HENRY DARLING.

American Presbyterian Genesee Gvangelist.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 8, 1881.

JOHN W. MEARS, EDITOR.

GEORGE DUFFIELD, JR. JOHN JENKINS, THOMAS J. SHEPHERD.

ANOTHER WORD WITH OUR FRIENDS. Beyond our expectations, we have been enabled to get out two papers in succession. This is as therefore shall issue no paper next week. After that, we hope to go forward regularly, although it ruptions will be found necessary.

Meanwhile we earnestly renew our request to all subscribers and friends of the paper, to increase their efforts in its behalf. Send on your remittances and help us through these dark days to the light we think we can see beyond.

Below we give another of the letters, covering a remittance, which we have received in response to our appeal.

Pa., August 1st, 1861. REV. JOHN W. MEARS, Editor American Pres-

. The Church and the nation cannot afford to have your paper suspended, and thus lose its clear, out-spoken utterances in favor of constitutional liberty and the preservation

of our government. Your sound, Christian, patriotic views in regard to our country's crisis, have been received with delight among the hills of north-eastern Pennsylvania, and while we will be content to forego the pleasure of their weekly perusal, if need be, yet they must not be suspended.

THE GLASS OF PROVIDENCE

IN WHICH THE NATION MAY SEE ITSELF. God punishes us not only for our sins, but often in our sins and by our sins. The lash uplifted to scourge us is composed often of the very sins for which it is applied. Jeremy Taylor says: "It were easy to make a catalogue of sins, every one of which is a disease, a trouble in its very constitution and its nature; which, if a man were to curse his enemy, he could not wish him a greater

evil than these.' Hence it is, that in great crises in individua or national life, especially in those involving disaster, the sins of the suffering party are thrown out into wonderful relief. A secret evil which was operating unsuspected, or against which remonstrances had been vainly raised, comes suddenly to light, and compels universal recognition by the greatness of the disaster which it unmistakably works in a critical moment. Comparatively harmless for a long period, it is now seen to have been treasuring up wrath against the day ject of our existence, so far as this life is conof wrath and revelation of the righteous judgment | cerned. We believe we shall see far more of this of God. Thus God's providences become great spirit in every friend of our Union, from the Premoral lessons, and may be compared to the Word as a reflector of the natural face of man or of nations. We cannot but feel that the nation, by may need more disasters still to develop it. looking carefully into the recent disastrous issue of its armed preparations, will see some of its sins THE PRESBYTERIAN QUARTERLY RE clearly reflected there; and we may not be wrong

in affirming that as God, in all probability, designs to give victory to the cause of the Constitution at last, he intended this repulse as a fatherly telligent attachment to the great principles of chastisement, to rouse us as a nation by the most | Presbyterianism, and of our own branch of the startling means and the most pointed and terrible Church, we regard this Review as pre-eminent. applications of loss and humiliation, to the Its efficiency in the important work of consolidating acknowledgment and forsaking of those self- the Church, educating its denominational feeling,

ing, in a military point of view, the choice of the constitutional Presbyterian Church, is worthy of Subbath as the day of attack. We do not be- all commendation. We make these remarks in lieve there was any. Johnston was known to this connexion, because they are especially approhave left Winchester previously for the Junction, priate to the number just issued. and it could not have been expected that the arrival of his reinforcements would be anticipated. THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY—is the Address of the That object might have given color of justification | Editor, Rev. Dr. Wallace, delivered by appointto a Sabbath movement. We believe, on the con- ment of the Presbyterian Historical Society, betrary, that it resulted from that prevalent dispo- fore the recent General Assembly. It discusses sition simply to ignore the sacred claims of the the antiquity of Presbyterianism-skilfully tracing day which has been a vice of our public men and the historical connexion between the Culdees and a blot upon our national policy. More than once the Presbyterians of a later date, and showing the closing scenes of Congress, frequently a scan- that Presbyterianism in Scotland was not strictly dal and a disgrace to the republican name, have and purely an out-growth of the Reformation. been made still worse by being allowed to fall Next it groups the facts and characters connected upon the Lord's day, and the demoralizing exam- with the First Assembly of 1560, and concludes ple has come down upon the nation from its high by specifying the characteristics of Presbyterianseat of power and dignity. Attempts to bring ism,—everywhere "substantially the same,"—as our mail service more into conformity with the follows:-it regards Christ as supreme; it is spifourth commandment have been repulsed with dis- ritual; it leads to severity of morals and purity of

disrespect towards the Sabbath. to display itself; the first great battle-field in the in this part of the address the true tendencies of war of the Constitution-and in throwing forward the great principles on which Presbyterianism an army of fatigued and famishing men upon an unknown territory, it drew upon itself such a or denying that many, bearing the name and glopunishment as it had never received before: a rying in it, have sadly failed in exhibiting the punishment which has made the ears of all that thing, as a subsequent article clearly shows. heard it to tingle. God meant to chastise us for teaching the people righteousness.

