Genesee Grangelist.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 9, 1880.

JOHN W. MEARS, EDITOR.

ALBERT BARNES GEORGE DUFFIELD, JR. THOMAS BRAINERD, HENRY DARLING,

WILL APPEAR IN OUR NEXT, A second "Letter from the Wilderness," by F. F. E. "The Commencement at Yale College," W. W. T.

SYRIA.

Our readers will find on our first page full extracts from letters recently received, from Rev. Henry H. Jessup, of Syria, by his father, Judge Judge Jessup for early impressions of the Republican in which the letters have been published. Since they were written, little has transpired bedred persons perished, including one of the foreign consuls. The particulars of this assault have not the empire. yet come to light, but when they do, it will be the description.

the last number. As for our own circle of readers, here." we cannot believe their appetite for the horrible is quite so keen, and we shall not attempt to spread before them the graphic recital of scenes and deeds similar to those which shocked the civilized world in the Hindoo mutiny, and produced a surfeit and loathing on the whole subject, sufficient to last for a generation.

The Sultan himself has given evidence of uneasiness at the complicity of high Turkish officials in the slaughter. Whether he winked at their conduct and was secretly rejoiced at the massacre, and whether the decree of universal toleration extorted from him by the allies after the last war with Russia, was the sincere expression of his own sentiments, or a concession reluctantly yielded and never designed to be earnestly enforced, might well be questioned. The Sultan's regrets are extremely tardy, and his interference utterly wanting in energy. If he were in earnest, it might, we think, be made to appear, even under his inefficient and unsympathizing government. He writes as follows, July 16, 1860, to the Emperor of the

the grief with which I have heard of the events in Syria. The French Consuls therefore state that in Syria. Your Majesty may feel assured that I the Porte will be unable to repress a rising orgawill employ all my forces for the restoration of or- nized in its own favor. der and tranquillity, to punish the gullty wherever they may be, and to do justice to all. That there | fleet of men-of-war and 3500 men to Beyrout. may be no doubt as to my intentions, I have intrusted this important mission to my Minister of Foreign Affairs, whose principles are well known to your Majestv.'

But there is another distinguished Mahommedan in the bounds of the Turkish empire who has sacres. recently taken pen in hand, and whose letter, has peculiar interest at this time. We refer to a against the intervention of France in this matter, letter of Abd-El-Kader, the distinguished Syrian Emir, who has been living in retirement in Damasous, from which city he writes to an Arabic Journal, Bergis-Barys, (the Eagle of Paris,) published in the French capital, under date of June

The Emir begins by complimenting the Arabian editor on the wisdom he has shown, in pointing out that the obstinate prejudices, and the slow adaptability to circumstances of the Ottoman functionaries, are two great causes of the impotence of the Sultan's government, and then goes Mr. Benton both in the hour of trial and for a long

"Your good advice might be listened to if you were speaking to the living, but you are truly talkhonesty and do justice, for they should be an example of superiority to the temptations of the world, for their people. But, alas! we are far from all this. The actual state of the Christian hammed. He announced the fall of the Casars; and there are no Cæsars. He said also that the Christian kings would maintain themselves to the this must come to pass, for according to Mislan, the authorized expounder of Mohammed, the tance under defeat, energy in renewing the fight, and benevolence to the poor, the weak and the orphan. I will add, for myself, that to these they God, over the prostration of Islam! At this moment a fearful trouble reigns between the Druses and the Maronites. Everywhere the evil has deep roots. They are killing and slaying one another everywhere. God grant a better end to all ABD-EL-KADER."

The question of interference on the part of the very favorableness of the present position of affairs | people stripped and peeled? to foreign interference, the plausible pretext of Mrs. Benton's letter below, indicates plainly, humanity now afforded, suggests the startling what is needed, and all necessary information as question, whether such interference is not already to directions, shipment, pre-payment of freight, a fact: and whether nations, long seeking a pre- &c., can be had at the office of this paper. text for public interference, have not at least contributed by secret interference, to bring about the present hopeless imbroglio? Have not greedy and MY DEAR ---: unscrupulous heirs aggravated the disease of the sick man? and are they not, even now, like fierce cormorants, preparing to swoop down upon the protecting power and mercy. prey which they have first effectually disabled? The foreign correspondent of our leading secular journal, (The North American, Aug. 3,) writes flagration rolling up to heaven from the burnas follows:--

"We have said that we need not go to Russia Turks to the Christians; but when we carefully we could scarcely see across the village. It has consider all the threatening symptoms which have from time to time shown themselves, and the instant readiness professed by these two Powers to interfere with a strong hand, we cannot help suspecting that their agents have been at work to keep of our house, and two of them within two miles

recent letter which we published week before last, tain home in the deep hours of midnight, and declares expressly, that "the Romish Bishops and all hearts quaked with fear, lest each moment priests have had much influence in getting up this Bhamdun should be attacked.

