American Presbyterian

Genesee Grangelist.

THURSDAY, JULY 18, 1861.

JOHN W. MEARS, EDITOR.

ALBERT BARNES,

GEORGE DUFFIELD, JR JOHN JENKINS,

AN APPEAL TO OUR FRIENDS. Even as the power and purpose of our Lord to imminent perils, and hair-breadth escapes, from their Christian course, so under the same great plan, it not unfrequently happens, that the Lord's cause, or some particular branch of it, which he designs to sustain and perpetuate in the world, is suffered into more vigorous exercise, their self-denial culconcerned in the undertaking. Thus their light affliction works out for them a weight of glory.

We deem it no discredit to our paper, and no special ground of discouragement, that it shares of that indomitable energy which forms a necesin the wide-spread depression of all business interests at this time. We are free to acquaint our but also of that honesty of purpose and that genefriends with the fact, that its existence is impe- ral competency as an observer, which give a comrilled. Important as we feel it to be as an organ fortable security against gross deception or egreof the church of Christ, as an instrumentality gious error. for the diffusion of sound views, and the maintenance of the true position of the Presbyterian Church upon the great questions of our day, such | during his expedition. The monstrous anthropoid dangers surround it as Providence not seldom allape, known as the gorilla, of which fearful rumors lows to threaten the very best interests of his had already reached us, and a portion of the skele kingdom. We cannot bring ourselves to believe that the peril is more than temporary, or that it is designed for any thing else than the trial of our aries, was seen, hunted, met face to face and slain faith, and the further development of the energy by this bold hunter first, of all white men. This and zeal of the people of God in behalf of his terrible beast, which is more than a match for a cause. We call upon them to aid us in this crisis tiger and is supposed to have driven the lion from which we confidently expect will last, for us, but this part of Africa, is not afraid of man, but rises a little time. We seek their aid, not to uphold a decaying interest, but an enterprise which has far better prospects of success and enlargement near as to insure his death from a shot beyond all than it has ever yet enjoyed. We ask them to doubt, or the hunter pays the penalty of his own assist us in passing through the coming six weeks, life from a single blow of the gorilla's enormous or two months, in which our necessities will be great and pressing, and, without such aid, over- voung specimens which he took alive. whelming, after which we expect to share in the returning progress and prosperity of the American lanthropists. Like Livingstone, our traveller sees people, recovering, under the divine blessing, from in trade-subordinate to, but going hand in hand the shock of rebellion and of war. Will not our with missionary efforts—the great civilizing agency friends redouble their efforts to aid us in leaping for this sadly degraded region. The accounts the great promise of the future?

From all quarters of our field we are receiving extraordinary evidence of the acceptableness of our labors: prejudices are melting away, and obstacles to our future usefulness and enlargement whole volume is an eloquent appeal to us and to are disappearing; the most cordial sympathy with the position and spirit of the paper is expressed. The Pastors' Association of this city have recently, for the first time, fully endorsed and accepted the paper as one of the legitimate objects of their fostering care, and will, as soon as the season is favorable, co-operate earnestly in the enlargement of the circulation in this city and neighborhood. With all these multiplied indications of good in the early future, we cannot believe that the Lord will suffer our friends so completely to fail us in the immediate present, as to compel the surrender of our enterprise.

Our friends can help us in several ways: I. By paying their arrearages, or some nortion

of them, promptly. These are very large, and if a fourth part of them were promptly paid, the appeal would be rendered unnecessary. II. By procuring new subscribers, and trans-

mitting to us the names and amounts without delay. If pastors and individual friends will each contribute but a little, in this way, they will wonderfully strengthen our hands. We are confident there are many fields in which our circulation could easily be doubled by a little effort.

III. A number of friends have contributed directly to the support of the paper-some of them with great liberality-some of them at no little self-denial.

IV. To carry us over the interval between the present date and the middle of September, rather than risk the total suspension of our paper, there is the alternative of publishing but once in two weeks during the interval, which we may be compelled to adopt. If driven to this alternative. our friends can aid us, by bearing with us while the inconvenience lasts. The heat of the summer, and the comparative inaction prevailing in the church at this part of the year, will make the inconvenience trifling; while an opportunity for relaxation, which is much needed, will be given to those engaged on the paper.

therefore, omit our issue of next week, and in the paper of the 2d of August our friends will learn our plans and expectations for the future. Meanwhile we hope they will realize, that under God,

CHAPLAIN TO THE SENATE.

Dr. S., it is unnecessary to say that he is no poli- church to the cause of Foreign Missions, as exhitician, but a faithful, pious, and laborious pastor, bited in the minutes of the previous General Assemtally, somewhat of the effectual fervent prayer of that, including legacies, the true amount was the righteous man, that availeth much. We are about \$100.000. This year the total reported is cheered by such evidences in high places of a re- \$72.367 60. gard for true piety. It ought to be understood The total of members-134,760-shows a

for the post.

EQUATORIAL AFRICA.

