

THE FLOWERS OF GOD.

Boetry.

"CONSIDER THE LILLIES OF THE FIELD."

The welcome flowers are blossoming, In joyous troops reveal'd; They lift their dewy buds and bells, In garden, mead, and field: They lurk in every sunless path, Where forest children tread; They dot, like stars, the snored turf, Which lies above the dead.

They sport with every playful wind, That stirs the blooming trees, And hugh on every fragrant bush, All full of toiling bees: From the green marge of lake and stream, Fresh vale, and mountain sod, They look in gentle glory forth-The pure sweet flowers of God.

They come, with genial airs and skies, In Summer's golden prime, And to the stricken world give back, Lost Eden's blissful olime: Outshining Solomon they come, And go full soon away, But yee, like him, they meekly breathe True wisdom while they stay.

"If God," they whisper, "smiles on us, And bids us bloom and shine, Does he not mark, O faithless man, Each wish and want of thine? Think, too, what joys await in heaven The blest of human birth, When rapture, such as woos thee now, Can reach the bad on earth!"

Redeemer of a fallen race, Most merciful of kings, Thy hallow'd words have cloth'd with power Those frail and beauteous things: All taught by thee, they yearly speak Their message of deep love, Bidding us fix, for life and death, Our hearts and hopes above. JAMES GILBORNE LYONS.

For the American Presbyterian. LETTER FROM CHINA. THE MANCHU TARTARS AT FUHCHAU.

The events of the last two or three years in the neighborhood of the capital of China, have shown to to the Tartar language, as far as I am informed. the world the deep interest which the Tartars, living An edition of the gospel of Matthew has been near the northern boundaries of the empire, take published at Shanghai, having the Tartar and the in the political affairs of the present dynasty. Chinese in parallel columns or lines. This is only But it may not be very generally known that in a commencement of an important department of some of the most important cities of the empire missionary labor in connexion with the conversion there are colonies of Tartars who are more deeply of the dominant Manchu, race., Is it not time interested in the permanency of the existing go- that some attention should be paid to the exanvernment than are the Tartars beyond the north. | gelization of the Tartars by the various missionary ern boundaries. Soon after the subjugation of societies in England and America? Should not

the upper class of Chinese women. They wear stockings made of cotton cloth, and in this respect compare favorably with the Chinese ladies. For the Chinese women who have small feet bind them around and around with broad red tape instead of wearing stockings, and the class of large footed Chinese women seldom or never wear stockings even in the coldest weather, in this part of Chi-

ba. The Tartars never marry with the Chinese, nor are they allowed to marry in the same banner to which they belong. They give a feast to friends a few days after marriage, instead of giving it at the time of marriage, as do the Chinese.

About 12 miles down the river Min from Fuhchau, is a settlement of the descendants of the Chinese soldiers who aided the Tartars in conquering China. 500 of them are soldiers, and have the same stipend per month that the Manchu soldiers of the same rank at Fuhchau have. They speak both the Mandarin and the Chinese languages. They carry on very little business, spending their time principally in idleness or in military practice, living mainly on the bounty of the Emperor, in return for favors which their ancestors did the Manchus, over two hundred years ago. The fidelity of these Chinese, and of the Tartars at Fuchau, and in all other parts of the empire is secured by the most potent arguments. Many of them are the distant relatives of the Emperor, and all of them owe their support to him. In case of a successful rebellion, headed by a Chinese against the Tartar government, they would doubtless all lose, not only their salaries but their heads, except in the case of those who should be able to escape into Manchouria or Mongolia. Wherever the Taiping or long-haired Insurgents go, they exterminate the Manchu Tartars, men, women, and children.

I am not aware that any missionary efforts have been made in behalf of this powerful portion of the population of China. Only one or two of the foreign residents in China have paid any attention

How was it with the Saviour? Did he not sand communicants: Each Presbytery sends tion of the significance of the Book of Psalms. that bread which he alone could supply? Jesus said, "I am the bread of life." "This he that eateth of this bread shall live for ever." The Father said, "This is my beloved Son, hear ye him." And how diligent was Jesus in ap- things. pointing officers, sending two and two in all the

it should be sent empty away. Many have given up every thing to secure this living bread, that | they die not; and have become subjects of the king of heaven through Jesus.

