotic attitude, and despite of adverse and disheartening circumstances, to devote all our energies to sustain the cause of the Union, to secure peace through victory, and to bring back the restoration of all the States under the safeguards of the Constitution.

Resolved, That while we will not consent to be misapprehended upon these points, we are determined not to be misunderstood in regard to others not less essentisle We demand that the Administration shall be true to the Constitution; shall recognize and maintain the rights of the States and the liberties of the citizen; shall everywhere, outside of the lines of necessary military occupation and the scenes of insurrection, exert all its powers to maintain the supremacy of the civil over

Resolved, That, in view of these principles, we denounce the recent assumption of military commander to seize and try a citizen of Ohio, Clement L. Vallandigham, for no other reason than words addressed to a public meeting, in criticism of the course of the Administration and in condemnation of the military orders of that

Resolved, That this assumption of power by a military tribunal, if successfully asserted, not only abrogates the right of the people to assemble and discuss the affairs government, the liberty of speech and of the press, the right of trial by jury, the law of evidence, and the privilege of habeas ger corpus, but it strikes a fatal blow at the supremacy of law and the authority of the State and Federal constitutions.

Resolved, That the Constitution of the United States-the supreme law of the actual service in time of war or public one question that they will stand the same I shall be blamed for having made too few danger;" and further, that "in all criminal test much longer after the rebellion closes. wherein the crime was committed."

elements of the enduring stability of the cases.

this meeting of their hearty and carnest desire to support the Government in every constitutional and lawful measure to sup press the existing rebellion.

MR. LINCOLN'S REPLY. EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, June 12, 1862.

held at Albany, New-York, on the 16th of the same month, was received several days

The resolutions, as I understand them. are resolvable into two propositions-first, the expression of a purpose to sustain the he who dissuades one man from volunteer cause of the Union, to secure peace through victory, and to support the administration ensithe Union cause as much as he who in every constitutional and lawful measure kills a Union soldier in battle. Yet this to suppress the rebellion; and secondly, a declaration of censure upon the administration for supposed unconstitutional action, such as the making of military arrests. And, from the two propositions, a third is the resolutions before medin fact, a clear, deduced, which is, that the gentlemen composing the meeting are resolved on doing their part to maintain our common government and country, despite the folly or not be suspended, unless when, in cases of wickedness, as they may conceive, of any rebellion of invasion, the public safety may administration. This position is eminently require it; is the provision which specially patriotic, and as such, I thank the meeting, and congratulate the nation for it. plainly attests the understanding of those My own purpose is the same; so that the who made the Constitution, that ordinary meeting and myself have a common object, courts of justice are inadequate to "cases" and can have no difference, except in the of rebellion "—attests their purpose that, choice of means or measures for effecting in such cases, men may be held in custody that object.

would close it aif there were no apprehen- discharge men who are proved to be guilty sion that more injurious consequences than of defined crime, and its suspension is al-any merely personal to myself might follow lowed by the Constitution on purpose that any merely personal to myself might follow lowed by the Constitution on purpose that the censures systematically cast upon me men may be arrested and held who cannot for doing what, in my view of duty, I could be proved to be guilty of defined orime, not forbear. The resolutions promise to support me in reconstitutional and public safety may require it."

In giving the resolutions that earnest the resolutions that earnest the resolutions of for doing what, in my view of duty, I could be proved to be guilty of defined orime,

except in cases arising in the laid and present rebellion, if we except a certain rate. In view of these and similar cases, I naval forces, or in the militia, when in occurrence at New Orleans; nor does any think the time not unlikely to come when prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the But these provisions of the Constitution | By the third resolution the meeting inright of a speedy and public trial by an im- have no application to the case we have in dicate their opinion that military arrests partial jury of the State and district hand, because the arrests complained of may be constitutional in localities where were not made for treason—that is, not for rebellion actually exists, but that such ar-Resolved. That these safeguards of the the treason defined in the Constitution, and rests are unconstitutional in localities where rights of the citizen against the pretensions upon the conviction of which the punish- rebellion or insurrection does not actually of arbitrary power were intended more ment is death—nor jet were they made to exist. They insist that such arrest shall especially for his protection in times of hold persons to answer for any capital or not be made "outside of the lines of neces-

cause abroad. And that, regarding the remain at large to help on their cause. Or military power of the country, then his are the rights of every citizen of the North, suspend the writ, without ruinous waste of would be glad to correct on reasonably sat.

