American Presbyterian thicker in the narrow space. The occupants of small farms, if they are wise and capable husband-

Genesee Gvangelist.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 29, 1861.

JOHN W. MEARS, EDITOR. GEORGE DUFFIELD, JR.

THOMAS J. SHEPHERD. HENRY DARLING. EXTRACTS FROM CORRESPONDENTS.

REV. J. W. MEARS. Dear Sir:-The AME-

RICAN PRESBYTERIAN being in a "tight place," I contribute — for its benefit, as I do not wish it to go down. I have something to give trying to prepare for the ministry. But we every difficulty.

FROM A PENNSYLVANIA PASTOR.

You have taken a noble stand. I am proud of the American Presbyterian on account of the bold ground it occupies. It is "American" to the back-bone; in keeping with our past history as a denomination; true to the church whose sentiments it represents, and true to the nation in its hour of peril. Had the other religious papers taken the same stand, our present national troubles would not have come upon us. The tone of the religious press in the North has had much to do in encouraging the spirit of rebellion at the South. But in this truckling to slavery the AMERICAN PRESBYTE-RIAN has not participated. Its course has been arms and endure the stern realities of conflict, it manly, and kind, and eminently Christian. I is idle to regard them as exerting no influence trust it will be sustained, for our church cannot and having no duty to perform in a crisis like the afford to do without it; it is doing a good work present. On the contrary, woman holds in he

suspend its publication even for once or twice. But I hope you will be enabled to go on regularly soon, and that the AMERICAN PRESBYTEthese "troublous times."

SUBORDINATION. We have recently learned that a volunteer officer, high in command at one of our principal to hasten to join our brethren in arms, she may posts, and conspicuous before the country, has been make the struggle with home affections too hard superseded by an officer in the regular army. The for us. She may persistently cultivate only the volunteer general is understood to have acquiesced | narrower range of affections which centre about in the arrangement, and to have accepted a subordinate position at the same post. This is a comprehend the circle of our country—the nagratifying piece of intelligence. Professed devo- tion's home. She may refuse to share the nobler tion to our country in time of peace, has not been aspirations of a son, a husband, a lover. She may change a high position for a subordinate one. of tranquil happiness in the society of the beings That men can be more useful in a humbler, than whom it is her nature to love and cling to with in a higher rank, too seldom reconciles them to the tenacity of life. She may dwell upon vivid such a change. If this time of trial has brought | imaginings of her loneliness and helplessness if out such a genuine spirit of devotion to the coun- bereaved of these objects. Or, on the contrary, try, as to make men willing to serve it in any, her quick instinct, outrunning that of the man, even the humblest station, and as to more than may catch an early sense of the importance, the reconcile leading men to a change which robs | dignity, the holiness of the contest in which we them of their former chances for notoriety, it has are engaged; her fine moral perception may comoffected already no ordinary amount of good. prehend at once the enormity of the crime which There can be no efficiency where men look down | meditates the destruction of the government on upon all the humbler opportunities of action, and which our whole social structure rests, may im-

and conspicuous places.

in the Church. We, too, constitute an army. We are soldiers. who like our volunteers are not machines, but thinking men, who have a reason may stimulate him to the noble undertaking. for our enlistment. Our efficiency depends upon | bless and applaud him when he goes, hold up his the degree of our devotion to the cause we have example to sons and neighbors, hope cheerfully espoused. Our grand aim should be, each to ac- for his return, and weep, but not in the sadness complish the greatest amount of good we are ca- of dishonor, at his untimely fall. pable of. It is utterly inconsistent with this aim, Those who go and risk all perils of the battle that we should strive for the pre-eminence, or that | field, have much less of a trial than those dear ones we should cherish an uneasy discontent in regard | who have consented to their departure, and who to the field we providentially occupy, or vex our- remain behind in loneliness and apprehension of mortal souls, and the moral and spiritual awaken- | Spartan woman. foe! To a patriotic mind, it cannot be other than | darkest day. consolatory to think, that the highest attainments

neither few nor small, and which have been culthe gospel, and a pastor of a congregation, are sake of which you kept them from the fray.

thicker in the narrow space. The occupants of men, grow rich, while others on large estates are impoverished year by year.

