Genesee Grangelist.

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JOHN W. MEARS, EDITOR.

ALBERT BARNES. THOMAS BRAINERD.

THE AGE OF VIOLENCE.

Our age seems to be not more remarkable for great religious movements, than for the manifestation of an extraordinary and criminal spirit of violence among those who are not reached by these movements. Time was when records of violence and crime were confined to a specific type of journals, of bad standing in the profession. Now any journal which undertakes to give the current news, becomes of necessity, to a large extent, a criminal calendar and a police gazette. Few matters of intelligence demand so frequent mention as these. Type-setters must see imaginary weapons of death flourish among their columns, and the pressman's ink must seem

Since the peace of Europe was broken by the French Revolution in 1848, the ears of the Christion world have been unceasingly assailed with the noise of war and the equipping and assembling of armaments on a scale of grandeur and destructiveness such as had never before been beheld. The mutiny in India presented a spec- of wickedness. We are of opinion, that among tacle of malice, rage and brutality scarcely paralleled in the history of man. One would have thought that to originate one such an outburst of hideous and dreadful rage in a generation, Hicks, fied to its last account, or who read the dewould have been enough for the arch-fiend himself: but the massacre now occurring in Syria reminds us of the "lower deep still opening in the lowest," giving us fresh glimpses of the unfathomable malice of the prince of all evil.

communicates to the white page.

Our age is proved to be one of violence by the extreme popularity of pugilistic exhibitions. Two men go through a rigid scientific course of training: one of them crosses the Atlantic; they meet and use their fists with all the violence and skill they can command on each other's naked bodies, persevering till loss of blood, blindness and contusions cause them to desist. This is bad and brutish enough: but it is dissons of the highest standing in society, not extacle of wild and enthusiastic eagerness exhibited by the news-seeking multitude of our great cities when it was announced that intelligence of the details and the result of this savage en- ture alike. counter was at hand, was a scandal to our civilization. It proved a deep-seated sympathy in

Other exhibitions of the same spirit, running downwards through the whole moral scale till THE PRESBYTERIAN QUARTERLY REthe lowest depths of criminality are reached, may be witnessed, or read of, every day. The disgraceful scenes sure to be enacted on the floor rying of deadly weapons, the facility with which challenges to mortal combat are elicited, and established in that place, where, of all others, the only legitimate weapons of warfare are high which the country was lapsing over oft-repeated tales of Congressional broils, was at one time roused by the astonishing information that one, born and reared to square his notions of honor by the duellist's code, had refused to engage in a duel because the challenged party had chosen method of settling a quarrel!

We forbear to do more than allude to the fearinjured, to take the law into their own hands and to administer the penalty which the first burst of

way into the minds of men. From the philosophic lonies, the lecturer has brought to bear a great elevation of Pantheism, it has percolated through store of materials from the early history of our all the strata of society; the false and dreadful country, keen wit, overwhelming satire, and an doctrine is that man may safely act out his own na- easy polished and forcible style. Argument there ture: that he cannot but do so; that depravity is needs to be none. A few well-aimed thrusts sufa fiction of priestcraft; that whatever a man does fice to pierce and destroy the swollen claims set naturally, it is well for him to do. Pantheism con- up by the Alumni. It seems that the Episcopafounds virtue and vice, holiness and sin, the Creal lians of America had no greater difficulties to entor and the creature, it calls light darkness, and counter than those offered by their own brethren darkness light, puts bitter for sweet, and sweet for in England, who possessed the coveted gift of bitter. And while it may not obliterate conscience apostolic succession, and who vielded it to their or destroy morality in its teachers, yet when its American fellow-Churchmen with the greatest resubtle influences flow down through the less re- luctance. Dr. Seabury's "pursuit of the apostoflective classes of society, they let loose the fiercest | lical succession under difficulties" is most humor-

and most violent passions of men. law and penalty, the loose and partial execution of time, will be edified to learn that the said Dr. is penalties, and the deterioration in the characteristics, and the deterioration in the characteristics. ter of our judiciary, which, with many noble exceptions, prevail to an alarming extent. Crime is reason of services rendered in the above pursuit! not promptly and suitably punished. Corruption taints the air of the court-room and the jury-box. Violent men are in secret and abominable league with the ministers of justice. Political intrigue, which has already elevated the judiciary and exacutive to power, can readily be brought to bear of that vast and increasingly important empire. upon them, in subverting the ends of justice, in which in the present number reaches only to the

American Eresbyterian lightening the sentence or procuring the early parpopular sympathy, resting, in part, upon those false and destructive views of human nature already referred to, is invoked, and pity for the criminal is stimulated until it swallows up all pity for his victim, all regard for the honor of the law and all sense of public safety.