About the equatorial regions of Africa, all the obstacles which singly encounter the traveller in other portions of the continent appear to combine. The fierce heat rising to near 120° in the shade, the noxious missms, the venomous reptiles and insects, and fierce and powerful beasts of the field and forest, some of which are more to be dreaded than any yet known to the hunter or adventurer; the ignorance, degradation and brutality of the tribes of men unite to discourage the investigations so desirable in the eyes of the geographer, the naturalist or the man of business. These obstacles, however, appear to have been triumphantly met by the American traveller, PAUL B. DU CHAILLU, who, through Messrs. Harper has just laid before save his people forever, does not exclude great trials, the public the results of his last four years' travel in those forbidding and hitherto unexplored regions. They constitute an addition to our knowledge, especially in the department of natural history, so extensive that they almost mark an era in that department, and have drawn upon the travelto fall into great, but temporary peril. Christ is ler the attention of the scientific world. Many still present in the storm which threatens it, accept his discoveries as real and great, while not though he seems to be asleep. The faith of his a few cavil at almost the entire story, and utterly people is to be tried, their energies to be brought refuse to credit the traveller's account of new species and new varieties of known species of animals tivated: so that what seemed an evil, is to issue which he claims to have met. That every travelnot only in the final rescue of the imperilled in- ler is liable to error, and that Du Chaillu is a man terest, but in a large and general benefit to all of somewhat eager and enthusiastic temperament cannot be questioned. But we think any one who reads his highly entertaining volume, will feel

> Du Chaillu claims to have discovered seventeen species of mammals and fifty species of birds ton of one had been secured and transmitted to this country for examination by the American Missionfrom all fours and advances erect to meet him when attacked, and must be allowed to come so arm. The traveller sought in vain to tame the

> that he is following the career of a man not only

sary part of every African traveller's character,

Du Chaillu's book is deeply interesting to phinatives, of their slavery, their wars, their cannibalism, their revolting and cruel superstitions, the misery of their females, are, like those of the missionaries, enough to make the heart bleed. The the whole civilized and Christianized world, to come to the rescue of these degraded races, and by penetrating their vast navigable rivers with steamboats for purposes of traffic, to quicken their dormant energies and give new value to the natural products of the country, while the richer blessing of the gospel of Jesus will find ready access in regions where the white man is received with that reverence which the sons of Ham instinctively vield to their more favored brethren of the family

The tendency of the volume, like those of Li vingstone, must be to stimulate evangelical zeal and missionary interest, quite as much as the reports of the missionaries themselves. Du Chaillu himself brings home at least one earnest request for missionaries, which is remarkable as committed by the natives to one whose objects were known to be merely secular. In the village of Goumbi after one of the most cruel and murderous of their superstitious rites, against which the humane traveller had remonstrated in vain, and when the fury of the miserable populace had given way and

something of a reaction ensued, one of them named Adouma came to him and said: "O, Chally, when you go back to your far country let them send men to us poor people to teach us from that which you call God's mouth," meaning the Bible which the natives had often seen Du Chaillu read. Says the traveller: "I promised Adouma to give the message, and I now do so."

The book is for sale, in this city, by J. B. Lippincott & Co.

THE ASSEMBLY'S MINUTES-ERRORS

We acknowledge the receipt of the Minutes of 1861, from the Stated Clerk, Rev. Dr. Hatfield. The minutes proper contain two points of special interest: the action establishing a Home Missionary Committee; and the resolutions in support of the Government. In the appendix we find the usual reports of delegates to corresponding bodies; those which make special mention of the strange refusal of the New England Congregational bodies to enter into conference with us, on the subject of this question rests almost absolutely in their Home Missions, are worthy of particular attenhands, and will be solved according to their re- tion. From the report of the Church Erection sponse to the several propositions just laid before Fund, we perceive that only about one-fourth of the amount which has this year fallen due, from the churches aided in loans, has been refunded.

In such cases interest is required on the amount We are gratified to perceive that our friend, loaned. All the churches which procured dona-Rev. BYRON SUNDERLAND, D. D., of the First tions have contributed to the fund, as required in Church, Washington, has been elected Chaplain its provisions. The report of the Foreign Misto the U.S. Senate of the Thirty-seventh Con- sion Committee presents some interesting and gress, by a vote of thirty-three out of thirty-five | carefully-prepared statistics, showing the amount cast. To those who have the pleasure of knowing | contributed by each Presbytery and Synod in our