of universal execration, interference to put a stop | tribe of Beit abd el Melik; he lives in Betatha, signed to work in harmony with the A. H. M. S. | How this treatment of Alton Presbytery comto the massacres now, and to effectually prevent about two miles south of this. Bhamdun has their recurrence in all future time, would seem to taken a neutral position, and maintained their be a solemn and immediate duty. After the Sul- fealty to the Sheikh, and he most solemnly pro- Society? The report says that the Society's the society itself: "Each auxiliary is left to the of Oakland. It was a beautiful sight to ride

American Presbyterian force order in his dominions, the Christian nations of Europe, whose abilities are unquestioned, are inexcusable, hav are chargeable with the utmost inhumanity, if they fail to interfere. And we believe every one, in this part of the world at least, by this time, expected to have heard of an effectual interference; of the entire cessation of bloodshed, and of safe-guards erected to prevent its re-

It has, indeed, been rumored, that from four to eight thousand men were to be sent by France into Syria, or more recently, that eleven thousand French troops had actually embarked for that country, and that thirty-five English and French ships were going in the same direction. But we are inclined to think, that mutual jealousies and diplomatic intrigues have delayed movements, which the cause of humanity, weeks ago, demanded should have been promptly made. Even now, there is a rumor that the victorious Druses have patched up a treaty with the miserable remnants of Jessup, of Montrose, Pa. We are indebted to the Maronites. This will, of course, give the Sultan a pretext for resisting interference, which, with new diplomatic difficulties among the Christian powers, may give the Moslems time to organize youd the attack upon Damascus, in which five hun- and carry out more extensive schemes for the overthrow of the Greek Church in every part of

In regard to Bhamdun, the only recent intelliold story of the basest of human passions let loose | gence which refers to it, is a letter from a female to revel in carnage and outrage, too sickening for missionary in Syria, dated Beyrout, June 23d, and addressed to her father in Worcester, Mass. One of our religious exchanges promises to pub. She says:-"A very prevalent rumor is current, lish letters received from missionaries, "giving a that Bhamdun is to fall to-day. The Druses are full account of the horrible scenes enacted in Syria," gathering in the district called Metn, for a great unfortunately "received too late for insertion" in battle. That district is four or five hours from

> We give, in conclusion, the summary of intelligence from Syria, by the recent arrivals:

> The Moniteur says, the proposals made by France with the object of arresting the effusion of blood in Syria, and of protecting the Christian inhabitants, have been acknowledged by the great Powers. England is ready to co-operate with vessels and recognises the expediency of sending a corporal armee, of which France would furnish the whole or the greater part. Austria and Russia have given the same opinion. The Prussian Minister of Foreign Affairs is gone to receive the orders of the Prince Regent on the subject. A convention is to be signed for determining the character and object of the European intervention. The acquiescence of the Porte is now only awaited. The French division under Gen. Trocha, from the camp of Chalons, was to embark on the 23d at Marseilles, for the coast of Syria-in all about

13,000 men. It was reported at Paris that Abd-el-Kader was to be intrusted with the government of Syria. The French consular reports from Syria state that the massacres are the result of a conspiracy of Musselman fanatics. A report having been spread among the Druses that European diplomacy was about to drive the Turks from Europe, the "I am anxious that your Majesty should know Druses determined on exterminating the Christians

A Paris letter says that Engla Three Dutch war steamers had been ordered to

The Porte has notified the Western Powers of the conclusion of peace between the Druses and Maronites. He promises, nevertheless, to act with the utmost vigor against the authors of the mas-

It is reported that the Porte has protested and that the proposed expedition has been accordingly stopped.

AID FOR SYRIA.

Since writing the above, we have received through private sources, another interesting letter from Mrs. Benton, in Mount Lebanon. It has pleased God to spare the two missionaries and their little village from the terrible butchery and rapine that have prevailed all around them. Great credit is certainly due to the wise management of time previously. He appears to have the hearts and confidence of the people, and also of their rulers; and has thus been made the instrument, ing to the dead. You might have added that under God, of preventing much crime and bloodtruly Mussulman sovereigns love the courses of shed. He appeals now to us for the means to clothe, from the storms of the coming winter, many of these fifty thousand destitute ones, who have lost their earthly all; and many of whose and Mohammedan powers was predicted by Mo- fathers, brothers, and sons, have fallen in the massacres. God's people here can now do more to assist the missionary work in Syria than they have ever had opportunity to do before. If the end of all the ages; and that the kings of his peo-ple would be deserted by God on account of their poor semi-heathen Maronite Christians, (as they injustice and their love of the goods of this life. are called.) of Lebanon, are now brought to feel He said, too, that the world would not end till the tangibly, that the Christians of America are Chrismajority of mankind had become Christians. And tians indeed; that they are willing to send across the broad ocean, not only men and money to Chris-Christians have four qualities which insure their | tianize them, but clothes to protect them from the success in the future; clemency in victory, resis- cold and the snows of Lebanon; if, on some cold day next winter, they look at their garments, and feel that they are exempt from suffering because add another greater gift, that of knowing how to there are real Christians in America; then, we shake off, when it is necessary, the injustice and | think, their hearts will be more tender, and our the oppression of their kings. I weep, oh, my missionaries will feel encouraged to preach to them, and God may bless the circumstance to

their eternal salvation. The Maronites and Druses are, many of them, hard-working and industrious people, and they these things. Yours in poverty, but rich before will not long be in want, but they cannot possibly get through the coming winter without assistance.