I regard this as, at least, a fair appeal to the state of the same of the s we denounce it as against the spirit of our laws and Constitution, and most earnestly sons might occur, as are always likely to call upon the President of the United States to reverse the action of the military could be raised in regard to this which suppressing the rebellion by military force tribunal which has passed a "cruel and might be, at least, of some service to the inunusual punishment" upon the party ar- surgent cause. It needed no very keen per- that armies cannot be maintained unless rested, prohibited in terms by the Constitu- ception to discover this part of the enemy's desertion shall be punished by the severe tion, and to restore him to the liberty of programme, so soon as by open hostilities penalty of death. The case requires, under

which he has been deprived.

Resolved, That the President, VicePresidents, and Secretary of this meeting

Presidents, and Secretary of this meeting

Presidents, and Secretary of this meeting Presidents, and Secretary of this meeting be requested to transmit a copy of these was slow to adopt the strong measures not touch a hair of a wily agitator who incresolutions to his Excellency the President which by degrees I have been forced to duces him to desert? This is none the of the United States, with the assurance of regard as being within the exception of the less injurious when effected by getting a Even in times of peace bands of horse thieves and robbers frequently grow too numerous Gentlemen-Your letter of May 19, en and powerful for the ordinary courts of jusclosing the resolutions of a public meeting tice. But what comparison, in numbers, have such bands ever borne to the insurgent sympathizers even in many of the loyal States? Again, a jury too frequently has at least one member more ready to hang the panel than to hang the traitor! "And yet, again,

dissussion or inducement may be so conducted as to be no defined crime of which any civil court would take cognizance. Ours is a case of rebellion—so called by flagrant, and gigantic case of rebellion; and the provision of the Constitution that "the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall whom the courts, acting on ordinary rules, And here I ought to close this paper, and would discharge: Habeas corpus does not

ing, or induces one soldier to desert, weak

civil commotion. They were secured substantially to the English people, after years of proceedings following, in any constitutional into our Constitution at the close of the The arrests were made on totally different tion, I am unable to believe that there is revolution. They have stood the test of grounds, and the proceedings following ac- any such constitutional distinction. I conseventy-six years of trial, under our re- corded with the grounds of the arrests. cede that the class of arrests complained of publican system, under circumstances which Let us consider the real case with which can be constitutional only when, in cases of show that, while they constitute the foundation of the Constitution plainly made for such require them; and I insist that in such cases they are constitutional wherever the republic.