We cannot all hold high positions. If the whole body were an eye, where were the hearing? There must be hands and feet, or the body is deformed and its usefulness cut short. Every member, every joint and finger is needed to be of the soundest materials, so that the whole body may be an efficient organ. Let us rejoice if we, as the hands or the feet of Christ's body, can, by the faithful use of powers capable of higher duty, in those humble positions, contribute to the efficiency of

Our system in church and State is voluntary. Hence we can give freer play to our ambitious strivings. Hence, too, our acquiescence in arrangements which leave us in important, yet comparatively obscure positions, may be more graceful, and the virtues of contentment and fidelity, which in for good papers, though poor enough, and those stations we exercise, more sincere and valuable. But we do need greatly an esprit de can all trust in God, who will lead us out of corps, a patriotic and a spiritual devotedness to our work in church and State, which will make such acquiescence more prompt, more of a habit, less marked by querulousness and disposition to change. What the member of a Popish order does from a blind fanaticism, we should be equally willing to do from an intelligent choice, and a self-sacrificing devotion to our dying Redeemer's cause. We do greatly need in the church the opposite of spiritual ambition,-subordination for Christ's sake-a readiness to undertake the humblest, the remotest work of the church, as equally necessary with the most conspicuous, for the welfare of the whole.

WOMAN'S DUTY.

Simply because the weaker sex cannot bear

hands the reins which may eventually decide the I was very sorry to find you compelled to struggle. She, at the head of our homes, with such a powerful hold upon the hearts of the hus bands, sons, brothers, and friends within thos charmed circles, may decide the numerical strength RIAN will continue to live and flourish even in of our armies, and the moral character of their materials. When our President says go! she with a far more potent voice, may say, stay When our afflicted country pleads for our services. her tearful eyes may make a far more powerful plea. When our hearts burn with patriotic zeal accompanied very often with a willingness to ex- refuse to imperil her delightful prospect of a life become the prey of an uneasy craving for elevated | part a glow of irrepressible indignation and eager anxiety for its punishment to all her thoughts. This is true in like manner in the ministry and | She may rise in angelic self-forgetfulness and in natriotic ardor to be a light and guide to her more grovelling husband, or son, or lover. She

selves with the thought that we have not attained what may befall. Woman's portion of this cup is the breadth and height of opportunity we are the bitterest of the two. Her consent and her fitted to fill. While we hold ourselves in readi- farewell, are wrong from deeper places in the heart ness for every indication of Providence which than are the decision and the farewell of the solseems to call us to a higher position, our present dier. She would scarcely be woman if she did duty is contentedly and faithfully to labor to oc- not hesitate, when called to yield the treasures of cupy our present sphere. Here, even if it be in her heart and home to the fearful chances of war. a comparatively humble field, our powers can be We do not ask her to unsex herself. We do not well taxed in laboring for the salvation of im- ask her to unchristianize herself. and become a

ing of the community. Here, and in ten thousand | But we do ask her, and our country asks her. other such places, the most important work is to be without abating one jot of her natural affection. done. And the better men we and all the su- to consent to yield these treasures, in all their bordinate workers are, the better will this vast richness, to the higher claims of the hour. We work be done, and the more rapidly and effectu- can scarcely expect to have them in any abundant ally will the character of a country and a peo- | measure without her consent and her encourageple be elevated. Soundness and health will per- ment. The responsibility, in a vast multitude of vade the body of the Church, so that to its re- instances, perhaps in enough to turn the scale of motest extremities it will vigorously respond to battle, rests with her. The question as to the the calls of Providence, or array itself for solid op- spirit with which our soldier enters into conflict, position to its foes. Good subordinate officers and rests, too, in a great measure, with her. If he privates are of vital importance to the best of can feel that the women of America-of the North armies. Men who will not serve in the ranks, -as a body, are following him to the field with a or in the subordinate positions, because they con- patriotic interest; that Christian mothers, sisters. sider themselves fit for a high command, should wives, have sent him forth with a blessing, and remember that their fitness for a high office will are following him to battle with their daily prayers: only render them more valuable in a lower. Surely that in any mishap that may befal him, they will that would be a mighty army whose privates were | mingle with their grief a most comforting sense fit to be captains, and its captains fit to be colo- of the holiness and the glory of the cause in which nels, and its colonels equal to the duties of bri- he fell, or, on his return, will welcome him with gadiers and major generals. If such material an affection transported and exalted by honorable could be reduced to proper subordination, what | pride in the loved one who has faced death for a splendid army it would make! How perfectly duty's sake-if he can feel this, he will be more would all the plans of its leaders be carried out! or less than human if it does not nerve him for How irresistibly would it move forward upon the the thickest of the fight, and console him in the

Woman! it rests greatly with you whether the and capacities fit one all the better for the hum- country shall be saved or lost. You may dampen blest duty he may find opportunity to perform to or you may fan the flame of patriotism at the North to a degree that will prove decisive. You Thus should every minister and layman endea. may contribute your part now to the education of vor to feel in the church. What if, good brother. a race of brave men, whose bosoms are susceptible away off in yonder obscure village, you apply the to every noble and patriotic impulse, who shall talents which you and your friends believe to be cast a long and lustrous line upon our country's history, and shall show that the blessings of freetivated by the most complete education, to a dom were transmitted to generations that knew field seemingly narrow and beneath you; think how to estimate them, seeing that they counted thing but mere varnish, qualify you all the may find, when it is too late, that you have helped The duties and responsibilities of a minister of purity and tranquility of those firesides for the

never trivial or unworthy the application of the We thank God for those noble mothers who loftiest powers. Go! labor in the spirit of Paul's have already freely given up their sons—those injunction to Timothy: make full proof of the wives who have parted with their husbands—those glow with evidence of your careful tillage. Plow that the volunteer who was asked whether he did habeas corpus fact beyond the reach of that act There is in some of our regiments a very de- according to the best models and the most worthy