knowing no higher ambition than to be successful bly. This is a very imperfect method, as several in that important and responsible sphere of duty. of our most heavily contributing churches make a At the same time, if an engaging address, easy conscience of withholding their statements. The and eloquent delivery, firm and tried patriotism, result, however, shows, that the Synod having the and sound principles on the great questions of the | highest average of contributions, for each member. day, and, lastly, ecclesiastical connections of the is New York and New Jersey, \$1.87; the second. most honorable and unequivocal character, are Cincinnati, \$1.37; the third, Alta California, 88 any recommendations for such a post, Dr. Sunder-cents, and the fourth Pennsylvania, 85 cents. land's claims were of the highest order. It is not As the Presbytery of the District, connected with too much to say, that the honorable Senate in our Synod, made no report, our average was theremaking such a choice, gave evidence of a dispo- by much reduced. We have little doubt that a if all were well, while the disorder, only driven in sition to place themselves under genuine religious full report would place our Synod second, or, at from the surface, is suffered, as a moral disease, influences, and to present the high and solemn worst, third on the list. 840 churches make no to rankle and fester for another outbreak in geneissues with which they are charged before the eye report of contributions; most of which, it is to rations to come. Christian people should pray time, we presume, are well known. We would wage defensive war with typhoids and extra-sharp of the Almighty and the Allwise, through the be presumed, gave nothing. The aggregate re- and labor that the victory may be complete. public supplications of one who knew, experimen- ported is \$79.300 53; but the committee believe

in all chaplaincies, both in civil and military posi-slight loss—173. But a very brief examination, tions, that that is an essential element of fitness directed particularly to Presbyteries in which the losses are reported to have occurred, shows, at f

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least, two considerable errors, the result of which is a gain in the total, of 146, giving us 135,079 members. The errors are in the footing up of the Presbytery of Ontario, which should be 1,569, instead of 1,369, and the Presbytery of Onondaga 2,542, instead of 2,423. A thorough examination might disclose other mistakes; it is a matter of regret, that the conclusions given are not more

Other gains are, Presbytery 1, ministers 35, licentiates 15.

THE FOURTH IN THE CENTRAL

CHURCH, WILMINGTON. We doubt whether any church in this entir section of country entered with greater spirit into the celebration of our National Jubilee, than the one above named. We learn from the Journal and Statesman, that on the morning of the day named, the church was handsomely and profusely decorated with American flags, while around the platform were seated thirty-four little girls dressed in the National colors. At half-past ten, a battalion of soldiers, consisting of four companies, having stacked their arms in front of the building, entered and took the seats assigned them, while a large audience crowded the rest of the building

in every part. After music from the organ, and the singing of Holmes' Army Hymn, prayer was offered by Rev. Wm. Aikman, the Declaration of Independence was read by Mr. E. T. Taylor, an elder of the church, a patriotic ode, composed by the same gentleman, was sung, and an oration was delivered by our friend, Rev. Geo. F. Wiswell, the esteemed pastor of the church, which well sustained his reputation as a fearless uncompromising and eloquent supporter of the Constitution and of freedom. The effect of the oration upon the audience was very great. Says the Journal and Statesman:-

The Rev. speaker seemed to have his whole soul wrapped up in his subject, which he entered with an earnestness and enthusiasm that bore irresistibly upon his hearers; indeed, so inspiriting and purely national were his utterances, and so ardent and pointed were his sentiments in defence of the Constitution and the Union, that the audience, unable to restrain their patriotic emotions, burst out in open applause in the church. No such demonstration has ever before been witnessed under similar circumstances in this city.

The newspaper edition of the oration, which was published in the Journal, was speedily exhausted, and a pamphlet edition of "a few thousand more copies" was issued from the office. We shall take an early opportunity to lay some extracts from this noble production before our readers. Meanwhile we cannot refrain from expressing our opinion, that the strength of the national sentiments in Wilmington, owes not a little to the boldness and vigour of its advocacy by this pastor, sustained by one of the most efficient and healthful church organizations in our body, or indeed in

WILL VICTORY SAVE US?

Amid the joyful tumult created by the news of epeated victories we are too prone to take up the of the rightful authorities over armed rebellion, pointing to a disordered state of the body politic, more for the general good than the healing of an world to God. eruption would accomplish in a case of scrofula. Unless the virus itself is expelled from the system. the disease may be assuredly expected to break

We may be permitted to doubt whether Secretary Cameron has correctly indicated the defective system at West-Point, as the true cause of the faithlessness of so many of the officers trained at that institution. We would be inclined to go still farther back, and lay the blame upon the training, or want of training, which these young men must have experienced amid the peculiar institutions of It will speak for itself if you please to publish it. the South, so ill adapted to teach the important lessons of self-control and subjection to rightful authority. And while our armies are fighting against the open enemies of their country, it is the business of every man and woman to engage around the carelessly watched fireside, and to instil into the forming mind of the young those lessons of reverence to rightful authority, which can be best conveyed in the form of family discipline and religious instruction of the young. If it be an inspired declaration, that the ruling of one's own spirit is better than the conquest of a city, we may, without a bold latitude of inference, say, that the parent who succeeds in putting a proper and lasting curb upon the headstrong spirit of his as General M'Clellan, in violently routing an army of such headstrong spirits grown to be men.

