North as grossly misrepresented at the South. \*

THURSDAY, JANUARY 24, 1861.

JOHN W. MEARS, EDITOR.

ALBERT BARNES THOMAS BRAINERD,

GEORGE DUFFIELD. JR.

### LAW AND GOVERNMENT.

Amid a general uncertainty and confusion of ideas on questions of public expediency, it is well | this, the preacher says: that there are certain fixed principles around which the scattered thoughts and unsettled judgments of men may rally. To meet this or that emergency of the times in which we live, may be difficult; but to recognise truths which do not vary claims of duty towards interests of paramount sacredness and utility, is sufficiently easy. Those who have the guidance of public opinion at the present time, cannot do better than to fix these great indisputable facts boldly upon the minds of men, and both promote their inward peace and calmness, and prepare them promptly to perform their duty.

Law and Government have their foundations in the deepest principles and necessities of the diwine and human mind. They are founded on conscience, on the will of God, and on their adaptedness to promote the highest happiness of all beings. There is nothing more sacred or more precious among human interests than those bound up in the maintenance of Law and Government There is nothing more vital or more majestic ment of God. There is no surer symptom of a deeply deprayed nature, than contempt and disregard of these things. Violence must be done to the plainest behests of conscience, the will of God must be spurned, and the highest happiness of man must be set at naught. If a government is good, if, like that of God, it is perfect in its justice, and infinitely benevolent in its tendencies and workings, then the least resistance to it, is heinous and malignant, and deserves, as it shall suffer, tremendous penalties. Whosoever shall offend in one point is guilty of all.

The best human governments are imperfect: Cimperfect in structure, and imperfect in working. The best of men cannot construct or carry on a government without imperfections. Too often a blind and selfish reserve hinders the best men in a community from active participation in-the affairs of government; so that through a est interests of men demand that they should be is provided for by a large lot of ground adjoining. upheld and obeyed. Loyalty to government does desire to make the government still more worthy was signally manifested, and in November, 1857, purposes. If we cannot at once remedy these im- of Seventeenth and Fitzwater streets, were dediperfections, we are bound to render obedience to cated to the service of the Master. The present government which, in the main, accords with devoted missionary entered upon his work in July, the requirements of conscience and the will of 1858. One hundred and thirty-two persons have against posterity, and against the human race.

When, indeed, a government is totally perverted the welfare of its subject. When it tramples upon commands of God, then it has slipped off of its grand supports, and can no longer claim reverence and duty from men. It is no longer government but usurpation. Rebellion then becomes justifiable, and just so far as it has prospect of success, to be followed by the establishment of a righteous government, it is a duty.

There is a government among men which was established by God-fearing, pure-minded patriots, under the direct moulding influence of the prinples of Christianity. For freedom, for elasticity, for a wise arrangement of checks and balances, it than three generations of men. Under it, a community of thirteen colonies in the remote borders of the world, has risen in power, wealth and inglobe. The two great occans of the world wash the shores, peopled and possessed by its adventunant protection of this government by millions, are waiting to follow them.

portray the enormity of those acts which aim at the overthrow of such a government, and which, thoughts which fill my heart at this time, as to in its place, would bring dismemberment, anarchy God's great goodness in privileging us to inauguand ruin. What unheard-of delusion must pos- rate such a work—a work which will last for all sess the minds of men who think they have found time, and exert its influence through all eternity such intolerable evils in the character and workings of this government as to call for its overthrow sake. by violence, if need be? What low, inadequate By retaining our resources within this single and demoralizing views of the sacredness of law, congregation, by devoting to this single Sabbath and the majesty of government must they have. who set them at naught for the sake of avoiding evils only remotely expected, and sure to be made infinitely greater by this process, when they come, if they come at all? What a fearful account will more specious and demonstrative prosperity. they have to render to a posterity whom they thus concentration of our forces would have told most will have robbed of their most precious heritage, whom they will have thrust down from the forefront of civilization and progress, made the prey | which man esteems success-"His thoughts lin of internal feuds, and of the ambition of some mi- this respect] are not our thoughts." It was right litary leader, or subjected once more to European

The Federal Government is a government. strong, good, wise, equitable, worthy of reverence dred persons have been added to the Church of and support. If it be not worthy of reverence as Christ "on profession," through our feeble and them. approximating to the demands of conscience, the still unworthy instrumentality. Seldom have I approximating to the demands of conscience, the known such an instance of success, one so speedy, so large, and so promising as to the future. What ty, then there is no government worthy of it upon an encouragement to work, to deny self, to pray, earth, and loyalty is but a name, and every peo- to give! What an encouragement to consecrate ple should be stirred up to instant rebellion, and anarchy should be proclaimed around every throne anarchy should be proclaimed around every throne be reaped by a little labour? and every executive chair. Therefore, whatever else be uncertain, and whatever other evils come It is proper to add, that to benevolent causes lenge all the instinctive reverence of the soul for ven years under review.

rightful authority, and every citizen should prefer to die in its defence rather than see it dishonored and overthrown.