But the nations had, for some time, been going to Joseph for corn ere his brethren felt their need of it. The twelve tribes of Israel bow their faces to the earth before him; and oh! bow their faces to the earth before him; and on l ings, how bitter will be the remorse, when they feel The "John Scott Scholarship" was endowed that, "Verily they were guilty concerning their | with \$2000, year before last, and another scholar-Brokher, in that they saw the anguish of his ship, by another person, \$1000, last year. With soul when he besought them, and they would this addition of funds, and from an experience of not hear him." Luke xiii. 34. And oh! how as well as from the marked interpositions of Difreely will the Saviour forgive them; how ten- vine Providence in its power in times of need derly will he receive them when they come re- those who are concerned in its administration feel peating, "Come ye near unto me, hear ye this." "Boar note for T are with there he not dia didate need hesitate to resort to the seminary on "Fear not; for I am with thee: be not dismayed; for I am thy God. I will strengthen thee: yea, I will uphold thee with the right thee: yea, I will uphold thee with the right | It has long been proverbial for its beauty and hand of my righteousness. O Israel, thou shalt healthfulness, as well as for the excellent characnot be forgotten of me. I have blotted out, as a thick cloud, thy transgressions, and as a cloud thy sins: return unto me, for I have redeemed thee." But he will be made known to them by "the cup"-the cup that rests upon them,

though they may protest their innocence, until he opens their eyes to see that "this cup is the New Testament in my blood which ye shed!" But "be not grieved, nor angry with yourselves;" "for I was delivered by the determinate counsel and foreknowledge of God, that | "wild man." The passage literally translated

see that the people would perish for lack of three commissioners, one of which goes out of of- There is no longer any perplexity about even fice each year, and the one oldest in office is ex- the Imprecatory Psalms. They explain themofficio examiner. The commissioners appoint the selves as not the maledictions of a revengeful professors, and have direction of the course of spirit, but the cry of humble God fearing souls is that bread which came down from heaven; studies, and of the whole management of the se- for the vindication of truth and right against minary. The trustees are appointed by the com-missioners, and have charge of the property and funds, as well as co-ordinate control of other book so well depicts our case, meets our wants, FUNDS .- The four professorships are now fully supports, comforts us. God, who speaks to us

the last year was \$40,000. It is a token of the confidence and friendly feeling of the people in N is above all his Name. N. Y. Ind. the midst of whom the seminary is located, that of this sum, \$16,700 came from the people of Auburn, of which over \$16,000 was from mem-

bers of the First Church. To commemorate the liberality of Dr. Sylvester Willard and Theodore P. Case of Auburn, Wiltheir need of it. The twelve tribes of Israel have not yet applied to Jesus for the bread of life, but the day is advancing, and at noon they shall dine with him. Their sacks shall be filled "without money and without price." They will bow their faces to the earth before him; and oh!

the past liberality of the friends of the seminary, Bodine. account of pecuniary necessity.

AUBURN is a city of ten thousand inhabitants ter of its people. A more desirable location for a heological seminary can scarcely be imagined.

For the American Presbyterian. ILLUSTRATIONS OF SCRIPTURE.

NO. II. --- GENESIS. "He will be a wild man," &c.-Gen. xvi. 12. We must notice, in order to understand this passage properly, that the habits of the "wild ass" of Syria are alluded to under the phrase