And it is idle to pretend, that there are no elements of trouble to a free government save in one section of the country. The impetuosity of many in the North, in view of what is regarded as the tardy policy of the General-in-Chief, has been exhibited in an unseemly—we were about to say disgraceful manner. The elements of rebellion fore. may one day find that we have other sources this time, but it is so nevertheless. of trouble and anarchy to our country besides the that our country needs to secure the elements of We flatter ourselves that they will have employ- bleed—in truth, are bleeding; if the rebels bleed enduring peace and prosperity. As true patriots, ment enough when General Scott moves against less than we in the long run, it will be that Proviwe should seize this period to impress upon our Memphis. own minds, and upon the attention of the people, so far as our influence extends, the importance of cause merely outward—trouble is allayed, we shall | finally, the glory of God, is our prayer. straightway go to our farms and merchandise as

MINUTES OF ASSEMBLY.

can obtain them in the Presbyterian Book Store. on or before the 31st of July? T. J. SHEPHERD, Stated Clerk.

CORRESPONDENCE. LETTER FROM SYRIA.

Bhamdun, Mt. Lebanon, June 4th, 1861.

same capital, than sin and holiness can reign in channel. the same heart. Secession was God's chosen me-, thod to remove a national sin from the heart of Washington, and from the central point of the governmental policy of the United States, and the zens will, sooner or later, respond. Amen.

But we are still in the transition of events. England, I rejoice to say, is in the ascendant at Constantinople and Beirut, as well as in London or India. The report came yesterday that H. E. Fuad Pasha is appointed Governor-General of Our friends at Lake Forest tried the thing the Syria, and a convention of Druses and Christians is called this day, near to Deir el Komr, to hear the proclamation of the Firman just received from

The French expedition is mostly gathered at Beirut. In the harbor are eight French liners, and two or three frigates, besides transports and despatch boats; three Russian frigates and one despatch boat; and three English liners and three frigates. The troops are expected to embark on the morrow, June 5th. In this embarkation we see the policy of England, and that policy is peace and Protestantism; but in Beirut and many other places, much panic prevails. In our humble station at Bhamdun. and in the ancient peace with all the parties so lately in hostile array, we feel as tranquil and safe as a chicken under the protecting wings of its mother.

The late insurrection in Syria has tended to open new fields for missionary labor, but the lahasty conclusion, that victory and the final triumph borers are few. And the insurrection in the Southern States will tend, I trust, under the good are the only things necessary to the permanent discipline of Providence, indirectly at least, to peace and welfare of our country. We should awaken our beloved countrymen to give their never forget, that open rebellion is but a symptom | choicest sons and daughters, and possessions, according to their ability, for the moral emancipaand to put it down by force may accomplish no tion of nations, and the peaceful recovery of this yet; especially as this season, like the last, pro-

Lamenting the individual and national sing which still render wars, and insurrections needful, yet hopeful and joyful in the pre-determined ways and means, and issues of infinite power and wisdom, and goodness, manifested in the creation. government and destiny of nations and worlds around, of which we form only the most insignificant part, I remain, dear Editor, with heartfelt of the first gold dollar, outside of the broker's patriotism, yours in Christian love,

WM. A. BENTON. P. S. A letter from Mrs. B. accompanies this.

FROM A PASTOR IN MISSOURI

You have information, no doubt, of the strange events transpiring in Missouri. I do not think that we have yet received accurate dewith the subtler enemies of order, that spring up tails of the latest military transactions; but I am confident that the military force, so ably led tary interfered; but no lives were lost. by General Lyon, is making steady and rapid also, that his wise administration is likely to reclaim many who have been misled by the plotters immeasurable infamy must be his history! give nothing. How our State government is to be restored to children, is doing as great a service for his country | thankful for the resche of our endangered Ame- | ready to afford us a currency; some of it no better rican citizenship, and too sure of the justice of than that we have expunged. the National Government, to feel anxious. Above all, I trust in our fathers' God, and com- That they have pulled down their own credit, and Fraternally,

LETTER FROM KENTUCKY.

* * * Kentucky, July 8, 1861. PUBLISHER AM. PRESBYTERIAN PHILADA .:are not indistinctly manifest in the spirit displayed | Dear Sir. - Inclosed find \$2.50, in U. S. postage by some of the most prominent of our northern stamps, to pay my subscription to your paper. bis neighbor's pig-pen. Villains have always been journals, who find the policy of our government Money is scarce in this portion of the United able to do damage to honest men; even the thief, in carrying on the war not exactly to their taste. States. Many of us would have been surprised They are just as ready to speak evil of our leaders to have been told last year, that it would have penitentiary walls, can chuckle to himself that he as are the avowed rebels themselves. We, there- been hard to raise a newspaper subscription at did steal the horse and ride him to death, in the

We are, indeed, in the midst of troublous times. aggressive spirit of the slavery-propagandists, and Thirty miles south of us are encamped five or six bruising was adapted to afford, notwithstanding that a victory over these last is by no means all thousand Confederate soldiers—a lawless band.— the head bruises were for himself. We expect to