> SEVEN YEARS' LABOR AND ITS FRUITS. We have already laid before our readers an extract from the anniversary discourse of Dr. Jenkins, of Calvary Church, recently published under the above title. It is a document so encouraging to our denomination in this city and to active Christians generally, that we cannot refrain from a further reference to its contents. The review of the seven years is more interesting, as it occurred just after the return of the pastor from a distant and protracted journey. In reference to

"Our congregation, on the whole, has returned in numbers which even the most sanguine amongst us dared not expect; there is manifested by our people a more than ordinary disposition to employ heir influence and their labour for our prosperity; there is clearly felt a strong and unusually ardent through all time or eternity either, and to feel the attachment for the church and its ordinances; the tone of all our social meetings has been elevated; that of our last communion season was peculiarly sacred and hallowing; there is indeed much to inspire us with courage and hope."

Of the three hundred and sixty names enrolled in the books, irrespective of those added at the Tabor mission, 152 were added on profession, 133 by letter from churches of our own branch, and 65 from Congregational, Reformed Dutch, and "Old School" Churches, making a very homogeneous society. "We have brought together the best types of Presbyterianism in the land, and they exist among us in the ratio of ninety-five to one

In the dismissals to other churches, the strength of church attachment is shown in the fact, that forty of the fifty-six dismissed "have left us to remove to distant residences, or for the purpose among divine things, than the Law and Govern- of strengthening the work of God in two infant churches, whose establishment originated with

But the chief feature in the history of Calvary Church is, as the preacher says, its missionary history, at once "remarkable and encouraging." Five years ago, a few of the brethren went forth to survey the spiritual destitutions of the city, and were led, in the providence of God, to a district near the Eastern Penitentiary. "Little did we think at that time that five years would transform, so neglected a quarter into one of the most desirable neighborhoods of this beautiful city." Commencing with a Sabbath-school held in a dwelling house, it was soon found that the work was enlarging, and that the plan originally contemplated must be greatly modified and extended. An ordained missionary was secured, a commodious school-room and chapel built, an Industrial School established, and the result is OLIVET CHURCH, faulty executive, its defects are unnecessarily mul- with its efficient Sunday-school supporting a mistiplied. But the necessary imperfection of liu- sionary in the West, and an active church organiman governments does not rob them of their sacred zation, comprehending two hundred and fifty memcharacter, or release us from our obligations to bers, one hundred and seventy-five of whom have Conscience, the will of God, and the high- been received on profession. The future of Olivet

But the zeal and energy of these brethren, so not forbid but much rather encourages us to la- far from resting contented with this large success, bor for the removal of its defects, and the general in less than two years undertook a similar enterimprovement of its character. This work can be prise, called TABOR MISSION, in the south-western done in a spirit of obedience, and with an honest part of the city. Here, too, the Lord's blessing of reverence and more nearly conformed to its high the beautiful chapel and school room on the corner God. and whose prevailing tendency is to promote been brought into the church on profession of the true welfare of its subjects. Rebellion, oppo- their faith, and three hundred and twenty-five

sition to such a government, is an unpardonable scholars and twenty-eight teachers are in the Sabcrime. It is a grievous offence against society, bath-school. The foundations of North Broad Street Church may be said to have been laid in what was once the Carmel Sabbath School, under from its true ends, so as to work disastrously upon the care of the Missionary Association of this church. "Too true is it," says the preacher, conscience, and compels men to violate the plain "that we had not sufficient faith and energy to prosecute that mission as the needs of the neighborhood in which we had placed it demanded; but it is matter for gratulation and joy that what we as an association lacked, was supplied by the foresight, care, and self-denying liberality of one of

We can hardly employ our space more profitably than by giving several paragraphs from this

part of the discourse: This, in brief, is our missionary work in Philadelphia for the last five years. Led to it by the providence of God, we have been permitted to is probably the best government the sun has ever | carry the gospel to hundreds of neglected families. shone upon. It has been in operation for less we have been privileged in these two schools alone to give religious instruction to at least fifteen hundred children, we have had opportunities of dispensing many hundreds of dollars to the poor and the needy, and what is better than all, three huntelligence, second to no nation on the face of the dred and ten persons, of all ages from fifteen to seventy-five, have been brought out of the world into the church-brought, clothed, we trust, and in their right mind, to sit at their Lord's table. rous subjects. In no region of the earth have After you and I are in our graves, after worms religion, education, commerce and the industrial shall have fed on these bodies, after we shall have arts flourished as under this government. In con- taken our places before the throne of glory to join in the seraphic song of praise unto God and the templating its character and workings, the hopes of philanthropists for the future of the race have swell like an onward tide, its power shall grow widened and brightened to an unparalleled degree. like the flowing and ever-increasing river, its fruit The subjects of other governments, less peaceable, fulness shall abound like a tree planted by the less prosperous, less just, have sought the benig rivers of waters. Is it too much to expect that ministers and missionaries shall go forth from these embryo churches, to preach the word to and have not been disappointed; and millions more thousands of men? or that new churches shall be established through their agency? or that they Language, conceptions, fail us in attempting to | shall become large and influential centres—centres "Not unto us, O Lord! not unto us, but unto thy name give glory, for thy mercy and for thy truth's