Prior to my installation here it had been public safety does require them; as well in places to which they may prevent the republic believes, we declare, "it is the right to seeded from the national Union, bellion extending as in those where it may ancient and undoubted prerogative of this and that it would be expedient to exercise be already prevailing; as well where they people to canvass public measures and the the right whenever the devotees of the may restrain mischievous interference with merits of public men." It is a "homebred doctrine should fail to elect a President to the raising and supplying of armies to supright," a fireside privilege. It had been their own liking. I was elected contrary press the rebellion, as where the rebellion enjoyed in every house, cottage, and cabin to their liking; and, accordingly, so far as in the nation. It is as undoubted as the it was legally possible, they had taken restrain the enticing men out of the army, right of breathing the air or walking on seven States out of the Union, had seized as where they would prevent muting in the earth. Belonging to private life as a many of the United States forts, and had army; equally constitutional at all places right, it belongs to public life as a duty, fired upon the United States flag; all before where they will conduce to the public safeand it is the last duty which those whose I was inaugurated, and, of course, before I ty, as against the dangers of rebellion or inand it is the last duty which those whose I was inaugurated, and; or course, nervice ty, as against the daugers of recention of in-representatives we are shall find us to had done any official act whatever. The abandon. Aiming at all times to be cour-teous and temperate in its use, except present civil war, and, in certain respects, when the right itself is questioned, we it began on very unequal terms between military commander, seized and tried "for shall place ourselves on the extreme bound the parties. The insurgents had been pre no other reason than words addressed to a dary of our own right and bid defiance to paring for it more than thirty years; while public meeting, in criticism of the course any aim that would move us from our the Government had taken no steps to re of the Administration, and in condemnaground. "This high constitutional privi- sist them. The former had carefully con- tion of the military orders of the general." lege we shall defend and exercise in all sidered all the means which could be turned Now, if there be no mistake about this; it places—in time of peace, in time of war, to their account. It undoubtedly was a this assertion is the truth and the whole and at all times. Living, we shall assert well-pondered reliance with them that in truth; if there be no other reason for the it; and should we leave no other inher- their own unrestricted efforts to destroy arrest, then I concede that the arrest was it; and should we leave no other inner-itance to our children, by the blessing of God we will leave them the inheritance of free principles, and the example of a manly, independent, and constitutional defence of law from arresting their progress. Their war on the part of the Union; and his arsympathizers pervaded all departments of rest was made because he was laboring Resolved, That in the election of Government and nearly all communities of the government and nearly all commun less system can have but one result: to divide and distract the North, and destroy
its confidence in the purposes of the Adin times such as they were inaugurating,
ministration. That we deprecate it as an
element of confusion at home, of weakness
to our armies in the field, and as calculated
to lower the estimate of American character and magnify the apparent peril of our
ter and magnify the apparent peril of our
the suppliers, and aiders and abettors of their
cause in a thousand ways. They knew that
manding general, but because he was damaging the army, upon the existence and
vigor of which the life of the nation depends. He was warring upon the military
and this gave the military constitutional
jurisdiction to lay hands upon him If
the and magnify the apparent peril of our
transmit alarge to help on their cause. Or
military power of the country then his ar

> suppressing the rebellion by military force Constitution; and as indispensable to the father, or brother, or friend, into a public public safety. Nothing is better known to ineeting, and there working upon his feel-history than that courts, of justice are utings till he is persuaded to write the soldier terly incompetent to such cases. Evil boy that he is fighting in a bad cause, for a courts are organized chiefly for trials of in- wicked administration of a contemptible concert; and this in quiet times; and on him if he shall desert. I think that in the law: such a case to shape the shall desert. the boy is not only constitutional, but withal a great mercy, so he see the gold one have

"If I be wrong on this question of consti tutional power, my error lies in believing that certain proceedings are constitutional when, in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety requires them, which would not be constitutional when, in absence of rebellion or invasion, the public safety does not require them: in other words, that the Constitution is not, in its application, in all respects the same, in cases of rebellion or invasion involving the public safety, as it is in times of profound peace and public se curity. The Constitution itself makes the distinction; and I can no more be persuaded that the Government can constitutionally take no strong measures in time of rebellion, because it can be shown that the rebellion, because it can be shown that the name is a The Trustee of the Board of Educasame could not be lawfully taken in time
of peace, than I can be persuaded that a of America." particular drug is not good medicine for a sick man because it can be shown to not be good food for a well one. Nor am I able

o appreciate the danger apprehended by the meeting, that the American people will by means of military arrests during the rebellion, lose the right of public discussion, the liberty of speech and the press, the law of evidence, trial by jury, and habeas corpus, throughout the indefinite peaceful future, which I trust lies before them, any more than I am able to believe that a man could contract so strong an appetite for emetics during temporary illness as to persist