2. It is asserted on high authority that the reason why our reserves were not promptly brought error of those who have reversed the true order, into action to retrieve the fortune of the day, or and put sesthetics before, or in place of, religion. to temper the humiliating character of the retreat, It is a welcome contribution to the pages of the was the intoxication of an officer high in com- Review. mand! We know this has been denied by the of a court of inquiry; but if this be the fact, as is CHURCH—has already been referred to in these generally believed, what a retribution is here brought by one of our national sins upon ourselves! The minor and less significant evils of intemperance have not been sufficient to arouse the people verence and rejoicing for the Church, as God deto effectual means for its suppression. Multitudes upon multitudes have cherished a rooted in- in his sphere to approximate the Church to the credulity as to the greatness of these evils. Pub- divine standard. In dignity of manner and finish lic men, especially, have considered themselves of style, and in general homiletic and rhetorical under no obligation of abstinence, nor has the na- ability, this discourse will bear comparison with tion sought for men of temperate habits to serve any uttered on a similar occasion. it: and so the evil has run on and run out, until 'the critical hour of our nation comes, and affords of acts and discussions which transpired during u new and vast field on which to exhibit its calu- the session. mitous tendencies. Let the nation read in large characters, in the smoke, and carnage, and humi- pleasingly-written re-statement of the great argu- wounded of the foe have received the tenderest amount, for which please send me a receipt in making money from it; for, in these "hard times," liation of a lost battle, what vast possibilities of ment for the utility and efficacy of prayer to a care at our hands; the body of a slain General, de-full. If I should return, I shall want it again; there were some five hundred present, men, wome after be charged, among its less marked accounts, the pertinacity of the enemy and the weakness of respectfully returned to his friends, without wait- fence of our glorious flag. with the defeat of our army in the first pitched our faith require to have re-stated over and over ing for their asking; but as to their treatment of battle against rebellion. Liet it be branded as a again, convincing though it be. traitor, in the general's confidence, at the critical THE EARLY HISTORY OF THE PRESBYTERIAN Run testify, and the vain efforts of bereaved relamoment—an enemy put in his mouth to steal Church in Missouri is a praiseworthy attempt tions, including the Secretary of War himself, to

3. The national sins of overweening self-confidence, and consequent levity in view of danger, were here illustrated and here brought on them their own punishment. Doubtless the repose of a Sabbath day would have been acquiesced in as a necessary preparation for a general engagement had it not been for a silly under estimate of our enemy and a crude confidence in the invincibility of northern prowess. It was this which led to the ill-judged rapidity with which our troops were brought up for miles to the attack. Wearied as they were, it was believed that their onset would overthrow the enemy in his intrenchments and behind his tiers of artillery, on his own chosen ground. It was this spirit which induced the premature forward movement of teamsters close to the rear of the engagement. It was this which led to the ignoring of the important fact of the far as we can go with our present means, and we junction of Johnson's with the main force of the enemy. It was this which led to the ostentatious adjournment of the House of Representatives, and is not impossible but that one or two more interbrought upon the field a vain crowd of civilians to share in the exultation of a victory. That holiday spectacle on which the sun of the Sabbath morning looked down, and in which the chief dignitaries of our land and even ladies shared, was just such an exhibition of pride as might be followed by destruction. It is well known that it constituted one of the grand causes of our panic, if not of the defeat itself. Some of the party are now dejected prisoners in the hands of the rebels whose overthrow they broke the Sabbath in order |

These are the national errors and sins which drew after them such terrible retribution, and which are now written down in fearfully legible characters of carnage, of a lost battle-field ensanguined with the blood of our brethren, and of a blotted page upon our country's noble history. Into this glass we have been called as a nation to look, and we have seen and been startled as this generation never was before. God grant that we may not merely behold ourselves, and go our way and straightway forget what manner of nation

As to the last point-the national self-confidence and levity—we must look well to it. We are in the midst of a great crisis, and trifling will not do. We have probably the most serious business on hand that Providence has ever awarded to any nation; to prove that a republican government is capable of preserving itself against anarchy and rebellion. Five millions of resolute people are in active and armed insurrection against the government. They have staked their all on their mad plans, and we must devote ourselves, our energies, our resources to defeat them. We must make up our minds to meet revolution in the spirit of revolution. What our fathers underwent to establish our liberties we must be pre pared to undergo to perpetuate them. They did a work of true heroes; it will take nothing less than heroes to preserve it. The whole current of our thoughts and of our activity in secular matters, must be turned to this as the only grand obsident to the humblest citizen, and to the women, before the great object of the war is gained. We

As a means of cultivating in our ministry and the reflecting portion of our laity, a warm and inand inspiring a just degree of self-respect and 1. No reason as yet has been assigned, justify- self-confidence in our people as members of the

The opening article—THE TERCENTENARY OF dain. Our nation, as such, is guilty of formal life; it is reliable, intellectual, republican, philanthropic. The writer is an enthusiast for his This sinful tendency took a great field on which | Church, and must be understood as developing rests. He would not be understood as doubting