school all the care which we have bestowed on "Olivet" and "Tabor"-by employing here the energetic and faithful men and women who have given their time to those outposts, we might have had, in appearance at least, a larger success,effectively upon all our operations at home. But, brethren. I desire myself to learn, and I wish you to learn, that success in the eye of God is not that that we should give up our brethren, that we should distribute our forces, that we should seek the poor to bring them into the kingdom: and now, what is the result?—that nearly five hun-

upon us, one truth is indisputable and one duty of adenominational or general character, the Calis plain; our government is perfect enough to chal-

The position of our Church in doctrine, polity, and moral reform, was well characterized by the late retiring Moderator of the General Assembly, Dr. Patterson, in the lucid and philosophical sermon preached by him in Pittsburg. In that discourse our Church is proven, analytically and historically, to be the Middle Ground Church. We. have not yet abandoned a purpose formed soon after the publication of the sermon, to elucidate in these columns its positions and arguments; for we see evidence, every week, of wide-spread misconception in regard to our true position, which could not be met in any more effectual method. We have been reminded of our purpose, and strengthened in our convictions, by certain articles which have lately appeared in two religious journals, representing respectively two opposite extremes of opinion on the subject of slavery. In these articles the AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN is referred to, as representing the opinions of our Church on this subject. The first which we shall mention appeared in the South Carolina Presbyterian of the 12th inst. This paper is sorely troubled with the deliverances of the Princeton Review on the state of the country, and is anxious for some effectual means of exposing their extreme character. It first tries argument, in which, of course, it regards itself as victorious. But to put the matter beyond possibility of doubt, it quotes our expressions of gratification at the appearance of the article, and adds, "That is enough!" And in another place it emphatically repeats the expression, "That is enough," adding, "We needn't

MIDDLE GROUND.

say a word more." Henceforth the character of the Princeton Review is settled. It has been applauded by so ultra an abolition journal as the AMERICAN PRES-BYTERIAN, "That is enough." The character of the Review is gone forever. Bring out your Index Expurgatorius, ye slave-perpetuating moralists and foes of free speech in the South, and write at the top of the list the Princeton Review and the AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN.

But it is not enough. There is another party to be heard from in settling the character of this branch of the Presbyterian Church, and of our paper as identified with it. The Free Church Portfolio, the organ of the "Free Synod," referring to our expressions of surprise and abhorrence at the sentiments of Dr. Palmer's Thanksgiving sermon, says:

"These are the sentiments of a New School editor. The sermon must be very full of proslavery diabolism to have produced such a critique upon it from such a source. For the New School Presbyterians are only anti-slavery in a Pickwickian sense. They would rejoice at the chance to gratify their love of church extension by adding the Synod of South Carolina to their Church as they did the slaveholding Presbyteries of Missouri. In our day the purity of the Church is nothing, but numbers are everything."

Behold the contrast! The South Carolina editor regards our anti-slavery character as of so ultra a cast, that a conservative journal is damaged irreparably by our demonstrations of sympathy and approval. The ultra anti-slavery editor, piqued perhaps, at the failure of the Free Synod to gain admittance to our body on their own terms, denounces us as ready to take in the most ultra proslavery Synod in existence, including the South Carolina editor himself! All we have to say is, unprejudiced men will find no difficulty in understanding and appreciating our position as sound. just and scriptural, identical with that of the fathers both of the Presbyterian Church and of the republic, and described by Dr. Patterson in the sermon referred to. We cannot expect extreme men on either side to understand us, but as an act of justice, we ask the Free Church Portfolio to publish the opinion of the South Carolina Presbuterian, and the South Carolina Presbyterian to quote the language of the Portfolio. Will they

# OUR HOME MISSIONARY OPERATIONS.

Our readers have been kept acquainted, from time to time, with the progress and needs of our Church Extension operations, and with the condition of the laborers employed in our church, both by the Committee and the American Home Missionary Society. The earnest, painful, yet manly appeal of the Iowa brethren, which appeared in our columns last week, has not been forgotten. It is a document of a kind hard to be forgotten. Those faithful brethren, overtaken by the winter season and the political and commercial panic, find themselves cut off from the treasury of the A. H. M. S., and left alone in their arduous and important work. The salary of some of those, at present commissioned by that Society, is three quarters of a year in arrears, and pinching want and suffering in their families are actually upon them. They are our brethren, working for our church, and laying the foundation of its usefulness in the rising communities of the West. Denied a share in the common treasury of the A. H. M. S., they naturally and rightfully turn to us for sympathy and support. They are guilty of no wrong, unless leled folly of their self-destruction, by reason that preferring and adhering to their own denomination | they could not deal successfully with three or four | tirely unworthy of them. -unless ecclesiastical fidelity-be a wrong. They millions of African slaves, scattered amongst It is proper for the public to know that Mr love their own church, and are suffering real martyrdom for it. We believe it would be easier for them to go to the stake, than to undergo the trials now laid upon many of them.