lawful measure to suppress the rebellion; This is precisely our present case consideration which you request of me; I and I have not knowingly employed, nor shall knowingly employ, any other. But does require the suspension. Indeed, ar speak as "Democrats." Nor can I, with the control of the suspension. This is precisely our present case case consideration which you request of me, I the meeting, by their resolutions, assert and rests by process of courts and arrests in full respect for their known intelligence, when real estate or other property is give argue that certain military arrests, and process of rebellion do not proceed altogether, and the fairly presumed deliberation with ithespationally described it is vorted. ceedings following them, for which I am upon the same basis. The former is di- which they prepared their resolutions, beultimately responsible, are unconstitutional. rected at the small per centage of ordinary permitted to suppose that this occurred by I think they are not. The resolutions quote and continuous perpetration of crime? while accident, or in any way other than that are when the latter is directed at sudden and extentive preferred to designate themselves artibute to our burches do not they preferred to designate themselves artibute to our burches do not they preferred to designate themselves artibute to our benevolent enterprises, and when the definition of the latter is directed at sudden and extentive preferred to designate themselves artibute to our benevolent enterprises, and who proved the sudden and extentive preferred to designate themselves artibute to our benevolent enterprises, and we have the movement of the definition of the latter is directed at sudden and extentive preferred to designate themselves artibute to our benevolent enterprises, and we have the movement of the definition of the latter is directed at sudden and extentive preferred to designate themselves artibute to our benevolent enterprises, and we have the movement of the definition of the latter is directed at sudden and extention of the latter is directed at sudden and extention of the latter is directed at sudden and extention of the latter is directed at sudden and extention of the latter is directed at sudden and extention of the latter is directed at sudden and extention of the latter is directed at sudden and extention of the latter is directed at sudden and extention of the latter is directed at sudden and extention of the latter is directed at sudden and extention of the latter is directed at sudden and extention of the latter is directed at sudden and extention of the latter is directed at sudden and extention of the latter is directed at sudden and extention of the latter is directed at sudden and extention of the latter is directed at sudden and extention of the latter is directed at sudden and extention of the latter is directed at sudden and extention of the latter is directed at sudden and extention of the latter is directed at the latter is directed at the and guarantees therein provided for the which, at most will succeed or fail in no zens." In this time of national peril I citizen on trials for treason, and on his great length of time. In the latter case would have preferred to meet you upon at being held to answer for capital or other-wise infamous crimes, and, in criminal been done as for what probably would form; because I am sure that, from such prosecutions, his right to a speedy and public be done. The latter is more for the pre-more elevated position, we could do better trial by an impartial jury. They proceed to yentive and less for the vindictive than the battle for the country we all love than we resolve "that these safeguards of the rights, former. In such cases the purposes of men possibly can from those lower ones where, of the citizen against the pretensions of are much more easily understood than in from the force of habit, the prejudices of arbitrary power were intended more espe-cially for his protection in times of civil stands by and says nothing when the peril we are sure to expend much of our ingenucommotion." And, apparently to demon- of his Government is discussed, cannot be ity and strength in finding fault with, and strate the proposition, the resolutions pro- misunderstood. If not hindered, he is sure aiming blows at, each other. But, since ceed: "They, were secured substantially to help the enemy; much more; if he talks to the English people after years of pro-ambiguously talks for his country with tracted civil war, and were adopted into our "buts" and "ifs" and "ands." Of how Constitution at the close of the revolution." little value the constitutional provisions I Would not the demonstration have been have duoted will be made until defined was arrested and tried is a Democrat, hav-Would not the demonstration have been determined by a few notable examples. General judge who rejected the constitutional view plied during the civil wars and during our production, instead of after the one and at the close of the other? I, too, am devolution for them after civil war, and before the constitutions B. Buckher, and these have been committed, may be illusting ing no old party affinity with me; and the crimes have been committed, may be illusting ing no old party affinity with me; and the crimes have been committed, may be illusting no old party affinity with me; and the crimes have been committed, may be illusting no old party affinity with me; and the crimes have been committed, may be illusting no old party affinity with me; and the crimes have been committed, may be illusting no old party affinity with me; and the crimes have been committed, may be illusting no old party affinity with me; and the crimes have been committed, may be illusting no old party affinity with me; and the crimes have been committed, may be illusting no old party affinity with me; and the crimes have been committed, may be illusting no old party affinity with me; and the crimes have been committed, may be illusting no old party affinity with me; and the crimes have been committed, may be illusting no old party affinity with me; and the crimes have been committed, may be illusting no old party affinity with me; and the crimes have been committed, may be illusting no old party affinity with me; and the crimes have been committed, may be illusting no old party affinity with me; and the crimes have been committed, may be illusting no old party affinity with me; and the crimes have been committed, may be illusting no old party affinity with me; and the crimes have been committed, may be illusting no old party affinity with me; and the crimes have a committed and the crim Usined States—the supreme—law of the telly for them after civit war, and st all times, "except when, of the against the United States to consist "only in leaving war-against them, or adhering to their suprement since the control of the convicted of treason, unless on the public part of the convicted of treason, unless on the telly for them after civit war, and st all times, "except when, or adhering to their suprement since the control of the convicted of treason, unless on the public and were nearly as well known to be trained in the convicted of treason, unless on the public and were nearly as well known to be trained in the convicted of treason, unless on the public and the convicted of treason, unless on the public and the convicted of treason, unless on the public and the convicted of treason, unless on the public and the convicted of treason, unless on the public and the convicted of treason, unless on the public and the convicted of treason, unless on the public and the convicted of treason, unless on the public and the convicted of the public and the public and the public and the public and th

sentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, | stood the test up to the beginning of the | babeas corpus were the writ allowed to ope- | fact that the treaty of peace had been concluded was well known in the city, but before official knowledge of it had arrived, General Jackson still maintained martial or military law. Now that it could be said the war was over, the clamor against martial law, which had existed from the first. grew more furious. Among other things, a Mr. Louaillier published a denunciatory newspaper article. General Jackson ar rested him. A lawyer by the name of Morel procured the U. S. Judge Hall to order a writ of habeas corpus to relieve Mr. Louaillier. General Jackson arrested both the lawyer and the judge. A Mr. Hollander ventured to say of some part of the matter that "it was a dirty trick." General Jackson arrested him. When the officer undertook to serve the writ of habeas corpus, General Jackson took it from him. and sent him away with a copy. Holding the judge in custody a few days, the general sent him beyond the limits of his encampment, and set him at liberty, with an order to remain till the ratification of peace should be regularly announced, or until the British should have left the southern coast. A day or two more elapsed, the ratification of the treaty of peace was regularly announced, and the judge and the others were fully liberated. An few days more, S U P E R I O B S T Y L E and the Judge called General Jackson into court and fined him a thousand dollars for having arrested him and the others named. The general paid the fine, and there the matter rested for nearly thirty years, when Congress refunded principal and interest. The late Senator Douglas, then in the House of Representatives, took a leading part in the debates, in which the constitutional question was much discussed. I am not prepared to say whom the journals would show to have voted for the measure. It may be remarked: First, that we had the same Constitution then as now; secondly, that we then had a case of invasion,

speech and of the press, the trial by jury, ernment once more firmly established. the law of evidence, and the habeas corpus, suffered no detriment whatever by that conduct of General Jackson, or its subsequent approval by the American Congress. And yet, let me say, that in my own discretion, I do not know whether I would have ordered the arrest of Mr. Vallandigham. While I cannot shift the responsibility from myself, I hold that, as a general rule, the commander in the field is the betfor judge of the necessity in any particular case. Of course, I must practice a general directory and revisory power in the matter. One of the resolutions expresses the opinion of the meeting that arbitrary arters, and matters and things in generates will have the effect to divide and distract those who should be united in sup-

me on the expediency of exercising a constitutional power which I think exists. In response to such appeal I have to say, it gave me pain when I learned that Mr. Vallandigham had been arrested—that is, was pained that there should have seemed to be a necessity for arresting him and that it will afford me great pleasure to discharge him so soon as I can, by any means, believe the public safety will not suffer