American Presbyterian and Genesee Gvangelist.

writer, Rev. L. Armsby, of Fairbault, speaking we read, -not that the very city which is the seat of of the better effects of the war, says: It will tend to lift us above the selfish love of our kindred. It will now be seen that men will love their country even more than they love their dearest friends. A case occurred in a neighboring town, illustrating this. A young man was consulting with his wife whether he should enlist as a volunteer. He came up to Minnesota from Illinois last autumn, with his wife, scarcely more than eighteen years of age, who has now a young child in her arms. He did not like to leave her there alone, among strangers, to take care of the child. But she rose from her seat and said: "David, do you go and enlist and fight for your country. I can take care of the child."

Noble young wife! She would be degraded by comparison with the women of Sparta, who knew nothing of the sweet ties and endearments of the Christian homes of America! Many such have arisen, we doubt not, in this contest. God will strengthen feeble woman among us to as many such acts of self-denial as he sees his cause de-

CORRIGENDA -THINGS TO BE COR-

1. Deferring to the London Times as the "leading journal of the world." anxiously incorrespondent in America, as if they really deattitude of the people of England towards this country. The people and press of this country already come. have gone to a ridiculous excess in this matter. and it is full time that a change were made. complimented when we learn that it is so quoted | healthful sentiment through the country.] in England, and persistently held up by many English journals as the representative of the character and spirit of the American press? It is just such a blunder that we are guilty of, in deferring to the opinions of the Times on any subject where the lowest British prejudices can come into play. It is very nearly the British counterpart of our New York Herald.

Let us hear rather the opinions, and let us have telegraphic extracts from the leaders of the London News, which is the respectable popular paper of the metropolis, with an immense circulation and under an editorial management which has an eye to truth and princi-The tone of this journal since the beginning of our troubles has been manly, intelligent, and sympathizing. Even the first and worst a jot from its friendly tone. In spite of Mr. Russell's malicious and contemptuous description of a flight in which he outran the fleetest, we learn that the News "defends the Northern

army. And why should our press serve us with a rehash of the most exaggerated accounts of the flight of our volunteer army, with all the unfavorable embellishments which the skilful pen of this prejudiced correspondent of the Times could add? Are we to be taught to take a morbid pleasure in the repeated contemplation of our disasters and disgraces? Have not such multiplied rehearsals of a single defeat much the same effect upon the spirit of the people as multiplied defeats themselves? And while we would scorn to reprint from the Journal of Commerce, the New York Day Book, or the Philadelphia Christian Observer, such a description of the defeat as they would wish to publish or have published, even though commended by manifold excellences of rhetoric, shall we eagerly catch up and spread broadcast among the people a narrative equally hostile in its spirit to the government, simply because it appeared in a foreign journal—and a journal whose fictitious reputation is kept up among us by just such toadyism as this?

