# American Presbyterian

Genesee Grangelist.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1861. JOHN W. MEARS, EDITOR.

GEORGE DUFFIELD, JR.

HENRY DARLING,

JOHN JENKINS, THOMAS J. SHEPHERD.

A NEW VOLUME. With this number we commence the sixth volume of the American Presbyterian. Through five eventful years, embracing seasons of extraordinary disturbance in our Church and in the nation, through great commercial revulsions, great revivals, and finally civil war itself, our paper has survived and exerted, we believe, an influence for good. It has been a standard of loyalty to the Church and the State in a neighbourhood where our denomination would otherwise have been grossly misrepresented and irremediably injured. In the spirit of our branch of the Church, it has aimed to be honest without unkindness, and outspoken without recklessness on the great questions of the times. If some of the great ends which we have felt it our duty to advocate have also entered into the partisan strifes of the day, that fact has been no cause of embarrassment to us; we have been unable to see in it a reason for discontinuing our advocacy of those ends. It may be an honor to a party to include the Maine Law, or opposition to the extension of slavery in its creed; certainly it does not affect the intrinsic excellence of those measures, or relieve good men of the duty of promoting them. Nay, it might easily be made to appear, that the very intermingling of partisan elements in the strife between good and evil, render the services of Christian men only the more needful. With a firmer hand. therefore, our Christian journalists and men of influence should grasp the helm, when men with doubtful, or openly venal purposes essay to guide the car of progress in society and in the state. We have not allowed ourselves, in these columns, to be deterred from what we considered the wise exercise of all the influence we could command on great topics of public interest lying within the sphere of religious journalism. And in so doing, we believe we have faithfully represented the liberal, comprehensive and fearless spirit of our denomination. The kingdom of Christ is not meat and drink, nor is it of this world; nevertheless it is the salt of the earth, and the leaven which is to leaven the whole lump of human society and institutions. We think that the events and catastrophes of the past five years have shown, with increasing clearness, the necessity of bringing the influences of religion to bear upon the commercial and political relations of men; they have shown

light as we have. We have no wish to boast. But we may with trash and unchristian sentiment upon which the sincere pleasure recall the fact that our five years' record is one clear, consistent and intelligible testimony, on questions whose supreme importance is at length universally recognised, and upon the side for which twenty millions of our countrymen are, to all practical purposes, almost unanimously enlisted, and for which they are prepared to sacrifice their treasures and their blood

It has been our earnest purpose to answer truly the ends of a religious and family journal. This purpose we feel that we have been carrying out while discussing the questions which have agitated the community, otherwise we should have avoided them. It was needful that right views of them should prevail in the Church and the Christian original and selected matter we have presented and to make our visits welcome even to the youngest reader or listener in the household group. Alas! Alas! that our deficiencies in intention and in execution have been so many and so great. us, and render us your aid with heart and hand in this the sixth year of our existence.

# NOTICE.

TO THE SUPPORTERS OF THE KOLAPOOR MISSION, INDIA. Rev. R. G. Wilder, who left for his missionary work in India, last week by the Persia, has issued of the Kulapoor Mission:

BELOVED FRIENDS: -In leaving our native shores, clandestinely. we desire to express our sincere thanks for the generous sympathy, encouragement, and aid you have so kindly given us in our efforts to re-establish our dear Mission at Kolapoor. Situated as it is among millions of idolaters, with no other missionary to care Christ. We go back to this work with little confidence in our own strength, but trusting in God and in those whose hearts He inclines to help us to sup-

port the Mission. You may wish to know.

1. How can contributions reach us in India? Answer. All moneys for us should be sent directly to Rev. A. E. Campbell, D. D., No. 156 Chambers Street, New York, with the specific statement that the same is for the Kolapoor Mission. The sums peared in a life of the first Napoleon, which already subscribed for 1862, will reach us safely adorned the pages of a popular monthly not through Dr. Campbell, and we trust they will be promptly paid to him early in January next.

2. How can letters reach us in India? Answer. Write on thin paper, and address to Rev. R. G. Wilder, Kolapoor, Bombay Presidency, India, and inclose to Rev. A. E. Campbell, D. D., No. 156 scale, on the scarlet woman; but the original Chambers Street, New York. Those who wish to color is too deep, and it will adhere and show prepay postage to India will inclose to Dr. Campbell through in no less a personage than the pope thirty-six cents in postage stamps to every half-ounce himself. In this country the whitewashers have

3. And now, dear friends, one question to you: Shall the Kolapoor Mission die with us, or shall it live and prosper over our graves? Who will come hold up the Gospel banner among those perishing bilitated by bold, acute and unscrupulous sensaidolaters when we fall?

as it is with you."

In the service and patience and blessed hopes of

Yours sincerely, R. G. WILDER.

New York, August 26th, 1861.

TAKE CARE OF THE CHURCH.

One of the most venerable of American clergymen, preaching on a late "Fast day" occasion, exclaimed, "we have been a nation of boasters!" The charge is true; so, therefore, is the conviction; the punishment we are now reaping.