The Church Extension Committee, pursuing a policy dictated by prudence, and Scriptural rule, attempt nothing beyond their actual income; every missionary in their employ is paid in full to the 31st of December. Adhering to this rule, they can do nothing in advance of the zeal and liberality of the church. If we wish them to aid these suffering brethren-and can there be any if | you is jeoparded." in the matter? we must supply them with the means. Let us rise up like men and meet the emergency upon them and us. Let our church show herself equal to this painful crisis. We have a real, growing fraternal feeling among us. We do care for those who are sacrificing themselves for the interests of our Zion. We are not such as to view their labors with indifference, to say, "Be ye warmed and fed;" to suffer them to be driven away from us by the pressure of an intolerable necessity. Let us convince them of our sympathy, and comfort and cheer their hearts with the evidence that wherever there is a church, a pastor, or a member of our denomination, there they have true and faithful friends, who remember them in their prayers, and who, by the grace of God, will not be hindered, even by deep poverty, from abounding unto the riches of liberality toward

# CORRECTION.

EDITORS OF AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN:-Will you do me the favor to correct an error in the last report of collections on my field for our Pub- form of that fatal issue. lication Committee?

The report should read: First Presbyterian Church of Auburn, \$86.87 23.41 Presbyterian Church of Newark, The transposition of these sums was a mis-state-

ment of the facts.

C. H. C.

We quote the above from the Circular letter which has recently been signed by a number of city of New York, and addressed to the clergy and surpassed. laity of the South. The purpose of the letter is, if possible, to open the eves of good men at the

suffered more from these misrepresentations than the fair, reasonable, and scriptural opponents of slavery at the North. These men, whose sentiments may now be viewed as controlling the community, have been perseveringly and purposely confounded with the worst class of Abolitionists. by the pro-slavery presses in our midst. They have been denounced as the disguised enemies of suspicious Southern men. And the consequence is, that a rooted conviction has taken possession of the Southern mind, that nearly the whole Northern community is at the beck of a set of men no better than atheists, and with ideas of moral reform as sweeping and as unscrupulous as those which animated the revolutionists of France; when the simple fact is, they have taken no position diverse from that of the fathers of our country and the Presbyterian Church, and no more hostile to the peace and rights of the South. This is the solemn truth, and from ignorance of it, caused in no inconsiderable part by these unscrupulous

#### DR. BRECKENRINGE'S FAST DAY AD an elegant silk umbrella marked with the pastor's DRESS, DELIVERED AT LEXINGTON.

presses, the South is rushing into the fearful gulf

of disunion and civil war. We pray that the se-

quel may not show that these "friends of the

South" have been the cause of its worst suffer-

ings and its rain.

We have read this able production with deep interest and much satisfaction. It is eminently patriotic and judicious, and coming from such a quarter, will have weight with those who stand in especial need of its counsels. Those who think treason against our government in behalf of slavery justifiable, and those especially in the border States who anticipate greater security for slave property and a general increase of prosperity in a that there are intolerable evils involved in its de-

Among the evils which he enumerates as already experienced, is the substitution of a Colonial for the Union flag, and "a community thrown into paroxysm of rage, because in the harbor of Charleston our national flag, instead of being still

further dishonored, yet floats over a single tower." "What then," he asks, "did they expect who sent to the harbor of Charleston, to occupy the national fortresses there, the son of a companion of Washington, a hero whose veins are full of revolutionary blood and whose body is covered with honorable sears, won in the service of his country? Why did they send that Kentucky hero there is they did not intend the place they put into his

hands to be kept to the last extremity?" is to leap into this vortex of disunion."

With all the power and subtlety of his uncomcommonly astute and vigorous mind, Dr. B. resists the assumed right of secession as mere usurpation. "If it is the constitutional right of any State to do this, then we have no national government and never had any." As to any justifying to enable them to prosecute their studies. We that nothing of the kind has occurred or exists. "All that the South has to complain of, terrible early date as it is, affords no justification for the secession of any single State of the Union." On this point he has a telling paragraph.

"They who make the attempt will find in it no remedy for the evils from which they flee. They who goad others to this fatal step, will find that they have themselves erred exceedingly. They who have had the lead in both acts of madness, have no hope for good from coming ages, half so great as that they may be utterly forgotten. Posbe made for thirty millions of free people, professing to be Christian, in extenuation of the unparal-

actually secede and maintain a separate confede- of Champlain Presbytery, given below, was taken racy, he stoutly denies that Kentucky or the bor- after a very careful hearing and consideration of der States must necessarily go with them. There all the correspondence and facts of the case, and are other interests besides those of slavery and after Presbytery had corresponded with the Prucotton in the border States, which would be in- dential Committee of the Board during the inadequately protected in such a confederacy. "The terval between two meetings of its body, asking very instant you enter confederacy in which all them to come in person, or send further stateis regulated and created by the supreme interest ments to justify their action, neither of which of cetton, everything precious and distinctive of they did, but declined any further correspondence.