2. Lenient dealing with traitorous men in the

North. Many complaints against the government have doubtless arisen from the most mistaken opinions or the most mercenary motives; but we sympathize deeply and entirely in the complaint tian people will come up to the occasion. I made of its excessive leniency towards the nurses of treasonable opinions and plots in our midst. There has been loud talk of generosity and magnanimity and the conscious strength of a great government; but we are fearful that the very timidity and want of nerve which brought this awful condition of things upon us, has not been utterly banished from the councils of the Executive. It is criminal triffing at such a crisis to prate of liberty of speech, and of the press, and | Presidential mansion—not to the palatial strucof the freeman's right of habeas corpus, when all | tures which our government has there erectedthese privileges are abused for the very purpose of destroying the government which alone can work. He referred to a letter which he had guaranty their existence. "I can be tolerant." says Coleridge, "of everything but every other man's intolerance." That government which is Brig. Gen. Williams remarked that "the most paratively few exceptions. so free, and so infatuated with the idea of respecting the liberties of its people, that it dare were chaplains." not interfere with those who openly and in its very presence declare their sympathy with rebels in arms, knows nothing of the restraints of true liberty, and cannot expect, as it does not deserve ington. Devoted young men, ministers, and to live. We rejoice at every indication that we noble women, had already engaged in the work. are to have an end of this sham tolerance; we are He had a paper from the hand of a lady in his many Ruling Elders, elect all our Council, ingrieved to think that in the midst of much that congregation who had paid two visits of mercy, is encouraging and honorable, any degree of it of several days each, to the wounded in the still remains. No government is worth anything hospitals of Washington. From it he read which is not a real terror to evil doers, and which some statements of an exceedingly touching does not become a greater terror to the greater character, that left few dry eyes in the vast evil, which is not, in fine, most terrible of all assembly. One was of a wounded soldier who when the highest of all crimes cognizable by hu- took his situation so patiently, although his arm CLASSES OF SOCIETY. Our food is wholesome, man government is to be dealt with. In this had been removed to the elbow by an operation adapted, various, good; and our board and tuition just, wholesome, and Scriptural sense, WE GO FOR OR the battle-field. Upon hearing an exclama- is only ____ 150 dollars per annum! or \$75 per A REIGN OF TERROR AT THE NORTH. Not the tion of sympathy from the lady, he quietly re- Term. reign of the mob, but of the government—the plied: "It is only my left arm—that is not If we had the means, we would say to all, espestern and awful presence of the aroused ministers | much to give for my country." Another was a cially to ministers of the Gospel, it is not your of God, bearing not the sword in vain, face to face, mere youth—a gentle lad who was evidently limited income that shall prevent your beloved with those deeply-dyed offenders among us who soon to depart. The name of Jesus, he said, daughters from an education of the highest and have struck hands with the foes of the highest was not new, and it was sweet to hear it again. best description! To this end is our aspiration: that these very talents, if they be anything above their own lives of less value. Or you may act and sacredest of all institutions in heaven and He was the son of a pions mother, who at first when will our wealthy brethren remember us in mere smartness, and this education if it be any- with enervating influence upon your children, and earth, but one. We believe that the people would would not listen to his enlisting; "but," said their Wills; or will it, and be their own execumore than sustain the government in putting forth | the youth, "we both prayed over it, and then | tors; so that the places shall be ready, and the better thoroughly to fill the station you occupy. to rear a degenerate race, unable to defend the such unmistakable tokens of earnestness,—nay she said, I gave you to Christ when you were pledges be all redeemed, in the culture, excellent many of them are burning with mingled impa- an infant, and this is Christ's cause; you can and mature, of their then truly accomplished its aspect towards open traitors at home. The and he slept: when she removed it, he started Our plan is to raise, rather than to lower, the people would more than sustain it, if it had taken and said: "Oh! I dreamed it was Annie's standard of attainment; to engage a Faculty ever such an attitude towards Breckenridge, and Bur- hand." "And who is Annie?" said the kind worthy of public confidence, for health, learning, ministry. Imitate Baxter in Kidderminster, Jona- daughters of New England, of the Middle States, nett and Vallandigham, in the recent Congress; visitor. "Annie and I are twins. We were manners, and every attribute that may evolve and than Edwards in Northampton, Dr. Emmons in and of the West, who have bidden brothers and or if it had put those judges who have interfered seventeen since I enlisted." In a day or two form excellence of character; to expand our ca-Franklin. Let every corner of your little field lovers God-speed. It was of such noble women with the discreet and proper suspension of the the spirit had fied.

families." Another such, in far away Minnesota, ern journal in sympathy with its armed opponents. of the Spirit, and three have professed a change is spoken of in the last Home Missionary. The We confess our heart leaped to our throat when of heart. The sacrament of the Lord's Supper our threatened government, and for the defence of which vast armies are gathered, and the lives | Their colonel is a pious man. Ex-Governor Pollock was now introduced

of hundreds of our people have been, and will be sacrificed, is governed by a man in sympathy with and with much earnestness advocated the object those who seek its overthrow-not that the oath of of the meeting. He spoke of the apparent conallegiance recently administered to him acted as Ithuriel's spear did upon the disguised emissary of the pit in the garden of Eden, but that for the space of a single half hour after the fact became known, an unmasked sympathizer with treason was permitted to hold the office of Mayor of Washington City. At this writing we know not what a bullet flies on the battle-field but is directed disposition, if any, has been made of his case, but let it be as severe as it may, the prestige of promptness, that grand element of terror in an assailed

government, is, in this instance, irrecoverably gone. We are inclined to believe that our honest President, with his eminent clearness, shrewdness and common sense, has a very tender heart, and that Secretary Seward is aiming to be very politic. But such tenderness to individuals is rank cruelty to the people, and such policy will avail nothing for the conciliation of enemies, while it bewilders the friends of the government. We have waited long, trying meanwhile to feel tender with the President, and to see the wisdom of the Secretary quiring for its opinions and the opinions of its of State. But we can do so no longer; with Mr. Everett, we must regard it as romancing in the served our regard and truly represented the midst of fearful and apparalleled realities. There