ÆSTHETICS briefly, but elequently, discusses our national sin of Sabbath-breaking, and he suf- some of the general principles which lie at the fered it, in His providence, to involve us in one of foundation of the Fine Arts. Especially on the the greatest of national disasters. Preachers may topic of the connexion of religion with art, is the be silent, the glass of the Word may be set aside essay instructive, liberal, and yet guarded, nobly for the moment, while the judgments of God are vindicating a place for the beautiful in the created universe, and in the nature and activity of man as a worshipper of its Creator, while it exposes the

Dr. Mills' Sermon, as retiring Moderator in the officer in question, and the matter is in the hands last Assembly,—The Divine Life in the hands have one all fitted to the place, and adapted to of 1776, and the Rebellion of 1861." The columns. Its vein of thought is elevated unworldly, and spiritual. No believer can read it without receiving inward profit, in the form of resigned it, and of a strengthened purpose to labor

THE ASSEMBLY OF 1861 is the usual summary

THE RATIONALE OF PRAYER is a skilful and of the rebels; once more, the dead and the your paper. Enclosed please find the has opened this aquarium, and I judge he is evil are bound up in intemperance. Let it here- Sovereign and Infinite Ruler: an argument which serted by the fugitive troops, was carefully and if not, rest assured one life has been given in de- and children. This whale is an inhabitant of the

away his brains at a time when his soldiers, his to preserve memorials which become increasingly recover the remains of lost loved ones from the country, his race, demanded with intense and valuable and, at the same time, more difficult of grasp of those whose vengeance extends even to preservation every day they are neglected. We the dead.

are pleased to learn that the first Presbyterian by the Philadelphia Bible and Missionary Societies. Their names were Mills and Daniel day of retribution slumbereth not Smith, and the date of their labors is 1814. The true pioneer of our Church there, whose labors had a permanent issue, was Rev. Salmon Giddings,

St. Louis, August 2d, 1816, just 45 years ago. THE STATE OF THE COUNTRY is a remarkable just severity, the extraordinary tergiversations of ern Virginia, it is peculiarly encouraging. W the distinguished author of an article in the Prince- reproduce from our own columns. ton Repertory, on the same topic-which has been extensively noticed both in our own columns and those of other religious papers-and after bringing home such vacillations on great and trying the affairs of the country, expressing his anxiety occasions as characteristic of the author, our re- about its condition, and at length requested the viewer holds up the Exscinding Acts of '37 and Doctor to pray for the Republic and for me: The penditure, stands thus:-'38 in the terrible light of the Secession movement of our own day. Never, perhaps, did two eras in history—the one political, and the other ecclesiastical—so admirably illustrate and parallel each other, and the reviewer has made skilful and Almighty in the struggle in which the Republic crushing use of the parallel. It is just; for the injustice and lawlessness of the ecclesiastical act doubtless was a great influence operating to prepare the popular conscience, so far as it regarded the Church as a pattern, for the political act which resembles it. And the South, which is now wallowing in the slough of political anarchy, had been nearly unanimous in adhering to and applauding that branch of the Church which had trampled upon the constitution, and broken up the body by revolutionary violence. Only now we behold the strange spectacle of an organ of that branch of the Church in Kentucky, whose editor was the leader in those scenes of ccclesiastical violence, protesting with fervid and powerful rhetoric against revolution and rebellion in the State; while the editor of the Princeton Repertory. who only reluctantly, and after strenuous opposition, yielded to the policy of the Exscinding Acts, is laboring, with equal zeal, if not with equal eloquence, to confuse the minds of his brethren on the great political question of the hour, and to break the force of the Assembly's testimony to the duty of patriotism and loyalty, on the part of all Presbyterians, to the assailed and jeopardized Constitution of their country! Sed tempora mu.

tantur, et nos mutamur in illis. The literary articles, criticisms, and intelligence,

are admirable, as usual.

EDITORIAL JOTTINGS. THE SABBATH IN WAR.—It will not do to subscribe loosely to the sentiment, that "there are no Subbaths in War," and then stand idly by not only when movements absolutely admitting of no delay are made, but when ostentatious parades take place, and when the regular business of war is pushed on with a profane and a suicidal disregard of God's appointed period of rest for m and for beast. Here is a brief extract from the life of that brave and successful soldier. Havelock: it refers to the last and boldest of his military operations, the march to the relief of Lucknow:-

was the day of rest; and except that the volunteer cavalry went out to reconnoitre, the army were permitted to rest. Many great battles have been fought on that day; but General Havelock in his own practice avoided fighting on the Sab-

bath whenever he could." A correspondent of the New York Observer gathers the following list of instances in which a Subbath assault has proved disastrous to the attacking party:-"Montgomery made the attack upon Quebec

on the Sabbath, was slain and his army defeated, and turned back. mouth on the Sabbath and were worsted." [They

were seized with a panic.] "The British began the engagement on Lake Champlain on the day of God, and were completely overwhelmed.

"They did the same at New Orleans, and were entirely routed. "Bonaparte commenced the battle of Wateroo on the Sabbath, and he was defeated, and his army almost annihilated. "And we now have another painful case to add.

