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JOHN W. MEARS, EDITOR.

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ASSOCIATED WITH GEORGE DUFFIELD. JR. ALBERT BARNES THOMAS BRAINERD. JOHN JENKINS, THOMAS J. SHEPHERD. HENRY DARLING,

A YEAR OF EDITING.

In the providence of God, by the death of our associate, we were left in charge of the editorial department of this paper a year ago. The illness and growing infirmities of Dr. Houghton had transferred to us, one after another, the duties and responsibilities of the position; but his removal at last was a surprise, and we felt ourselves summoned to a work, for which our experience was inadequate. and our fitness unproven. Thus led by Providence, however, we hesitated not a moment; and depending on him for aid, and looking to a world within and without the Church, all alive with evidences of the divine working, and teeming with the promise of great events, for inspiration, we took up the peu and entered upon our editorial novitiste.

In many respects it has been a happy period of our public life. While close and systematic study and scholarly nursuits have been impracticable. it has afforded us an opportunity of scanning the moving world in its religious, ecclesiastical, literary and political phases, in every part of the globe, and in a period of unparalleled significance and interest, such as can scarcely be enjoyed any where else. To have come to the editorial chair at such a time as this. we have felt to be a privilege, to be thankfully acknowledged and enjoyed. Questions of the most stirring nature, the discus sion of which tends to enlarged views of life and morals and of the relations of God's kingdom upon earth, have come up, with bearings of the utmost practical value. The popular mind has been in a state peculiarly susceptible to the moulding influences of such an institution as the press. Artificial means for exciting an interest in editorial discussions have not been required. It is an age of wakeful earnestness, when any one who has the ear of the public, may well congratulate himself upon his unwonted opportunities. Argument, entreaty, reproof even, fall upon willing ears, i but the key-note of the popular feeling is struck. It is a time when God is so manifestly drawing near by his judgments, that the nations are disposed to learn righteousness, to hear their sins denounced, and to give heed to those who, with a fair degree of wisdom, point out the personal and national bearing of the visitations of a just and angry agency."

THE BIBLE AS A COLLEGE TEXTBOOK. President Fisher has done honor to himself and to his position as an educator, at the head of Hamilton College, by the proposition which he made in his Inaugural for the recognition of the Bible as one of the regular text-books of the College course. As Cicero plead for the study of the twelve tables in the education of every Roman youth, contending that they "were worth more than all the libraries of the philosopher," so the excellent and truly Christian President of Hamilton College, argues for the Bible as "worth more than all philosophy, all natural science, all other forms of thought," and consequently worthy, of all books, to be "the most profoundly studied, the most constantly present through the whole course of edu-

cation. Dr. Fisher's plan, as announced in the Inaugural and other addresses, would be to give the Bible substantially the same position in the college curriculum, as any other study. "We must make it," he says, "the book which our youth shall study-study from Genesis to Revelation-study in its history, its laws, its prophecy, its poetry, its philosophy, its theology, its Christology." Proficiency in the knowledge of the Bible "should enter into the final estimate of the character and standing" of the student. "Instead of being left to the caprice of the student, to be engaged in or not, as he may choose, it should be enforced precisely as is the study

of the classics, or mathematics. You cannot compel men, young or old, to think; but you can place the young in such circumstances, and surround them with such influences as will contribute powerfully to awaken thought in any desirable direction "

We find these important suggestions, quoted to our hand, in the last number of the American Theological Review, in a favorable notice of Dr. Fisher's published volume of sermons and addresses. The Reviewer adds some suggestions of his own, which may be profitably copied in this connexion. Speaking of the manner in which this science or study of the Bible should be taught, he says the Professor of this branch should be a man of enthusiasm in his department. He should have his recitations fixed and definite in the course of college study: and it should be his aim to make them as clear and as impressive as possible. He should cherish the utmost freedom of inquiry on the part of his class, encouraging them to bring forward all their objections, and all their 'strong reasons' against the Bible; and he should be prepared to meet them and show their fallacy. Such a process of teaching the Bible two or three times a week through the year, would do more, in our judgment, to exterminate infidelity from the precincts of a college, than any other human

For ourselves, we are glad to see this very ment contains. important matter brought forward again for dis-