It is a trying time upon men in this part of the thinking of for themselves. country who feel at all patriotic. Our town and discovering and contending against the secret country are both strongly Union, and, I think, the sources of national calamities, which are found in majority in southern Kentucky unconditionally narrow circles, and in the individual character it- for the Government as it is, (save the rebellion,) self. After all, the familiar declaration of Holy but, among the secessionists, there is a spirit of Writ furnishes the best guide to the statesman lawlessness and domineering that would inauguand patriot in their efforts for the good of the rate a reign of terror, if they could muster the Commonwealth. "Righteousness exalteth a na- forces. Before Kentucky is forced cut of the tion, but sin is a reproach to any people." The one Union you may expect to hear of the bloodiest is true victory, the other is disaster and defeat. fight on record. May it all result in the purifica-Our great fear is, that when the less serious-be- tion of the Government and the church, and,

> Truly yours. OUR FOREIGN MISSIONS.

The wants of the American Board, at this

JOHN M'LEOD.

CHICAGO CORRESPONDENCE. DEAR PRESBYTERIAN:-This uneasy summer

is wearing on; we have passed another of Time's DEAR EDITOR: - Missionaries in foreign lands toll gates, though being in process of paying so take the deepest interest in all the events and re- largely into the general treasury, we were some ports which occur and reach them from the United what careless of the toll at the various separate States. In the great insurrection of last year in gates; so, at least, was it hereabouts. It did not Syria, from our high watch-tower we contem- seem worth while to stop for celebrating the Fourth plated the judgments of the Lord, as in the whirl- of July with mimicry and rehearsal, while the acwind of fire we saw the sad desolations of civil tual thing itself is in process of real celebration. war. But we did not anticipate a greater and by armed legions, with Minnie rifles, and cannon more alarming insurrection in our beloved and with actual shell and shrapnel in them; and so our Fourth passed, in scorching quietude, except But this insurrection was inevitable. It comes as the boys refused to be cheated of their squibs as a calamity and rebuke from our God. My and Chinese artillery, and even this went on lanhope is, that all our brethren at the South will guidly; the crackers did not seem to make as see, before it is too late, that their favorite insti- much noise, nor the rockets to go so high, nor tution of human slavery can never be regarded as the Roman candles to burn so briskly red as usual. the leading interest and grandest distinction of The day refused to be celebrated; at least till it our Great Republic, and resume their appropriate be determined whether it be good for anything, osition in their respective States, before their sin or to mean more than any other day. In sooth ecomes their ruin. In the unalterable determi- all the world feel that our history is being spoiled nation of the Federal Government to meet that its current turned backward, its waters dreadfully insurrection of so many States in all its magni- muddied. What is a Fourth of July good for, tude, and to exterminate the root of all this evil, if our whole concern is upset? If traitors spit we see the present greatness and future prosperity on our flag, and make faces at our National Hymns, of the United States, and of popular governments. | and put ink-blots on the pages where are written We hear the voice and see the hand of a great the stories of Bunker Hill and Yorktown? Why be nation, and we pray the God of our fathers to give | jubilant, till that matter is cleared up? Let us immediate and complete triumph to the armies stop the chariot in the middle of the street, till it and navies of our beloved country. In the name | be seen if Washington were a patriot or a traitor. of our God, and in hamble reliance on his provi- If the stream of history is to run the other waydential direction, I have no fear of the final issue. up hill-I, for one, do not wish to ship with it; I Slavery and Freedom can no more occupy the am content; yes, more than that, to go the old

This season is not like the last and the other seasons, out this way. Then we had pic-nics innumerable; Sabbath Schools took the cars, with each spoke of their rail-road wheels, on each sunny sympathies and hearts of all true American citi- day, and sought out each pleasant grove and bubbling spring, to stroll and frolic, and eat sandwiches and drink lemonade, with their teachers, and to renew the conviction that there are friends to the children, no matter where born, or who are their parents. But there are no pic-nics new other day, hoping to raise funds to assist them in erecting a Church edifice, which they very much need. They did realize a little over a hundred dollars; but the attendance was sorry; and "cloudy morning" was a good cloak to hide their chagrin. But the difficulty is deeper than cloudy mornings, unless you thus class the whole political

People are waiting to see the "outcome" of this war: at least some intimation of what that "outcome" is to be, and do not want too many other things to think of in the meantime.