Our forces began the conflict at Bull Run on the Lord, and not unto man-to cause that it shall Subbath, and were defeated." THE NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN SPIRIT.-We think it is manifest beyond any dispute, that the North is forbearing and the South insolent; the North hates and defers war, the South covets and precipitates it; the North has borne with Southern pro-slavery aggression for more than a generation for the sake of the Laws and the Constitution, which it reverences, the South is so incensed at the first indication of Northern supremacy gained by constitutional methods, that it throws the Constitution to the winds, tramples or all the sacred associations of our history, and gathers its strength to give a death-blow to free institutions in the world; the North has gone to well nigh surrendered the first principles of the Declaration of Independence to conciliate the South; the South has proclaimed the holding of one race in perpetual and absolute bondage by another to be the very corner stone of society and of the most perfect political system, and she forces the alternative of war, or of this doctrine on the North; the war upon which the North has entered with reluctance, she prosecutes as against misguided brethren, with a humanity amounting almost to weakness; the South rages with bloodthirsty and destructive violence, as savages against their hereditary foes; the North has held a rebellious city utterly at its mercy for three months, a city whose pavements were spattered with the northern city in her power? the North has magnanimouslydis charged its rebel captives, of whom General M'Clellan took a thousand at one time in against the Government; the South has sent our men who have fallen into her hands to work in and yet impressive manner." the trenches with her slaves; the progress of the Northern army has been marked by the restoration of order and the rehabitation of the material interests of the country, while extortion, plunder, and ruin to farms, to bridges, to canals, to railroads, have marked every step of the movements | before going. I discover I am indebted to you for of fishes, and one live whale. One Wm. Cutting,

Masked batteries and ambuscades, and unpapreaching distinctly mentioned as occurring in ralleled misrepresentations may serve their turn for COMPARATIVE STATISTICS OF MISSION Missouri, was done by two missionaries sent out a time, but as sure as there is a God of order, of justice, and of benevolence in the heavens, their

GENERAL M'CDELLAN: Now that this Phila delphia-born General has risen to such a command ing position, those who confide in our leading men of Hartford, Connecticut. He organized the first in proportion as they confide in God, will recall church in Bellevue Settlement, eighty miles from with pleasure an incident in his history which took place before he could have anticipated the elevation which he has so suddenly attained article. After exhibiting, with unsparing but Read in connection with his after career in West-

Rev. Dr. Thompson, Second Presbyterian Church, Cincinnati, was recently scated in his study, when a strange gentleman requested an interview, which was granted. He came to discuss Doctor, of course, complied, and after further conversation on this theme, the gentleman requested the minister to pray with him. They knelt upon the floor, and the visitor, in a devout and eloquen petition, invoked the aid and protection of the is involved. Major General George B. M'Clellan was Dr. Thompson's visitor.

THE HUNTER'S SUNDAY REST. The Messrs. Harper have just re-published, in Society, the comparisons will be as follows: legant style and with fine illustrations, an English work of travels entitled; SEASONS WITH THE The six societies named (about,) 9,800 \$600,000 the author appeared to be mainly in pursuit of pleasure, and had but the brief Arctic summer in which to seek it, we were not prepared to notice any marked recognition of a day of rest in the account of his travels, still less to find a decided testimony to its practical value in the very circumstances of the voyage. He says in the begin-

ning of Chapter VI.: Sunday, the 17th, was calm, with heavy banks of fog hanging about. . . . Did not leave the ship, but read morning service in the cabin. the appearance of a fat seal, or a troop of walruses floating past, is eminently tantalizing, and severely tries our respect for the fourth commandment. am sorry to say, that the greater part of the sealing vessels make no distinction between the seventh day and the rest of the week, although some of them compromise with their consciences by refraining from searching for animals with the boats, merely attacking those which come in sight of the vessel. I must leave to theologians to decide nature of their occupation in this entire or partial desecration of the Sabhath, but of one thing I am certain, and that is, that they are no gainers by it in the long run, for whether it was attributable to our energies, mental and bodily, being recruited objects of pursuit, having time to settle during twenty-four hours' respite from bullets and har- in missions beyond sea. poons, somehow Monday always was, with us, the nost successful day of the week.

Verily, a day of rest once a week is of essential punctually at midnight; in these regions it is just as light in July at midnight as midday, and it was without being deemed presumptuous, to suggest "It was Saturday afternoon . . . The next | that this might be more than merely accidental? that we saw our first bear a few minutes after this Sunday had expired.

> RECEIPTS OF THE AMERICAN BOARD. The receipts for June were \$24,966.25-all donations but \$1,677.60:

> The total from August, 1860, to June 30th. 1861, is \$232,968.54. The Herald announces that the financial year August. The Herald adds:

"This will give the patrons of the Board one month more for effort, this year, to prevent the necessity for reporting serious embarrassment in the condition of the treasury. But it must be remembered that the expenses of the Board will be going on during that time, while the added month August,) is usually one of very small receipts. The obvious danger, therefore, is, that the financial condition which must be reported will be worse Yet surely this need not be, and all will feel how undesirable it is that it should be. Will all, pastors and people, do what they can as unto the

CAN IT BE TRUE?

