

Boetry.

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ODE OF THE UNION PARTY IN CHARLES-TON IN 1832.

From the Journal of Confinerce.

The following Ode breathes a spirit which must commend itself to every patriotic citized. It was written by the Rev. Dr. Gilman, of Charleston, and was sung at the 4th of July celebration, in 1832, by Beirut, during the period of another Presidential the Union Party of that city. I had the satisfaction to be present, and to assist in the choir. The proces-sion had moved to the Baptist church to listen to an oration by Col. Drayton, one of the influential men of the Unionists, while the Nullifiers were headed by the great Hayne, by Hamilton, and others.

HAIL, our country's natal morn! Hail, our spreading kindred born! Hail, thou banner, not yet torn, Waving o'er the freel While this day, in festal throng, Millions swell the patriot's song Shall not we the notes prolong? Hallowed jubilee!

Who would sever Freedom's sbrine? Who would draw the invidious line? Though by birth one spot be mine, Dear is all the rest,— Dear to me the South's fair land, Dear the central mountain band, Dear New England's rocky strand, Dear the prairie West.

By our altars pure and free, By our hopes-bright, buoyant, young, By the tie of country strong, We will still be one.

Fathers! have ye bled in vain? Ages, must ye doop again? Maker, shall we rashly stain. Blessings sent by Thes? No! receive our solemn yow, While before thy throne we bow, Ever to maintain, as now, "Union-Liberty!"

The effect of the ode was truly sublime. When the choir came to the last four lines of the last verse, the whole audience arose spontaneously, and there was an awful grandeur in the sound of the thousands of voices exclaiming-

No! referred our solemn vow, While before thy throne we how, Ever to maintain, as now, Union—Liberty!

Choir and organ and harmony were drowned by the wild ejaculations; but it started feelings not un-suited to the sacredness of the place of meeting, and the light of the uplifted eye had to struggle through tears, and there was not a man present who would not, at that moment, have cheerfully sacrificed life, fortune, and sacred honor—to Union—Liberty !

Otherwise, in view of the recent Presidential election, and the importance of a more decided American policy in this great empire, I have to beg my beloved countrymen and the officers elect that it may please them and accord with the will of Providenteet to sustain our present Hon. Ambassador at Constantinople, Col. James Williams, of Tenn.,

administration Excuse, dear sir, this allusion to politics, and believe me for the one service,

Ever Your Brother,

WM. A. BENTON. MR. BENTON has sent us a translation of one of those stirring appeals now circulating in Syria, written by a native Protestant and called the "Trumpets of Syria." It shall appear in our next. EDS.

For the American Presbyterian. THE PRESEVTERY OF MAURAND MOLOKAL

Wailuku, Maui, Nov. 2d. 1860. To the Editor of the American Presbyterian .-DEAR SIR:-By mutual consent a meeting of the pastors of Maui and Molokai, was held, at Lahaina, on the 7th of August last, consisting of Rev. Messrs. D. Baldwin, J. F. Pogue, S. E. Bishop, A. O. Forbes, and W. P. Alexander. After free conference on the state of the churches under our care, and the importance of adopting efficient measures to raise up and qualify laborers to supply the destitute portions of our field, and to carry on the work when our labors are finished, we were unanimously of opinion, that though we had hitherto managed our ecclesiastical affairs harmoniously, without much system, yet that per-

manent peace and purity cannot be secured for our churches without order, and that no order can be maintained without authority, laws and a set of officers to execute them. The only question as to what form of ecclesiastical organization we should adopt, was between Congregationalism and Presbyterianism, and we were unanimously of opinion that for a people partially enlightened, like the Hawaiians, Presbyterianism is decidedly the best form of government. We therefore organized the PRESBYTERY OF MAUI AND MOLOKAI, and resolved to take the form of government of the Presbyterian church in the United States for our guide, until we have time to digest and adopt a

system of our own. Messrs. Baldwin, Pogue and myself, were appointed a committee to draw up such a system and report as early as possible. At this, our first meeting, we examined and licensed two candidates for the gospel ministry; viz :--Menase and Kuaumoana, both of whom are graduates of the seminary of Lahainaluna. Thus, I trust, we have consummated a bond of union, to preserve order, and symmetry in the house of God, which will enable us to concentrate our efforts Turkish tribunal at Beirut. But the confirmation to supply the destitute in our wide field, and which in the various sections of our field, we hold a protracted meeting in the place of our assembling, and besides our ordinary ecclesiastical business. and hearing of essays from our various candidates, we have excellent opportunities to press the claims of the gosper on the people. Pray for us that the great Head of the church may crown our en-

lead to; and permit, without check, the evils already alluded to, and the moral character of the master-who becomes such generally by inheri-tance-when he is willing to do the best for his

slaves that his circumstances permit. Those old time worthies left on record no eulogies of the institution as inherently excellent and righteous, and therefore worthy of being nou-righteous, and therefore worthy of being nou-rished and perpetuated to the latest generation of men! This position is of modern origin—the offspring of *new light*—and, like other novelties, is highly exciting to the mind, leading its advocates, alas! to contend for the breaking up of our Union, at the imminent risk of a destructive civil war, the effect of which, upon both masters, and slaves, no man can foretell. We should pray for such

persons, that God may give them wisdom, and direct them to the things that make for peace.