3. We ascribe some of the growth of this spirit to the power of example now so much greater than formerly. The very same means which, at this day, diffuse with such rapidity, the light of the Christian's example, are used to hold up to public gaze the deeds of darkness. Crimes and criminals are made spectacles of. In hanging a pirate, as much care is taken to ensure publicity, and as great facilities are offered for spectators as in exhibiting the Great Eastern. And while we do not find fault with a secular journal for keeping pace with the rapid movements of crime in its columns, we do denounce that greediness to make capital of crime by a nauseous exhibition of details, and by all sorts of reportorial varnish and clap-trap in the description, to sharpen the curiosity and feed the baser appetites of the reader. It is a new crime thus to photograph crime, and spread it by hundreds of thousands of copies over the land. It is a gross perversion of the nuble engines of modern progress, the telegraph and the incarnadined with the bloody recital which it press, for which God will hold the authors to a fearful account. Not only will Ainsworth have to answer for the many Jack Shephards which his exciting tale has made, but those, too, who by the flourish and pomp with which they herald actual crimes, kindle in the minds already prone to crime, a monstrous ambition to win for themselves these laurels of the Satanic press by bolder deeds the crowds who floated on New York bay, and amid that strangely brilliant scene, beheld the death struggle in which the deeply dyed soul of the pirate, tailed and graphic reports of that scene of the pirate's career and last fearful deed of blood, as reported in most of the papers, there were some who forgot the heinousness of the deed and the dread nature of the punishment in the eclat with which it was surrounded, and who, near desperation in crime previously, are now determined to become equally notorious and equally guilty.

4. There is an antagonism to holiness in our unrenewed nature which exhibits strange and perverse phenomena. The corrupt heart is generally beheld in a state of growing indifference towards the law and the example of goodness alike. But it often exhibits the description pictured in the 7th covered to be a feature of the age we live in, of Romans-when the commandment comes, sin by the universal attention and breathless inte- revives. The example of purity and meekness exrest it attracts, by the auxiety of leading jour- asperates it. The nearness and effective working nals promptly to parade the details of the de- of the Holy Spirit rouses it to defiance. When grading encounter in column after column of presented with the Saviour, it says: "Not this man, fine type, by the connivance of all authorities at but Barabbas." The rage of Mohammedan, Budthe breaking of the peace, by the countenance hist, and Druze against the Christian, is the bitgiven to the transaction by the presence of per- terness of heathen deprayity rising against the victorious excellence of the Gospel. A revival of cluding ministers of the gospel, (if report is to be upprecedented power, extensiveness and healthfulcredited,) and by the subservience of literature in ness overspreads the Christian world; for a time an organ as respectable as Blackwood's Maga- wickedness stops her mouth; an astonished world zine to the pitiful purpose of embalming the waits while her Lord passes by. Is it surprising memory of a prize-fight in a poem! The spec- that a fresh and more violent outburst of wickedness should follow from those who resisted these unusual influences? Our readers well know that this is in accordance with analogy and with Scrip-

The great increase of habits of intemperance might be mentioned as another explanation of the the multitude with the violent spirit of the prize evil we are contemplating, but this part of the subject deserves separate consideration.

VIEW.

The number for July, delayed in order to a complete presentation of matters connected with of Congress at every session; the overawing, the late General Assembly, is on our table. The bullying, browbeating spirit exhibited; the car- size of the type is reduced so as to admit a greater amount of matter, and yet not so much as to interfere with entire comfort and ease in the perusal. the general reign of brute force sought to be | The literature of the General Assembly occupies a large place in its pages. Not only does the review gain in importance by this means to every argument and manly, earnest debate; these are minister and layman interested in the history of unmistakable tokens of the era of violence upon | the Church, but the opportunity thus afforded for which we have fallen. The indifference into these debates, acts, lectures and sermons, and this portraiture and characterization of the Assemblies to pass into the domain of literature, is by no means