We saw, a few days ago, a letter from a voluneer in our army, who speaks of the chaplain of his regiment as a scandal to the sacred office. He rarely preached, and had been seen drunk, playing cards, &c. At a recent engagement, he suffered the regiment to march to the scene of danger and of duty, while he remained miles away in camp. We know not the facts, but we are inwe found the letter, that its statements are reliable, and the lamentable story true. If so, the matter demands the attention of the military authorities. It is quite as important that the men the verge of compromising its dearest convictions be under good moral and religious influences, as upon the personal and civil rights of men, and has that they be well fed or well handled in an engagement. Let each religious body to which the chaplains profess to belong, be empowered to inquire into their standing, and report unworthy men to the Secretary of War or the Commander-

> DR. BRAINERD AT KNOX COLLEGE. A correspondent of the Chicago Presbyterian in which this sentiment was shown to be true from Recorder thus speaks of Dr. Brainerd's recent ad- Judas, the chief of Traitors, through Benedict dress at the Quarter-Century Celebration of Knox Arnold, down to Jeff. Davis, and all his condju-

College, Galesburg, Illinois: fore a tired assembly, who had been sitting already against the traitors. "Is Privateering justithree hours, and to attempt to hold them willing listeners still. Most men in such circumstances would have failed. But the doctor, in his happy blood of unarmed men or peaceful soldiers, yet way, by a few well-told anecdotes, (and he seems again came in for their share. "The Revolution the South act in the same manner towards a every emergency, and no one can tell a story bet- disparity between the former, and the latter was ter than he,) soon put his hearers in good humorpleased with him, with themselves, and with the world generally.

Dr. Brainerd speaks like no other man. And Western Virginia, and has sent them to their this address was a good example of his many ex- this rebellion and its final result. homes on their word of honor (?) not to fight cellencies. It was full of important thought, arranged in compact argument, with apt and forcible illustrations, and then delivered in his easy

A VOLUNTEER'S ADIEU.

N. Y., Aug. 2d, 1861. for the seat of war. I wish to settle all my affairs In the next department above, it has abundance

Yours fraternally,

PHOTOGRAPHS. Mr. Duffield's likeness may be seen in our office. memorials of friends or of distinguished men.

Many persons desire to know how the educa tional work of the American Board compares with that of other missionary societies. For the information of such, the following statement has been

The three societies mentioned below report the whole number of pupils in their schools of every class, and the total expenditures in the fiscal year 1859-60, as follows:-

Board of Presbyterian General Assembly (O.S.) - - 4,524 \$234,03 Baptist Missionary Union, - 2,678 96,214 Board of Episcopal Church, - 1.018 The educational work of these institutions of

the American Board, in respect to the number of pupils taught as compared with their entire ex-

The three societies named, - 8,220 \$119,989 American Board (exclusive of Sandwich Islands,) - 10,615 If we add to the above the Board of the Re

formed Dutch Church, the foreign department of the American Missionary Association, and the foreign missions, excepting the South American and European, of the Methodist Episcopal Missionary

SEA Horses, by James Lamout, F. G. S. As American Board, - - - 10,615 361,959 It appears from these figures that the American Board has a considerably larger number of pupil iu the schools of its mission, in proportion to its total expenditure, than any other foreign mission ary organization in this country report, - seventynine per cent. more than the above-mentioned six

societies when taken together. The reports of some of these societies do no enable us to determine with exactness the compa rative number of pupils in the different grades of We never hunt on Sundays, although sometimes schools. It is ascertained, however, that in the missions of the Episcopal Board more of the aggregate reported are in boarding-schools, than is the proportion in the boarding-schools and higher seminaries of the American Board. The same is true of the General Assembly's Board, including schools in the Indian missions, for which aid is received from the U.S. Government; but in the missions of that Board elsewhere, the proportion how far these men are justified by the peculiar falls a little below that in similar missions of the American Board. The proportion is doubtless smaller in other societies. Comparing the different objects of expenditure, the American Board is seen to be doing more proportionally in the by a day of rest, or to the fact of the animals, the educational department, than other American missionary organizations have been led to undertake

A tract has recently been issued from the Mis sionary House, giving an exposition of the educaimportance to man and beast, even if on no other tional work of the American Board, and the reamade from time to time in some of the missions. The writer makes this declaration:-"The educaa singular circumstance (might I not venture, tion in the missions under the care of the Board. regarded as a whole, was never so effective, in a missionary point of view, never so valuable as at the present moment." This is believed to be true, notwithstanding that the number of pupils is smaller than in former years. The changes which have been made, have resulted from no unfriendly feeling toward schools, but from a desire to make them more effective, and to secure a wise economy in the administration of funds. Curtailments in this branch of missionary operations, imwill be changed so as to close on the 31st of posed by a falling off in the income of the Board, are deemed a calamity.

LETTER FROM BOSTON.

MR. EDITOR: - You may like to hear something from this "Old Puritan" city, and, as some of your readers were originally from New England it may be specially pleasing to them to know what than if the year had closed at the usual time, is transpiring in these scenes of their youth. Allow me then to say, first, business is dull, very dull; never have I seen Boston so desolate. I have met man after man, who has said to me, "Did you know I had failed? Did you know I was in chancery?" Now, this is exceedingly trying. But the hand of God is in it. By it, He is saying, "Cease ye from man." Oh! that we would lay it to heart!