DR. BRAINERD'S LETTER TO THE CIN-CINNATI CHRISTIAN HERALD. The following letter of Rev. Dr. Brainerd, writ-

ten in response to a request from the present Editor of the Christian Henald, Rev. C. E. Babb, is full of personal reminiscences of the Doctor's early career in the West. which cannot fail to interest

our readers. Philadelphia, Dec. 24, 1860. Rev. C. E. Babb-

Dear Brother:-You invite me to give you some reminiscences of my editorship of the *Cincinnati* Journal. I know not how I can better do this than to give a brief history of my connection with the paper. In the fall of 1831, with a Home Missionary's

commission in my pocket, I started for what we then called the "Valley of the Mississippi. I had not the least idea of the place where I should find a resting spot. This was to be determined by the six gentlemen who constituted the Executive Committee of the H. M. Agency at Cincinnati. With my young wife I reached your city about the 25th of November, and was hospitably received and en-tertained for two weeks in the family of my venerated friend, Judge Burnet. As it was settled by the Committee, I was located in the Fourth Church in the eastern part of the city. Front street, above Deer Creek, was unpaved, and I had to make my way to the church in the deep mud, in which my

termined to dot for you the recollections which flashed on my mind. May God bless you and the Christian Herald. Your friend, poor wife often lost her over shoes. There were about 60 grog shops in my parish, and you may readily imagine that my ministry was no sinecure. With the enthusiasm of youth I entered on my labors, and by the blessing of God soon gathered a pleasant little congregation, and a Sabbath-school of 300 children. Thirty were added to the church the first year. I visited over and over every fami-Iv from Deer Creek to Columbia; and by sympathy 1000 dollars a year simply for editing the paper. with the sick, and kindness to the poor, gained an influence in the entire community. In the cholera of 1832 six heads of families died within eight doors of my dwelling. I sometimes followed to the grave three persons in an afternoon, as their bodies were borne to their last resting place on the work of the ministry. As we meet quarterly sympathies with my little church and its peculiar ample acted contaginaly upon those within the his patriotic mind. At home or abroad, he was surroundings. I have never been happier since, reach of his influence : and have no doubt, had I been let alone, I could have labored there pleasantly to this day. The affections and prayers of my little flock at Fulton, have followed me, I believe, through years of absence and changes, and I still regard individuals among them with most affeotionate interest. My salary was \$600 for pastoral labor, with \$100 added for my services as clerk of the Executive Com-mittee of the H. M. Agency. I not only lived comfortably on this sum, but paid out of it in two years 350 dollars, which I owed at Andover for my education, library, &c. If any of your people think this could be done in 1860 bid them remember that in 1832 I paid \$1.50 a cord for ther the few things for sale, a sister, who earns wood, \$80 for house rent, 25 cents for turkies. her bread by the labor of her hands, brought eighty-two pounds. This sister had seen it to be 6 cents for chickens, 4 cents a dozen for eggs, and other things in proportion. I may here say, as a pleasant incident of my introduction to Cincinnati, that the second week after my arrival, was waited upon by Elnathan Kemper, the founder of Lane Seminary, and invited to preach on a earth," Matt. vi. 19. Accordingly, she had drawn Wednesday evening in his log house, on Walnut Hills. Starting about half past six, with a lantern, I waded the stream, again and again, through Deer Creek valley, and struggled through the deep mud beyond, so as to reach the place at 8 o'clock. It cost me a fever of six weeks, but gained for me the friendship of Mr. Kemper, which terminated only with his life. As he had no pew rent to pay at the seminary, where he worshipped, school, Bible, and missionary fund, and the other he sent me \$15 a year towards my salary in half for the poor saints. This eighty-two pounds Fulton. While I was engaged in my pastoral work I Journal, and this induced the pastoral association, in the winter of 1832, to ask me to take charge of the paper as editor. - As I had no desire for the work, no experience as editor, and no wish to leave my field, I promptly declined. But as the paper had no responsible editor, and was floundering on in constant difficulties, the pastoral association, in April, 1833, made another deliberate onset on me veral times had been used by the Lord as an into persuade me to take the paper, and this time, very reluctantly, I yielded to their urgency. It months since, sent thirty pounds. "I have received a little money from may interest the present generation of Cincinnati to know who composed, at that time, the pastoral association. Of those who met once a week for N. S. branch of our denomination, few now remain in your city. They were Lyman Beecher, James and Wm. Gallaber, Asa Mahan, Profs. Biggs, Baxter and Stowe, N.S. Folson, Dr. Slack, Lewis D. Howell, Thomas Cole, Daniel C. Blood Benjamin Graves, A. F. Morrison, A. Bullard, J. Spalding, and though last, not least, as a manager, F. Y. Vail. Some of these seldom attended, i. e., what amount you at this present time need, but their places were occasionally filled up by the or can profitably lay out." presence of Father John Thompson, Gideon Blackourne, and David Nelson, men of blessed memory Such were those that "put me into" the edi-torship of the Cincinnati Journal, and sustained alone about our need,) I ought to continue to do, of HENRY LAURENS will be held in honorable reme in it by their influence and their pens. On a Thursday morning in the spring of 1833, be a help to the saints generally, by seeking to I left my house in Fulton, and with a troubled lead them to increased dependence upon God spirit went to the Journal office, S. E. corner of alone, through this Institution would be frustrated. Main and Fifth streets, when Corey and Fairbanks, I answered, therefore, the letter in substance as the proprietors, furnished me with a batch of ex- follows: change papers, and installed me in my high office.