Will the ladies, not only of the Western church, leading nations of Europe is again brought up, but in each of our churches, give attention to Mrs. and that in a far more interesting and emphatic Benton's suggestion? And may not one, but manner than at any previous period. But the many, boxes of clothing find their way to that

Bhamdun, Mt. Lebanon, July 1st, 1860.

Thank God! we are still safe in Bhamdun. and this village stands a monument of God's

For twenty-five days in succession, we have seen the flames and smoke of this terrible coning towns, and villages, and isolated houses on all sides of us. Sometimes the whole heavens have been so filled with the black smoke, that seemed as if we were in an ark, and all around us was a flood of fire and blood. One night of us. At times we could hear the wild shricks of the assailants, re-echoing round our moun

heads, and was able, by the blessing of God, to not divert funds from the American Home Mis- A. H. M.S., there remained several feeble churches drive them all back. He then spent most of sionary Society." the night in writing letters and sending messengers, and on the next day a large council was and this is the light in which their course was convened of the leading Sheikhs in the Furd, viewed by the Society. Denominational feel-Arkcob, Gurb, and Metn districts, and it was ing on our part was evinced by it unquestionadecided that whoever injured the Christians re- bly. A determination was shown not to negsiding in their districts and under their protec- lect our own people in their westward migraoffence against the said Sheikhs. Sheikh Yusif tending our church as were afforded in places

Zahleh, poor Zahleh, in all her pride, glory, Every house is a heap of ruins, and all her by a similar tendency in the other denomination, they dragged us through the streets shouting, denominational feeling did not originate the for the American, or English, or any other ruler | natural working of such a tendency, in course of on the face of the earth; we are seven thousand time, to accomplish the dissolution of the coguns, why should we?" Oh. Zahleh! "Pride partnership. It was the unfortunate, intergoeth before destruction, and a haughty spirit meddling policy of the Society,—its abandonbefore a fall." The place was attacked by four or five thousand Druzes, and after a battle of about two hours, the Druzes entered the town and set it on fire, and the poor, panic-stricken people fled out of their houses into the mountains, taking nothing with them except the clothes they had on, leaving all to the fire and plunder of the Druzes. Poor people! our hearts bleed for them. If they had received the gospel, probably they would not have met such a

The total destruction of Dier el Komr is far more heart-rending than of Zahleh. More than two thousand men were given up by the Turkish Governor to be butchered by the Druzes, and this after they had laid down their arms. The streets run with rivers of blood. The awful atrocities of husbands and sons being murdered on the laps of wives and mothers, the little boys and the poor women,—all, all is too dreadful to describe. Rashiya and Hasbeiya are destroyed much like Dier el Komr, our beautiful Protestant Church burned, and thirteen of the Commission remark: Protestants killed.

Some ten or twelve families from Bhamdun here ere long. Though this place, we trust, many as two or three hundred Druzes are here lings in that direction. But, by many in the Presto ent and take food for their horses. The state | byterian body, and among these were some of the of the Christians all over the Turkish Empire is at present most distressing. Now I want to alarm. It was deemed by them a most unwarbeg the dear Christians of Philadelphia to send | rantable interference with the exclusive province us any amount of any sort of clothing or cast of ecclesiastical bodies. They saw in it the asoff clothes, that we may be able to cover the would lay the entire discipline of the Church, in poor naked women and children who come to our door. We are giving all we can, but we aid, at the feet of an irresponsible Society. For, but we send none hungry or naked away; all to account for its discipline in regard to slavethe people of Bhamdun, who are able, come up nobly to this work. God bless the people of this place i we love them more and more. Prav. may get here before the coldest weather comes on. Oh! do pray that this rotten Turkish government may speedily come to an end. Pray for us, your missionaries, in these heights of Lebanon.

Ever your affectionate sister in Christ, L. G. BENTON.

RELATIONS OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH TO THE WORK OF HOME

MISSIONS. REPORT OF THE ASSEMBLY'S COMMISSION.