The schools of Boston are her glory. No where on the face of the earth will you find better schools, than in this good Old Pilgrim city.

Last Saturday, I visited the Latin School This school has existed from the early settlement of the city. In it have been trained many of the clined to believe, from the circumstances in which most prominent men of the country, in Church and State. Its reputation is good, and two hundred lads and young men, are now enjoying its Yesterday I visited "The Boys' High School."

This school takes the pupils from the grammar schools, and gives them three years' more training, in the higher branches. It was their exhibition. Had Jeff. Davis, and his colleagues been present, they would have found themselves nearly annihilated. Their themes were such as these: "The Pen and the Sword," in which it was well stated that the pen now nerves the arm that bears the sword. "Treason never Prospers," tors. It brought down the house. The Bos "It was a perilous undertaking to stand up be- ton boys, like the Philadelphian, are a unit fied by the laws of morality?", This was shown to be a violation of all moral law; and the rebels well displayed.

These subjects show how the mind of this community is operating. There is but one mind on

Boston, like Philadelphia, has its places of musement. I have visited the AQUARIAL AND ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS. This is something new Indeed it has come up, within two or three years. It has in the lower department, a menagerie of wild animals, with all their appurtenances, with a MR. MEARS: - Dear Sir: I am about leaving educated Seal, and educated beasts, and horses. Northern seas, and it is rarely found south of the mouth of the St. Lawrence. It is a white whale, and was called by Martens in his journey to Greenland and Spitzbergen, in 1671, weiss fisch. We call attention to Messrs. M'Allisters' adver- He belongs to the class of mammalia, and not tisement, in another column, of card photographs. that of fishes. It was a grand Yaukee achievement No one need be without these choice and reliable to bring a live whale three hundred miles on land, and then put it up in a large tub of water, where

hundreds can go every day, and see it swim and themselves how to live a Christian life and die spout, and swallow small fish. When you come to Boston, go and see it.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY is entering largely upon the issues of the day. Each number contains several articles upon such topics as are brought nto notice, or have gained significance by the rebellion, which are generally treated in a luminous and highly instructive manner. In the number for August, we notice "FIBRILLA," an essay on the various materials now employed in the manufacture of textile fabrics. "Jute" is a new export from India, and is now among the chief exports of the country. It is made from a fibrous plant which matures in four mouths, and is raised at one fifth of the cost of cotton. It has been sold in India as low as one cent a pound. The average yield in fibre to the acre is from four to seven hundred pounds. It is largely used in wool and cotton manufacture to cheapen the fabric. Gunny cloth is made from the refuse fibres. The writer urges the introduction of the culture of this plant in America. The process of cottonnizing flax, now going on in Boston, is referred to hopefully. . . NAT TURNER'S INSURRECTION is the second Atlantic Monthly sketch of memorable slave insurrections. The one here described broke out in Southampton Co., Virginia, one of the Southern tier of counties, near Norfolk, in 1831. We learn from this account the improbability of the negroes ever being able to organize a general and successfu insurrection; but we also perceive what a dire and demoralizing panic their scattering demonstrations may create over vast regions of slave-holding country among a sparse white population, the separated families of which are to a great extent at the mercy of their slaves. We are thus significantly pointed to a rod, which we yet may be compelled to hold in terrorem over the rebels. MAIL CLAD STEAMERS follows up the article or the Increase of the Navy a month or two ago. Its suggestions deserve to be well considered. While we write, the Committees of Conference in the Senate and House are endeavoring to come to some understanding on the subject. The writer argues that for home-defence, and especially for service against the rebels, iron-clad vessels are necessary; while for long voyages and convoys the lighter steamships of wood will answer. He com-

utes our wants in this line at six mail-clad steam rigates, twelve steam sloops of war, and twelve steam gun-boats similarly armed. Besides these, a dozen steam frigates and as many steam sloops are needful to remove all solicitude as to foreign intervention in our domestic affairs. Our navy certainly requires enlargement and the adaptation of the latest improvements, in that line should REBELLION LEAVE US? refers to the course. taken by the loyal men of Virginia, for a solu-When by such a course the proper relations and functions of each State should be resumed, there would no longer be any matter of State pride to interfere with the absolute assertion of national authority. The new State Government would be protected against abroad; they would apply for and obtain assistance to suppress domestic insurrection; every navy could be passed with the aid of Tennessee and Alabama votes in Congress, and Davis and

be likely to give trouble. "That fiery little State is inhabited principally by negroes, and the remaining minority may be divided into two classes, whites who are dependent upon negroes for a subsistence, and whites whose chief distinction in life, and great consolation is that they are not negroes. . . . They seem now to be united, and substantially unanimous. What elements a little contribution to the Atlantic, written on the day the fatal expedition to Great Bethel was planned, creates a keen regret at his early disappearance from the scene in which he took such an intense interest, and of which he had been and promised