We are glad to see the following magnanimous admission in regard to public sentiment in the border free States: "Nothing is more certain than that a patriotic

devotion to the Union, and a willingness to do all that honorable men should do, or moderate men ask in order to preserve it, is as strongly prevalent judgment is confirmed by the written statements at this moment amongst the people of the border of more than two hundred of Mr. Wilder's brefree States as among those of the border slave thren in the ministry, including some thirty cor-

We are glad to aid in giving wide currency to in us on the part of our Southern neighbor. It is no more than we deserve, but the acknowledgand preserve so much of cordiality as still remains. In conclusion, the duty of Kentucky is declared to be to stand by the Union and the Constitution to the last extremity; to resist any movement in which she may not express her own free choice at the polls; to realize that division of the line between the free and slave States is, for her, the cotton States for all time to come, the very worst ven persons were admitted to our church on pro-

No better service could be done by the friends of the Union, just now, than the extensive circulation of this discourse through the border States.

Rev. Dr. Jenkers will preach a discourse to

AN ADMIRABLE BOOK.

MISREPRESENTATIONS OF THE PRESS. MESSRS. EDITORS:-We have seldom been so "A dispassionate view of public affairs constrains the belief that a system of gross and per-sistent misrepresentation has had much to do with pleasantly entertained in perusing literature for the young, as we have been recently in reading eading the nation to the verge of revolution. The a little work entitled "Money, or the Ains-South has been slandered at the North, and the worths," issued from the Presbyterian House Too much of this fratricidal work has undeniably by the Publication Committee. been done by the pulpit, but far more by the

We understand that the book is a prize production. It certainly deserves such a distinction. The family represented is well grouped and the characters of the several members are clergymen of various denominations, chiefly in the drawn with a fidelity to nature not easy to be

The "Doctor" is a specimen of a class, who "lock the stable door after the horse has South to the fact, that they have grossly mis- escaped," while his lady meets with a counterconceived the great body of the Northern people, part in many an anxious housewife, determined who cherish none but the most pacific intentions on always being in an uncomfortable hurry, to their Southern brethren. We are glad they Their four children, however, are the principa seize upon the misrepresentations of the press as actors in the work, and their diversified dispoa leading source of error. No body of men have sitions are sketched in a manner that imparts both amusement and instruction.

The afflicted "Netta." sensible and resigned. presents a lovely picture. Her daily example sheds a sweet influence over all in the house. "Bertie" is a lad whose conduct may be safely imitated by all other boys. No marvel that he grew to be so good a man. But what shall we say of "Harry" and "Paul?" They are the the domestic peace of the South. Editors re- antipodes of each other; the one acting on the garded as friendly to the South, have felt it their principle of "let us eat, drink and be merry, for privilege and their business to watch their utter-ances, and have taxed their ingenuity to represent Shylock we ever remember having read of. them in the worst possible light to sensitive and How the young "money lender" persecuted the luckless debtor for those same "six cents."

We cordially recommend the perusal of the book to every body, but especially do we desire those boys to read it who wish to know what use to make of their pocket-money. Phila., Jan. 11, 1861.

### KINDNESS TO PASTORS.

The following instances of spontaneous liberality on the part of congregations to their pastors, have been brought to our notice, which we publish, as it seems to be the custom, on the principle of provoking to love and good works.

Rev. Daniel G. Mallery, pastor of the Central Presbyterian Church of Norristown, had a visit from some members of the church and congregation, on Christmas eve, who left various gifts; such as a Singer's sewing machine for Mrs. M.. name, a lounge for the study, various articles of wearing apparel, a barrel of flour, turkeys, pies, cakes, wine and preserves, together with a pocket book containing money, and various sums of money besides; to which were added, on New Year's day, a new hat and a certificate of Life Membership in the Bible Society; all which, as signs of affectionate remembrance, cannot be summed up

Rev. Richard A. Mallery, of Upper Aquebogue, L. I., about the same time received a most costly Southern Confederacy, will derive little comfort suit of clothes, with hat and boots, and fur for the or confirmation from this document. Dr. B. thinks neck, and a superb shawl for Mrs. M., while little "that there are inestimable blessings connected Lulu was not forgotten by the generous people to with the preservation of our National Union, and whom Mr. M. has ministered but a few months.

in dollars and cents.

## For the American Presbyterian. MINISTERIAL EDUCATION.

The Synod of Pennsylvania, at its recent meetrally of their means to aid worthy young men, who, in unusual numbers, are seeking to enter the

The Philadelphia Education Society highly appreciates the above recommendation and as its field of operation is mainly in Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Southern New Jersey, and the District of Columbia we hope all the churches "These," he says, "are but the beginning of within these bounds will make generous collecsorrows. If we desire to perish, all we have to do | tions for the Society's treasury. There is need of extra effort being made by the friends of education in regard to this matter, as the number of candidates under the care of the Society has greatly increased within the last two years. About sixty young men, during the current year, have had to depend mainly on the appropriations of the Society, cause for rebellion, it is his profound conviction hope none of our churches will fail to lend us their CHAS. BROWN, Cor. Sec., Pres. House, 1334 Chestnut Street

### "MR. WILDER AND THE KOLAPOOR MISSION."

Philadélphia, January 22, 1861.