(Continued.) We have laid before our readers the early history and original principles of the American Home Missionary Society, as presented in the able report of the Commission. Not fearing to weary them, on a topic of such first-rate importance, and feeling satisfied that a discussion of the whole subject as exhaustive and satisfactory as that of the Assembly's Commission will not probably be again met with, we proceed | Presbytery in the wide and destitute region of

with our extracts. On the relations between the Society and the

Presbyterian Church, the report says: "Probably there is no voluntary society, of whatever character, which has enjoyed so large a share of the affection, confidence, and support of the Presbyterian Church from the beginning onwards, especially of that portion of it constituting this General Assembly, as the American. Home Missionary Society. Without claiming any exclusive right over it, and with a full and generous appreciation of the liberal pecuniary times the commission was given with definite limits supplies afforded to it in later years from seve- to the field, sometimes delayed or withheld. Unral of the larger States of New England, they have been accustomed to regard it as, in a sense, peculiarly their own; as they have, on the other hand, regarded the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions and the American have been made the basis of any important action; Education Society, as peculiarly those of their

The history of the movements in our own body leading to the formation of our Committee of Church Extension is then given, which it will not be necessary for us to repeat. The sole dent attitude, and, in language which strikes the aim of this Committee was to meet cases which ear as the language of impatience, resolved "to the Constitution of the A. H. M. S., as inter- employ two missionaries under the sole and only preted by the Executive Committee, and as unstep in, all armed and equipped for the work, relations in which they then stood. and by timely aid and encouragement would secure the new enterprise for itself. Our Western brethren complained that such cases occurred with surprising frequency, and it was in response to their importunities that the Church Extention of the Society's commission for precisely the same purposes. cure the new enterprise for itself. Our Western war by exciting the Christians against the Druses."

This town is entirely Christian, and under to their importunities that the Church Extenby the government of a Druze Sheikh, Yusif, of the sion Committee, as a supplementary agency, decisely the same purposes.

was raised.

and counsellors; also the Patriarch of the port, but not the slightest objection is offered funds to the relief of the needy within its own Druzes is here. All these Druzes are on the against such action on the part of others, in the limits." And again it was stipulated on the part most friendly terms with us, and our position use of their own funds and on their own re- of the Parent Society "to allow the auxiliary the helps the Sheikh greatly in his determination sponsibility. In respect to one class of the right to appoint and pay missionaries within its to protect the town. A few nights ago, some cases in question, they "agree," they say, "in own limits to any amount not exceeding" its net four or five hundred Druzes collected with their the opinion expressed by the Assembly's Comdonkeys and mules at the new carriage-road, mittee on Church Extension, that, rather than its income to the Parent Society," to retain so about two-thirds of a mile from the town, in order adapt to these exceptional cases the rules of the much of it as shall be needed to fulfil its engageto come in the night to plunder and burn it. Society, which are undoubtedly wise and bene- ments. Report of Commission, page 14.] Most providentially the thing became known to ficial in their general working, they should be the Sheikh, and he met them, firing over their provided for by such local arrangements as will length abandoned its auxiliary relations to the

so strong as finally to-render co-operation imand wealth, and boasting, is totally destroyed! practicable, especially when met and stimulated boasted greatness gone as in a moment. When we will not undertake to decide. But such intense "We fear not God nor the Sultan—we care not Church Extension scheme, nor was it left to the ment of the wise rules upon which it was organized, that astonished and wounded its warmest friends among us that called out the latent denominationalism which otherwise would have slumbered long in many bosoms, and that at length has driven all the leading minds of the church, all its organs and all its late Assemblies. with surprising unanimity, on too strong denominational ground, out of sheer necessity for our self-defence.

> intermeddling, was the rule of 1857, with refe- we had witnessed the day before, until when we rence to churches having slaveholding members. This rule, adopted on a memorial from the Congregationalists of Iowa, is as follows: "That in the disbursement of funds committed to their trust, the Committee will not grant aid to churches containing slaveholding members, unless evidence be furnished that the relation is such as, in the judgment of the Committee, is justifiable for the time being, in the peculiar circumstances in which it exists." Upon this the

The Assembly had taken strong ground on the subject of slavery, and it was expected, no doubt, were residing in Zahleh; they will come back that the strength of feeling in the body on that subject would secure acquiescence in a measure having the appearance of a high regard for the most decided opponents of slavery, it was at once regarded with a high degree of disapprobation and are poor, and have but few clothes for ourselves; they reasoned, if the Committee may call a church holding members, it may do the same in regard to all sorts of doubtful practices and relations. And though the claim was not set up, except as a condition of pecuniary aid, vet, as the very existence send us a big box as soon as possible, that it of the Mission-churches is dependent on the grant of such aid, they regarded it as a blow struck at their independence, in the discharge of the most sacred functions. A Mission-church, they judged, should stand, in this respect, on the same ground with the wealthiest congregations. If it fails to exercise proper discipline, it is the higher judicatories of the church, and not the officers of a voluntary Society, to whom it is answerable for its delinquencies, and who alone, under the rules prescribed for such action, can sit in judgment on

The loss of nearly all our churches in the slaveholding States by the secession of 1857, deprived this action of much of the practical interest it would otherwise have had for us, and our Home Missionary activity might have flowed on in its former channels but for mother instance of intermeddling, which, after a number of preliminary stages, was now coming to a crisis. We refer to the policy of the Executive Committee towards the Alton Presbytery.