PROGRESS OF THE CONFLICT. The United States Congress meets, for the first ceived, and often with grateful expressions. Tracts time in our history, under the protection of an and testaments are furnished from depositories army. Were it not for the seventy-five thousand here gratuitously. I believe they are read. In many brave and disciplined men, who since the 15th of cases I know they are, and carefully preserved. April have been gathering and forming in solid column for its defence, the legislative body of our that may be sent to me. The package of 25 conation would have been driven to some remote pies was not marked for the hospital, but I supplace of assembly, and the fair historic structure posed it was intended for the men under my in which it now meets, would have been a prey of care. With my many pastoral duties, I must violence-perhaps a heap of ruins. For this confine extra efforts to the hospital. In my brief peaceful and secure assembling amid all the old service I have had daily conversation with at least emblems of power and sovereignty, for this uninterrupted course of public legislation, under God, we have to thank, first, the General in chief of our army, Lieutenant General WINFIELD Scott, who, six months ago, was making his cautious preparations for defence; and with him and seconding his plans, the grand army of the Union, summoned into being from the bosom of a peaceful and peace-loving people, by the proclamation of

had to offer their blood, like Corporal Needham in Baltimore, and Colonel Ellsworth in Alexandria. | ways yours, The fourth of July, 1776, will hereafter be coupled in public remembrance with the fourth of July, 1861. The first recalls the struggle which revealed our power and purpose to win nationality; the second strikingly reveals the necessity, determina-

tilities dorned, manly style; the calm dignity of its state- tude of the church, than Dr. Storrs. ments and reasonings; the transparency of the The house is nearly new, of fine dimensions,

at the close: "Having thus chosen our course, rectly on my head so that I could not see. without guile and with pure purpose, let us renew . The morning was occupied with a sermon from

for book, or some paper. These are gladly re-I will gladly distribute any books and papers four or five hundred men, beginning with the wounded Massachusetts men of memorable 19th of April in Baltimore.

The hospital is under the direction of U.S. Army Surgeons of fine-talents and large experience, with a corps of nurses, male and female. The arrangements are the very best for the comfort and recovery of the sick and wounded. The number of deaths has been particularly small, and the President. For this result, brave men have these have been in most cases from Pennsylvania. I get no pay, have no military title, but am al-JOHN C. SMITH,

Pastor 4th Presbyterian church.

FROM BOSTON. "HONOR TO WHOM HONOR." MR. EDITOR :- The writer attended the fiftieth anniversary of the ordination of Rev. Richard S tion, and ability of the Government to maintain Storrs, D. D., of Brinntree, Mass., July 3d, 1861 that nationality against inward plots and hos- and as your paper is the chronicler of the daily transactions of the church, it may not be amiss to We have given the President's message, which send you a sketch of the proceedings. Your corwas delivered to Congress on the 5th, entire, in respondent has had some knowledge of this church another part of the paper. Every one will wish and of its pastor; and from this personal knowto preserve a document which will remain among | ledge he hesitates not to say there is no paston the most memorable of our national papers. It is more worthy of commendation, or more justly denot unworthy of the occasion. Its simple, una- serving the respect of his brethren or the grati-

policy which it both explains as past and fore- Gothic style, very large for a country church shadows as future; the confidence it so freely ex- | every thing-pulpit, pews, singers, hearers, al presses in the people, will commend it to the where they ought to be; and yet, there is one popular heart and judgment above all the state the greatest inconveniences attending this that papers of this generation. It is the evident effu- have ever found in any house of worship. Ac sion of Mr. Lincoln's own honest, capable, and cording to the meaning of words as manufactured unaided mind. The country chose him rather by that indefatigable word-maker, Rev. S. Hanson than others, whose personal claims seemed to be Cox, by variegated colored glass, "they-stained higher, but whose antecedents were too deeply in- the light of heaven before they let it in." Now terwoven in the entanglements of a long public the fault I wish to find is this, they should have life; the country's choice on that score has justi-) stained it more, or not have built the window so fied itself, and in nothing more than in the un- high (as they did,) that no curtain could be got diplomatic frankness and sturdy simplicity of this up to it; and so, while attempting to take a few war-message. In every patriotic heart what an notes for the benefit of your readers. I almost lost echo is returned to those grand and simple words my eye-sight by the solar rays being poured di-

our trust in God, and go forward without fear and the very worthy pastor who has fed this flock half with manly hearts." Nobler words have not been a century. He spoke of the manner in which written in the records of American statesmanship, the Lord had helped him during all that time and the whole American people will one day ad- It was partially a sermon, partially historical, and mire and honor his memory for them, and for most deeply interesting from beginning to end. what else of similar purport this memorable docu- In the afternoon, the service was introduced by

LETTER FROM NEW ENGLAND. Dorchester, Massachusetts, June 24th, 1861. REV. J. W. MEARS, Dear Sir :- Every week, punctual to a day. I find in my post office box your esteemed paper. Its pleasant face I greet with a cordial welcome. I rejoice in its noble patriotism. When I first began to look through its columns, I felt that though its editor and myself were personally strangers, yet we were "one in Christ Jesus;" but since the great uprising in April, I feel that we are drawn heart to heart in the noblest cause for which a Christian has ever been permitted to draw the sword. When I was a boy my father bought three pictures, in handsome gilt frames. I wondered why he felt so much interest in them. They now hang side by side on the walls of the family mansion, and I often find myself gazing upon them with admiration. They are full-length portraits of Washington and La Fayette, at the right and left of a very large French engraving, (after Trumbull.) of the Signing of the Declaration. I never realized till now the spirit that filled those heroicmen. I can