the world through me might be saved." "In from the original, the words are "he will be a my Father's house are many mansions." Ye shall 'per-e' man." The 'per-e' is described in Job. | Paleario. dwell there, and I will nourish thee. xxxix. 5: "Who hath sent out the wild ass The story of Joseph and his brethren is too free? or who hath loosed the bands of the wild inimitably beautiful to convey its force in these ass? Whose house I have made the wilderness, mutilated passages; and the story of Jesus so and the barren land his dwellings. He scorntranscendently sublime, that no human history | eth the multitude of the city, neither regardeth can bear comparison with it. The last great he the crying of the driver. The range of the act of his life can only be measured by its vast mountains is his pasture, and he searcheth after results. "Peradventure, for a good man, some every green thing." In Jeremiah ii. 24, we find would even dare to die." "But God commendeth an additional description of what is called the his love towards us, in that while we were yet | wild ass: "A wild ass used to the wilderness, sinners, Christ died for us." He has broken that snuffeth up the wind at her pleasure; in "the flaming sword that turned every way to her occasion who can turn her sway? all they keep the way of the tree of life," and "has that seek her will not weary themselves." Now opened the fountain for sin and uncleanness, to it is interesting to know, that the "wild ass" cleanse us from all unrighteousness "-" That of the passages just quoted, is the "pere" to whosoever will, may come take the water of which Ishmael, and through him, his descendlife freely." "Let him that is athirst come. He ants were likened by the angel who met Hagar that cometh to me shall never hunger." "Come by the fountain of water in the wilderness. This unto me, all ye that labor and are heavy laden, "pere" once inhabited the deserts of Arabia and I will give you rest." and Syria, and, indeed, so late as A. D., 1584. Do you ask, How shall we come? Why, just was seen in some parts of the latter country, if as the people came to Joseph, with the full as- | we may credit Rauwolf, who is said to have surance that he only had the means of saving found them there. (Ranwolf Itin., p. 65, edit. life. The corn belonged to Pharach, yet, "when 1584.) Two hundred years later, however, the people cried to him, he said, Go to Joseph." Niebuhr asserted that they were not known "To the Lord our God belong mercies and for- either in Arabia or Syria. (Bochart Hieroz, givenesses." But Jesus saith, "No man cometh vol. ii., p. 215, note.) The "pere" is a pecuunto the Father but by me," "and him that liar animal, and is neither a mule nor an ass. cometh to me, I will in no wise cast out." With much of the grace of form of the horse. Had the Egyptians not believed there was he is superior in swiftness, almost untameable corn with Joseph, they must have perished. avoids cities, feeds and fattens where the horse Had they not gone to him for it, when they be- | would famish, is of a light color and dark mane, lieved, they could not have been saved. and is striped on the ridge of the back. But it "He that believeth not in Christ, is con- is not necessary in order that the reader may demned already." But it must be with a faith become acquainted with the character and habits that will impel him to go, and "ask, and it shall of the wild ass, that any additional description be given." "For the Father has given him should be given. The Scriptures are sufficiently power over all flesh, that he should give eternal explicit. In Jeremiah xiv. 6, the allusion is life to as many as God has given him." forcible from the very fact that the wild ass can not only live where many quadrupeds would perish, but is able to traverse the country for For the American Presbyterian. an almost incredible length of time, without AUBURN THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY. water. Indeed, in parts of India (Cutch) it is THE ANNIVERSARY occurred on Wednesday said that some are never known to drink. May 1st. Sermon to the Alumni on Tuesday by Hence the case alluded to by the prophet, in Rev. Dr. Wing, of Carlisle, Pa.; and on the evening of the same day, an address to the Rhetorical the last quoted passage, was one of fearful Society, by Rev. Dr. Wood, of Geneva. famine and drought, when it could be said that THE COLLATION .- On Tuesday, at noon, there | "the wild asses did stand in the high places, was a collation to all connected with the seminary, they snuffed up the wind like dragons; their and to all attending the anniversary exercises, eyes did fail because there was no grass." given by the ladies of the churches in Auburn. and of the Sand-Beach Church, at the port of Owasco Lake. This was a kable occasion not only in the bounteousne, and elegance of the with which we are acquainted, more apt than provisions, but in the social and intellectual en- the one used in Gen. xvi. 12, to illustrate the tertainment of the many short and pithy speeches character of the descendants of Ishmael-the which followed. REPORT OF THE EXAMINING COMMITTEE .- Arabs. They are inhabitants of the desert, as "The examination commenced on Friday, April 26, untamable as the "pere," never known to inand closed on the Monday following. There was a habit cities, and so desirous of even avoiding a full and prompt attendance of the members of the three classes, and their appearance was that of settled, place, that they will seldom enter a city. Christian gentlemen, conscious of the high posi- I well recollect my disappointment, when at tion to which they are advancing. They appeared, Jerusalem, in finding that my Arab followers; for the most part, to have thoroughly mastered whom I paid well, and to whose wants, when the subjects under review. Their definitions were sick, I always attended, sitting with them in concise, and their proofs clear and ready at hand. The oft-repeated complaint against theological their night circles and smoking and chatting students, of a want of readiness in quoting proof with them familiarly as well' as I could, would texts, could not be alleged against these classes as neither meet me at the gates of the city, nor a whole. In the language of the sainted Richards, return to a spot even in sight of the walls. Bibles' well. There were, indeed, exceptions, as usual; but the committee are happy to add, that days without drink, and then drink what would the unprecedented excitement through which the make a European sick in a few minutes, or even country is passing, does not appear to have dibefore he had swallowed the liquid made odious verted the minds of the students so as to prevent by the strong odor of a badly cured kid skin. them from passing an exceedingly creditable exa-From the earnestness, the intense It has often been a source of admiration to mination. study, and devout spirit evinced in the professors, myself as to others, how accurate and beautiful and successfully imparted to their pupils, your is that illustration of Gen. xvi. 12, found in the committee cannot but felicitate the churches in] "pere" of Syria view of receiving from this seminary an earnest H. S. and faithful ministry, that needeth not to be ashamed, rightly dividing the word of truth. THE BOOK OF PSALMS. "DAVID D. GREGORY, How sublime a litargy for the war have we "Chairman of Committee." in the Book of Psalms. The battle-songs of THE FIELD OF AUBURN SEMINARY is that part Homer cannot stir our souls for the conflict of