The Commission, after describing the Home Missionary operations of that zealous and active Southern Illinois, covering no less than fifteen counties, which were carried on sometimes by one and sometimes by two exploring missionaries under the direction of the Committee of Missions of the Presbytery, in connection with the A. H. M. S.,

No objection to this arrangement, as we learn, was made by the Executive Committee, till after the General Assembly adopted their plan recommending the employment of such missionaries in 1852. Presently after, objections did arise. Somepleasant and irritating correspondence occurred between brethren of the Presbytery and agents or Secretaries of the Society. Objections were made to the missionary, which seem too trivial to such as that he had been directed to assist his brother ministers at protracted meetings, and once went out of his bounds to collect money for the building of a house of worship. At length, in the month of April, 1856, the Presbytery, wearied out with continued altercation, took an independirection of the Presbytery, with no commission

from any other source save the Lord Jesus Christ." derstood by ourselves, forbade it to provide for; The difficulty, as far as we can ascertain, grew cases in which frequently the vital interests of out of an attempt, on the part of the Executive our church were at stake, and which, by the Committee, to compel the Presbytery to change working of the Society's rules were settled to their ancient and cherished missionary policy our great damage, as well as to the injury of the The Presbytery stood simply on their rights as an our great damage, as well as to the injury of the auxiliary, secured to them by the stipulations, to Other worthies have disappeared, but still in Congregationalists and of the Society itself. conduct their own affairs in their own way, and Judge Wilkins on the Bench—Dr. Duffield for Frequently, where these rules forbade action, have such missionaries as they chose, at least to and no other arrangements were at hand to en- the extent of their own contributions. They had courage the formation of new churches of our violated and proposed to violate no principle of order, the other branch of the Presbyterian Church, or some Congregationalist organization bytery, we think, had clearly the right to have not in sympathy with the A. H. M. S, would their own judgment in the premises prevail in the sented. The only wonder is, with cotton passing

ports with the organic principles of the society, tan has shown himself unable or unwilling to en- mises that he can and will protect Bhamdun. reasons for refusing to undertake this special independent and unembarrassed exercise of all along, with the rich fields of wheat and the re- to see these places renovated, that every faithful villages are out of work. The Marketing of the line of the decree of the resolution will be given by the A.

He stays here with a large retinue of servants | work are given in the appendix to its 30th Re- | its rights in the business of appropriating its own | income, and for this purpose, "having reported But this was not all. When the Presbytery at

within its bounds, which still, according to their This is the course which the Assembly took, ability, contributed to the funds of the Society and received aid from it, in the support of their pasors. The churches of the Synod of Illinois also, with which Alton Presbytery was connected, and the Presbyterian Church generally, were still contributing largely to the Society. Had we not tection, should be regarded as committing an tions, nor to overlook such opportunies for ex- then, says the Commission, some claim that they should not suddenly be turned adrift and exposed has fulfilled his pledges to Bhamdun thus far, inaccessible to the A. H. M. S. under the work- to be disbanded and destroyed? These mission and won the hearts and confidence of all. We ing of its rules; but sectarianism, or antago- ary churches, it seems, still continued to contribute have long had a school at his village, and he is nism to the Society, or to co-operation, there their mite to the Society's treasury, just as before. much enlightened. Oh! that he would receive was none. That there may have existed at this They were not liable to be cut off for what they time a tendency to denominationalism in our body did themselves. All their offence consisted, in their being connected ecclesiastically with a Presbytery, which had felt compelled to withdraw itself as such from the control of the Society. The Executive Committee did cut off these feeble churches, and left their pastors suddenly without the means of support.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE. NO. 2. FROM LANCASTER TO DETROIT.

Detroit, July 19, 1860 My last letter left me at Lancaster, Penna. vaiting for the midnight train from Philadelphia Punctual to the minute, as is the case throughout the whole extent of the admirably conducted Pennsylvania Central," we started about one clock, and kept steadily on until seven. A. M.. when we found Altona and breakfast. Passing over the mountains, the magnificent scenery of which may be too often described but not too of The first specimen of this vexations sort of ten seen, we gradually forgot the Arcadian scene reached the "Horseshoe"-

Hills o'er hills And Alps o'er Alps arise.