at that time; as well as those in the North, re- called the Child's Newpaper, the first, according | food, clothes, etc., are to come, and so, unfit for gretted the existence of slavery as a great imper- to Dr. Brainerd's belief, started in the valley of spiritual exercises. Now, in the first place, I and gretted the existence of slavery as a bound of the source of slavery as a bound of the west, of which 5,000 copies were circu-fection in our social state, and an anomaly in a country boasting of its freedom, while they justi-fied such masters as were involved in it—yet showed kindness to their servants—only by rea-son of their providential circumstances. They nine. He thus continues:— the first number of this paper, Dr. Brainerd wrote nine. He thus continues:— the first number of this paper, Dr. Brainerd wrote nine. He thus continues:— the first number of the board of the board of the first number of the board of

bors were cheered by the approbation of good men, and my office opened the way to friendships which can only end with life. No man ever had more enthusiasm for the West, and few have ever met in the West sweeter tokens of love and confidence. can only end with life. No man ever had more be brought by our sense of need into the presence enthusiasm for the West, and few have ever met of our Eather for the supply of it—and that is a in the West sweeter tokens of love and confidence. blessing, and no injury to the soul. Thirdly, our I failed often in my duty, doubtless, but under all souls realize that, for the glory of God, and

the opposition I received from sectarian prejúdice, and excited philantbropy run wild. I was sustained by the consciousness of good intentions, and the sympathy of the set of friends. In June, 1833, my wife died of cholera one day, and her cherished domestic, almost an adopted

Berry Pres

THE LIFE OF TRUST.

FURTHER EXTRACTS.

It is impossible, within our limits) to follow daughter; the next by house was literally left desolate, I continued by labors until May, 1836 when, being elected, to the General Assembly, I hired Henry Ward Besher; at the rate of \$500 a year, to conduct the paper till my return. It was his first debut in public life; and he sustained his his first debut in public life; and he sustained his Mr. Mueller, as his enterprise gradually expands responsibilities well, whe world has heard of him the slightest possible machinery, (for Mr. Mueller

In May, 1836, the Cincinnati Journal, with all makes no pretence of despising or discarding either the conflicts of opinion around, and all the new papers started, still had about three thousand six altogether,) if accompanied by fervent, importunate, believing prayer. We close with a single undred subscribers. One thousand two hundred of these were in Kentucky, Western Virginia, Tennessee, and Northern Alabama. The paper has always been anti-slavery in principle, but albrief extract, in which Mr. M. reiterates his purpose in establishing the Orphan House:

But the first and primary object of the work was to show before the whole world and the whole ways fraternal in its spirit towards the South, and the conscience of the South sustained it. Twentychurch of Christ that, even in these last evil days, the living God is ready to prove himself as the living God, by being over willing to help, succor, comfort and answer the provers of those who trust in him; so that we need not go away from him to five years of reflection have only confirmed me in the conviction that the position of the paper was Christian and wise. When I left your city I expected to return to When I left your city 1 expected to return to my post. My name was kept on the paper until December, but with my home in the West deso-late by death—with enfeebled health, and new eastern social ties, I was induced to give up edi-torial life, and return to pastoral labor, which, from my connection with the Beccher in the Second Church of Cincinnation Fhad never entirely susour fellow men, or to the ways of the world, seeing that he is both able and willing to supply us with all we can need in his service.

enabled to be faithful in this service.

Selected for the American Presbyterian PATRIOTS OF THE OLDEN TIME. HENRY LAURENS.

church of Cincinnation and never entirely sus-pended. For near thanky five years I had been the happy pastor of a fightful and affectionate church here, but it will always be my joy that I was allowed, at an early period and in an humble degree, to aid in forming the characters of the mil-Henry Laurens was born at Charleston, South Carolina, in the year 1724. He was placed early with a Charleston merchant to acquire the habits and usages of business. But soon a Charleston lions of the mighty West, and to secure there friends whose remembrance and sympathy have gentleman, who was in business in London, invited him to enter his counting house, and he spent some years with him as a clerk. He then refreshed my heart through a quarter of a ceneturned home, and engaged in business on his Bro. Babb, this paper is full of egotism, and may not meet your request. But when I began this letter, the past jushed upon me, and I deown account. Such were his activity and shrewdness, that at the age of *forty-five* he retired from business on a fortune. He raised himself to high rank and consideration among the people of

his native State, not by the mere influence of his money, but by his high and noble qualities of racter. His early edu