never again read the record of those days as a glowing history, but as a living fact; and the actors in that great drama were flesh and blood, winning my sympathy and even moving my tears. I never anderstood till now, how a man could love God and fight against an enemy. To draw back, or even hesitate in an hour like this, would seem to provoke the severe displeasure of our God. I had an opportunity a few weeks since to address a company of soldiers who volunteered from our village, and are now on the "sacred" soil of Virginia. Among them was one of our Sabbath-School scholars, a thoughtful, upright youth, whom I congratulated in his class when I first learned his purpose. My address was in our church, and I told the people that our school had made frequent contributions to religious and benevolent objects. but never to one more worthy than that to which we then gave a scholar, for next to a soldier of the cross stands the soldier of his country. I addressed the company as a band of home mission aries, going forth to preserve for us an entire country, wherein it should yet be possible for us to preach the gospel to every creature. So that from the Lakes to the Gulf, on the mountains of Virginia and the banks of the Mississippi, the cotton-fields of Carolina and the sugar plantations of Louisiana, the truth as it is in Jesus might be made known to all who have ears to hear. Allow me to thank you for your kindness, and

believe me to be, Very truly yours, -

LACK OF SYMPATHY EXPLAINED. W- P-, July 1st, 1861.

MR. EDITOR.-It seems that some of the Old School Editors-I refer especially to the Presbyterian in your city-are greatly exercised that we of the New School do not seem to pity them very much, now that they expect their body to be "rent in twain." The following considerations

on account of the "Cleveland action:" and yet comparing the minutes of 1857 and 1860, we see enough to carry it into effect. I know only on that in three years twelve thousand were made up person in Great Britain who entertains the wish to us again.

6. They that could "excind," sixty-thousand church members, without trial, and therefore unthousand "secede." Yours, &c., Y. S.

For the American Presbyterian. THE PHILADELPHIA HOME MISSION

ARY SOCIETY. This Society which has for many years been an auxiliary of the A. H. M. S., at an adjourned meeting held recently in the Presbyterian House, dissolved its connection with the institution at New York. The second article of the Constitution was so changed as to read thus:--land."

This alteration, as it will be seen, restricts its appropriations to churches in connexion with our own branch of the Presbyterian church. All be expended exclusively for the benefit of needy and Maryland, connected with our General Asrender such churches, must depend on the contriexclusively directed to the Treasurer of the Presbyterian Committee of Home Missions of the General Assembly, these feeble churches and their needy pastors must suffer, for we do not suppose Committee. We have some fifty such churches may do. dependent on us at present, and in view of the monetary stringency of the times, and the exclusive attention of the churches being directed to the new Home Missionary movement of the de-This will be the case if those who have hitherto helped us should now withhold their aid. Our receipts thus far, this year, have fallen much below those of the corresponding period of last year. We have several new and pressing applications for missionary aid in the office, and our response to these, as well as our ability to cancel present

Sixteen Thousand members seceded from us, which adopted such a policy. They would have ejected from office immediately on its announce. ment, and would not be allowed to remain long or thought of such a course, and that is an Irish

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Tory in the House of Commons, named Gregory. He has once or twice endeavored to bring for ward a motion to that effect before the House constitutionally; must not be hard on us, if we do but he has not been allowed even to introduce it not sufficiently commiserate their lot, though sixty thousand "seconde" Vours & V.S. earnestly disabuse the minds of your readers of any apprehension on that score.

2d. It is complained that we have recognized the belligerent rights of the South. Let me cal your attention to the very careful and guarde

way in which this was done. A very clear dis tinction was drawn between the recognition of in. dependence and the recognition of belligerent rights. The former was not conceded-the later was. Observe, too, the different terms in which the two sections of your country have been spoken of in all official documents. Invariably, our Ga vernment-have forborne to give the seceders the "ART. II. The object of this Society shall be title they claim. They are always styled "the soto co-operate with the General Assembly of the called Confederate States," or "calling themselves Presbyterian Church in the United States of the Confederate States." This usage has not been America in assisting churches that are unable to departed from in a single instance. Now I unust say that such language, in a declaration of neu support the gospel ministry, and to send the gos- trality, is all you have a right to demand. Cour pel to the destitute, particularly in the States of led with the fact that the representatives of the New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Mary- Confederates have now been in England for six weeks, seeking recognition in vain, and not even admitted to an audience, they may complain that

our professed neutrality is one-sided, and in your favor.