[Subsequent events require us to say that the above article was written and put into the hands Those who condense the foreign news for our of the printer before the multiplied evidences of a it is capable of self-government or not. "I repapers ought no longer to be encouraged to revived energy of the government in its dealings give the first place on the list to extracts from with traitors, had transpired. Mayor Berrett is this venal and unprincipled journal, which gave | now a prisoner of state in Fort Lafayette, N. Y., currency to the Arrowsmith hoax, and de- and scores of other persons have been arrested, nounced the struggle of the Italians for liberty both male and female, in Washington and other and unity, until it was clear they were about parts of the country, on good and sufficient grounds to be crowned with success. Is the New York of suspicion as to their disloyalty. It is a course Herald a sincere and reliable exponent of the of conduct which is elevating the government in from the enjoyment of Christian institutions. public opinion of this country? Do we feel the eyes of all faithful citizens, and diffusing a

THE SPIRITUAL WANTS OF OUR SOLDIERS.

A large audience assembled in Rev. Dr Wylie's church last Sunday evening, at the cal of the Young Men's Christian Association of this city, to hear addresses and take action in regard to the spiritual wants of our volunteer soldiers. Rev. C. C. Goss, who is employed by the Association of New York to labor for this object in Washington, was expected to be present, but was detained in that city, it was said, at the express wish of the President. The exercises, consisting of prayer, singing, reading the Scriptures, and addresses by several individuals, were very interesting and well-calculated to strengthen patriotic feelings, and to promote the object of the meeting.

Mr. Geo. H. Stuart explained that it was the wish of the Association to awaken an interest in behalf of the spiritual wants of the soldiers; it was their desire that every regiment should have a chaplain, and every soldier carry with him a Bible and short sketches, such as our publishing societies were now issuing for young surgeons generally with culpable neglect the purpose. They needed money and devoted young men to go and carry the tidings of salva- gards the distribution of the little comforts protion to our camps.

Rev. Mr. Faris was here introduced, and made an urgent and sple appeal for soldiers of servation of several days in the Washington a right moral and religious character to carry

He was followed in a very interesting and

effective address by Rev. W. J. R. Taylor, of the Reformed Dutch Church in this city. He said that great crises in the history of the nation and the Church developed the noblest principles. The Indian mutiny brought out | instance, were to their own flocks at home, the the martyr spirit both in native converts and in missionaries, including some noble spirits from our own country. The recent famine in that country has called forth the noblest munificence. So when the cry of distress rang out from the Syrian plains, how Britain and America responded. I am much mistaken, said he if when the annals of our times are written, it shall not appear that a Christian heroism was developed among us, paralleled only by the magnitude of the interests involved. Our Chrisconscientiously believe that we may quote the inspired declaration: "The battle is not yours, it is God's." Government is of God, and we war for that. Ours is a war of pure defence.

Our object to-night is one of mercy. It is to go to scenes of suffering and the direst wickedness. If our Saviour were in Washington at this time, where would he go? Not to the but to the hospitals. We need men for this received from a chaplain of one of the three months' Pennsylvania regiments, who said that

needful men in our Pendsylvania regiments now ladies in this cause. A depot for supplies, spiritual and otherwise, had been secured in Washtience and shame at the absence of all terror from | go." The lady placed her hand on his brow, | daughters?

deep if you have not much land to plow. Spread not dread to go to battle, answered, "We fought themselves; or if before the mob does it, it by cided religious interest. A Pennsylvania regi- improvements.

would shortly be administered, and three hundred of the regiment are expected to partake

tradiction between the peaceful nature of our religion, and the warlike burden of the meeting. But war, said he, is Christ's instrument in accomplishing his purposes. Amid the battle sits the Prince of Peace, and we can hear him say: "Be still, and know that I am God!" Not by the unerring wisdom of God. We, as a nation, will come out of this conflict purified. There is a harmony between patriotism and religion. Christian and coward never go together. There is nothing more magnanimous and noble n the soldier than the avowal of Jesus. From the time of the Roman centurion who exclaimed. 'Truly this was the Son of God,' down to Vicars and Havelock, such an avowal has been honorable to the soldier. He rejoiced to know that we have a Christian general at the head of our army, and he earnestly called for prayer

for our rulers. A collection was at this point taken up to furnish the Association with means for procuring books, and sustaining such as may offer them-