DEATH OF PROFESSOR BAUR, OF tried, and tempted, it is written. "Whom having

TUBINGEN. not seen, ye love; in whom, though now ye see A recent number of the New York Staats Zei-him not, yet, believing, ye rejoice with joy un-speakable and full of glory." "After that ye be-lieved, ye were sealed with that Holy Spirit of Professor of Protestant Theology in the University promise." Heavenly Father, give us the Comof Tübingen. Though not so celebrated, espe-cially outside of Germany, and outside of theologiforter in fulness and power! Blessed Spirit, take cal circles, as the Chevalier Bunsen, whose death has been extensively noticed in all the leading re-our sins, doubts, fears, and sorrows, and fill us means for the other work, yet because we look to ligious papers of England and America, Professor with joy and peace in believing. Holy Jesus, give the Lord alone for these things, we should only Baur has had a more marked influence on modern the Spirit anew to all thy believing people, that German Theology. He is the founder of the so- they may be strong in faith, active in duty, patient called Tübingen school, which has gained a sad in tribulation, peaceful in trouble, courageous in notoriety by its bold attacks on the authenticity the prospect of death, and may anticipate thy gloof the books of the New Testament. - They not for the benefit of the church at large it is that we only rejected-as many Rationalists had done behave these trials of faith, and that leads again to fore them the apostolic origin of nearly every

God, to ask him for fresh supplies of grace, to be book of the New Testament, but also, by a texture of bold and fanciful hypotheses, endeavored to construct an entirely novel history of the ancient

other universities.

The founder of the school was also its most pro-

lism" of Möhler, two works on the doctrinal differences of Protestanism and Roman Catholicism. Tübingen Theological Journal. fessor of Christian Dogmatics in the Zurich Uni-

Anglicised.

sources for the defence of Christianity.

DISCOVERY OF FAULTS.

in a professing Christian; viz .: 1. It injures the

cret sins, and herein he was wise. Sins may be

Three things may be said truly of every fault

our sins, doubts, fears, and sorrows, and fill us rious advent with unspeakable delight. **Rev.** James Smith

THE DISPIRITED TEACHER.

WHY am I not more useful as a Sabbath-school Church, suited to their preconceived ideas. As teacher? Why do the members of my class re-Tubingen has always been foremost among the main, to all appearance, unimpressed by divine German universities as a nursery of scholarship, truth? Why do I instruct my scholars Sabbath the views of Restessor Baur found wide accept fafter Sabbath, and year after year, without perance, and soon had their representatives at several ceiving any fruit as the result of my exertions? Such are the questions which many a dispirited teacher

often propounds to himself, and perhaps to others. lific writer, and it has been acknowledged on all (without receiving, as he supposes, any satisfactory sides, that his works contain an immense amount reply. And yet undoubtedly these interrogatories, of learning worthy of a better cause, and that in the great majority of instances, admit of a ready much in them is of lasting value. Thus his book and correct answer. Nor is any elaborate investion the Manicheans, is generally regarded as having gation necessary. for discovering the solution of the for the first time elucidated a most obscure portion problem. It is folly to dig deep in order to find of ancient Church history. The most important | what lies upon the surface of things. It is superamong his other works are: The Christian Doc: fluons to consult friends with a view to obtain intrine of Atonement; The Christian Doctrine of formation which the oracular voice of an enlightened the Trinity; Paul the Apostle of Jesus Christ; conscience would teach us, did we but heed its the Christian Church of the First Three Centu- monitions. Many of us who are engaged in the ries; Critical Investigations on the Gospels, their work of Sabbath-school instruction might truly Relation to each other, thei Or rigin and Character; say, each for himself, "I am not more decidedly A Manual of the History of Christian Doctrines. He also publishes against the celebrated "Symbo-

Holiness is unquestionably the prime qualifica-tion of the Sabbath-school teacher, as indeed it is and was for a number of years the editor of the of every Christion-the grand, indispensable requisite for moral usefulness. He must be heartily The Tübingen school is not likely to survive and practically pious, in order to be useful, and he long the death of its master. Its progress was will be useful in a direct proportion to his personal first arrested when Dr. Strauss, a pupil of Baur's, drew the last consequence of its teachings, by maintaining, in his "Life of Jesus," that Jesus himself, as represented by the Gospels, was only we could hardly expect that God would, as an a myth. Then the churches and the Protestant ordinary rule, sanction even the benevolent exerpeople of Germany began fully to comprehend the tions of an unholy individual, in such a sense as practical bearing of what had hitherto been a to render them available to the spiritual welfare school of scientific theology and when Dr. Stranss of others. A truly good man will be useful. in a was called by the government of Zurich as Pro- greater or less degree, by an inevitable necessity. As a fragrant flower exhales its delicious aroma versity, the people of the Canton rose in revolution, in obedience to the very laws of its constitution, and forced the government to revoke the appoint so the genuine child and servant of God will inement. Another leading man of the school, Dr. vitablydiffuse around him a salutary moral influence. Schwegler, died several years ago; Dr. Zeller has Wherever he goes, he will carry with him an at-

Gorvespondence.

Correspondence of the American Presbyterian. LETTER FROM SYRIA, No. 6. Bhamdun, Mount Lebanon, Dec. 18, 1860.