Besides, here in Illinois, has fallen one of the heavy timbers of the edifice which rebellion has been trying to tear down. You think it hard, down in quiet Philadelphia, and New York, and Boston, doubtless as you see your shipping laid skies clear off; and think you know what the war neans. But out here we have had our banking capital wiped away by it; and with boundless crops on hand, been left moneyless, and unable to stir a thing. And so wheat is sold for fifty-eight cents the bushel in our streets; and forty miles inland, corn can be had for sixteen cents the bushel. Well, we are not likely to starve just

But a people without money; think of it; and yet as a fact, we are as well off in that regard as before, in reality; for we have not seen any money in these parts for five years past: though we have had "currency" which we persuaded ourselves was money, and went on stylishly, cheating each other and ourselves in that belief. I got a sight show window, the other day, for the first time in many a year. But our banks are ruined. Geo. Smith & Co. wound up before the trouble: J. H. Burch & Co., Hoffman & Gelpcke: and now the Marine have all assigned, and our banking capital is sponged out; the merchants keep accounts in their safes, and each man does busi ness "on his own hook." At Milwaukie-for Wisconsin is wading in the same creek-a mob gathered and battered in the banks, and the mili-

And so our churches are poor-especially the progress in putting down rebellion. I think, poor ones-and we have nothing to give for the Gospel; and must see and hear calls on every hand—and not the least that of our new Home of treason. The late Governor must be regarded Missionary Committee—and be obliged to hear as a criminal and a fugitive from justice. What only. Till we have something to give, we can

But we trust times are brightening a little: its proper dignity, I do not see; but am too gold begins to shine, and our neighbor states are

Now I suppose this will be good news to traitors. mit our whole country to his gracious protec- in the wreck pulled down our prosperity, is a truth, over which all the sanhedrim of the Judases and Arnolds will be glad. Let them not laugh too loud. We think notwithstanding the temporary inconvenience, we can stand it, if they can.

A man who burns down his own dwelling, need not be over-jubilant because the flames spread to serving out his ten years in stone hewing, between act for which his expiation is in process. Satan, even, could get all the consolation which the heeldence intends more good for them than they are

Doubtless this blow has produced more dis-

couragement in, and distrust of this State than it ought. It has naturally enough hindered our equipment of troops, or we had been glad to do it; and now it operates to hinder a state loan, of a million or two, authorized by our legislature for war purposes. But this state is as secure as Pennsylvania herself, and our loan ought to be taken at once. Our prairie state has hardly been able to do herself justice yet, in this campaign; she has now twenty regiments in arms, and yet no service has been offered to any of them, till the past two days, other than to two companies with General McClellan in Virginia, except to lie in the sunbeams which smite the mud at Cairo, and to simply call attention to the fact, that our finan- musquitoes there abounding. Two regiments, to cial year closes with the end of this month. their great joy, have got loose in pursuit of the Will not those churches and individual friends pseudo-Governor of Missouri, within the past two of the Board that have not yet made their con- days. Our men have felt as the Irish regiments Members of Philadelphia 4th Presbytery en- tributions, do what they can in this time of press- in hollow square at Waterloo; when all they could titled to copies of Minutes of General Assembly, | ing need, and see that their funds are forwarded | do was to take the cannonades of the French, and ask, "can we never get at them?" This question will doubtless be answered in due time; General

not the old hero at Washington, would inspire a greater confidence than this man of the Rocky pray for him.

that we had nearly forgotten the look of it. For ton. In a late letter, Mr. Neill makes an earnest reas to your man, though it grieves me that I can quest to his friends for the means of procuring would not speak evil of him, who had been the We hope that this request will be met, and that not a thing to be done; the old gentleman did will buy him a full supply. Cannot our good not discern the truth, at least truly. His facts people give him what he needs? were not facts; his logic limped, halted, stumbled, dreadful. It was grievous to us. who. no matter | Philadelphia. what the name of the President be, intend to read his messages and do him a suitable reverence; but we could not do much of it then. But our Illinois man, Abraham; you have read his document, dear P. How do you like it? Is

it not sincere? Is it not truthful? Is it not to the

point? Is it not Lincoln-ian? For we glory in

such sentences of Saxon, which go like Minnie bul-

lets straight to their work, and cut straight

through. We feel, out this way, we of all sorts,

I think, that we have a man as President whom we can respect and trust. If we differ from his past politics, we can differ squarely. We need not be always differing as to facts and foundations. You read the newspapers in these days, dear P; do you not? What do you think of them? I mean the daily papers; are they not a little soura little irked, that the Government will not let them have and tell all the news: are some of them not a little imperious? Do they not talk a little too loud sometimes, to men under great trusts, and told us the same thing for two months past; and body knows that armies are liable to get stopped, at almost any time? Why be sure-positively eight, and three hundred and sixty-nine of the facts, with none on his side killed or scratched:

boast in putting it off-so says the Book. "something religious." That is not exactly the me that religion is a good deal concerned in this carefully done. condition of our country.

the usual progress of things. Our city congrega- life of Dr. Emmons, by Prof. Park, and is by Rev. tions are good; our prayer-meetings are well attended; our Sabbath Schools are well filled. A great qualities. The personal qualities of the man, late monthly report of the city schools announced and the incidents of his life, come chiefly under the recent hopeful conversion of between four and review, with little or no reference to his doctrines. five hundred of the pupils. There will doubtless be chaff here, but we cannot doubt also the existence of good grain.

Rushville, in this state, goes to Tecumseh, Michigan. Galena is, I believe, still vacant.