action in several Presbyteries. inspires our courage, uplifts our strength, guides, cities to erect treasuries, where none that sought | endowed. The additions to funds for this purpose | in his awful Providence, now magnifies his Word

For the American Presbyterian. GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Abstract of the Ninth Annual Report of the Pres byterian Publication Committee.

I. THE COMMITTEE.

At the first meeting of the Committee, after the last General Assembly, the officers of the preceding year were unanimously re-elected. Mr. William Purves having resigned that post, Mr. William L. Hildeburn was elected Treasurer.

The term of service of the following gentlemen foot for the employment of colporteurs, to be supexpires at this time, viz, Rev. N. S. S. Beman plied with the Committee's publications, together with the volumes of the Union Societies, Tract D. D., Rev. Albert Barnes, Rev. George F. Wis well, Rev. Asa D. Smith, D. D., and Mr. F. L. and Sunday-School.

IL PUBLICATIONS In addition to new editions of former publica-

days, from April 10th, 1860, to March 31st, 1861. tions, the following works have been added to the It shows: list during the past year, within down how Balance on hand, April 10th, 1860,

TRACTS OF THE SECOND SERIES. (18mo.) No. 10. The Pcor Blacksmith made Rich. By the late Rev. Richard Knill. 20 pages. No. 11. Simplicity in Worship. By Rev, John

Caird, D. D. 40 pages. No. 12. Almost or Altogether. By Rev. John Jenkins, D. D. 28 pages.

THIRD SERIES. (32mo.)

Orders paid by Treasurer, Why Should I Pray? By Rev. E. E. Adams 20 pages. The American Presbyterian Almanac, 1861. 52 Balance on hand. pages. 8 illustrations. This annual denominational Tract has had a wide circulation. It contains, such information upon the religious movements of the Assembly, together with more of the Treasurer. general matter, such as pastors will wish to scatter among their people

BOUND VOLUMES.

the Committee to the amount of \$1,159 50. If these be added to the sales, it will give a to-The Benefit of Christ's Death. 131 pages. 16mo. This book, attributed to Aonic Paleario, a learned Italian of the 16th century tal of \$17,135 18. 16mo. This book, attributed to Aonio A minute view of all the expenditures of the Committee may be had by an examination of the is now reprinted from an ancient English trans lation. Three centuries since, forty thousand copies of it had been published. It was proscribed by the Inquisition, and its author burned

PRESBYTERIAL DEPOSITORIES.

and all a

III. TREASURER'S REPORT.

Donations received to March 31st, 1861,

Overplus paid by former Treasurer, (of

\$18.00;)

which counterfeit and uncurrent notes,

The sales of the year have been \$15,975 68.

GRANTS of Books and Tracts have been made by

Cash received on account of sales. .

Cash received by note discounted. .

Cash received by loan,

cessible to their churches.

ing a number of weeks in the city of New York The recommendation of the last Assembly, that and its vicinity, in fruitless efforts to make a bein Synods or Presbyteries a small amount of capi- ginning in this matter, by the advice of pastors tal be invested in the Committee's publications, to and laymen relinquished the attempt. It was be kept in a central position for sale, the proceeds deemed unwise, by urging the subscription at so to be invested in books and tracts, has called forth | unfavorable a time, to preclude or prejudice a renewal of the effort under better auspices. The