But why recognise their belligerent rights? you contributions, therefore, made to this Society will ask. For a very obvious reason. It is inevitable that difficulties and ugly questions should arise churches belonging to Presbyteries within the and that our Government may have to seek redres States of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, from somebody. The South are, as they always have been, very unscrupulous. Causes of com. sembly. What amount of aid we will be able to plaint have already arisen, respecting the impress. ment of British subjects. To whom shall we go for redress? The act of which you complain, rebutions of former friends. If their donations are lieves your Government of all responsibility in the matter. We must now demand redress, not from the Government at Washington, but from the local authorities-and indeed, have already done so. The recognition of the belligerent rights of the South is tantamount to recognition that you they can receive aid for the present from that in the North are not responsible for what they

Let it be remembered yet further, that until very recently, your orators, journalists and states. men, spoke of the secession as a fact accomplished It is only since the attack on Fort Sumter that vou in the North have taken such high ground nomination, we fear these churches and their pas-tors will be greatly embarrassed during the year. Indeed, so far as the facts presented themselves, we conjectured that you would recognise the Southern Confederation. There seemed to be, at that time, a general unanimity of opinion that the South could not be brought back to its allegiance by force of arms. This seemed to be the mean. ing of Mr. Seward's speech on taking office, and we gathered from many sources that these views were endorsed by very large sections of the community. At that time we were stronger in your obligations, must be determined by the action of cause than you yourselves were. We always inour patrons, through whose generosity we have sisted that you had the right to compel, even when in past years been able to cheer and sustain so your own statesmen questioned or denied it. But many churches, struggling amid many difficulties to maintain the means of grace among the derit give you the confident assurance, that nothing

God under which we are living.

An editor's life is not devoid of the usual appointment of trials great and small, peculiar and cussion. Certain it is, that some counteracting general. Inexperience will leave room for errors, agency to the undue development of mere inteland the errors of an editor are public and hard to lect, and with it, of intellectual pride. which is remedy, even though the acknowledgment of them | the natural result of scholarly pursuits. needs be equally public. We have had the grief to see to be introduced among the regular studies of our mistakes copied far and wide; while our cor. our under-graduates. The proper balance of rections, equally explicit and prominent, have been the moral and spiritual with the intellectual. utterly neglected. Our honest fixed opinions, too. | should be provided for. Nor is there any sphere have not only elicited such counter statements of life in which educated men would not find a and arguments from opponents, as every friend of scientific knowledge of the Scripture of the truth and free discussion is ever willing to see and highest practical value. When all but the mere to respond to; they have also brought out such in- disciplinary influence of Greek, Latin and madications of ill-temper, of bitterness, of invective thematics had passed away, their Biblical atwithout argument, as we frequently felt to be ut. | tainments would come into play at almost every terly unfit for a place in our columns, or for an turn in their affairs. And instead of turning answer according to their folly. Southern editors out a race of educated youth, whose intellectual have raged against us with that intemperate hate. | pride leads them to skepticism in regard to and that copiousness of angry vituperation, which the Scriptures, because it is just these that they M'Mullin's Rangers, from Philadelphia, the Philais the peculiar vein of their chivalry. It is no have no scientific acquaintance with-they are pleasure to us to be abused even by those whose not skeptical as to the Copernican system, or as praise would be disgraceful, and we have no heart | to the great age of the geological formations-we or conscience to respond to such attacks. We ac. | shall have our professional men, and men of incept them as a sad necessity of our position; we fluence in society, instructed in the emptiness have opinions; we try to have decided ones on im- of infidel objections, awake to the vital importportant subjects and where light is to be found. | ance of maintaining a cordial sympathy between We would not give a groat for the poor privilege | faith and philosophy, and with characters more of a comfortable life, procured by the sacrifice of effectively trained under the influence of true the freeman's birthright, to entertain and dissemi- and elevated views of that Book, which suffers, nate his opinions at the bidding of an enlightened in the youthful mind, from the commonplace conscience. We would not sit an hour in an edi- light in which it has been for the most part retorial chair, where it was required to put peace garded.

before purity; and, by God's grace, while we hold Who can doubt that such an interweaving of • such a position, we design to use it for the pur- the study of the best of books in the studies of pose of speaking the truth-in love-that is, with | our youth, in that susceptible era when their a sincere purpose of promoting the welfare, and souls are a-glow with a noble eagerness for not merely the mental quietude of those we reach, learning, and when in every pursuit we seem to or of merely securing their friendly attitude to- hear the ringing cry "excelsior" burst from wards ourselves. their lips, would communicate a healthful influ-

We ask our readers' prayers. If the position | ence to the very texture of their souls-would we have held has been exciting and interesting, result in the engrafting of the word upon their it has been solemnly responsible. The audience moral and intellectual natures, often to the vouchsafed us, raises within us, over and over saving of their souls, but almost invariably to again, the inquiry: are we meeting its wants; are the training up of a race of citizens, competent we wisely contributing our share of the influence, more than ever, to influence and to direct the which, in this susceptible era, is shaping their affairs of a great republic; to counsel, to legislate, principles, and which, in this age of prompt and to judge and to execute, in all its departments, energetic action, is flowing forth every day into upon the soundest and most elevated principles realization-into history? We seek no greater of statesmanship, steering us towards our great reward than a humble consciousness that in such destiny by no tortuous channels of low expea time and place, we are approximately performing diency, but along the broad, straight track of our duty. One proof of it we are finding, and principle, by the guiding star of divine Truth. still more expect to find, in the sympathy and sup-

REV. GEORGE DUFFIELD, JR.

port of our subscribers and friends. Whether our work shall continue to be prosecuted through these trying times, and through years to come, under God, rests with them. We call upon them to stand dering of pastoral relations in one of our city by us now, while we enter upon another year of churches, and the consequent removal of another editing.