ART. I .- Ante-Revolutionary History of Epis copacy,-is the address delivered by Rev. Samuel M. Hopkins, D. D., before the General Assembly, weapons too barbarous for that gentlemanly May 21, 1860, by request of the Presbyterian Historical Society. The theme, which, ever since its announcement, has struck us as somewhat out of ful record of bloody and murderous violence, which | the line of topics which would naturally present it has become part of the every day business of themselves to the mind of a speaker under such a our secular journals to unfold, and in the wake of commission, appears to have been suggested by which, our police force, our grandjuries, our judges, | certain extraordinary and unfounded claims set up our laws and an outraged and alarmed public sen- for early Episcopacy in the colonies, at the last timent painfully and ineffectually strive to follow. | meeting of the Alumni of the General Theological We cannot particularize upon the hundred mur- Seminary of the P. E. Church in New York. On ders of Cincinnati, which Rev. Mr. Storrs has that occasion it was claimed that "the sons of the had the patience to keep tally of, or upon the forty | Church who brought her principles here in this or fifty murders in New York city never traced to western land," were "at first a small, down-trodtheir origin, which the Tribune, from a hasty re- den band of humble men, scarcely during to ask view of the past four or five years can enumerate; for, or to expect, equal rights and equal justice and we will only mention the prevalent disposition among men of an opposite faith and worship," and of men who conceive themselves to have been that "the rise and progress of this branch of the Church in America, cannot but command the admiration of Christendom." To show up and effecunreasoning passion suggests. We had rather tually explode all these swollen pretensions, to bestow a few reflections upon the probable causes contrast the actual pride, bigotry and intolerance of the prevalent tendency to throw off restraint of early churchmen with this picture of voluntary and give full play to the violent passions of our | humility, and to demonstrate the utterly unworthy character of the men and means employed to 1. A false morality or philosophy has found its establish and to legitimate Episcopacy in these coously described. Many of the readers of the Re-2. A second cause is the lowering of views of view becoming acquainted with Dr. S. for the first

That noble Genoese,

And found the body o'er far waters roll-

Seabury infused the soul! ART. II.-Russia. This is a traveller's view

He crossed the seas:

capital itself with the approaches thereto. It will be found to convey a mass of information upon the outward appearance and social and business life of the capital, not easily accessible; and the lively picturing of an acute observer and affluent writer will command general attention.

ART. III. Vincent Ferrara. This is one of those sketches of celebrated characters in the Church Catholic who felt the evangelical impulses of the Reformation before that event actually came to pass, which have formed one of the most valuable features of the review. These are no mere dry outlines, but fresh and living memorials of true men, which cannot be contemplated without a thrill of admiration and an imitative impulse on the part of the Christian reader. We hope no one will omit the perusal of this description of the apostolic career of the Whitefield of the middle

ART. IV. The General Assembly of 1860, being the usual lucid and comprehensive view of the

acts, debates and spirit of that body. ART. V. Dr. Bushnell's Sermons. We believe the reviewer states the general opinion among Evangelical men in regard to these sermons. Though still somewhat defective, they reveal a drifting of that erratic and brilliant mind more decidedly towards the truth. The simplicity, close application and general tone of piety ascribed to them by the reviewer, are undoubtedly theirs, while a strained manner sometimes, an occasional overstatement of the truth, and a preference for singular texts and side issues, rather than the plain presentation of the Gospel, are unquestionably among their defects. We have ever regarded Dr. Bushnell as a really original and independent thinker, very decidedly astray some dozen or more years ago on the relations of Christ's work to the law, and on one or two other topics, with a style of remarkable freshness, with bold and startling turns of thought, sometimes strained, but never commonplace or dull, and sometimes rich and melodious as a master of composition.

ART. VI. The Position and Mission of our Church. Since the Sermon of Mr. Barnes before the Assembly at Washington, "Our Position," no Moderator's sermon has attracted so much attention as the recent one of Dr. Patterson here indicated. It was considered so fair and able an exposition of the animus of our Church by a very large number of the Commissioners, that they decided not only to request its publication in the Review, but to provide for the issuing of a large number of extra copies. We shall not enter here upon a criticism of the discourse, any further than to notice its calin, philosophical tone, and the

wisdom of its positions and recommendations. ART. VII. Doctrinal Preaching. This brief and earnest plea for doctrinal as contrasted with popular and sensational preaching, though last and least, is perhaps equal in importance to any in the present number of the Review. There is a ring of the genuine metal in it. It will do good.

Literary and Theological Intelligence and Notices of New Books complete the Review. The Editor deals vigorous blows at the Arminian and Unitarian works which have accumulated upon his table.

SUGGESTIVE STATISTICS.