Dear Editor:-While 1 was engaged in my last communication of the 28th ult., the first ray of light appeared for the acquittal of our former Governor, Yusif Bey Abd el-Melik, before the of this decision has not yet been issued from the will be a sort of school for training young mon for extraordinary commission; for no one of these Sheikhs or others can be acquitted, or condemned without their judicial sanction. This indication of the will of Providence after seventy days' imprisonment and trial, points in the direction of my own hopes expressed in my former letter for their release, and restoration to their families and to social life.

deavors with his blessing. On Thursday, November 29, the several commissioners associated as one family, left Beirut to visit Damascus. The French General in a mili-

interesting, sacred recollections, I beg the earnest and united prayers of all the friends of Christian missions in the United States. They have now returned to Beirut where H. E. Fuad Pasha still remains.

rottles of raisins, etc., because the people of our and rejoice in their prosperity. village had received Druse property. This pro-

ject was reported to the commission, but defeated. The same levy as a forced condition was contemplated to be taken from the Druses, namely, ten mids of wheat, ten mids of barley, ten rottles of raisins, three beds, three pillows, two tanjeros, etc., or their estimated value in plasters, (1365, afterwards reduced to 1065,) that is about \$50. from every payer of taxes in the Druse nation. within five days, or the soldiers would come and plunder twice this amount. The tax was enormous, and the payment impossible. The Druses offered to pay any reasonable contribution. to yield their houses and villages to be plundered by the authority of the government and their French allies, or even to retire from their ancient possessions in Lebanon; but all their proposals were in vain. In these circumstances their chief Akkal of this neighborhood, came to me on Tuesday of last week with a plea for mercy, and asking advice. Constrained to advise and consult for the immediate relief of the whole nation, I consented to be the bearer of their petition for mercy to the anthorities at Beirut, addressed to His Excellency, Fuad Pasha, which I presented to Lord Dufferin,

other quarters, and many Druse women from the The most eminent of the founders of our mountains came also, and I am not aware that a Union understood this subject well, for many nountains came also, and 1 am not aware that a single contribution was paid in the estimate of from six to ten millions of plasters, or \$400,000. Perhaps I owe an apology to the non-intervention Perhaps I owe an apology to the non-intervention show afresh that there is reality in speaking to rectness of his discourses. Our readers can mulin us as the joy-inspiring Dr. Brainerd then proceeds to state that the thee only about our need, and speak, therefore, to tiply examples for themselves. We have heard ing, confidence-producing, Spirit. He brings us After a time one of the firm said to the other, "How Ing, connuctice-producing, Spirit. He brings us from under the law, and places us under the gos-pel. He shows us that there is a fulness of joy in Jesus, and that it is there for us; and that it is our privilege to be happy,—happy under all circum-stances, as it is written, "Rejoice." He sets up God's kinedomin our beatter which is for the Lord al-way; and again I say, Rejoice." He sets up God's the late Duke of Norfolk.—It is rumored that Cincinnati Journal, as it was then called, was esta- this brother, so that he may help us." it remarked by a competent judge, himself a sucblished about 1827, or 1828, and was among the first religious papers published in the great valley. To-day, in answer to this, my request, this bro-first religious papers published in the great valley. To-day, in answer to this, my request, this bro-means for establishing the infant school, and for in the affections of the same congregation, had policy of our national government for this indirect mination as soon as practicable, consistently with agency in the politics of foreign nations, as well as for my humble determination in May last, if possible, to preserve this village and district from all the barbarism of war, at whatever hazard to my American citizenship and missionary position. May last, if all the leaders of the land. Washington declared himself in favor of emancipation by law, and showed his sincerity by bequeathing freedom to his own slaves. Indeed, nearly all in the South, as for my humble determination in May last, if all the leaders of the land. Washington declared himself in favor of emancipation by law, and showed his sincerity provided in the south, and for the his own slaves. Indeed, nearly all in the South, bis own slaves. Indeed, nearly all in the South, as for my humble determination in May last, if as for my humble determination in May last, if as for my humble determination in May last, if as for my humble determination in May last, if have been entire agreement on this subject among all the leaders of the land. Washington declared himself in favor of emancipation by law, and showed his sincerity by bequeathing freedom to his own slaves. Indeed, nearly all in the South, bis own slaves. Indeed, nearly all in the South, as own slaves. Indeed, nearly all in the South, bis own slaves. Indeed, nearly all in the South, bis own slaves. Indeed, nearly all in the South, bis own slaves. Indeed, nearly all in the South, bis own slaves. Indeed, nearly all in the South, bis own slaves. Indeed, nearly all in the South, bis own slaves. Indeed, nearly all in the South, bis own slaves. Indeed, nearly all in the South, bis own slaves. Indeed, nearly all in the South, bis own slaves. Indeed, nearly all in the South, bis own slaves. Indeed, nearly all in the South, bis own slaves. Indeed, nearly all in the South, bis own slaves. Indeed, nearly all in the South, bis own slaves. Indeed, nearly all in the south and the mind continually to think whence bis own slaves. Indeed, nearly all in the south and the mind continually to think whence bis own s agency in the politics of foreign nations, as well the safety of both classes. There would seem to When he assumed the editorial control, the sub- ordering more Bibles. Also, the orphans are again been characterized for brevity in their ministrations. Collection physics an experimental accessing Angton parenters :

THE SECOND MEETING.