DISTINGUISHED MILITARY MEN. A paragraph has been published in several of

our city papers, enumerating the prominent men deed, prove instructive. Important lessons are now in the Army and Navy, who belong to Philadelphia and Pennsylvania. The writer seems to theology entire into a system. Emmons says: be ignorant of the fact, that the most brilliant "I have spent the greater part of my time in officer now in the field is a Philadelphian by birth making joints." The writer remarks: The imand residence. Gen. George B. McClellan is the pression remains that it is difficult, if not often fusecond son of the late Dr. George McClellan of this city, and the brother of our fellow-citizen, J. Another lesson of the first importance to young H. B. McClellan, M. D., of Walnut St.

as from Woodstock, Conn. His father was from ful discharge of its ordinary duties, and the hum-Woodstock, and after graduating at Yale College blest parish may afford a sphere of usefulness, wide enough for the full exertion and highest dein 1815, he settled in Philadelphia in 1817, where velopment of a noble mind. Every young minishe resided until his death in May, 1847. He ter should write these words ineffaceably on his married in 1821 into one of the most influential memory. . . . Other articles, of a general chafamilies of Philadelphia, and his second son is racter, with much matter valuable chiefly to Conthe distinguished General now in command of the up the number. This is the cheapest of the quarforces in Western Virginia.

Gen. McClellan's ancestors was in the battle of wise, for one dollar a year, is something that we Culloden; and his great grandfather was Gen. snound suppose would be to achieve. It is done, however: One of the edi-Samuel McClellan of the Revolution.

Gen. McClellan, at the early age of twenty, then a Lieutenant, went out with the Sappers and Miners in the Valley of Mexico, in the war of 1846, which terminated in the capture of the city

The promise of his youth has been more than

DELIGHTFUL SUMMER RESORT.

our readers who will be glad to learn that they of the wildest scapegraces in the land have been concan find an agreeable, quiet and healthful resort | verted, and are now earnest co-laborers in bringing for the summer in the family of Rev. H. S. How- others to Christ. Meetings are held once or twice ELL at the romantic DELAWARE WATER GAP. A number of the rooms of his commodious residence. which is so situated as to command a beautiful view amid that remarkably fine scenery, may be obtained, with every arrangement for the comfort who are inaccessible to me. On the Sabbath, my and convenience of the guests, at the low price of Five Dollars a week. This is little more than half the charge of previous seasons. Clergymen with their families desiring a change of air and an experience of the benefits of the intermingling of have encountered some tendency to extravagance hald mountain and river scores. bold mountain and river scenery, can hardly do some whose business would not allow them to attend sidence at the Water Gap.

ENQUIRER.—Richard Grant White, Esq., is to be one of the editors of this newspaper. He was formerly one of the editors of the Courier and Ender our meetings have generally been as orderly as with you in Boston. I trust the work will spread, with all our churches shall be refreshed.

Mr. Alexander appears of the meetings of the new quirer, and has been one of the editors of the Fremont is henceforth our leader; and no man.

BOOKS FOR THE ARMY.

Our friend, the Rev. Edward Neill, well known Mountains. He is now among us; let good men as a useful and distinguished minister of our de. nomination, in Minnesota, has accompanied the We have at last a President's Message once First Minnesota Regiment, as its Chaplain to the more. That document had been so long missing | Seat of War, and is with the army near Washingspeak to you no better of him, and with Paul, I suitable books for distribution among his charge. ruler of my people—still of Doctor Buchanan I so excellent a Chaplain will not be compelled to am forced to say that his messages were, like cer- | go without the ammunition which he needs for tain days in law, dies non-messages non. Who the successful prosecution of his work. The cost read them? I tried it—tried it twice; but it was of two or three rounds from one of the great guns

Any contributions for this purpose can be sent broke down; his sentences shambled along, like to the Editor, or to the Secretary of the Presby. so many starved otters over a sand ridge. It was terian Publication Committee, 1834 Chestnut St

> CALL FOR A MINISTER IN IOWA MESSRS. EDITORS: - Allow me to inquire through your paper for a minister, if there is one to be found, that will come and take charge of two or three feeble New School Presbyterian Churches in the West. We are suffering for a man that will break unto us the bread of life, and give unto each one a portion in due season. The churches to which I refer belong to the Iowa Valley Pres. bytery. We have a beautiful country, and as fair a prospect for doing good and building up large churches as in any other portion of the West, by the blessing of God attending our efforts Please address, P. O. Box 57, Marshall, Marshall Co., Iowa,

NEW REVIEWS.