The following is the net loss and gain of our

STNODE.	1859.	1860.	Net Increase.	Net Decrease
Albany,	8,639	8,561	TOO LEAGU.	78
Utica,	6.986	6,990	4	
Geneva,	9,617	9,307		310
Onondaga,	7,823	8,017	194	Part of
Susquehanna,	4,001	4,204	203	
Genesee,	13,121	12,602	1000	519
N.Y. & W. Jersey	725,743	25,940	197	
Pennsylvania,	11.161	12,962	1,801	al although
W. Penna.,	2,936	3,083	147	
Michigan,	8,334	8,354	20	
West. Reserve,	6,580	6,637	57	Table 1
Ohio,	4,726	4,855	129	
Cincinnati,	2,973	3.064	91	1 N =
Indiana,	3,432	3,350		82
Wabash,	2,631	2,700	69	
Illinois,	4,111	4.298	187	
Peoria,	4,372	4,723	351	/ /
Wisconsin,	1,384	1,524	140	
Iowa,	2,003	2,047	44	
Minnesota,	500	558	58	Ziginar,
Alta California,	378	381	3	*
Missouri,	2,290	776		1,514
Virginia,	4,294			4,249
137,990 134,933 3,695				6,752
Presbytery of Di	st. of Col	umbia, }		The time
from both sides. 1,496			1,496	1,496
	€ 1 E v 154 Silver Silver Ville		2,199	5,256
Net decrease owing to slavery,			4,267	
" other causes,				989
			y 5	52,56
Net gain irrespective of slavery,				12,10

\$5,104,15 \$5,244,47 \$140,32 General Assembly, Domestic Missions,

67,796,42 80,338,29 12,541,87 Foreign Missions,

41,667.21 50,944,94 9,277,73 \$271,678,34 \$306,703,84 35,105,50 The contributions for congregational purposes,

as building churches, support of ministers, church expenses, &c, are not reported. Per centage of contributions to benevolent

causes per church member in 1859, In 1860.

The typographical error by which our contributions to Domestic Missions were made \$70,000 less than the report, (\$28,029.95 instead of bridegroom, and the crowd was desirous of hearing \$98,029.95) is travelling around the country, and his story. "He's a hard old man that, and when becoming interwoven with calculations and com- he's fired up with liquor will do anything. Some parisons to the great disparagement of our denomination in this particular. Will statistic-hunters, and editors who know by experience the affliction of ill-read proofs take notice?

We may add that the gain in membership of the Synod of Pennsylvania during the last four the whole church, would have made our entire papiet than ever." membership at the present time about 150,000, above all losses suffered from slavery.

A greater rate of increase is shown in the Synod of Michigan, whose gains since 1856 are 1842, or Synod of Iowa, 872, or nearly 75 per cent.

NORTH BROAD STREET CHURCH.

has been made.

ATLANTIC CITYS The Rev. Albert Barnes will preach at the Presbyterian Church on Sunday next, 19th ins

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE. Sault St. Marie, July 20th, 1860. THE NORTH STAR STEAMER, -A SENSATION TO BEGIN WITH.

Thanks to the good steamer "North Star," the vessel is the body, but the captain is the soul! time he will remain there, you may rely on most implicitly, and make your arrangements accordingly. O si sic omnes!

had filled the hold, and completed their heavy perhaps the best thing about him cargo of flour, potatoes, hay, and a great variety of machinery for the "upper country;" and when

"The villain, O, the bloody murdering villain," forty thousand miles, every mile of it, but what he shall not rob me of my daughter! Come along, constable, we've got him now."

Now be it understood, gentle reader, that on the subject of marriage, we have some peculiar notions of our own. Morally and religiously, it has long been a matter of conscience with us, never to marry any one unless they are identified by some mutual acquaintance, and especially on the part of the lady, unless we are well assured of the consent of her parents. Most emphatically do we deny before God and man, the right of any minister for the paltry fee of five or ten dollars, to assume a responsibility, the extent of which, from the very circumstances of the case, it is utterly impossible for him to comprehend. Let any man take this thing into serious consideration, and reason in reference to the daughters of others, as he would in reference to his own, and we are persuaded he will come to only one conclusion.