For the American Presbyterian.

A BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LA- closer relations of warm personal friendship, many good purposes are formed by others for | said that for some reason Dr. Codman, when Dr. The pride of this church was also manifest, in DIES, IN CLINTON, ONEIDA, CO., N. Y. As a man and a Christian his frank and cordial course, elicited all through the North and at the error, and forestall infidelity, would be, in our the future. Storrs was ordained would not give him "the American Meeting in Paris, however, have quite judgment, the smallest part of the end in view. It will gratify the many friends and former | nature, his glowing piety and evangelical zeal, its claiming always, to be the Presbyterian church. If, through the liberality of any of the friends | right hand of fellowship." It therefore seemed Prof. Hitchcock contributes a continuation astonished the British people, who seem to have of his article on the Ante-Nicene Trinitarianism, "The United Presbyterian church," which has : pupils of Mrs. Gallup, of Canandaigua, formerly his hopefulness and vivacity, his bright and of Christ, you are enabled to grant additional meet to the brethren that Mr. Means should now been entirely unconscious and innocent of the un- which is yet to be concluded. . . . The departgood many thousand members, and our church Miss Houghton, Principal for five years of In- wakeful intellect and powers of conversation supplies of the "Soldier's Friend," they will be give Dr. S. the right hand of commendation. which has a good many thousand more, were not friendly construction we have put upon their ments of Theological and Literary Intelligence, gham University, at Leroy, to learn that she is endeared him to us, and to all with whom he highly appreciated by the men of the 5th Regi- This part of the performance, also, was well merecognised or spoken of as Presbyterian churches. and Literary and Critical Notices of Books, are acts. about to open, in Clinton, New York, a Board- came in contact. His services in our city as a ment. Traly, your brother, rited by Dr. Storrs. And the superciliousness and exclusiveness of our highly valuable. We know of nothing resembling We cannot altogether divest ourselves of the ing School of the first class for young ladies. | pastor, a Presbyter, an advocate of temperance, J. GEO. BUTLER. I should have said that the venerable Dr. Withimpression that the British government was really as furnishing facilities of the highest order for O. S. brethren was little less than that of the The first session of the School will commence and contributor to the evangelical press, and disposed at first to sympathize with the rebellion. keeping the reader well informed upon these toington, of Newburyport, made some very enter-Episcopalians or Roman Catholics. early in September. Mrs. Gallup was herself especially, in connexion with the revival, and FROM REV. JOHN C. SMITH, D. D., taining remarks upon the utility of a "Permanent Such reasons as a low tariff, access to the cotton pics. 4. The action which seems likely to divide their one of the pupils of Mary Lyon; and to all who the consequent great expansion of evangelical Ministry." First, he said, permanent ministers Washington City, July'6th, 1861. church cannot command much respect. supply, a willingness (which is certainly human knew her large success at Leroy, as well as her effort among the firemen and the neglected EDITORS OF AMERICAN PRESEVTERIAN.-I paid much attention to their sermons. Second, SCHOOL VOICES .- This is a beautiful sheet That action was an expression of loyalty to the and therefore British,) to see a great commercial high qualifications personally for her work, it masses, will not soon-will never be forgotten. am indebted to you or some benevolent friend for | they were gentlemen-had hearts as well as heads. issued by the COLLEGIATE INSTITUTION FOR rival crippled, and a possible military rival de- Young LADIES, 1580 Arch St., Rev. Charles A. Government. It was proper. I like it. But when will be quite unnecessary to speak her praise. His little work "Pentecost," descriptive of the 25 copies of your paper of 27th June, postage paid, Third, they never dunned their people. Dr. W. | 1 remember that the first resolution of Dr. Spring, graded from the front rank of nations; besides our Smith, D. D., Principal. It is filled with choice We of this region regard her accession to us as revival in Philadelphia, has been widely circuwhich I took from the Post Office to the U.S. gave a fine account of the ministry of some of the which was simply to raise a Committee to inquire own hesitancy at home, and inadequate representaa great addition to the educational facilities of lated in both continents. Having accepted a Hospital, where I am in daily attendance, under old clergymen of Massachusetts. what ought to be said of the state of the country, tion abroad; such reasons influenced the govern- stitution, and gives creditable proof of their reasons influenced the govern- ficiency in the art of English composition. The Central and Western New York; and we are call to the church in Adrian, Michigan, he has the written authority of the Surgeon General, and On the whole, Mr. Editor, this was a jubilee was voted down, and kept down till the indignament to regard the movement favorably-so we titles of the brief essays are :-- Temperament sure that many beyond our own bounds, who proceeded at once to the new scene of his la-Hon. Secretary of War. I entered upon these of more than ordinary interest, and though it was tion of the country frightened the majority, and think-while on the other hand, a truer instinct Dreams, The Flowers and their Queen, L'Envoir desire a thorough earnest Christian education bors. duties 26th of April, and find them pleasant to made to magnify Congregationalism a little as to that it was at the end of many days-and finally, guided the mass of the Christian people. But Passing Away, The Three Wishes, Life Real and for their daughters, will be swift to avail themmyself, and agreeable and profitable to the sick its permanency, yet, all things considered, it with but a two-thirds vote, that a mild expression of we cannot do better than allow the correspondent Unreal, Beggars, A Lake Scene. We take this opportunity to commend Dr. selves of the opportunity thus furnished. Mrs. HARMLESS BOMBS. -Some of the bombs fired and wounded soldiers. The number varies, but passed off nobly. It was all due to our father, loyalty was extorted from the assembly-they must to state the case at length. He says: Gallup is a sister of the late Rev. Dr. Hough- by Federal troops were found filled with sawto state the case at length. He says: So far as appears, two causes of complaint are Smith's Institution to the patronage of our friends. The term "Collegiate" is designed to averages about 100 in all the wards. They are Dr. Storrs. pardon me if I cannot pity them on account of a ton. of Philadelphia; who was, during his last dust; but the rebels have some of the same kind generally men of intelligence, and some of them It is now the 4th of July, 1861. Boston was division resulting from it. They may take it as a assigned: illness, under the care of Dr. Gallup, her hus- One fired from the rifled cannon at Big Bethel have a real significance, as the pupils only gra-1st. It is apprehended that our Government duate after a very thorough course, 'embracing band; and she is, in her religious affinities, de- was sent to the U.S. Arsenal, at Troy, where are church members at home, and seem to be never so quiet on such a day. All the rowdies special mark of God's favor that such a revelation mean to aid the South in their rebellion, and many of the branches pursued at our colleges. speedily to recognise their independence. I am sure that no such design is entertained, because I may be had at the PRESENTERIAN HOUSE, 1334 much interested in spiritual things. My aim is, have gone to the rebellion, and the good people did not rend them into a thousand fragments. D. it was opened and found to be filled with rice. cidedly Presbyterian. every day, to have at least a few words with every have decreed not to spend their money for naught. 5. Perhaps the end will prove that they have Olinton, N. Y., July 2d, 1861. There must be a little treachery on both sides. man in my visits, and to give a testament, tract, not lost much. am sure that no Government could stand an hour | Chestnut St.