I further say, that as the war progresse it appears to me, opinion and action, which were in great confusion at first, take shape and fall into more regular channels, so that the necessity for strong dealing with them gradually decreases. I have every reason to desire that it should cease altogether, and far from the least is my regard for the opinions and wishes of those who, like the meeting, at Albany, declare their purpose to sustain the Government in every constitutional and lawful measure to suppress the rebellion. Still, I must continue to do so public safety. A. Lincoln.

FORM OF A DEVISE OR BEQUEST Will Aut to STOWARY OF THE SE SHOT

BOARDS OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH. The State laws differeso much that no cone case it is essential to give the BIGHT CORPORATE

MAME.

The oldest Board was originally called the Board of Missions, but is now incorporated under the laws of Pennsylvania under title of of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America." . Class of the Of the Board of Education the corporate

The Board of Foreign Missions is incorporated under the laws of New York under the style of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America." The Board of Publication is incorporated under the laws of Pennsylvania under the style of "A The Trustees of the Presbyterian Board of Publication." The Board of Church Extension of the Gen

eral Assembly is not incorporated, but the following form of bequest, it is supposed, would be alid storag a sait true coole beta size in the legislation of the sum of the dollars, in trust, to pay over the sum of dollars, in trust, to pay over the same in after my decease, to the person who, when, the same shall be payable, shall not as Treasurer of the Board of Church Extension of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, located in the City of St. Louis, Missour, to be applied to the uses and purposes of said Board, and inder its directions, and the receipt of the said Treasurer shall be a full and legal acquittance of my said executors for

and legal acquittance of my said executors for the same rest. When real estate or other property is given, let betegioine as wed the store to a transfer RESOLUTIONS OF THE GENERAL ASSEM er Whereas, e Many of jour churches do not conrtribute to our benevolent enterprises, and where neous effort; and whereas an emergency his neous effort; vand whereas; an memergency has atigen, requiring the conperation of all our churches, to save our Boards from serious entroused an improvement of all kinds of proceedings to save our Boards from serious entroused in hunting such articles, in the particles, in the same of the consequence of our giving our attention to the same of the purpose, to take up annual collections as follows, viz.:

**Resolved, 11. That this Assembly, carnestly resolved, 11. That this Assembly carnestly resolved, 11. That this Assembly carnestly resolved, 11. That this Assembly carnestly resolved, 12. That the purpose, to take up annual collections as follows, viz.:

**Resolved, 12. That this Assembly carnestly resolved, 13. That this Assembly carnestly resolved, 14. That this Assembly carnestly resolved, 14. That this Assembly carnestly resolved, 14. That this Assembly carnestly resolved, 15. The purpose, to take up annual collections as follows, viz.:

**Resolved, 14. That this Assembly carnestly resolved, 14. The purpose, to take up annual collections as follows, viz.:

**Resolved, 14. That this Assembly carnestly resolved, 15. The purpose, to take up annual collections as follows, viz.:

**Resolved, 14. That this Assembly carnestly resolved, 15. The purpose, to take up annual collections as follows, viz.:

**Resolved, 14. That this Assembly carnestly resolved, 15. The purpose, to take up annual collections as follows, viz.:

**Resolved, 14. That this Assembly carnestly resolved, 15. The purpose, the purpose, the purpose, the purpose of the purpose, the purpose of the purpose of

For the BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS on The First Sabrath of January: how in the For the BOARD of EDUCATION on the First Sabrath of March.

For the COLPORTAGE FUND of the BOARD OF The COLPORTAGE FUND of the BOARD of First Sabrath of March.

May with the First Sabrath of March.

For the BOARD of Church Extension

on the First Sabrath of July 1911. the First Sabeath of January: him si sil

the FIRST SABBATH OF SECTEMBER.