Of course, therefore, a priori, all our sympathies

were with the injured father. We thought it nothing more than the groom deserved, when in the forward cabin surrounded by the entire ship's company, he received from the old man one of the most awful objurgations we ever listened to in all our lives; just such a one as Laban would have given Jacob, probably, if the Lord had not prevented him. Such an almost demoniacal exhibition of anger, malice, revenge, and a tongue set on fire of hell, Shakspeare must have witnessed and have had in his eye, when he wrote the Merchant of Venice! Meanwhile, though his brows knit, and his lips quivered, and his cheeks grew deadly pale, the haughty bridegroom "said never a word." He was perfectly willing to "take it," if he could only keep the old man away from his daughter. Encouraged by his silence, and supposing it to be an indication of fear, or a tacit confession that he was destitute of the requisite documents in the premises, the dapper little constable next undertook groom found his tongue, and that to some purpose. "There is my certificate, we were married last night in Detroit. Instead of 17, my wife is 24 years old, and at full liberty to marry who she paddled by a squaw and her daughter, and coming pleases." The constable read the certificate, and down the river with prodigious velocity, in order evidently was some what non-plussed. "But her to avoid the tempest, which a few moments after father says she is only seventeen, &c." By this time | beat upon us with great violence. "It rains easy it was the groom's turn to lift the safety valve and here," is the common proverb, and sure enough, let off a little of the extra pressure, and we must no sconer is there a cloud in the sky, than down confess in the intelligent appreciation of his rights, comes the shower, before you begin to think it he showed himself a true American. No wonder possible. It was curious to witness the predicawith such men the problem of self-government ment of certain of our company, who, instead of is by no means a difficult one. "Shut up, Mr. taking the experience of others, chose rather to Star, I was born under the Stars and Stripes, and reason from analogy. If analogy does not prove I am not fool enough to be ignorant of my own anything elsewhere it certainly did not prove rights. There's the certificate, which is a receipt anything here, except the folly of those who put 91,402.88 98,029,95 6,627,07 in full for your daughter, or if not, I'll soon pay confidence in it. Another thing we saw at Churchvon the balance." Once more the constable re- ville besides the canoe and the factory of Raspjoined, but only to receive a final and most effectual berry Jam. The gentlemanly proprietor was or quietus. "Shut up, I say, Mr. Constable, you've | board the boat with us and as we came in sight nade as much noise in this matter as a man ought of the beautiful residence which he has erected to make who has no business in it-where's your a little hand was put forth from the front door, warrant? You havn't got any, you know you and the waving of a white handkerchief gave the havn't. Besides, even if you had, I am now in delightful signal to the affectionate father and

jurisdiction!" From this point, the tide of sympathy, which in the first instance was with the old father, now began to turn, evidently enough, in favor of the weeks ago, he drove mage for me, and to get into had the patience to follow us through this epistle, Detroit two hours sceper than he ought to do, in have never read—they will please turn to it and order to have a spree, he overdrove the team and foundered them, so that I was obliged to dismiss him. That's one of the reasons he is so angry with me. Another is because I interfered to protect years, irrespective of the addition of the District his daughter against him. A short time since, Presbytery, has been 1838, (or nearly 20 per from being a Catholic, he turned a ranting Methocent,) a rate of increase, which, if shared in by dist—and now he has turned back again, a worse

cozing out at our finger ends, and after a fellow no common interest, and the more for knowing passenger had caught him in his state-room pour- the writer. ing out two-thirds of a tumbler of whisky, and nearly 26 per cent. The Synod of New York and drinking it down raw, we began to come to the an old man, being years the onward side of New Jersey, has gained 2532, or 11 per cent. conclusion that the daughter was better without seventy. My recollections will go back more than The Synod of Peoria, has gained 911, or 23 per her father than with him. During the night half a century in the history of the New England cent. The Synod of Wisconsin. 636, or nearly 75 | watching his opportunity, he gave the bridegroom | Churches, with a limited knowledge of Presbyteper cent. since 1857, when it was formed. The a blow that almost felled him to the floor, and the rian Churches, We are happy to learn that all legal difficul- (The last we saw of the bridegroom, he was seated antagonistical position with great calmness and ties in the way of a complete title to the lot se- very contentedly on a huge pile of copper, at Onto- brotherly kindness. If it were not so, it would lected for this church, on the south-east corner nagon, and as things go now-a-days in the political be unlike the author, and tend more to divide of Broad and Green Streets, have at length world, it is quite possible ere another lustrum, we than unite, which is the object of the writer. I been removed, and the payment necessary to a may hear him addressed in the House of Repre- well remember what were the feelings of the N. Engtransfer of the title to the trustees of the church sentatives at Washington, as the "Gentleman land Churches when the assault was first made, the female portion of them, and the bride once American Board, Home Missions, &c. I was a

this story, we leave to each of our readers, as may suit them best. SINCLAIR RIVER; SCYLLA AND CHARYBDIS, OR