The House, after a single ballot, elected the then sung by the choir, composed for the occa-Hon. Galusha A. Grow, of Pennsylvania, Speaker, | sion by Richard Storrs Willis, a namesake-it is and the late representative from Tennessee, Hon. presumed of the Dr. Emerson Etheridge, Clerk. In the latter instance the republican majority showed themselves above made a speech, and acted as chairman of the all mere partisan feeling, and desirous of recog- meeting. Your people in Philadelphia know nising and honoring true patriotism in the dis- "somewhat" of him, as he has lectured there tricts where rebellion prevails. On the field, we are permitted to speak of very sociation." He received the Doctorate quite

great advantages gained by General Patterson's young, and is, doubless, a man of full ordinary column in Virginia. - On the 3d of July, after ability; but though now in the vigor of his days, patient waiting, having crossed the Potomac once he falls far short of his venerable father. Besides, and returned to Hagerstown, and after pursuing he has not done the very thing for which his faa policy of wise manœuvering, doubtless after Gen. | ther received all commendation, namely, remain-Scott's own heart, if not in strict conformity to | ing in one place for fifty years. Young Storrs his orders, Gen. Patterson again crossed the Potomac, near Williamsport, and fell upon the enemy | York. on the Virginia side, at about 11 o'clock, A. M. Prof. Edwards A. Park, of Andover, came next, delphia City Troop, and a Wisconsin regiment, with Doubleday's and other artillery, led the ad- Rev. Hugh Adams. At Mr. Adams' ordination vance. The enemy, said to be 10,000 strong, Cotton Mather preached. Mr. A. was pastor but | national church. were utterly routed by this advance, before the three years, when he left on account of not getting | They never took any pains to tell their readers, main body of our forces reached the scene of ac- his salary. He went to Chatham, Mass., from why we had no churches in the South: they did treating foe.

column at Buchanan, where several thousand of ous items in it, and they were enforced by very fallen into my hands. the rebel force were totally routed, with the loss peculiar arguments. It represented that for this 3. Every one else saw by the tone of their paported on our side.