The full power of our native mountains onc more took possession of us—and our greedy soul drank in the scene as a thirsty traveller water in desert. "Attention the Universe." said an enthusiastic military man, arriving at the summit and catching the inspiration of the scene. "Emperors to the right! Kings to the left! Kingdoms by sections, forward march!" And "forward march' it was until we came to Pittsburg, where a century ago an old Presbyterian ancestor "preached the first sermon" in "a little village composed of a few scattering houses outside of Fort Duquesne!" A great spot in history that old Fort! the turn will outride the terrible storm, there comes a principles of freedom. Some, no doubt, did point in the destiny of the entire hemisphere vast expense upon the place. Every day as acquiesce in it, looking only or chiefly to its bear. There it was that "Our Protestant Colonies" first became a power in the earth, and the chain of French and Papal supremacy, rent asunder at the capture of that Fort, was to remain broken for ever! Honor to the Great Frederick on the Continent! Honor to Willie Pitt, "the Pilot that weathered the storm," who followed his lead Honor to the Father of his country, who made them his acknowledged model, and combined in his single person the courage of the one, and the statesmanship of the other! The history of these mountains is equally deserving of study as its

> the true spirit and the true record of our history. DETROIT-ITS PROGRESS.

scenery, and if in reading Bancroft the word

"Protestant Colonies" is substituted for "Anglo-

Saxon," we shall then, and then only, arrive at

7 P. M. brought us to Cleveland and the lake, and next morning by six we were in the ancient city of Detroit, ancient as the Pilgrim Fathers themselves, dating back to 1620, and beautiful, exceedingly. It does one good as an American to come to this place; and just as a mother determines the growth of her child by his shoe or stocking, so only by taking some place in particular, are we able to form any adequate idea of the progress of the country as a whole. To carry out the figure, twenty years ago we first saw Detroit an infant, we now see it a full grown man. In the census of 1830 its population was "four twos," 2222. Ten thousand in 1840-in 1860, 80,000 Thus having since we first saw it, not only doubled its population, but quadrupled it, at that. Then there were but six churches, now there are thirty, of which six are Presbyterian. Then not a solitary railroad was in existence, now it is the centre of a perfect spider-web of roads. Then the French and military element was predominant; now these are among the traditions of the past. Then the buildings were almost entirely of wood the streets unpayed, and the ladies rode in carts on buffalo robes. Now the buildings are of brick and stone, plentifully inlaid with iron—the wide avenues are paved-and there is no end to carriages. Then there was no "water," no "gas." no garden-and the citizens lived on pork until. as the Bishop told us at that time they were 'ashamed to look a pig in the face." Now luxuries have become necessities. Then it took us a whole week from New York to Detroit-now it is constantly done in twenty-four hours. Then the first "primary" free school had not been commencednow there are some 50 schools, making as com plete a system as that of Philadelphia. Such is the material progress of our country. God grant that its spiritual progress may be pari passu.

PENNSYLVANIANS IN DETROIT. But there is an additional pleasure to one who visits Detroit as a Pennsylvanian. True, glorious old General Brady has been taken at his word-Let the drum beat, my knapsack is slung." Major Keanley no longer "shoulders his crutch without a figure,) and shows "how fields were won." The British are safe from his sword and eastern graduates from his venerable gig and severe examination in Ross' Latin grammar 20 years pastor of the 1st Presbyterian church-Rt. Rev. S. A. M'Coskry, Episcopal Bishop of the Diocese-in able advocates at the bar-in numerous enterprising and successful wholesale merchants, &c., the old Keystone is well repre through Detroit from the south, and one of the bytery were devoted in the days of their most staples of Michigan wool, that as yet no Penn-

THE HARVEST-THE LAKES. On Tuesday we took a trip into the interior of But how was its organization regarded by the it is impossible for us to see. In the language of the State to see the harvest and the famous county

joicing harvesters on either side, and especially so, when we remembered how severely of late years the State had suffered from successive failures in proved wonderfully within a year past, but there the crops. "Had they failed this year," said one man, "I would have put a bottle of gin in my pocket, and cleared out to parts unknown," and so, somewhat to the same effect, said they all. of which fact we had ocular demonstration. ENCOURAGING VIEW-TEMPERANCE IN MICHIGAN.

In general the aspect of affairs in Michigan is quite hopeful, and the idea seems to prevail that "good times" are coming, and that speedily The educational movements in Detroit, Sabbathschool and otherwise, I have chronicled at some length for the "Sunday School Times." If every free school in Detroit is a Sabbath school as well why should it not be so in Philadelphia, and all over the land?

Next to education, the cause that seems to bid the fairest is that of Temperance. Fifteen months ago, during a visit from Col. Vinton at Detroit, the old friends of this good, but just now very greatly neglected cause, took occasion to reorganize their city society. This was followed by a State Convention at Jackson—and this again by who love our Lord Jesus Christ, in the hope that an alliance. Everywhere the people seemed ripe for a movement to enforce the liquor laws, and especially to save the Sabbath from desecration. The city society holds meetings every week, and true copy. every Sabbath afternoon there is speaking on this subject in a Rail Road Depot, which is well attended. Last Sabbath we had the pleasure of addressing some 300 or 400 at the Depot, and found a most attentive audience both of men and women. The movement is steadily but decidedly advancing, and we anticipate that the example thus set is not going to be lost. To sit still any longer, under such a daily increasing curse is both a sin and a shame.