A card with the above heading, published by the Prudential Committee of the A. B. C. F. M. has been some weeks before the public. We are sorry to see it. This attempt to disparage Mr. terity will receive with scoru every plea that can | Wilder and prevent the success of his mission in that dark kingdom of Kolapoor, which they had voluntarily abandoned for want of funds, is en-

Wilder is well endorsed and warmly commended On the supposition that the cotton States will by two large ecclesiastical bodies—that the action As a committee having in charge the Kolapoor Mission, and in view of all the facts in our possassion, we feel it our duty to say that Mr. and Mrs. Wilder are worthy of entire confidence, as faithful, efficient and successful laborers in the foreign field, and we are happy to add, that this porate members of the American Board. W. U. WHEELER, HIRAM HORTON, ASHBEL PARMELEE, this unreserved and candid expression of confidence | Moses Thacher, J. R. Young, B. B. Beck-WITH, HOLLIS READ, T. H. LAUGHLIN, LY-SANDER KELSEY, J. S. CUMMINGS G. W. MEARS, ment is calculated to strengthen these feelings, D. W. Poor, E. J. Boyd, E. M. Rollo, A. K. STRONG, J. W. MEARS, C. RANSOM, S. R. WOOD-RUFF, JOHN S. STONE, RUFUS R. DEMING.

# ADDITION TO THE CHURCH.

Mt. Pleasant, N. J., Jan. 21st, 1861. Dear Brother Mears: -Yesterday was a premost fatal issue of the times, and subjection to the cious day with us. It was our communion. Elefession of their faith in Christ. Yours Truly,

CORNELIUS S. CONKLING.

Not Given to Change.—The pilot of the steamer plying on Seneca (N. Y.) Lake, has averaged a trip, up and down, three hundred days in each year for REV. Dr. Jenkens will preach a discourse to twenty-one years; he has thus travelled five hundred the young, in Calvery Church, next Sabbath eveland seventy thousand six hundred miles, on this little

### For the American Presbyterian. IMPROVEMENTS IN COUNTRY CHURCHES.

recent feature in the quiet, even history of many of the churches in this region round about. The Presbyterian societies of Waverley, Horseheads, with table and chairs to suit, while here and there Weston, Benton and Havana, have made very considerable changes for the better, in the appearance of their respective places of public worship; while those of Hammondport, Watkins and Bur- history. The father, who learned the trade of dett, have also "brushed up" not a little, and to silver plating, found himself during the summer very good purpose. If no mission to "arise and of 1859 entirely out of employment, and fast runbuild," has been recognised, the duty has been deemed manifest to "strengthen the things which

upon its inner walls, in connection with other im- lars each week. provements, it certainly presents an appearance very pleasant to look upon.

The Presbyterian church of Horseheads has been changed as to its interior arrangements, from an earlier to a later style; the side galleries have been removed, a recess constructed for the pulpit, additional slips put in, and all the seats uniformly upholstered.

other improvements have been made.

beautiful papering of fresco pattern, and the ceiling the necessaries of life. decorated with panel-work and centre-pieces .-About the like changes for the better have also been made in the appearance of the Presbyterian church of Benton.

This matter of giving to church edifices an ap propriate finish and adorning, is well worthy the attention, especially, of country congregations. The interior of many of the houses of public worship, in the rural districts, presents but little of an attractive aspect. One very common feature, is a vast expanse of monotonous wall, decidedly brown or vaguely white, plain, dull, angular, and unrelieved by a single tasteful and fitting orna

Surely, now, in this direction, there is some opportunity for judicious improvement. And a feasible and very satisfactory method is, I think, that of fresco-papering the walls. And wherever this experiment has been tried, it has, I believe, given ample satisfaction. City congregations adorn their church edifices with elaborate fresco painting and heavy mouldings and carvings, but their ornaments are too costly and too little in place, to be applied to country churches. Something less