FLATS AND RAFTS. "Sinclair River." When a boy at college we swiftest steamer on the Lakes, and to her model first read of it in "Wacousta," or "the Prophecy." captain, Captain Sheet, of Cleveland, we have been Those who have been similarly unfortunate in the brought thus far safely and expeditiously on our geographical impressions received from that emijourney. The next time we visit the Lake coun- nently veracious history, will remember the territry, commend us and our friends to the same boat fic descent down the river-between the interlacing and the same captain. We want no better. We branches of the giant elms! as thickly filled with have been in vessels where the intricacies of the hostile Indians, as an occasional fern leaf with moschannel, or the difficulties of getting in or out of quitoes! "Wacousta," we fear, must henceforth the harbor, were left entirely to the mate or pilot; go on the same shelf with "Woodstock," "Abbot's but not so on board the "North Star." There the Napoleon," &c. We did not take any very accurate measurement of the river, but as nearly as we What he says as to the ports he will make, the could make it out, the elms must have been "giant" ones indeed, and the "interlacing branches," each of them at least half a mile long! Such trees would be well worthy of a visit from The vovage from Detroit has been more than the Autocrat of the Breakfast table, whose love of usually full of incidents. Just as the weary crew trees, in which we most cordially sympathize, i "Lake Sinclair!" Who has not heard of it

"Flats." and the unavailing motions and speeche the order had already been given to cast off the of "potent, grave, and reverend senators," in re gangway plank, two men were seen sunning down lation thereto? Ah! there is a huge raft of pines the avenue, one of them with an enormous cudgel and hemlock logs, right in the middle of the chanin his hand, shouting "Stop her!" "stop her!" nel. Can we pass it? very doubtful. Already and for some cause or other, manifesting a suffi- we are at the extreme verge of the channel, and cient amount of excitement, with the thermometer | we must take our choice between running aground over 90 degrees, to throw him into an apoplexy. or breaking into the raft. The bell rings, the engine stops—there we are—smack! chairs broken, he exclaimed, as soon as he got aboard, "to run wheels foul-into the raft and aground too! and off with my daughter-only seventeen years of age, a most delightful state of things generally, both and for whom I paid \$120 to bring her out from among the crew of the raft and of the boat! The the old country! O, the fillain! he's murdered spirit of the proverb about "cursing the king in three wives already, the last of them died in the our bed-chamber," is for the time being, entirely poor house, and now the lusty villain, he must forgotten, and whatever may have been the prehave my daughter too! But I'll have his heart's vious opinion of passengers about the constitutionblood! I will! I heard it first in the stage, and ality of improving rivers and harbors, there was I've run fifteen miles to catch the boat before he but one opinion now. The man who split rails, got her off from me entirely, and I'll follow him it is supposed, would take better care of the logs. AKE GEORGE, FURTHER OBSTRUCTIONS, AND A MORAL.

The Flats of St. Clair finally passed, after some

wo hours' delay, we are next obliged to encounter the still more difficult flats and channel of Lake George. This time it is our fortune not to meet a raft, but a squall, and a pretty severe one too. It was a critical moment, and one that called for no ordinary seamanship! A narrow, zig-zag channel, requiring as sharp turns as it was possible for the vessel to make—the wind blowing such a gale, that only the ponderous captain was able to keep his footing without holding on by a rope or spar; the quick and incessant orders to the four breathless men at the wheel; the wheel one momen wound up with all the power of foot and hand, to the full tension of the rope-the next, whirling round so swiftly that you could no longer distinguish the spokes-that was a sight, which to see, was to admire-which once seen, was never to be orgotten! The channel passed—the squall over -it seemed to us as if we had known the cantain half a life time. Wisdom was needed at the helm as well as power, and certainly the lesson was not lost upon us in reference to the further voyage of life. What if we sometimes do get on the "flats?" What if the squall strikes us in the most narrow and intricate part of the channel? "" Our Father's at the helm,"-he knoweth the way that we take -hnd confiding in him, we may find that repose which our own little helplessness should forever

RASPBERRY JAM .- A TOUCH OF NATURE MAKES

prevent from finding in ourselves.

THE WHOLE WORLD KIN. The clear waters of the far famed Huron, and ts fifty thousand Islands left behind, we are now in St. Mary's river, at Churchville, the great depot of Raspberry Jam, of which no less than fifteen tons were last year shipped to Michigan, Ohio, and other sweet-toothed states in the great North to perform his part of the tragedy. But now the West! Here we first caught sight of an Indian

Like a yellow leaf of autumn, Like a vellow water lily,

her Majesty's dominions, and entirely beyond your husband: All's well! Who can blame us, if for a moment we could not see very distinctly in that direction, and walking without any particular reason, to the other side of the boat, found ourselves gazing very intently somewhere in the direction of old Pennsylvania? We thought of that exquisitly beautiful sonnet of Wordsworth on King Canute, which if any of our readers who have read it now