selves for the work of distribution. Rev. Dr. Brainerd was introduced, who in ery brief but pointed manner characterized 'the present struggle as the most important ever waged. Humanity itself is to be tried whether gard the soldier," said he, "as my volunteeras going to face death as the agent of humanity. I desire to go with him in my deep sympathy and earnest prayers. War nourishes great virtues, and exposes to great temptations. Our soldiers are frequently idle; they are far from home, and away from its gentle influences, and There was never an influence more benevolent than that which aids to sanctify our soldiers." Rev. S. H. Tyng, Jr., of the N. Y. Young Men's Association, here appeared upon the stage, and spoke very highly of the work accomplished by the body he represented. One hundred of the members of this association had volunteered; hence the interest felt in the spiritual welfare of our army by the association. It is thus, too, enabled to work in the army. Mr. Tyng was very severe upon incompetent chaplains, and upon the venal considerations that sometimes led to the choice of exceedingly unworthy men for this high position. He spoke of the facility with which prayer-meetings had been organized in some regiments. In the 79th New York Regiment two hundred had been assembled. There were eighteen or twenty such prayer-meetings in various encampments in and around New York city, and the young men who go to hold them are received with great enthusiasm by the soldiers. Recurring to the subject of chaplains, he said that the Government had assured the society, that, upon pointing out

unworthy chaplains, their case would be inquired into. Mr. Tyng charged the nurses and of the wants of the soldiers, particularly as reper place of execution. vided by the friends of the soldiers. When he sat down, Dr. Brainerd rose to say that his ob-BRECKINRIDGE.

hospitals impressed him with the fact that the men were well taken care of, kindly nursed, and in good hands generally. He believed the surgeons did their duty faithfully—he had a son among them. As to the chaplains, unless ministers were disposed to be as attentive to the wants of the men as he and his Brother Taylor, for duties of the station would not be properly performed. Such men were needed-men who would make themselves familiar with the individual soldiers, and yet be able to reach and in-

The meeting was now brought to a close after having extended to past 10 o'clock; the benediction being pronounced by Dr. Brainerd.

fluence the highest officers.

For the American Presbyterian. INGHAM UNIVERSITY, LEROY, N. Y. It seems proper, Messrs. Editors, that. connected as we all are, and rejoice to be, with the Presbyterian Church, we should now and then report progress to your readers and the public, to keep all of them posted, in respect to the interest of our noble University. With your concurrence and assistance, we are encouraged to at-

Our next term, anticipating our TWENTY-EIGHTH COMMENCEMENT, occurs next month: September 18, 1861; third WEDNESDAY of the month. Our past year has been a happy one. Our

Faculty did well; faithful, noble, cooperative, able, united. As to our Students, they were uncommonly regular, harmonious, assiduous, subordinate, progressive; and, as Christians, devout: with com-

In one relation we are unique. We belong, by donation in fee simple, as entire property, to There is work, said Mr. Taylor, for the the Presbyterian Church; the Synod of Geneva, representing our total denomination, formally and morally owning the Institution, in trust, for the whole body, and virtually for the nation and posterity. That body of about 125 ministers and as spect our operations, and receive annually our Report at their table.

With wisdom honored and mature as the best, and education as truly elevated and extensive, to say the least, we glory IN KEEPING THE EXPENSES LOW, AND PRACTICABLE TO ALL THE WORTHIER

pabilities of education in every practicable way,

your fertilizers of doctrine and pastoral labor, the our battle when we parted with our wives and due course of law puts a quietus upon every North- ment has been visited by the special influences For all this, however, we must ask some exte-

thers had they! why they must, just now, whenversity! So it is.

We need assistance—none the less, because so a single lay deputy. little clamorous for it. The founders, the donors, the constant observers of its progress, these worthy sisters feel with us. that, if others had equally done their part, our Institution might now have Schenkel. A remarkable incident was a speech been amplified, self-supporting, three-fold greater of the Grand Duke, who had determined to than it is, a glory to our Imperial State, and so more a blessing to our country, our Church, our age, our species, our world! It is well situated. accessible, and so retired from the din of war and the infection of vicious example, that we commend it to the consideration of parents and guardians, who care for the best, the temporal, the eternal interests of their beloved daughters. SAMUEL HANSON COX, Chancellor.

Leroy, N. Y. Aug. 24, 1861. P. S.—A synopsis or catalogue sent by mail, whenever desired.

"SLAVERY RUINS OUR CHILDREN." The late Thomas L. Hamner, a few months before his death in 1854, was assigned the State of Georgia as the field of his operations for the Sunday School Union. He urged the circumstances of his family as a reason for refusing to accept strengthened. We consider it probable that this field; his wife at the time being prostrated the development of the Rationalistic element by severe and long continued illness. Her disease was pulmonary, and it was suggested to him that a winter's residence in the South would probably be of decided benefit to her. In discussing the question with a friend, Mr. Hamner remarked, that his chief objection to going was on account of his children. "I will not bring up my chil- among them Dr. Ebrard, have resigned. The dren in a slave state!" said he. It will be remembered that Mr. Hamner was a Virginian; the decision of every individual congregation, ever ready to take up the gauntlet for the South; nearly all the congregations have decided in and quick to resent the slightest rebuke of its pe- favor of the former; and the number of clergyculiar institutions. " Slavery ruins our children," continued he, "it makes them helpless, indolent, inefficient, selfish, arbitrary, overbearing and tyrannical. In short, IT RUINS THEM! I will already counts forty members, and is constantly give up my connection with the Sunday School Union, before I will take my children South."