THE BIBLIOTHECA SACRA for July opens with presumed to know something of their own matters themselves? Do they not boast a little too much? What is the use of assuring the Country that the bins, of Middlebury College, an old and valued army is to go forward "to-night," when they have contributor to this Journal. Prof. Robbins comes to the conclusion that the external evidence is strongly in favor of Paul as the author, while the that it will not stop till it "gets to Richmond;" internal evidence is such as in almost every or to Charleston; or to New Orleans, when every-particular, is sufficient to render the composition by Paul probable. . . . A second article of great length, and rather forbidding appearance, not at almost any time? Why be sure—positively relieved by the promise of a fresh instalment,—sure, that our side will always conquer in each is entitled a Sketch of the Hindoo Philosophy. skirmish, when we know they do not? Why kill | More than half of the entire number is occupied only one and wound three, on our side; and fifty. by these articles, which, to our judgment, is not very judicious editing. . . . President Woolsey's article, which follows, is one of those illustrations enemy; whilst the enemy improves on the same of the value of a nice, scholarly elucidation of some tacts, with none on his side killed or scratched; single term or expression, especially when brough while his "warriors" slew of the "Federals" into the service of Biblical interpretation. It re eighty-three, and wounded seventeen hundred, fers to the phrase, "My lord," as used by Festus, exactly? In short, why boast in putting on the of, and to, the Roman emperor. It discusses, and harness, over loud? It is better to be able to lence of the sentiment of servility, once a stranger to the Roman bosom, as expressed by the use of But I turn away from these themes of war, not | the term "lord," to and of the Emperor, in addresswith any upology; for if our country does not es, inscriptions, &c., and draws a conclusion eminow deserve the interest of Christian men, it probably never will; and if a good man, in the old ton, of Newburyport, furnishes a welcome contridays, declared that if "he forgot Jerusalem, he bution on Method in Sermons, which is full of hoped his right hand might forget its cunning"- sound views, and of practical advice and encouand if inspiration put that saying in the Bible, I ragement to the preacher: the young preacher shall not apologize for writing of that which con- would do well to study it. Such advice as is cerns the weal of us all, and our children after us. Sieven by Dr. W., and by the late Rev. J. W. Alexander, D. D., is calculated to exert a whole One of our religious papers here, apologized, a some influence upon the rising generation of while ago, for writing so much on the state of the preachers. . . God's ownership of the Sea, is a country, and promised soon to amend, by giving sermon by Dr. Swain, of Providence, R. I., in which some valuable lessons upon the divine economy, in that vast and interesting portion of his expression of my idea; for somehow it seems to works are enforced. The notices are few, but

THE CONGREGATIONAL QUARTERLY opens with But I turn from it to say that there is little a sketch of Nathaniel Emmons, D. D., and portranspiring in our churches, at present, beyond trait. The article is based chiefly on the recent and enthusiastic in his estimate of his teacher's Three years and seven months the embryo theologian sought a settlement in vain, and at last contented himself in a position which is only famous, like Northampton, because of the great name of Westminster church, that of Mr. Spencer, is the preacher whom it once entertained. His hastill without a pastor. Rev. Wm. Wishard, of bits of close application to study, are described as having been carried out with extraordinary severity. The iron hook, on the inside of his studydoor, became famous. Mr. Harding proposes the drawing out of a contrast between the old New England preacher, as represented in Dr. Emmons, and the country parson of old England, as grace-fully illustrated in the recent book of essays called Recreations of the said personage. It would, indrawn from the life of Dr. Emmons, in regard, for instance, to the vanity of the attempt to bring tile, "to make joints" for that grand moral sysdivines is: The most honorable path to distinction Gen. McClellan has been repeatedly spoken of in the Christian ministry lies through the faithrces in Western Virginia.

The family is of Scotch ancestry; of martial journal of its high character, so well appointed in spirit; with great hatred to oppression. One of all its varied departments, statistical and othershould suppose would tax even Yankee ingenuity tors, Rev. A. H. Quint, is chaplain to one of the New England regiments for the war.

MISSIONARY.

Continued Good News from the Sandwich Is lands.—Tidings continue to come of the work of God's power and grace on different parts of the Sand confirmed in the successful career of his yet early wich Islands. The latest intelligence is from Rev W. P. Alexander, who writes from Wailuku as follows.

I have been much encouraged in my labors during the past five months. Our people, so long indifferent, have been aroused to the concerns of eternity. We feel confident that there are those among and a wonderful change has been wrought. Some day, in eight or ten different places in my field; and they are well attended. Some of the more mature Christians spend much of their time in going from house to house, to warn sinners to repent and seek congregation is very large; sometimes hundreds are unable to get into the house, and our house is 50 feet unknown to their brethren, have come forward and the daily meetings, set up meetings for prayer and conference in the evening, and kept them up sometimes the whole night; and the good women have been so moved, at times, that they have taken part THE NEW YORK WORLD, AND COURIER AND able to control these and other extravagancies, so

Mr. Alexander speaks of the meetings of the new World from its start. Some of the most brilliant, vigorous, and effective articles in the latter paper, upon the war and general politics, were from his pen.

Mr. Alexander speaks of the meetings of the new Presbytery. Four have been held; all of them occasions of deep interest. The Presbytery has thirteen churches under its care, on the islands of Maui, Molokai, and Lanai. It has also six candidates for the ministry.

ministry.