A RESPONSE FROM NEW ENGLAND. In your paper of the 5th ult. I noticed. with much interest, an article headed, "New England." Being a New England man, in every sense, so far as birth, training, attainments, and residence Our sympathy with the old man was gradually are connected, I read the article, in question, with

It may be as well for me to say here, that I am

next morning, he and his companion, the consta- But to return to the article in question. It ble, after their useless journey, and leaving the remust be acknowledged on all sides that the writer mainder of the 40,000 miles still unfinished, took has reviewed the history of N. S. Presbyterian, their departure from the boat at Port Larnia. and Congregational Churches, and their present from Lake Superior.") The incident, of course, in the General Assembly, upon the great Benevohad its due effect on all the passengers, especially lent Institutions of the country, such as the more becoming visible after the departure of her | delegate to the Assembly from Massachusetts, and father, was during the remainder of the trip, the on the committee of "Bills and Overtures," in observed of all observers. To point the moral of that body, at the time the pamphlet against the

Miller, who had repeatedly attempted to speak, towards every one around her she little thought but sprigs of Divinity stepped in before him- of the realities of life, and when her hand was when one of these sprightly ones proposed to give again sought in wedlock she married, as she place to Dr. Miller, the venerable man replied, thought, an honest and industrious weaver. as to be uncomfortable." Would that this rebuke present.) had been sufficient to secure a place for age and Let us look in upon her home now; youder in experience to utter their voice. But the history that second story room in that obscure street sits of the last thirty years has shown that old men are a mother, plying her needle from early morning too conservative, they are behind the times. The until late at night; she says, "Once I had two fears on this subject, expressed in your columns, servants to wait upon me, but now I am worse off by the writer, under the head of New England, than a servant;" and as we look about her room are founded in truth. One only needs to attend and see the indications there apparent, we know a meeting of any deliberative body, from a Dis- that indeed she has got very low down in this trict Association, up to an anniversary of the Am. world; though she is poor, yet she is respectable Board even, to see that our young men are "so full and clean. of matter as to be uncomfortable." It may be said that these remarks come from an old man, who is made envious by the ease and grace, with three little children, assisted only in the matter which young men speak, and their agency in di- of board received from her eldest daughter, who recting the affairs of the Church. It is not so herself works in the factory. But I tremble for the ark of God, when I see so Think, dear reader, for yourself, how could many inexperienced hands put forth to steady it. you provide for the wants of yourself and four What an aged minister once said to a church in children upon such scanty earnings? When she a divided state is now true, on a large scale. After gets two dollars and fifty cents per week, including looking into the state of things, the venerable man her daughter's board, she again thinks herself old oxen should be." The hint proved salutary. though a member, still she never attends her willing to have a colleague. Many aged men, to Christian? my certain knowledge, are laboring beyond their N. B. We are happy to acknowledge the restrength, because the present attitude of young ceipt of a Family Sewing Machine from I. M. men creates a fear that to have one associated in | Singer & Co., of New York; this, though loaned to the pastorate would jeopardize their own peace, and that of the Church.

I will say nothing about what is said under the head of "New England," about an undue attachment of the New School Presbyterians to their Street." denominational distinctions. Of this the writer in question has more ample means of judging. But I may say, I ought to say, that since the division in the Presbyterian Church, my duties have taken me into mostly every portion of our country, and introduced me to every denomination, consequently I know that twenty years ago, if the thought of separation, on the part of Congregationalists and Presbyterians had been suggested in any of the great Benevolent movements of the day, either of these great divisions of the American Church would have said, as Ruth did to Naomi, "Entreat me not to leave thee, &c." The union was close, strong, and unshaken.

minent in every orthodox pulpit in New Eng- it, to hinder a verdict of unmingled approval. land. Would that I could say to the Presbyte rian brother, you are laboring under a mistake on the subject. But alas, all he so cautiously and kindly says on this subject, is true.

Divine Sovereignty, Decrees, Election, Total Depravity, Perseverance of the Saints, and kindred truths, so clearly set forth in the glorious revivals in the days of Peter, Edwards, Hopkins, West, and others, are introduced and plainly discussed in but few pulpits. I say this with sorrow, but truth compels me to speak. There are Orthodox, who see and deplore the change, in the present style of preaching in New England. As a deacon in one of the large churches in New | THE REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN. Edited by Thos. England said to me not long since, so it is, "our children will not know the great doctrines of the Gospel by name." The text is too often a caption to an essay, rather than the foundation of a ser-