TRIP TO LAKE SUPERIOR.

To-morrow, God willing, we intend to take the have been up the lake abundantly confirm-"This trip of over one thousand miles is extended over six degrees of latitude and eleven degrees of longitude, and passes through four lakes and three rivers, and is unsurpassed in the varied beauties of its scenery by any other on this continent. The wildness and the grandeur of the Lake Superior region, its curious physical formation, its its missions, the marvellous clearness of the water and air, and the brightness of its skies, furnish never wearying objects of interest to the scientific man, the mere seeker of pleasure, the invalid, or the general observer." Coming, perhaps, within STUDIES IN ANIMAL LIFE. By Geo. Henry Lewes the last two categories, we shall go out, Queen of Sheba-like, to see what is to be seen-to hear what is to be heard—and as far as possible, make a fair report of this extraordinary region-and see how far it corresponds with the advertisement.

CAIRO, ILLINOIS.

Cairo, as our readers know, is at the confluence of the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers. The Church Extension Committee have been trying to establish a church there amid many difficulties. The following report of their missionary, they think

will be interesting:been with and blest us. I commenced my labors here with only four or five members. I now to join us. Commenced with a Sabbath-school of we now number over one hundred and fifty; average attendance being from one hundred to one

When I commenced preaching here, the whole number in attendance at the Methodist and Presbyterian Churches did not exceed one hundred. Now my own congregation exceeds that number, and the Methodist two-thirds as many more. There was not any Protestant preaching in the city oftener than one Sabbath in four weeks, and there was no Sabbath-school in the Methodist in two weeks, and a good Sabbath-school, and the prosperity in both churches has been the result, in the Presbyterian Church. The Methodist Sabbath-school has grown directly out of ours. I am now the only Protestant minister residing in the county; and our city alone has a population, estimated from twenty-five hundred to four thousand; and I do not believe that there are twenty pious men in the whole city. The transient travel through this place amounts to several thousand. We always have a great many strangers in attendance on Sabbath.

Our church is large enough to seat four hundred persons, and is quite comfortable, only it needs some repairs. Being the only resident minister, I am obliged to visit all the sick and bury all the dead; and there is an increasing demand on my services.

Among the young, we think, there is quite an increase of religious interest. God is certainly causing the seed to take root, and we confidently look for fruit in due season.

Our Old School brethren who live in the towns speed. I have never more fully felt that we are these:

These river towns are prominent for wickedness. there is such a desire on the part of Christian men mills, which are entirely stopped. Whole factory

aborer has the prayers and sympathies of the brethren of all denominations. Cairo has immust be a prolonged and mighty struggle to encounter the accumuluated vice of a quarter century.

Our city has been recently made the county seat. which has greatly increased the population; and But a new feature in the landscape soon made us we are looking for better days. The nearest point forget the harvest. "There is Dollar' Lake," where there is preaching, is eight miles. The said my companion. Then "Orchard" Lake, boat-men, railroad men, and some who reside in "Cass" Lake, &c., several of them in sight at Missouri, frequently attend our service. Not unthe same time. "How many of them are in the frequently we have representatives from almost county?" we asked with some surprise; "Two every quarter of the globe, so that the influence hundred" in Washtenaw Co., and nearly as many of this church is felt for a distance equal to the here. And sure enough when we looked at the whole length of the Mississippi and Missouri map, it was even so. Connected as grand-child- Rivers. There is daily intercourse with the ren and great grand-children with the great system cities of Cincinnati, Louisville, New Orleans, of lakes, rising and falling with them in their Chicago, and St. Louis, the great commercial periodical fluctuations—the waters as pure, as centres of the West and South. If an efficient cool, as deep, as in the parent basins—various in church can be built here, I am sure that no church shape and size, and almost innumerable, they in the Union, will have a more extended influence constitute a feature of landscape so peculiar, that than this. For the great cause of humanity, as a if once seen, they never will be forgotten. Happy connecting link between the North and the South. the people who have their farms in such a country, for the general influence on the travelling public, they never will lack water for their cattle, or them- who are obliged often to spend the Sabbath here, selves, as they do in western Texas. As for the for the ten thousands who live on these mighty various kinds of fish that they contain, black fish, waters, these churches should be supported at all perch, &c., not being by any means an expert in hazards, no matter what they cost. And I have the science of "Pisciceptology," we have little tested the sincerity of these declarations by my more to say than this, that they are very abundant, own sacrifices and personal efforts. No one knowing the facts in our history will deny the importance of sustaining the Gospel here; and by your timely aid we expect it will be accomplished. Yours affectionately, G. MARTIN.