CORRESPONDENCE. FROM THE CAPITOL : THE SOLDIER'S FRIEND,

REV. MR. BUTLER, Chaplain of the Penn-Rev. Mr. Dulles :----Washington, D. C., July 4th, 1861.

Rev. and Dear Brother: After some delay, the of starvation in the parish of Oyster Bay." package of the "Soldier's Friend" came to hand. to the men of the 5th Regiment, on Sabbath dination sermon. last, at our service. I need hardly assure you they were most eagerly seized by the men, and, born in Pomfret, Conn. I trust, will be properly used. I am much the truth you have given us in this form.

We are again compelled to chronicle a sunthis work. I have reason to know that the off very pleasantly. good seed sown is already bearing fruit. The of our colleagues from his labors in our midst. camp affords an extensive field of usefulness to Association of Clergymen to Dr. Storrs, which We deeply feel the loss of Mr. Duffield from our the earnest follower of Jesus. There are many | was represented by Rev. Mr. Means, of Dorchesministerial circle, and from the narrower and good men in the army, and, I am persuaded, | ter, successor to Rev. Dr. Codman. It had been

must be our justification for any lack of sympathy prayer by a neighboring clergyman. An ode was for their sufferings.

1. They never expressed any sympathy with us, when the Southern churches left us. I was a member of the "Cleveland Assembly,"

Rev. R. S. Storrs, Jr., D. D., of Brooklyn, then and heard the protest of the Southern seceders. and knew what to expect. And when they withdrew from us, I watched for the expression of the "Old School" church on the subject, and once or twice before "The People's Literary Asif any Editor of that branch, either North or South expressed any pity for us. I failed to see it. I remember that Dr. Breckenridge called it "the first imbecile schism," the beginning of our disintegration and destruction. And now when the ecessionists are trying to crush the Doctor's last pet, the New Danville Review, and this "great Cæsar," for the first time, perhaps, turns his face removed from Brookline, Mass., to Brooklyn, New to the North for help, and says :---

"Help me, Cassine, lest I sink;"

He gave an historical sketch of each pastor of the it may be very wrong in me not to pity the Dr church since it was first gathered in 1677, by more, but I cannot help it!

2. They uniformly exulted over theirs as the only

tion. The loss, on our side, was three killed and which he removed again on account of the non- not hesitate to call us a sectional church, and ten wounded. The enemy's loss was three or four | payment of his salary. From thence he removed | slur and stigmatize our branch of it, as if we had times as great. The next day the United States to Durham, N. H., and preached to a society done some unworthy act, to bring such a calamity troops occupied Martinsburg, Va., and pushed called the Oyster Bay Society, where, after labor- on ourselves. If any of them have ever fairly set forward gaining further advantages over the re- ing for some years and not receiving his salary, forth the grounds of division in our church, exhe petitioned the General Court of N. H. for a pressing one word of sympathy with the Anti-In Western Virginia, too, a very decided ad- law to enforce the payment of it in full with Slavery North, which simply reaffirmed the Old vantage was gained by part of Gen. M'Clellan's promptness. This petition had some very curi- Presbyterian doctrine-the statement has never

of twenty killed, slight casualties only being re- non-payment of the minister's dues the people of pers,-perhaps they did not,-that they put a very N. H. had been visited with the throat-ail, of high estimate on numbers, and a low one on pu which many had died; while in Mass., where rity and truth.

they paid their ministers fully and promptly, They knew that their position on the question (after Mr. A. had driven them to it,) they were of slavery was equivocal; they claimed to be not visited by this terrible disease. Mr. Adams anti-slavery at the North, and pro-slavery at the seemed to believe that he was raised up to accom- South. At the South they claimed that the testisylvania 5th, now in Alexandria, writes to the plish this one great work-to secure the payment mony on the subject, by the Assembly of 1818 of ministers' salaries. Still, it was a little re- was "virtually repealed;" at the North they markable that he should come so near to "a state | claimed that it was not; and yet all the intelligent men, at both North and South, knew this state of The second minister was Samuel Miles, of things. But the plea of all the leading mer They were distributed as judiciously as possible Rhode Island. Mr. Miles preached his own or- in the church, before the Assembly met and during the session, was that the discussion of would not promote purity and the cause of truth "indications that this great Old School church is to share the calamity that has rent others in twain" remind one of Rev. xviii. 10: "Alas, alas, that great city Babylon, that mighty city! for in one hour is thy judgment come."

to maintain the means of grace among the destitote would give us more complete satisfaction than The following facts show that the seed sown by this Society has, under God, produced fruit that will survive long after it has fulfilled its mission, and is numbered with the institutions of by-gone days. Results since the organization of the Society, July, 1840. Funds received during these twentyone years, of which one-quarter was expended beyond the limits of this field, \$222,000 00 Churches organized, 52Sabbath-Schools, 89 Churches attained to a position of self-support. Places of worship erected. Parsonages secured, Hopeful conversions, over

Added to the churches, over

Benevolent contributions,

fore on this subject,)

and Walnut Sts., 2d story.