The action of the Presbytery of Eric is worthy effort was therefore postponed. The necessity of thus relinquishing, for the preof special notice as an illustration of what may be sent, the prospect of having its operations upon a substantial business basis, was to the Committee done in this direction. In this Presbytery a Treasurer has been appointed; there have been as many collections made as there are ministers in a painful one. The Committee look anxiously for the Presbytery; the Treasurer has forwarded the the attainment of this position. Economy, efficiency, safety, all demand that this institution amount collected, and received one-half the amount in publications, as the nucleus of a Presbyterial should have an adequate capital for its business. Depository in the city of Erie. By continuing this plan the Presbytery will soon have an abun-The sooner this point is gained, the greater will be the economy to those who sustain it. dant supply of the Committee's publications ac

The Committee ask the attention of the Assemoly to their *financial position*. The Treasurer's Report shows a balance on hand of \$68 20. With The Committee call attention to this plan. this balance they are called upon to meet liabilities Were this course adopted by other Presbyterics, in two or three years, they would have a good supwhich, with borrowed money, amount to between ply of publications conveniently accessible to their three and four thousand dollars.

churches. When this point is reached, a basis The Committee have added to their means during the year. But these additions are invest-ments, which, whilst increasing the self-supportwill be laid for a system of Presbyterial Colpor-In one or more Presbyteries a movement is on ing power of the enterprise, cannot be made available by sale. Their copyrights and plates, and store-fixtures, are valuable for the Committee's use, but they will not pay bills. They must be kept. They bring the Committee nearer the point at which they aim, viz., that position in which they will have a sufficient amount of pub-The Treasurer's Report covers a year, less ten lications to yield a profit equal to all the expenses, and the gradual increase of the work. But until that position is reached, aid must be had to carry

\$86 16 on its operations. 8,105 61 In concluding In concluding their report, the Committee re-11.384 30 mind their brethren that this enterprise still 2,000 00 needs nurture and care. If each pastor would

1,958 34 charge himself with the portion of care for it legitimately his, and cach church discharge the measure of duty legitimately belonging to it, all 28,00 would go well. The Committee, as the trustees \$23,562 40 appointed by the Assembly to take charge of this cause, believe that they have a claim upon their . 23,494 20 brethren for support. They have sought, not 68 20 without the expenditure of time, and thought, and labor, to discharge faithfully the trust committed to them. They have aimed to fulfil the The cash received does not show the whole instructions given them. In return they ask the amount of sales, as in some cases—the balances coöperation and support of those by whose inin favor of the Committee alone go upon the books structions they act, and whom they serve. They

think that it will be admitted by their brethren that the claim is a fair one; the request one that cannot honorably be refused. May they not then look for that support without which they cannot discharge their duty to the Assembly and its churches?

THE PRICE OF PEACE.