We have seldom heard a better anti-slavery lecture than was delivered on this occasion by this Virginia clergyman, under the promptings of his parental impulses.

The conversation after this becoming more diffusive, embraced the evils of slavery in general to the master, the slave, to young men, and to the cities more remote from the scene of action, which country. A gentleman present, who had passed ground of these evils being greatly magnified by the United States, exaggerating every arrive unfavorable intelligence, and exerting themselves abolitionists, said: "Although I have been so to the utmost to dishearten the friends and denany years in Washington. I never yet saw a slave either whipped or sold."

"Is it possible?" replied Mr. Hamner, " You may see both, every morning of your life, if you will get up early enough, and go to the right place." committed by one of either sex: he or she was sent under the police of another slave, with the

REV. DRS. GEO. JUNKIN AND RORT. J

The Presbyterian Quarterly Review has an arour readers to believe that, while our disapprobation of those measures, and the men who promoted them is unchanged, we cannot be insensible to the true heroism and martyr patriotism of Rev. Geo. Junkin and Rev. Robt. J. Breckipridge. In our admiration of the qualities which they have recently exhibited, we feel disposed to forgive the wrongs which they have inflicted on our church, and to

From the Independent. PROGRESS OF RATIONALISM IN GER-MANY.

In our last article on Germany, we spoke of the great agitation which pervades the Protestant churches in a part of South-western Ger- advised to desert, and the men be constantly exmany, and which threatens to pave the way for a new inroad of Rationalism into a number of filled with pesistent abuse of the Government and German state churches. The contest has since all engaged in its defence. Why should journals waxed warmer, and is already beginning to as- of that description be allowed to diffuse their sume dimensions which will soon claim for it poison beneath its walls amidst the excitable po the attention of the entire Protestant world.

The reconstruction of the State Church in the Grand Duchy of Baden is rapidly progressing. As we explained in a former article, there are two parties in the field; the one conservative and orthodox; the other progressive in the question of church organization, but at the same time containing the entire Rationalistic element of the Church. The latter party have held the reins of the church government in their hands since the close of last year. A draft of a new constitution was issued by it in April, and soon after elections were ordered for a new General Synod, which was to decide on its adoption or rejection. The main features of the new constitution are that the influence of the secular government on the government of the Church is nearly annihilated; the principle of ecclesiastical self-government is, in the main, acknowledged; the General Synod, which is the most influential body of the Church, is to consist no longer of two-thirds of clerical and one-third of lay members, but of an equal number of ministers and of lay deputies, who are to be chosen by a direct vote of the evangelical inhabitants in an electoral district. It is characteristic of the Evangelical party

in Germany, that these principles, which in the main differ but little from the common rule of Presbyterianism, filled them with the utmost fear for a speedy defeat of the evangelical element in the Church. At a conference which the leading ministers and the laymen of the party held at Bruchsal, most of the speakers admitted the belief, that at the election of lay representatives the Rationalistic party would almost always come off victorious, and they avowed to have a greater confidence in the appointment of the high officers of the Church by the Go- For any one of the four Reviews, \$300 vernment than in their election by the churches. For any two of the four Reviews, The reason of this fear has been frequently pointed out by us in our articles on the European churches, and it is, in itself, the strongest For Blackwood's Magazine, condemnation of the principle of state-church- For Blackwood and one Review, ism. The Evangelical party are fully aware that For Blackwood and two Reviews, . . . the majority of the people, neither in their be- For Blackwood and three Reviews, lief nor in their lives, conform with the doctrines For Blackwood and the four Reviews, of the Church, that it is impossible to enforce Money Current in the State where issued will be church discipline, and that their only hope for securing a controlling influence on the rising generation is the aid of the princes. And, nevertheless, they prefer putting their confidence in the support of the secular governments to a separation from a church in which they all know the majority of the nominal or of one Review, will be sent to one address for members hold Rationalistic views members hold Rationalistic views.

embers hold Rationalistic views.

The history of the Church of Baden during wood for \$30; and so on.