Moneys expended in erecting and re-

pairing houses of worship, and can-

celling church debts for the last

seven years, (not fully reported be-

to hear of your speedy success, the vindication of Northern principles, and the peaceful re-establish-ment of your Federal authority. S. M. NEW REVIEWS. The richly-freighted Quarterlies of New England

and New York, are gathering on our table again. The range and quality of their articles demand a more thorough examination than can be well afforded or appreciated in these sultry days. THE AMERICAN THEOLOGICAL REVIEW, under

the editorial direction of Prof. Henry B. Smith. D. D., contains the concluding portion of the ar-ticle on Biblical and Talmudic Slavery, translated from Dr. Mielziner, of Copenhagen. It treats of

55 the condition of the slaves of foreign descent. 73 There is no evidence given from Scripture, justi-10 fying the Rabbinic view of the religious and civil condition of the slave, according to which his tes-6,000 timony before a court was invalid, and his mar-6,300 riage neither a civil nor a religious contract. The Hebrew slaves were treated with great kindness. \$38,000 00 No instance of insurrection-very common among the slaves of Greece and Rome-can be found in the history of Hebrew slavery. This may also in part be accounted for from the fewness of the

slaves. Reference is made to Job's acknowledge \$28.000 00 ment of the equal human worth of the slave with that of himself; (Job xxxi. 13-15;) also to the The efficiency of the Society in future will dewarning against vilifying a servant before his pend on the co-operation of Presbyteries, churches, master. (Prov. xxx. 10.) On the whole, the esand individuals. Donations may be forwarded to say is somewhat disappointing. Information on the Secretary, No. 1334 Chestnut St., or Mr. | the condition of this class in all nations is scanty. Henry Perkins, Treasurer, S. E. Corner Third The Hebrews, it is clear, were far from believing in the necessity of keeping the laboring classes, as such, in a servile condition. That was reserved for ROBERT ADAIR, Secretary. heathen Rome and Greece, and for would-be states-

men and theologians of modern times. The Rebbis insisted strongly on the dignity of labor, and AMERICAN AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND. in nothing is our Saviour's conformity to Jewish We will cheerfully abandon the view in which usage more manifest, than in his acquiring the trade all parts of our country, North and South, at one of the carpenter, as his father had done before time agreed, as to the friendly attitude of the Engglish government toward the rebellion when it as- author argues that not a trace of extensive slavesumed the proportions of open war, as fast as we traffic, or special slave marts exists among the Hereceive satisfactory evidence that the contrary is brews. . . . Dr. Goodwin, Provost of the University or was the fact. One thing should be acknow. of Pennsylvania, contributes an article on Powell's Essay, on the Study of the Evidences of Christiledged on all hands, namely that too much imporanity in the "Essays and Reviews." . . . Rev. J. G. tance was attached to the utterances of the Lon- Wilson, of Terre Haute, continues his arguments don Times upon our affairs. From the best in- on the Unity of the Human Race. . . . The ediformed Englishmen, and from various reliable au- tor reviews President Fisher's Sermons and Adtherities, we have come to the conclusion that the dresses, with chief reference to the valuable sug-Times is not more reliable as an exponent of the gestion of the President, to incorporate the Bible controlling public sentiment of England, than is studies. We are glad to see the suggestion so the New York Herald in regard to that of our ably seconded, and in a quarter that will be sure country. The people, it is said in every quarter, to command attention. Exactly how it can be are thoroughly and heartily with us of the North. | carried out, in the press of studies now threaten-The government is indeed behind the people, editor proposes that a professorship of the Bible but is rapidly coming up to their requirements. be founded in every college, to be filled by a man Says a recent correspondent of the New York Ex- of the highest attainments and personal fitness, who should have regular recitations and conversa-

tions with the students, in which, as in the case of President Dwight, the students should have opportunity freely to present and argue their skepti-cal objections. This should occur two or three times a week through the whole college course. In all probability the scheme might be introduced

The third minister of Braintree was Ezra Weld. | that subject would divide the church, not that j Each of these ministers, (the last two I mean,) They could bear to be misunderstood; but the pleased with the arrangement and character of preached, or was pastor fifty years, and as the pre- could not bear to be reduced in numbers. And sent incumbent his now been pastor fifty years; the whole question seemed to be, with many, not You will thank the unknown donor for me, this church, with the ministry of three pastors, has what truth and righteousness and the church and and for the men, to whom it is very pleasant to been served one hundred and fifty years. Prof. the country demand; but how shall we keep our minister. I am not without encouragement in Park's address was witty and amusing, and passed | church together! And the lamentations over the * * * * Next' came the compliments of the Norfolk

The general feeling among our people is, that he [Lord John Russell,] should have spoken out more decidedly in favor of the North, and that his condemnation of the South ought to have been clear and unmistakable.

The expressions of indignation at Lord John's in some such practical way, but merely to refute