We adjourned and met again at Keawakapca, tary point of view had decided that his force of in Honuaula, an out station of the church of 8000 or 10,000 men was insufficient to move for which I am pastor, twenty-two miles from my that city. It was therefore pleasant to see this home. Here S. Nucku, a licensed preacher, has band of noblemen with their attendants, 25 or 30 been laboring for four years with great acceptance, in number, go without an escort, like Christian and Presbytery, after carefully examining him as ambassadors and advocates of the Prince of peace. to his acquaintance with experimental religion Some said that they hoped that they all would and of his knowledge of the great doctrines of the be massacred; for, such is the unchristian temper gospel, ordained him to the work of the gospel and spirit of some of the barbarous Christians in ministry as associate pastor with myself. The Syria. But the moral power for their protection exercises were novel to most of the assembly, and and safety is mightier than the millions of sol- I trustimpressions were made that will do great good. diers at the command of their united sovereigns Our Presbytery now contains seven ordained minisin Europe. Their commission is peace and good | ters, one of whom is a native Hawaiian, and we have will to men. For their success and inauguration five licensed preachers and two other candidates of a good government for this ancient land of so for the ministry under our care.

> We do not propose to put ourselves under the care of any Presbyterian organization whether in Geneva, France, Holland, Scotland, Ireland, or

I have mentioned the attempt of my French the United States; we think we understand the neighbor, in concert with his soldiers, to exact state of things here better than assembled divines \$2000 or \$3000 from Bhamdun, more or less, in | in other countries can; but we will feel a special so many measures of wheat and barley, so many sympathy with our brethren in all these countries

> PREACHING TOUR-FAITHFUL RULING ELDER. By appointment of Presbytery I have just finished a tour around east Maui, which is now without a pastor. I was two weeks performing it. I preached in ten different places and administered the Lord's supper at three, located a licentiate at Kaups, a destitute region, and hope he will

ere long be ordained as their pastor. I was cheered to find the Elders of the vacant churches so deeply impressed with their responsibility, as having the care of souls resting on them. The worship of God is regularly maintained in hundreds of places, where they rarely see a missionary. In some places I found numbers earnestly engaged to seek the Lord. But I will not weary you with details.

In my next I propose to give you some account of our educational system and the means we have of training young men for the gospel ministry. W. P. ALEXANDER.

REV. DR. STEELE ON FAST-DAY.

The Rev. Samuel Steele, D. D. formerly of this city, late for twenty-five years pastor of the old H. B. M. commissioner, at whose earnest and de- school Presbyterian church in Hillsborough, Ohio, cided representations, this extraordinary order for preached a sermon on fast-day, in which he does a forced contribution from all the Druses was coun- not entirely harmonize with the Rev. Mr. Van

THOMAS BRAINERD a very good one for a business man, had not. of P. S.-I ought to say in justice to those who established and sustained the Cincinnati Journal course, been a liberal one; and as he desired his sons to have the very best advantages after his reby their capital, that all the sacrifices of this detirement from business, he went to England to suscription were borne by them. They paid me perintend their education.

While in England, he received accounts of 5 and c 1 \mathbf{T} \mathbf{B} trouble and commotion in the colonies. These rumors grew more and more alarming, and Mr. Laurens began to ask what was his duty in the case? He might have said, that his duty as a father, his advanced years and his distance from The following expiret, is one of a number that

the score of actual strife, were good examps for inaction. But not such was the reasoning of alike ready to sacrifice life and fortune, with KINDRED SPIRITS .-- In my morning walk, everything else on earth to the welfare of his counwhen I was reminding the Lord of our need, I try. From his duty to his country no distance felt assured that he would send help this day. of time or space could separate him. His love My assurance sprang from our need, for there for his country was equally fervent in every clime seemed no way to get through the day without help being sent. After breakfast I considered tate long. A sincere inquirer after duty never whether there was anything which might be turned does. In 1774 he was one of thirty-nine Ameriinto money for the dear children. Among other cans who signed a petition to dissuade parliament things there came under my hands a number of from passing the Boston port-bill. He used every religious pamphlets which had been given for the exertion in his power for some months to avert benefit of the orphans, but all seemed not nearly war; but at last he saw that all was in vain; that enough to meet the necessities of the day. In war was inevitable, and that it only remained for this our deep poverty, after I had gathered toge him to return home and be found at his post when the trouble came.