orders issued by the Committee, and paid by the Treasurer. The facts will be found in the follow-The N.Y. World, arguing against such in the ing summary of bills thus paid: mmunity as still talk of peace, even on con erchandise account, being balances against tion of recognising the Montgomery faction, Committee paid to booksellers and others, thus shows the futility of their calculations, and Stereotyping,..... 1,858 53 But the case does not stop here. Yield to Committees and Delesecure peace. The very day the "Confederate States" are made a nation to be treated with, 733 30 an opening is made for demands without num-Salary of Depository Agent ... (11 months.) ... ber. An equal division of the public lands would be insisted upon; an equal division of the navy and of all military property. In case of the attachment of the border States to the confederacy, an entire surrender of the public Interest, Discount and Exchange, saying nothing of such matters affecting merely \$23,494 20 material interests, claims would be made in re-* Which, with \$908.86, paid in books, makes \$1,649 | ference to the surrender of fugitive slaves, the 49 paid to lyison and Phinney since April 10th, 1861. unchecked expansion of the area of slavery, and the impunity of the slave trade. which would IV. POSITION OF THE COMMITTEE. involve a complete abnegation of every cherished The past year, although one of unusual emsentiment of the North, and from which there barrassment to a work of this description, has been would be no escape if our policy is to be reguvear of progress. lated by the maxim-peace at any price. Those By the issue of new and valuable works the States have proclaimed to the world that their cause has been strengthened. The Digest, The supreme interest and concern is slavery-that it Presbyterian Manual, Paleario, The Prayer Meetis for that, and that alone, that they have sacriing, and other new volumes and tracts mark an ficed their place in the old Union. and are ready advance. The plates of the Eclectic Tune Book to accept either peace or war. If we take this have also been paid for this year, as well as \$1,649 as they themselves state it, why should not the supreme necessity of fostering and fortifying their institution control their future as well as of Ivison & Phinney) it becomes the unincumtheir present? And if we are to acknowledge bered property of the committee. it and yield to it now, under the penalty of war, The interest taken in these publications by those why may not the same thing be required for all who have procured them, and the adoption of the time to come? Are the interests of slavery to Church Psalmist, of the Eclectic Tune Book and become less urgent? Is the imperious, exactof the Sabbath-school Hymn Book, contribute to ing spirit of the South to change? When was bring this work to the favorable consideration of it ever known that such a spirit was propitiated the churches. by concession so long as anything was leftwhich The sales have necessarily been restricted by it valued? There must be a stand somewhere, he financial and political disturbances of the year. or else complete sacrifice. Yet they have been quite equal to what the cir-The only true policy is, to meet the issue cumstances would permit us to anticipate. It is now, and settle it definitely, even though it cost matter of congratulation that they are about as bloodshed. Mere submission cannot bring peace; large as in the preceding year. it can at best only postpone the collision. If The Committee find encouragement also in the blows are to be struck, it is infinitely better that extent to which collections have been taken for this it should be done in the vindication of right and enterprise, considering the many difficulties which authority at the outset, than for ulterior cause lie in the way of any benevolence not "on the -infinitely better that it should be in the name docket." It is cheering to see so large a number and for the sake of the Union, than for a refusal of churches making an effort to sustain the Asof some new demands after the Union has been sembly's Publication Cause. It is especially the ignominiously surrendered. If a firm attitude feebler churches, the churches at the West, and can ever secure peace, it must be now, before those in the East that are compelled to struggle compliance becomes a precedent. And if war against errors and sectarian attacks, that have susmust come, it must be shorter and easier when tained the Committee. Contending with obstathe contest is with a mere isolated rebellious cles, to meet which the aid of the press is needed, fragment, than when it is with an independent a PRESBYTERIAN PUBLICATION COMMITTEE has, nationality, invested with all national attributes to them, a significance which it has not generally and privileges. The mere single power of grantto churches more firmly established. ing letters of marque, which the smallest inde-The Committee express their disappointment pendent State may do, would in itself render the that so many of the churches in the chief cities, confederacy ten times more formidable, as a reand of the stronger churches have failed to show cognised nationality, than it ever can be so long any sympathy in their arduous work. as it occupies simply the position of a revolted Whilst the review of the year is by no means section. In a contest now, they can sanction discouraging, the Committee cannot deny that it no privateers which the nations will recognise, has been a season of difficulty and embarrassment. or treat otherwise than as pirates. In a contest from the unsettled state of the country. The inafter their independence is acquired, our comcrease in sales which had been anticipated, has merce would be preyed upon with impunity. not been attained; hence, the Committee has not And a contest, we have said, must come, sooner been relieved, as it had hoped to have been, from or later, either in the Union or out of it, unless expenses. In contributions, also, they have felt this imperious spirit, that abuses our love of the stringency of the times. At such seasons, it peace by making unlimited demands and imis the new cause that is rejected or omitted, whilst. posing unconditional terms-the spirit which very naturally, the older and more firmly estabhas been displaying itself so conspicuously at lished ones are retained. Charleston-is not now checked and curbed This cause, moreover, has the disadvantage of once for all. No aggression upon it is called pirculating books, not men. Whilst the plea for for. Generous forbearance, up to the point the needy missionary is irresistible, the Publication appeal is met with the reply that " books do when forbearance sinks into weakness and ignonot eat, and they can wait;" but if books do not miny, is what all should approve. Nothing, eat, printers, and binders, and engravers, and nothing should be denied that can consistently clerks, and authors do, and they must be paid. In central and western New York the Com-to yield blindly and implicitly, simply because be allowed, if peace shall be the fruit of it. But mittee have had the services of the Rev. C. H. | the thing is demanded, and blood will be shed Chester. Mr. Chester has preached widely in the if the demand is refused, is the most miserable

China, over 200 years ago, the first Tartar empe- prayer be offered by Christians at the West in ror who reigned only a few years, or his successor, behalf of the Rulers of China, belonging to the sent away from Peking bodies of his kindred or Tartar race?

countrymen with their families, to reside perma-) It may be an interesting fact in this connexion. nently in various parts of the empire, in the capa- | to state that the Methodist mission, at this place, city of soldiers. This measure effected two has represented to the Methodist Missionary Sothings. It disposed of many who might have ciety in the United States the importance of a lamade him trouble, had he retained them near his borer among the Tartars at Fuhchau, and have reperson unemployed and unprovided for, and it se- | quested that one be sent out designated to this cured in distant and important centres, a company | people. SINTM.

who could be relied upon as faithful to the throne whatever emergency might arise. It was a wise expedient for the foreign conqueror, and has worked well, so far as the interests of the Manchu dynasty are concerned. The colony which came to Fuhchau has increased so as now to number the Chinese.