to be the most brilliant chronicler, the Russell of our war literature. We learn from the notes accompanying these sketches, that Winthrop came fairly by his brilliant endowments. His mother was the great grand-daughter of old President Edwards, and among his ancestors on the maternal side, he could count seven Presidents of Yale. He was a man of pure Christian character, having been deterred from the study of the ministry by poor health. His scholarship at Yale College, where he was graduated in 1848, was brilliant and sucbimself up for dying on the Plains, and was with

of doing every thing." THE KNICKERBOCKER doffs its old-fashioned familiar blue tint, and assumes the rich orange of the English Cornhill. It is a much better tint for a magazine, hardier as well as brighter-but many will miss the old tint by which at a glance they had long been accustomed to recognise it. and manly. "What," asks one of its contribu-Every fresh strife between Conservatism and Progress has been a battle between Free Labor and the book profitable as a corrective. aziness. . . never yet did it assume so clearly such a form as it has done in the contest between the United and the Confederate States of America:" We do not know but that this is the clearest presentation of the question at issue we

PHILIP THAXTER, published by Messrs. Rudd easily along. There is much tender grace, an & Carleton, of New York, is a work of fiction by a new and anonymous author. It is a stirring book. thoroughly American in plot, characters and handling, the scene being laid in great part in California, when law had as yet but imperfectly extended its sway over the larger portion of the country, and when Northern men were denounced as Yankees and abolitionists—as cowards, who slunk from fight and political strife, and only asked to be let alone to make money; when juries and courts were extemporized, and mobs thirsting for blood were called upon to vote on the guilt or innocence of the prisoner-when gamblers and nies of the State.

good style, and with a healthful purpose. It human composition in their services of song. would prove anything but palatable to persons of Their anxious scrupulosity on this subject is decidedly Southern tastes and prejudices; but in painful to us, especially when it leads them to this part of the country we expect it to have a the use of a work so loaded down with human good run, even in these times of financial trou-ble. For sale by J. B. Lippincott & Co. the use of a work so loaded down with human blemishes and so unworthy the majesty and po-

ALMANAC FOR 1862, in the well-known handsome themselves to chanting the Psalms as they stand style of that popular brochure. It totally ignores in our noble prose version, we could sympathize the great crisis in which we are living, and the and join with them. We cordially agree in vast questions which constitute the staple of every their landation of the Book of Psalms as a maman's thinking. We would also advise those who mual of devotional poetry. seek for accurate information as to Charitable and The same publisher has issued the Third Religious Institutions, and especially those of cur Edition of Rev. P. B. CHAMBERLAN by the information pretended to be given by the tor of the First Congregational Church, in Society on these points. Page 58 is, doubtless, Portland, Oregon. The work is distributed stereotyped for perpetual use, and is not open for gratuitously to clergymen. additions or corrections.

HAVELOCK, the intrepid Christian General. VICARS, the beloved Christian Captain. HAMMOND, the faithful Christian friend.

Christian death, as the three memoirs here noticed. Our religious community have read them with avidity and with great profit; and they have been specially welcomed in the army, and by those who have friends in the army. Into this last class, unhappily, the breaking out of the rebellion has brought us all. There are none but wish to learn how soldiers live, and feel, and act, in the camp and on the battle-field; what they do and what they suffer; none who have not friends in the army whose salvation we desire. Every one should have these invaluable memoirs, both for home and for camp and hospital use. The editions just published by the American Tract So. ciety, and for sale by H. N. Thissell, 929 Chestnut St., are admirable abridgments of the larger works; and are not only included in the "Caun Library" for soldeirs, but issued separately for ge-

MESSRS. HARPER & BROTHERS, of New York. display an unwonted degree of enterprise in the resent depressed state of business generally.

In books of travel they have just issued: CARTHAGE AND HER REMAINS, an octavo of 540 pages, with maps and a number of engravings on wood and copper-the latter quite indifferent in character. It is an account of the excavations and researches of an English antiquarian. Dr. N. Davis, on the site of the renowned Phenician metropolis, and other adjacent places. These researches were highly successful, and brought to light some of the finest and best-preserved colored mosaics in existence. which were transported to London, besides other remains of the most extensive character. The volume, besides describing particularly the difficulties overcome by the persevering traveller, enters fully into the history, the poetry, the mythology, and the scriptural relations of the scenes he visited, forming a complete compend of information upon the subject. While Dr. Davis has the faculty, not uncommon in this class of travellers, of gathering up and interweaving a multitude of details sometimes irrelevant, and thus uselessly incumbering his book, on the whole, the general reader will feel indebted to him for bringing together a mass of matter on an unfamiliar, yet important topic, and for making his discoveries the basis of a complete