THE REVIEW

The Presbyterian Quarterly Review for July is just at hand, with a very attractive table of contents. An extended notice may be expected in

THE KOLAPOOR MISSION.

ACTION OF ST. LAWRENCE CONSOCIATION. Resolved, That having listened to the statements of Rev. R. G. Wilder, returned missionary from the Kolapoor Mission, in India; we commend him to the sympathies, prayers and contributions of the churches of Consociation, and to all he may be encouraged and sustained in his noble determination to return and resume his labors among the perishing Hindoos of Kolapoor. A R. S. ARMSTRONG; Scribe. Attest, P. MONTAGUE, Register____

EDITOR'S TABLE

MESSIANIC PROPHECY AND THE LIFE OF CHRIST. By William S. Kennedy. - Second Edition. Andover: Warren F. Draper. Philadelphia: Smith,

English & Co. 1860. 12mo., pp. 484. This is a work of great comprehensiveness. Here, in the compass of less than 500 duodecimo pages, we have the Christology of the Old and New Testament Scriptures, -something like a combination of the Christology of Hengstenberg "trip to Lake Superior." In the well considered | Neander's Life of Christ Of course the fulness language of the advertisement, which those who of these great works is not imitated, but the reader will find the results of these and similar investigations carefully gathered up; and presented in a clear, readable shape. The Life of Christ is based upon Robinson's Harmony of the Gospels. The one of the work is apologetic; perhaps too much

so. Most theological works of the present age are composed with an eye to prevalent objections. The subtle windings of modern unbelief are careiron mountains, its copper mines, the antiquity of fully tracked, and it is well they should be. Yet it is refreshing to meet with a book written in the calm, undisturbed confidence of a conviction which has risen above the reach of doubt. Such confidence is contagious.

Author of "Life of Goethe," "The Physiology of Common Life," &c., &c. New York: Harper & Brothers, Publishers, Franklin Square. 1860. 12mo.

This is a charming little book, written con amore, by an enthusiastic student of nature, who is overrunning with eagerness to persuade every reader into the same enthusiasm of admiration and diligence with himself. The style is graphic, and is aided by numerous illustrations. The author's taste leads him to the more recondite branches of natural science, but his statements are remarkably clear, and much valuable information is perspicuously conveyed in the brief compass of the volume.

Mr. Lewes leans to Darwin's theory, at least as far as regards the variability of species; but the DEAR BROTHER:- The first Sabbath in July development part of it, although espoused by himclosed another quarter of my missionary labor in | self ten years ago, is now in his view beset with Cairo: and notwithstanding, I cannot give a re- great difficulties, and wanting in the requisite eviport which would be very flattering to those who dence. We are sorry to say that Mr. Lewes, to know nothing of our history, I feel that God has judge him from this book, belongs to that class of enthusiastic naturalists who look no higher than nature herself, and who are prepared to accept have fourteen, and there are others expecting soon | those hypotheses, unfortunately now so common, which narrow down the activity of the Creator twenty or thirty irregular scholars and teachers, | in his works, to the smallest possible compass.

A MAN. By Rev. J. D. Bell. Philada.: James Challer & Son. 1860. 12mo., 461 pp.

Many valuable thoughts and practical suggesions are conveyed in lively, vigorous, and, for the most part, admirable style in this volume. The eparate essays are rather loosely connected together, and, as a whole, the work is imperfect and sketchy. The aim of the author is stated to be "to show that a developed and cultivated intellect is indispensable to every kind of lofty and exquisite Church; now they have preaching regularly once into two parts. In part first are discussed the suenjoyment. The work is naturally divided perior possibilities of minds ordinarily endowed. In part second, special attention is given to the a great degree, of the regular weekly preaching in blissful possibilities of minds endowed with extraordinary capacities." Illustrations drawn from varied and abundant stores of knowledge are scattered thickly on almost every page. One can scarcely dip in anywhere without being refreshed. amused, and instructed. There are very few lines of common-place writing in the entire book. Evidences of carelessness, or something worse, are to be found, however, such as: "Not much should you allow for a theory of the age of this globe, put forth by a genius who has never read any other than the Mosaic account of the creation." The writer seems ignorant of the fact, that quite a numper of the Church fathers believed in an indefinite period between the creation of matter, and the subsequent arrangement of all things. He regards it as interesting to meditate on Pythagoras as "a revered teacher," rising with his pupils "early in the morning to worship the outbursting sun." In regard to the joy of Archimedes in discovering the principle of specific gravity, he asks, "Do you Scattered up and down these mighty waters, all heaven, he would have been more happy?" And sympathize with us in our efforts here. They have again he asserts, "a man may be absurdly pious." contributed to our Sabbath school library, to our An evangelical-minded writer would scarcely allow own personal wants, and in many ways bid us God-his pen to slip into such forms of expression as

DROUGHT .- The drought in Rhade Island continues, They are always difficult places to occupy, and and has become a serious affair to many of the small