Resolved, 2: That when the annual collections cannot be taken up on the days above designated, it be recommended to take them up as soon

JC HIJE

Presbyterian Banner,

WEEKLY NEWSPAPER Published at Pittsburgh, pa.

BEV. DAVID M'KINNEY.

LARGE RELIGIOUS NEWSPAPER PRINTED ON

EXCELLENT PAPER,

IT CONTAINS

<mark>प्राप्त : एक्का</mark>म कर्ती क Editorials

n all the leading topics of the day, both Religious and Se ular. All the various subjects that present themselves for consideration, and that are worthy the attention of intellistand-point, and in the comprehensive spirit of Christian charity and enlarged benevolence.

From the beginning of our present National troubles, this paper, while allying itself with no political party, has taken high and fearless ground in favor of the Constitution and the regularly ordained Government, and of the preservation of the integrity of the Union. Its utterances have been flow and decided, and they will continue to be such until the spirit of robellion has been entirely quenched, and our Government once more firmly established.

The opportunity of being taught by such a man—so well endowed, so experienced, and so distinguished in his vocation—is not often presented to young ladies anywhere, and I cannot doubt that many will make haste to take advantage of it. It will be a favorable symptom of the state of intelligence and the love of useful knowledge in this community, if this class should be immediately filled up.

WM. C. BRYAD. T.

From Chas. King. LLD., President of Columbia College gent and Christian people, are discussed from the Christian and now we have a case of rebellion; and, the integrity of the Union. Its utterances have been firm thirdly, that the permanent right of the and decided, and they will continue to be such until the people to public discussion, the liberty of spirit of rebellion has been entirely quenched, and our Gov-

European Correspondence

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From Horner Webster, LLD, President of the New York

From Horace Webster, LL.D. President of the New-York Pres Academy." I have examined, with pleasure, a plan proposed by the Rev. Dr. A lden, for a post-graduate course of instruction for young ladies of this city. The plants an excellent one, and, carried out under the personal supervision of Dr. Alden, one of the most philosophic and distinguished educators in this country cannot fall of proving highly beneficial to those who may only the advantages of this instruction.

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It has given meanuch satisfaction to hear that the Rev. Dr. Alden is about to enter upon the work of Education in his city. He comes from the presidency of Jefferson College, where he has been eminently successful in all relations, being compelled by the health of the family, to change his residence. In his professorship at Williams, and his presidency at Jefferson, he acquired a wide; and well-carned reputation as a teacher, combining with thorough and varied scholarship, a peculiarly faciles gental and pleasing method of imparting knowledge, making the mysteries of science easily intelligible to the young, and rendering the abstruce studies of the higher departments of learning a pleasant pursuit. The plant that he now proposes, will not failt be appreciated by parents who desire to give their daughters the advisions of the highest finish in intellectual culture, under cucumstances peculiarly favorable to their improvement and enjoyment.

S. IREN ÆUS PRIME.

From Rev Edward Bright, Editor of the N. Y. Enaminer I very cordially subscribe to all that my friend Prime has here said of the Rev. Dr. Alden and liis enterprise.

EDW. BRIGHT. From Wm. Adams, D.D., Pastor of the Madison Square Presbyterian Church.

Raving great confidence in Rev. Dr. Alden as a successful teacher, I chearfully commend to the notice of my friend his project as stated above.

W. ADAMS. his project as stated above.

From Rev. Thos. E. Vermilye, D.D., L.L.D., one of the Passion of the Collegiate Dutch Church.

I have long been acquainted with Dr. Alden, and have long regarded him as one of our most able and thorough instructors. In the department to which he has devoted himself, as President of Jefferfon College, he is, I think, unsuppassed, perhaps unrivalled. The plan for a Young Ladies' Post-Graduate Class covers that department, and I can have no doubt that it will be carried out with efficiency, and will be of singular advantage to those, who may avail themselves of it.

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