Remittances should always be addressed to the Leonard Scott & Co. the last months will be a severe lesson to the Evangelical party in all the European state churches. The election of a General Synod has given to the progressive party an over-

rior and auxiliary support. Our legislature are always going to go to help us; and as yet there is the law denuties whelming majority. The clergy was about equally divided between the two parties; but the lay deputies, without a single exception always something occurrent, there was before the are all progressives, and, we believe, identified war-and always will be, we fear, why our im- with the Rationalistic party. And yet, they partial and culightened conscript fathers, that have this time been chosen, not directly by the know so much themselves, and are such rare ex- congregations, but by presbyteries in whose amples of learning themselves—what blessed mo- composition the congregations have had no part! It is, therefore, impossible to conceal any longer the fact, that so soon as direct elecever importuned to it, decline all help to our Uni- tions by the congregations will be established. the orthodox party have no chance of securing

The proceedings of the General Synod resulted, as was to be expected, in the adoption of the new church constitution, which was in particular advocated by Dr. Rothe and Dr. make use of his right as Supreme Bishop of the National Church, to open the Synod in person. He strongly recommended the proposed democratic change in the constitution of the Church, in order to educate the congregations for ecclesiastical self-government, and expressed the hope, that, by making this change, they would at the same time lay a stone for the reconstruction of the Evangelical Church of Germany, of which the Church of Baden claimed only to be a part.

The final result of this struggle, we believe, can be but little doubtful. The churches of Germany, like the states, are longing for a national union. The congregations protest from year to year, louder and more generally, against being ruled against their will; they demand a decisive voice in the government of the National Church. The masses are still largely under the influence of Rationalism, and, as most of the leaders of the free church movement happen to be Rationalists, that influence is likely to be will soon force a large portion of the Evangelical party out of the state churches and into separate free church organizations.

THE RATIONALISTS IN BAVARIA. In the Bayarian Palatinate the prospects of the Evangelical party are even worse than in Baden. The most influential men of the Church, choice between the old Rationalistic and the new orthodox hymn book having been left to men who have been able to retain the latter is said to be less than ten. The clergymen who sympathize with the Rationalistic majority of the congregations have formed a society, which increasing. Among the people the Rationalistic party is not only more numerous than in Baden, but also more daring, and it can be but little doubted that they will soon get the control of the Church.

EDWARD EVERETT ON SECESSION

PAPERS IN THE NORTH. There are presses, for the most part in the Border States, though some of them are found in are daily pleading the cause of the enemy, missome dozen winters in Washington, and took the representing and villifying the Government of such is the all but superstitious devotion of the people to the liberty of the press, that these pernicious journals have, with the exception of a single instance in St. Louis, never been interfered with. It seems to have been thought better by He said private families did not like to whip those in authority to tolerate the mischief of these their servants; and when a misdemeanor had been unpatriotic presses, than to elevate them to greater importance by proscription, or to encroach in the slightest degree upon the freedom of public discussion, which in ordinary times is justly regarded number of lashes to be administered, to the pro- as one of the greatest safeguards of liberty. But it is preposterous to sacrifice the end to the means. We should in this respect learn wisdom from the enemies of the Union. While we regard as unbecoming our Christian civilization that resort to Lynch law, by which every expression of opi nion adverse to the popular sentiment is suppressed ticle commenting with great and just severity on in the Seceding States, we ought to remember in the authors of excision in our church. But we beg tolerating a traitorous press among ourselves. we

practise a liberality which awakens no gratitude at home, and is never reciprocated by the opposing party. It is in fact an absurdity in terms, under the venerable name of the liberty of the press, to permit the systematic and licentious abuse of a Government which is tasked to the utmost in defending the country from general disintegration and political chaos. - The Governor of Malta was once censured in Parliament for some alleged severity toward the editor of a journal in that hless them in the name of the Lord. We know island, and the liberty of the press was declared this represents the spirit of the conductors of the to be in danger. The Duke of Wellington said he was as favorable as anybody to the liberty of the press in London, but a free press in the Island of Malta was as much out of place as it would be on the quarter deck of a man-of-war. We suppose the most enthusiastic champion of the liberty o the press would hardly think it right to publish a journal within the walls of Fort McHenry, in which the officers of that garrison should be daily horted to mutiny; and whose columns should be

pulation of a large city?

EDITOR'S TABLE.

We have on our table no very extended show of literature—the issues of the periodical press constituting its principal portion.

REV. W. H. BIDWELL is out with his Septem ber issue of the ECLECTIC, which contains a rich selection from the current old world literature. Such names as Cavour, Mrs. Browning and Thorwaldsen, attract the eye and give promise of a great feast in the contents of the number. A fine large portrait of the sculptor forms the frontis-

The ATLANTIC MONTHLY, for September, is also a capital number. We can scarcely venture to specify where all are good; but the article or Mrs. Browning, the deceased poetess of Italy, has been attracting deserved attention.

.We have received the first number of THE Southern Rebellion, which is designed to give, in consecutive form, a history of the rise and progress of our present struggle. It promises to sup ply a want of the times. A valuable feature of the work, is a historical summary, giving, with telegraphic brevity, the events of each day from the election, Nov. 6, and onward. As only 32 pages of the History itself has appeared, it can scarcely be judged of with critical accuracy. New York: JAMES D. TORREY. Sold by all book sellers and dealers. Ten cents a number. LITTELL'S LIVING AGE, for this week, open

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