Fuhchau, Jan., 1861. 1 77 24 1 For the American Presbyterian. JOSEPH A TYPE OF CHRIST. Spiritualizing the narratives of Holy Writ.

may tend to lead the mind to look upon them about 15,000 persons, according to the estimate of as beautifully conceived pictures of oriental imaginings; yet there is so much pleasure in tracing the Redeemer from the first book of

They are arranged under eight banners: blue, God's teachings to the last line of his Revelayellow, white, red, and each of these four colors tions, that I love to see him in his types, and with a border of another color. Their principal business is to guard the city. The wall is nearly draw him from the shadowings of "God's great eight miles in extent, and is divided into eight gift to man." I have often been struck with sections, each section being allotted to the care of the correspondence in the lives of Joseph and the Manchus belonging to a particular banner. of Jesus. Jacob "loved Joseph more than The officers who govern them are Manchus, and any of his brethren." He was correct and they are responsible only to their own officers, not obedient in his youth. It was revealed to him to the Chinese mandarins. Their highest officer that his kindred "should bow down to him." is generally called the Tartar general. He keeps and they hated him, and said, "Shalt thon inthe keys of the seven gates of the city, which are deed reign over us?" "But his father observed shut early in the evening. He also controls the the saying." Our Lord, in early life, was submaritime revenue of the province; the revenue of. | ject to his parents, yet he understood that he ficers under his direction are said to number 72 "must be about his Father's business." "And in all. On public occasions, he takes precedence | Mary pondered it in her heart." His Father of the Chinese governor general, otherwise called declared, "This is my beloved Son, in whom I the viceroy. He has nothing to do with the go- am well pleased." "But his enemies hated vernment of the Chinese people. him, and said, We will not have this man to All of the Manchus at Fuhchau, profess to be reign over us."

soldiers by birth and by right, though the number | When Jacob's sons wandered far from their of real and actual soldiers is said to be limited to father's house, and he wished Joseph to go about 1000 men. These soldiers are divided into | "see if it were well with them," he said. "Here two classes. Those of the lower class, receive am I." He was ready to obey, though he knew each 7 $\frac{3}{10}$ ounces of silver per month, while those they hated him; "and when they saw him, they of the higher class receive 12 ounces. Each sol. | conspired against him to slay him "-virtually dier has also a certain monthly allowance of rice, did-though one of them tried to rescue him. besides his pay in money. When one of the re- And "they sold him for twenty pieces of silver." When the people of God wandered far from gular soldiers dies, another Tartar takes his place on the roll, and succeeds to his salary and perqui- him, and he would send his Son to tell them of sites. The births and deaths are all recorded. their Father's desire to save them, Jesus. aware The Tartars live by themselves in the south- of their enmity, said, "Lo, I come to do thy western part of the city. Until of late years, they | will." "He came to his own, and his own redid not engage in trade at all. Some now open ceived him not," "but sought how they might shops, where a few of the commonest articles may kill him." "They sold him for thirty pieces of be had. Their houses are generally very much silver;" nor could Pilate's desire to release him

dilapidated, except those inhabited by the wealth- | save him from the cross. ier classes. They spend their time principally in Joseph was incarcerated, and "preached to the practice of archery, horsemanship, shooting at the spirits in prison," and the Lord was with marks with guns, bunting, &c. There is a parade him. Again, he was raised up to be second to ground inside and another outside of the city ap- the king; Pharaoh making him "ruler over all the land," saying, "Can we find such a one as propriated to their use.

They generally speak among themselves the this, in whom the Spirit of God is?" And de-Mandarin dialect of the Chinese language, though clared, "Only in the throne will I be greater many of them understand the Manchu language. than thon"-"without thee shall no man lift Most or all of them also are able to speak the com- up hand or foot." "Joseph was thirty years mon colloquial dialect of the Chinese. They are | old when he stood before Pharaoh," "and they not noted for their knowledge of Chinese litera- cried before him, Bow the knee."