manual of Carthaginian Antiquities. SEASONS WITH THE SEA HORSES is another octavo, of travel, with the object of excitement and "sport," yet on a scene so novel, that much instruction, as to the natural history of the region, is necessarily communicated in what claims to be little more than a sportsman's journal. of war, like the best now in service, built of wood, The writer is James Lamont, an Englishman or Scotchman, of means and leisure, who spent a summer in the sea around Spitzbergen, and the northern coast of Norway, hunting seals and walruses (sea horses) occasionally turning aside be insisted on at any cost. . . . WHERE WILL THE to the polar bear and other land game of that region. Many of the encounters described are of thrilling interest. Mr. Lamont and his party did not destroy God's creatures for the savage pleasure which some appear to take in such a work, but kept an eve to the commercial bearings of their voyage, interspersing the romance of the hunt with the very practical and armed assailants at home and invasion from The wanton destruction of animal life in those disagreeable business of stowing away blubber. regions is described as fearful and scandalous to the higher creature by whom it is practised. misguided insurgent would have opportunity to Mr. Lamont gives decided testimony to the vareturn to his duty under the protection of his own local authorities; appropriations for the army and local authorities; appropriations for the army and local substitute of the figherment and corrections are return to his duty under the protection of his own local authorities; appropriations for the army and local authorities; appropriations for the army and local authorities. perilous labors of the fishermen, and corrobo rates the testimony of Arctic explorers to the superior virtues of tea or coffee over alcoholic Tyler and Mason be hung upon a verdict of a jury of the vicinage." South Carolina would indeed the vicinage of the effects of extreme cold. Still more inte-Commonwealth is remarkably constituted: The bath as a day of rest, and the consequent entire resting is his testimony to the value of the Sabcessation from labor, observed on that day by himself and crew. We deem his words of sufficient importance, as a new testimony, to quote in another column

Three new volumes of HARPER'S GREEK AND LATIN TEXTS, with their flexible covers, admiadversity would develop in them, time must de- rable typography and paper, and careful revitermine." . . THEODORE WINTHROP's unfinished sion by recent English scholars, will be cordially welcome. They are

CÆSAR'S COMMENTARIES, by Geo. Long. CICERO DE SENECTUTE, DE AMICITIA AND SE-

LECT LETTERS; by the same. LUCRETIUS DE RERUM NATURA, by H. A. J. Munro. Price 40 cents each.

The same publishers give us another of Jacob Abbott's Historical Tales for young people. The heroine is MARGARET OF ANJOU, QUEEN OF EDWARD 6TH OF ENGLAND. It is beautifully and profusely illustrated, and will be gladly received by the numerous readers of the series.

PRIMARY OBJECT LESSONS, by N. A. CAL-KINS, published by Harper & Brothers, is a manual of instruction for teachers and parents cessful. He was of a roving disposition, and tra- on the Pestalozzian plan of education, by quesvelled over a large part of Europe, walking a great | tioning, as if the literal drawing out of the part of the way. He had also visited Vancouver's child's mind by responses to interrogatories Island, and the Hudson Bay settlement, besides were the essential matter in education. A the Pacific country generally. At one time he gave | child's ideas and faculties, of course, must be roused, but this is done by stimulus which may Lieut. Strain's Expedition to the Isthmus in 1854. be administered in the form of assertion, quite He is described as possessing the Yankee "knack as effectually as by interrogation. We do not believe that it will be to the advantage of the child, as a general thing, to withhold from it the sources of instruction and discipline found in books, during the entire three years in which this course of instruction is proposed to be fellowed out. This is what Mr. Calkins expects us to do. There is this truth in the book and The pressure seems to have told somewhat on its in the Pestalozzian system on which it is based: dimensions. Its tone on the great crisis is clear viz :- that the child's education is not accomplished by a severe and indiscriminate course of tors, writing on this theme, "what is history, but | cramming, but the cure must not be sought by the record of the gradual progress of LABOR? . . going to a contrary extreme. Teachers who desire to guard against the first error will find

> FRAMLEY PARSONAGE, by Anthony Trollope. Tom Brown at Oxford, part 2d and last. The above publications of the Harpers may

e had of Messrs. J. B. Lippincott & Co. POEMS BY MRS. VIRGINIA QUARLES. There s much that is truly poetical in this dainty volume. The authoress wields the simple Saxon of our tongue effectively, and her verses move inclination to Pope's melancholy rhyming iteration, and a general preference for themes of a soberer cast. There is an invocation of deceased friends, which reads more like Popish saint-worship, than the apostrophe of strong poetic feeling. The frequent appeals to the Virgin" confirm us in the belief of the Popish origin of the work.

Published by RUDD & CARLETON, New York. For sale by J. B. Lippincott & Co., Phila.

Mr. WM. S. Young, 1023 Race St., has issued the Fourth Edition of THE TRUE PSALMony, or the Bible Psalms the Church's only Maduellists overawed the good and swayed the destidesigned to vindicate the strictness of those The work is intensely interesting, written in bodies of Christians which reject all merely etic beauty of the inspired original, as Rouse's THE AMERICAN TRACK SOCIETY has issued its Version of the Psalms. If they would restrict

rch, not to suffer themselves to be misled MON ON SECRET SOCIETIES. The author is pas-

THE AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY have issued EMILY AND HER UNCLE HANSE, by the author of Amy and her brothers, the Blue Flag, &c. Our young readers have had a taste of the qua-No recent uninspired books have done so much lity of this author, and will need no urging to to quicken the interest of the public in the spirit cultivate a further acquaintance. For sale by tual welfare of the soldiers, or to teach soldiers