#### For the American Presbyterian. PRESBYTERY OF ONTARIO. The winter sessions of this Presbytery have re-

cently been held at Mount Morris. The devotional exercises were especially interesting. The lit is got up in uniform style with sale by J. B. Lippincott & Co. born, from the sixth verse of Jude, "The judg ment of the great day." The communion sermon was preached by Rev. L. Conklin, from John xy 13. "Greater love half no man than this that a ment of the great day." The communion sermon was preached by Rev. L. Conklin, from John xv. 13, "Greater love hath no man than this, that a man lay down his life for his friends." The Presing, voted as follows, that "the Synod would most byterial conference, on Wednesday afternoon, was learness to give like well attended, and was a meeting of unusual in them boldly exemplified in an autobiography. terest. The church at Mount Morris, and the members of Presbytery, feel deeply grateful to Rev. A. Gleason, of Buffalo Presbytery, for the interest which he contributed to our devotional exercises. The cause which he pleads, viz.: The endowment of the Indian Orphan Asylum, is well worthy the consideration and liberal contributions of our churches. . The prominent items of busi-

ness were as follows: A call from the second church in Dansville. t brother SAMUEL JESSUP, was found in order. Mr. Jessup signifying his acceptance of the same, it was arranged that the installation exercises take place on the evening of Tuesday, Jan. 15th, to be conducted by a commission of Presbytery, consisting of Rev. Messrs. Hunter, Elmer, Folsom and Parsons, together with elders P. Sheldon, of Mount Morris, and J. Van Nest, of Union Corners. In order to raise more promptly our full pro-

portion of the General Assembly's COMMISSION-ERS' FUND, it was resolved that there be a Presbyterial Fund, sufficient to meet this, together with the salary of the Stated Clerk, and a portion of the expenses of the commissioners who attend the meeting of the Board at Auburn Seminary. It is proposed to apportion among the churches the amount necessary to be raised, at the June meeting, with the expectation that the apportionments be paid at the January meeting following, thus enabling us to place directly in the hands of the commissioners, then elected, the full amount

Rev. LUTHER CONKLIN was appointed commis sioner to the next General Assembly, and Rev.

to Auburn Seminary for three years.

Elder JAY E. LEE, Perry, was appointed lay commissioner, and elder Charles Colt, of Geneseo, his alternate. Rev. William Hunter was elected commissioner

The PLAN OF EDUCATION submitted to Presbytery by the General Assembly's committee, was heartily approved, at the same time Presbytery is not committed to abide by it, except as it shall be quite generally adopted. Rev. J. Barnard, D. D., was requested to pre-

pare a historical discourse touching the origin and early life of Ontario Presbytery, and present the same at the next meeting. Dansville was chosen as the next place of meeting. Rev. I. R. Page, with Rev. G. P. Folsom as his alternate, was appointed to preach the next

The committee appointed at a previous meeting to present a plan for the systematic collection of all money for charitable purposes, made a lengthy report. The portions which were adopted by 21, is principally occupied with ruminating ani-Presbytery are as follows:

1. That it be the aim of this Presbytery gradu-

ally to dispense with the aid of agents from benevolent societies, and take this work as speedily as possible entirely within its own control. 2. That the churches be requested to make an annual contribution to each of the following causes, viz .: Foreign Mission, Home Mission, Publication, Bible, Sabbath-school and Education. 3. That the collection for these causes be made

in the following order: Bible Society in February; Sabbath-school in April; Publication cause, in June; Home Missions in August; Education in October, and Foreign Missions in December. the Treasurer of Presbytery, to be forwarded by

committee appointed for that purpose. 5. That each church be requested to appoint a committee, whose duty it shall be to obtain sub- hundred and ten. scriptions and make collections for the causes couragement of systematic benevolence as the places of interest in the present state of the counchurch itself may see fit to advise. Mr. Ephraim Cone, of Geneseo, was appointed

in accordance with the aforesaid plan.

value of which is \$15,000,000.

### "ANNALS OF THE POOR." THE UPS AND DOWNS OF LIFE.

In a neat, quiet, back street there is now living young man and his wife, with their three chil Improvements in church edifices have been a dren, the latter ranging from the cradle up to six years of age; their small house is neatly furnished with a rag carpet on the floor, and a large store hangs an oval picture upon the walls-all indi. cating a happy home. The other day I called in and induced the mother to give some little of their ning into debt to keep his little family from hun. ger and want, but when the winter of that year commenced, it brought with it his work again. The Presbyterian church at Waverley has been and at it he went fully determined to pay off his considerably enlarged by an addition at one end of debt, support his family, and, standing firm at his it, and with a handsome fresco-panel papering post, to carry to his wife his earnings of seven dol.

The spring came, and during it and the last summer he has had work but for three days in each week, until some four months ago it stopped entirely. They were not yet altogether out of means, for the mother still continued to ply her needle, and thus earned enough to supply their food, but all else must stand back. In the mean time the husband sought employment, and only The Presbyterian church of Weston has been obtained promises that when the "panic" is over tastefully papered; the arrangement of the seats he should have work. The mother's needle-work reversed, a bell, I believe, procured, and some has ceased, and now they live upon expectation, with occasionally earning a trifle by helping a The Presbyterian church of Havana has re- neighbor to move, or in doing their washing. cently been papered, and otherwise improved, the These are uncertain, and this young, sober and inwalls being covered with a very appropriate and dustrious family may well be said to be without

#### THE FAIR.

For over two months the ladies of our sewing circle met three times each week, sometimes with their friends, numbering as many as thirty persons, and made up and contributed, with outside ssistance, goods sufficient to hold a fair, which. on the 24th of December, was opened at 936 Arch street, and closed December 31st. with some one hundred and twenty dollars clear of expenses. Thus our debts have been paid off.