As soon as he got back to Charleston, he was made president of the Council of Safety; a post binding upon believers in our Lord Jesus to act to which no man could attain who did not enjoy your possessions) and give alms," Luke xii. 33; his fellow citizens. They found that their confi-and "Lay not up for yourselves treasures upon dence was not misplaced; and that ease and leimay repent of and correct them. sure had not diminished his energy or broken up her money out of the bank and stocks, being two his habits of diligence and attention. In 1776, hundred and fifty pounds, and had brought it to he was chosen to the Continental Congress, and me at three different during, for the benefit of the was made president of that body in the same year. orphans, the Bible, missionary, and school fund, and the poor saints. About two months ago she He held this office for two years, and on his resignation was sent as minister plenipotentiary brought me one hundred pounds more, being the Holland. On the voyage, he was captured by the prayed, earnestly to be enabled to discover his seproduce of some other possession which she had British, and confined in the Tower of London. sold, the half of which was to be used for the Here he suffered close imprisonment for fourteen unknown to us whilst apparent to others; and all months; during which time every effort was made sins lie open to the eyes of God. by the English government to shake his fidelity which she has brought to-day is the produce of. every possible temptation to treason was placed While I was engaged in my pastoral work I the sale of her last earthly possession : [at the before him; rank, wealth, power, every induce occasionally wrote an article for the Gincinnati time I am preparing this fifth edition for the press ment was offered him to declare himself opposed more than sixteen years have passed away, and to the liberty of America; but all were rejected this sister has never, expressed the least regret as with the same quiet, but firm refusal. He was to the step she took, but goes on quietly laboring finally released, and soon after entered on his last with her hands to earn her bread.] tal Congress a commissioner to negotiate the treaty FIRM ADHERENCE TO THE RULE OF TRUST .-March 26th .- On the 17th of this month I re- of peace with England. He went to Paris, met ceived the following letter from a brother who se-veral times had been used by the Lord as an in-sioners, and settled with them, the preliminaries strument in supplying our need, and who also, two of the treaty. As soon as the business was completed he returned home. He was received on his arrival with the greatest enthusiasm; being regarded at once as a champion and a martyr in the cause of freedom. But his long confinement had life. He died about ten years after in 1792, at

At the time when this letter came we were indeed in need. Nevertheless, I considered that, are at the service of his country to the very last. as otherwise the principal object of the work, to membrance.

than half an hour long. We have seen the same statement made of Whitefield, though we know not "Whilst I thank you for your love, and whilst I was 28 years of age only. I had never seen a I agree with you that, in general, there is a diffe- exactly reported. Many of the most eminent New on what authority, as none of his sermons were newspaper made up, and of the details of editing rence between asking for money and answering England pastors, of the last two or three genera was profoundly ignorant. I was stunned by the cry of "copy!" "copy!" and thought I should ut-at liberty to speak about the state of our funds, as is now commonly supposed. It was a common terly fail to find material in one day for twelve the primary object of the work in my hands is to practice to divide one sermon between the two mortal columns, to fill the outside pages. When lead those who are weak in Taith to see that there parts of the day, as in the instance of Dr. Em-I came to the inside it was worse still, and I was is *reality* in dealing with God *alone*." (mons. Rev. Dr. Strong, of Hartford, often heartily sick of myself and the whole concern for After having sent off, the abswer, I was again preached only twenty-one minutes, and never, it

been appointed to a professorship of philosophy; and Dr. Ritschl, whose able work on the origin of the old Catholic Church, was partly based on the views of the Tübingen school, has been led by more thorough researches to abandon its position Jesus, and that he has learned of him. As they altogether. The organ of the party, the Tübin- gaze upon his sanctified character, they will be led gen Theological Journal, was discontinued in 1857. The recently developed rationalism of the Church of England derives its inspiration and its

learning from the school of Tübingen. In many before his class on each successive Sabbath, is of its features, it is merely the Tübingen theology subjected to a silent but a searching ordeal, which he would do well not to forget. The criticism of The startling assertions of this school with re- a dozen or more bright young eyes is not to be gard to the doctrines and character of the aposto contenned. Childhood is proverbially shrewd heat age and the ancient Church To general, have and penetrating, and many a little creature who called forth ample and most valuable refutations 15 some by supposed to possess any power or inought on the part of the orthodox theologians of Ger- at all, is quite an accurate reader of character. Not many. The Protestant world owes some of the only are our scholars able to tell in many instances. very best exegetical and historical works to this with an absolute correctness, whether we are under controversy. Much light has been shed on dark the practical influence of the truths and principles

which we so sedulously inculcate upon them, but portions of ancient church history, and orthodox they can measure, with considerable certainty, the theology has come out of the hot struggle much greater and stronger than it ever was before. Ger- degree in which they exercise their legitimate many has emerged from this long conflict, strength-ened in the faith, and supplied with increased re-conceal from their knowledge our moral excellences or inconsistencies, we will find equally impossible. The Methodist. What manner of persons, then ought we to be, in all holy conversation and godliness?"

THE SOUTHERN RELIGIOUS PRESS.

"The Religious Press (of the South) advocate seceson and dissolution." - Exchange Paper

Christian himself. 2. It is displeasing and dis-honoring to God. 3. It is likely to injure our This is a very great mistake. No Presbyterian fellow-creatures, especially those we love best. paper of the South, and none of any other church Therefore, it should be the earnest desire of every -so far as our knowledge extends, has pursued Christian to discover all his faults and sins, that he this course. The only exceptions to this statement are in the different religious papers of South It is difficult, very difficult to know one's self. Carolina, which, since the secession of that State, Too many Christians seem more concerned to dishave expressed their approval of the act and their cover the faults of others, than their own, and sympathy with the new government. This is an more sharp-sighted too; and yet their aim seems advocacy ex post facto, and is very different from not to be the improvement of their brethren, but the course described above. rather the pleasure of censuring them. David

N. C. Presbyterian

OLD SCHOOL VIEWS.