The declaration which Nehemiah did not believe. "We seek your God, as ye do," is now believed, when made by such a one, totally opposed to the Say-brook platform. A mistaken notion of being liberal and charitable, has taken the great has been to generalize the preaching of the present day, till an Arminian would seldom be offended by what he would hear in what are denominated Orthodox pulpits. As there must be something to keep the visibility of Congregationalism before the world, having laid aside the fundamental principles taught by our fathers, the form of church government must be magnified. A poor substitute for what once gave New England Churches such a wide influence in the Christian world

After all, many who are so zealous for Congreforbids. In this way many a minister has helped sectarians, and introduced into his own Church

the seeds of discord. God grant the funeral sermon of which the writer, in the American Presbyterian, speaks, may never be preached. That beloved brother may be Adams. This is small enough to enclose in a note. with every word and act tending to sever New England Presbyterians and Congregationalists in the work of Foreign or Domestic Missions. It THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW FOR JULY. Rewas the woman whose the living child was not. who said "divide it." Heaven grant that no "Female Divine," or "Juvenile Patriarchs," may ever divide those who are strong united, but weak SUPERANNUATED.

ANNALS OF THE POOR. "WORSE OFF THAN A SERVANT."

Some eighteen or twenty years ago a fair intelligent young woman, the daughter of a lieutenant in the English army stationed in India, married a voung and rising army-officer in that place. She was happy. Heaven seemed to be shedding its OUR MUSICAL FRIEND, MONTHLY. No. 83. Price gilded rays upon her pathway, and the journey of life was as a May day, all joy and gladness. She lived in ease and luxury, having her two ser- La Coquette Waltz; The Shady Lane; Song by vants attending to her wants. Her father, wearied Glover; No Price can Fate Bestow; Ballad by with his foreign service, and perhaps looking for- Balfe; Good Morrow, Newsong, by F. Mori,-12 ward to a grave among his ancestors, sailed for "home." leaving his daughter and her new connections behind; but sickness seized upon the husband's constitution, and he too was compelled volume of the new edition of Bacon's Works, anto leave the scenes of his rising fortune again to nounced to be published July 1, will not be issued look upon his native hills.

and daughter; the first, to find a resting place editor, Mr. Spedding, who has so interested himamong the dead; the others to enter upon the self as to inform them that if they will delay the busy cares of this world, and be cast about upon its waves. To maintain herself and infant daughter she became the travelling companion and as value of their edition. Having received this kind sistant of an English lady, and for five years she offer from Mr. Spedding, the publishers think that travelled through the West Indies and England it is due to their large list of subscribers to delay comfortable and happy, and at the end of that the issue, and thus give the American edition a

and well with the company of

above named Societies, was introduced. I then | in truth she had united herself with Jesus, found

saw the zeal of "Juvenile Patriarchs," and I herself a resident of this city. well remember a remark of the venerable Dr. Feeling her warm heart glow with kind feelings "No, no, Moderator, I am not so full of matter (Weaving at that time paid much better than at

Once she was a delicate lady; now she is a strong-minded woman supporting herself and

enid to the distracted church, "You have got the rich. After paying her rent, what can she have team altogether wrong, the steers are where the left to feed and clothe so many?—little indeed; Fifty years ago the state of things was very differ- church, not for want of a desire, but because she ent. Here I may remark, in this growing evil, would there be marked for her poverty. Who we find a leading reason, why old men are so un- will go to this sister and give the sympathy of a

us for so long a time as our mission lasts, we consider ours. We will be glad to receive any assistance you may render, through a note addressed to "Annals of the Poor, 1334 Chestnut

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HOW TO LIVE: Saving and Wasting; or, Domestic Economy Illustrated, by the Life of Two Families of Opposite Character, Habit, and Practices, in a Pleasant Tale of Real Life; including the Story of a Dime a Day. By Solon Robinson, New York. Fowler & Wells, publishers. 12mo. pp. 343.

This book will be found valuable in all families as tending to cultivate principles of wholesome economy, but particularly so to families of limited There is one thing alluded to by the writer in means, or those in which the domestic education question which deserves more than a passing of the female head has been neglected, as alas! is notice. I refer to what is said about an increased | too often the case. The story has sufficient inattachment to congregationalism, and a diminished | terest to relieve the economical lesson of dryness. love for the distinguishing doctrines, once so pro- and we have met with nothing in looking through

PAMPHLETS AND REVIEWS.

THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL QUARTERLY RE-VIEW AND CHURCH REGISTER. Vol. VII., No. III. July, 1860. New York: H. Dver. No. 11. Bible House, Astor Place. Philadelphia: J. Hamilton, Evangelical Book Store, No. 1224 Chestnut St.

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