### EDITOR'S TABLE. PERSONAL HISTORY OF LORD BACON. From

Pope's celebrated line in regard to Bacon: "The wisest, brightest, meanest of mankind," has been acquiesced in so long that it has passed current almost as an axiom, and has been used to point many a moral and adorn many a tale. For ourselves, we have scarcely ever read or heard, or thought of it without pain, and a wish that the latter part of it might prove untrue. Mr. Dixon nobly enters into the lists in defence of the 'wisest" and "brightest;" indignantly combatexpensive, and more simple and appropriated is ing and repelling the last of the three adjectives. needed; and fresco papering admirably serves such | Lord Campbell, who had put Pope's view into prose, is dealt with in a most unsparing style of criticism, and Bacon's character rises from the misrepresen less writers, in a blaze of purity and glory. The reproduction of the work in America simultaneously with the appearance of the new edition of his works in this country, will make it even more welcome. It is got up in uniform style with the Works. For

> Another leaf of Scottish life and history. Dean Ramsay's book has just presented some general them boldly exemplified in an autobiography, marked by a strong individualism. The period passed in review is freely 1722 to 1805, one of great extent and full of stirring incident. Leading Scottish personages who came in contact with Carlyle, are described and characterized with great learness and ability. Carlyle himself, an utter stranger before, quickly draws the reader's attention. Our views of what constitutes a Scotch Presbyterian minister are sadly confused, however, by reading of his attending theatrical performances, and cultivating the acquaintance of dramatists and actors. For sale by J. B. Lippincott & Co.

CORRESPONDENCE OF FRAULEIN GUNDERODE AND BETTINE VON ARNIM. Boston: T.O. H.

Two young women highly cultivated in the æsthetic school of Germany, at a time when it was Attic both in its elegance and its heathenism, here pour forth unreservedly the fulness of their ardent natures to one another. They do, indeed. show a very high state of culture among the German women, but we cannot but feel that their transcendental obscurity is a positive advantage, as hiding very erronous sentiments, and as discouraging any extensive perusal. Art, poetry and science are the real deities of these females. is poesy," they say. We have little patience with such chattering:

PAMPHLETS AND MAGAZINES.

The KNICKERBOCKER, February, 1861.—This number opens with the continuation of Revelations of Wall Street, a simply and truthfully told story of mercantile life in its New York city phases, which will rivet the attention of every reader. Mingled with much that is amusing and entertaining in this Magazine, there is much, too, that is instructive. The tone of criticism is generally healthful. For example, a critique of Emerson's last work : "The Conduct of Life," winds up with the expression of a readiness to quote as applicable to the case, the words of Margaret to her pantheistic lover: What you say sounds very fine, and is very nearly what the priest tells me, only in different words. For all that thou hast no Chris-

HARPER'S MAGAZINE. No. exxix. February, 1861. In addition to the usual number of admirably illustrated articles, including one on Spiders, we have the first instalment of Thackeray's new story: "The Adventures of Philip." The comical page is a decided improvement, both in matter and treatment.

CASSELL'S ILLUSTRATED FAMILY BIBLE, part 22, reaches to the book of Nehemiah. Cheap, indeed, for the quality, at 15 cents a number. MESSIAH'S ROYAL BEAUTY, seen by the saints.

discourse preached in the 1st Reformed Presoyterian church, New York, Sept. 16th, 1860, by Samuel O. Wylie, pastor of the 2d Reformed Presbyterian congregation, Phila. Phila.: Thomas Sinex, printer, 1860.

CATALOGUE OF THE OFFICERS AND STUDENTS OF MARIETTA COLLEGE, 1860-61. The Faculty of this Institution are Israel W. Andrews, D. D. President; John Kendrick, M. A. Professor of 4. That the moneys thus collected be paid to Latin and Greek; Ebenezer B. Andrews, M. A., Prof. of Natural Sciences; E. W. Evans, M. A., him to the respective societies above indicated, Prof. of Mathematics; Edward P. Walker, M. A., and that his accounts be annually audited by a Prof. of Rhetoric, and Librarian; David E. Beach, B. A., Principal of Preparatory Department. The number of students in both departments is one

HARPER'S WEEKLY is constantly presenting dicated, employing such plans for the en- handsome and finished engravings of persons and try. The portrait of Major Anderson, in the num-ber for January 12th, from an original furnished Treasurer of Presbytery for all moneys collected, by his lady, is noble and commanding as his most enthusiastic admirer could imagine.

Moore's Rural New Yorker comes to us in a new and beautiful dress. Its engravings of A Source of Revenue.—California possesses 400 | flowers are among the finest and most natural that saw mills, erected at a cost of \$2,000,000. One-half we have ever seen. Besides matters of the field are propelled by steam, the remainder by water. and garden, its fresh and varied miscellany for fa-They cut annually 500,000,000 feet of lumber, the mily reading is of the best character. It is published weekly, at Rochester, N. Y.