A careful effort has been made to represent our Our best friends are those who tell us of our branch of the church as occupying an insulated faults for our good. The pious Baxter said position in its opposition to the evils of slavery. "If ever you would have peace, resolve against Our Old School friends at Princeton, in Brooklyn sin to the amount of your power. Never excuse it, or cherish it, or favor it more. Confess it and elsewhere, should look to the orthodoxy of freely. Thank those that reprove you for it their own brethren on this peculiar institution Desire those about you to watch over you, and tell and its champions in South Carolina. Dr. J. G. you of it, though it be evident. And if you do Monfort, editor of the Presbyter (Old School ornot see so much pride, worldliness, unpeaceableness, or other sins in yourself as your friends | gan) Cincinuati, says:-

think they see in you, yet let their judgment make | "In the acknowledgment of the leaders of the seyou jealons of your heart, seeing self-love doth so cession movement, we learn that the perpetuity and oft blind us, that we cannot see that evil in our- extension of slavery are the prizes of their success. selves which others see in us; nay, which all the Such a course cannot succeed. 'He that sitteth in town may take notice of. And be sure to engage the heavensshall laugh; the Lord shall hold them in your friends that they shall not smooth over your derision.' There may rightly be subordinate and faults, or mince them, and tell you of them in servile classes, but he 'has simply no moral sense' extenuating language, which may hinder convic who does not see the injustice of American slavery. tion and repentance, much less silence them for It is a system that robs man, who was made in the fear of displeasing you; but that they will deal image of God, of his lordship over the creatures, freely and faithfully with you. And see that you and puts him on the invoice of personal property, distaste them not, and discountenance not their with horses and hogs, with turnips and tobacco. plain dealing, lest you discourage them, and de- A giant warrior once said, that in the issues of prive your soul of so great benefit. Think best of war, the moral is to the physical as three to one. those as your greatest friends, who are least friends If we are to have civil war for such a cause, the to your sin, and do most for your recovery from North being physically at least three to one may be reckoned morally, as nine-fold the superior o Wise suggestions are these; but obviously corthe South. When the conflict comes, slavery will rect and important as they are, it requires conside-

have few friends at home or in the North. There is one point to which every patriot should give heed. The great question is, how far has the lonstitution been violated North or South? The government should set its face like a flint against all nullification or rebellion on either side of Mason and Dixon's line. The whole power of the

government should be employed, at any expense of blood and treasure, in administering the laws, the fugitive slave law, the revenue laws, and all other laws. The attempted secession of South Carolina may, in this way, very greatly strengthen the government, and the victorious supremacy of the 'powers that be,' as God's ordinance, may greatly invigorate the moral sense of the age, and the of our need of Christ, lead us to Christ, and ena- good fruits may accrue to generations yet unborn.

the first three or four weeks. But I was on a and again led to pray to the Lord in this way:- is said, over thirty. Professor Stuart, during his to lead us into closer fellowship with Christ, and termanded the same day. Various petitions from Dyke of Brooklyn. Dr. Steele says: tread-mill, and must keep stepping, until practice gave me some skill, and habit made my work tole-rable. way; and again 1 say; Rejoice." He sets up God's kingdom in our hearts; which is "rightcousness, peace, and joy in the Holy Ghost." Those who received this blessing are said to be "fall of joy and of the Holy Ghost." The "fruit of the Spirit is joy." And of believers, though persecuted,

Have you any present need for the Institution under your care? I know you do not ask, except counsel, and who managed church affairs in the indeed of him whose work you are doing-but to shattered his health; and he felt himself unfit for answer when asked seems another thing, and a any further active public duties. He therefore right thing. I have arressen for desiring to know declined the numerous posts of trust and honor the present state of your means towards the ob- to which he was invited, and retired into private jects you are laboring to serve; viz .: should you not have need, other departments of the Lord's the age of seventy. work, or other people of the Lord, may have need. - There were few men who having so great a part in the revolution saw so little of its fruits; and Kindly then inform me, and and to what amount. Mr. Laurens must have felt that he was laboring

for posterity. But true patriotism ceases only with life itself; and the true patriot's life and fortune rable grace to make us willing to know our faults.

Strange as it surely is, we have to proceed more cautiously in telling our friends of their faults SHORT SERMONS

than of their excellencies; although it is far more important that they should be made acquainted John Wesley's ordinary sermons were not more with the former than with the latter. Let us ask and pray to know ourselves.-Exchange.

> THE HOLY SPIRIT GIVEN AFTER FAITH.

"Have ye received the Holy Ghost since ye lieved ??" Acts xix 2. God gives us the Spirit at first, to convince us

ble us to find salvation in Christ. Afterwards the

AN INDEPENDENT PRESBYTERY.