So the Son of God arose from the prison of ture. Within a few years, it is said, more apply themselves to the study of Chinese books than in | the tomb, and ascended to the right hand of the former times. There are free schools among them King of kings, who "put all things under his feet-that at the name of Jesus every knee for the acquisition of the Manchu language. Inappearance they resemble the Chinese, though should bow." "And Jesus himself began to foreigners think they are more robust and more be about thirty years old," when he began "to noble and independent looking than the Chinese. work the works of him that sent him." "All Certain it is they have the reputation of being things were given him of his Father," and overbearing and insolent towards the Chinese, a "only in the throne was he greater."

natural and almost incvitable consequence of their Joseph foresaw there would be great famine of the State of New York extending from the Mo- to-day. These belong to extinct races, and works which they desire to issue. They have churches, and visited and addressed Synods and stupidity, as well as the most contemptible abrelative positions. They are the masters or the and affliction, and prepared to meet the wants of hawk to Lake Erie, and from Lake Ontario and are intertwined with a mythology that is wholly been compelled, however, by lack of capital, to Presbyteries. He has thus diffused a large jectness. Peace can be secured in no such mode; amount of information, awakened interest in the and the war that would finally break it would lords, and the Chinese are their subjects. The the people; for "the dearth was in all the land," the St. Lawrence to Pennsylvania-an extent of of the past. The old war-songs of nationali- defray their production. territory about equal to Vermont, New Hampshire, ties and races are local in their spirit and allawork, called attention to the principles lying at its base, promoted the circulation of the publica-by such unavailing humiliations. ^{Chinese}, however, are free to acknowledge that "only with Joseph was there bread." He esta-Massachusetts, and Connecticut; and which, for sions, and cannot be revived with the same the Manchus treat them much better now than in blished storehouses, and "appointed officers beauty, healthfulness, fertility, agricultural re- effect in later times. But the Psalms are not DONATIONS OF BOOKS AND TRACTS. former years. They are proud, yet have the re- over them throughout the land, to lay up corn tions, and invited the contributions of the churches. sources, abundant water-power, and facilities for for David, Palestine, Israel, alone. They speak to a larger amount than in previous years. It is Donations have been made by the Committee Although the pecuniary results of the agency have not been great, yet it is hoped that the seed thus sown will yield fruit in years to come. Putation of remembering with gratitude a fayor under the hand of Pharaoh, to keep food in all market and commerce, is probably nowhere to the heart of universal mas. They exalt not a source of regret that they cannot to a greater ANCIENT COINS FOUND IN GREECE .- An indone them by the Chinese, and seek an opportu- the cities, that the land perish not." "When equalled by any similar extent of territory in our kings, nations, governments, local and national extent thus aid pastors and churches. They have divinities, but Jehovah, the Maker of the heavens gratifying evidence that many pastors are awakenteresting discovery has just been made at Trikala, uity to requite the They have made the Ubinese the people cried unto Pharaoh, he said, Go In accordance with the instructions of the last | near Corinth. It consists of an antique bronze THE OWNERSHIP AND CONTROL OF THE SEMI- and the earth, the King of kings and the Lord ing to the importance of this agency. In addition adopt their national custom of shaving all the head unto Joseph." "And all the countries came Assembly, the Committee entered upon an effort vase containing 9,170 coins in excellent preserva-NARY is in the twenty-three Presbyteries connect- of lords. They celebrate not slone the triumphs to their sales, books and tracts to the value of except the crown, and of braiding in a long queue the to Joseph to buy corn." They gave their lands to secure a subscription of "not less than \$25,000," tion. The most modern of them date from the ed with the five Synods of Utica, Geneva, Onon- of particular kings and armies, but the triumph \$1,159 50 have been put into the hands of pashair which grows on the unshaven portion. The in exchange for food, and finally became servants as an addition to its present very limited capital. time of the Achaian League-280 years before h \$1,159 50 have been put into the hands of pas-tors and others for distribution during the past tors and others for distribution during the past tory of New York. Mr. Crittenden, after spend-in ancient art. daga, Susquehanua, and Genessee, comprising nearly four hundred churches, and over four thou-Munchu females do not compress their feet as do to Pharaoh through Joseph.

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