

of its true nature and objects. This is a step that cannot be to highly applauded, for men more clever than this ultra-Lutheran party is in misunderstanding, and more unprincipled, in the aspersions it casts upon the object of the assembly, and the more prominent members of the Alliance, it is difficult to imagine. At a previous meeting, the last London list of the names of gentlemen who had joined in the English address to the Protestants of Germany, consisting of about 400 of the higher clergy and gentry, among them Lord Shaftesbury, Admirals Brenton, Hoare, and Duff, Rev. G. H. Sumner, M. A., the Hon. Mr. Kinnaird, M.P., &c., was read. The previous list contained about 2000. Addresses were read which had been received from Wirtemberg and Baden, and even from Constantinople, in reply to the general invitation issued by the Protestants of Germany to come and meet in Berlin. Another, from the United States, was also communicated, but the list of signatures had not been forwarded with it, as it was still in circulation there.

#### SYNOD OF THE REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH.

THE General Synod of the Reformed Dutch Church met at Ithaca, New York, on the 3d June. The meeting was full and harmonious, and there was a spirit pervading the body indicative of enlarged zeal and progress. The reports on Education, Domestic and Foreign Missions, Publication, and Sabbath-Schools, were highly encouraging. There are seventy-nine candidates for the ministry, and the number is increasing. The number of students in the Theological Seminary is thirty-four. Seventy churches are vacant, and there is a call for more ministers than the Seminary is able to supply. A new particular Synod has been formed in the West. A correspondence has been opened with the Synod of the Reformed Dutch Church of Southern Africa, with the Waldenses, and with the Free Church of Scotland. Perhaps the most important action of the Synod was the dissolving their connexion with the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, which was determined upon by nearly a unanimous vote. The late agitations in the Board, had led to this result. Our Dutch brethren will now fall back upon their own organization. Its missions are at Arcot, India: and at Amoy, China. Their contributions for Foreign Missions for the the last year were twelve thousand dollars. The General Synod has under its care in this country three hundred and eighty-six churches.—*American Presbyterian*.

GENEROUS DONATION.—A gentleman who does not wish his name known, has given to Princeton Theological Seminary, ten thousand dollars, the interest of which is to be appropriated to sustaining poor young men during their course of study in that Institution. Money well appropriated.

DEMAND FOR MINISTERS.—According to the report of the Directors of Princeton Theological Seminary to the General Assembly, says the *Presbyterian*, of the twenty-six graduates of the last class, twenty-one were already engaged to enter upon fields of labour as pastors, and two had enlisted under our Foreign Board as missionaries to the heathen, leaving but three unappropriated; and they were only in that condition. Because unwilling at the time to enter upon any definite engagements. Pray ye the Lord of the harvest to send forth more labourers.

THE WALDENSES.—From the annual Report of the American and Foreign Christian Union, we learn that through the labours of the Waldenses, "at least twelve hundred persons have forsaken Romanism, and attached themselves to the evangelical worship; and among these are 260 who have become communicants." By the same report we are informed of the progress of the truth in Tuscany, though its adherents are subjected to grievous persecution. "In Florence there is a church of more than 120 members, and the Government, in a published admonition to the priests, declares that it is positively assured of the existence of 10,000 Protestants in Tuscany."

The Rev. Dr. Begg draws attention, in a letter to the Office-bearers of the Free Church, to the advisability of attempting to secure the minimum of £150 to each minister from the Sustentation Fund, by exercising greater watchfulness in regard to the maintaining of weak charges. He would not curb the tendency to erect vigorous mission stations into settled charges, but he would, to some extent, balance such an increase by overhauling, impartially, the state and necessities of vacant congregations, which may at first have been too hastily sanctioned. He considers that, probably, out of the twenty or thirty annual vacancies, three, four, or five would, on an average, be found to be in this position. He also recommends the encouragement of local endowments, by securing permanency to such congregations as might be liberally endowed by their wealthier members.