Yet are there some things amongst us in which we may glory; not in a spirit of boastfulness, but of gratitude, rather, to the Author of good. The history of the AMERICAN CHURCH has reflected upon the land a glory which has far surpassed that of our republican government, or the prowess of our arms. Our religious position and progress is the one thing of all others, in which we have borne comparison with the older Christian nationalities of the world. Our religious literature was, for a long time, the only American literature which commanded attention in Europe; our missions abroad elevated us in the eyes of Christendom much more than our embassies to foreign courts; and our evangelical successes at home, filled the Old World with a respect and an admiration, which even the progress of Democratic institutions failed to inspire.

Nor need this surprise us, when we reflect that in the United States for years past, the children churches of Great Britain have outstripped their more venerable parents. The Baptist and Methodist communities of America, are giants in might and progress compared with those denominations in England, from which they emanated. Even the Episcopal church of the United States numbers more dioceses and prelates than the United churches of Great Britain and Ireland. And as to Presbyterianism, taking in the various branches which cleave to our own faith and order, we far outnumber the two great churches of Scotland, and the Presbyterian church of Ireland. The work of the church in this land has been blessed beyond compare in the history of Christianity since the death of the beloved disciple.

We have felt of late jealous for the honor and glory of the American church. We have feared for it, in this time of our national trial. We have given no uncertain sound as to the righteous defence of law and government. Shall we now inform our readers that we tremble for the interests of Zion? We do tremble for the ark of the Lord in this time of evil. For the thought of the people, the CHRISTIAN people of our land, is swallowed up by the country's tribulation and danger, and they are forgetting the church, its necessities and its claims. The temper of the professing church. seems to us to be that of indifference to these things:-Let us take care of the nation, the church must take care of herself. We say that both the one and the other must be cared for; and that if Christian men and women will not put forth their energies to sustain the church, the world will not, and she will wither, and however triumphantly the nation may rise above the present struggle, its true glory will be eclipsed by the feebleness which will result to the church.

We must build the walls of Zion as faithfully the vanity of attempting, for peace sake, to keep as we wield the sword for the nation's defence, great and plain questions of duty and morals out and we must do both contemporaneously. The country, the government must not absorb all the of our Church courts; they have shown that, energy and wealth of the land. The church must whether we will or not, such questions will force share these; and the members of the church must themselves on us resistlessly sooner or later; regard her as paramount, for God thus regards and that the wiser, not to say the only right her. Sacrifices must be made to keep up our course, is to meet them as they arise, and decide missions at home and abroad; to disseminate them frankly, in the fear of God, and with such truth through the press as an antidote to the

secular press is feeding the public mind. The ordinances of religion must be sustained in their full vigor; that so, in the midst of our sufferings as a nation, the tone of the church may become elevated, Christ-like. The nation never needed as it does in this day, a self-denying, a vigorous, a progressive, a pure Christianity.

# EDITORIAL JOTTINGS.

LOTTERIES IN DELAWARE -- We have copied from a cotemporary in another place, some excellent remarks about lotteries, in which allusion is made to the position of Delaware on this subject. The truth is, Delaware did gain s household. Meanwhile, we have sought by the most unenviable notoriety two or three winters ago, by granting, through her legislature, to to our readers, to furnish a stimulus to the prac- men who had been barred by every other State tice of every Christian virtue, to cultivate a large in the Union, the privilege of carrying on the Christian experience, to trace the providential nefarious business of lottery-dealing within the significance of events occurring around us, to ex- State during the next twenty years, for the sum hibit the growth, the perils, and the claims of the of \$720,000, to be paid into the State Treasury Redeemer's kingdom in every part of the world, in semi-annual instalments of \$18,000 each. to assist the Christian parent in instilling elevated | Failure to make any one of these payments Christian principles into the minds of his children, would be regarded as a non-fulfilment of the terms, and would result in a forfeiture of the charter. Messrs. France & Co., the recipients of this charter, recently succeeded, by due course of law, in closing the only other firm in the We beg you, gentle reader, bear with us, pray for State, which was still prosecuting the business, though its charter had expired. Soon after, the time for the semi-annual payment by Messrs. France & Co. came around, but the money did not find its way into the State Treasury. The thirty days' grace expired some time in August, but the needed funds are not forthcoming. This, we believe, finally closes out the following, which will be interesting to all friends the last legalized lottery firm in the United States. A vast business, however, is still done

"WHITEWASHING."-By this homely term, a literary process which has become very fashionable of late, is indicated. It is the attempt of men more chivalrous than conscientious, more fond for their souls, you share with us a peculiar privilege of startling than of instructing their readers, to if we are enabled to plant the Gospel permanently reverse the settled judgment of the public conamong them, and win some of their precious souls to science upon characters and deeds notoriously wrong. It is analogous to what lawyers term "throwing dust"-gathering together special considerations bearing but remotely on the case, and interweaving them with plausible suggestions, while the great and perfectly conclusive facts are studiously kept out of view, and treated as non-existent. We say this process has become fashionable of late. A certain leaning to it apmany years ago. The more liberal and philosophical Romanists of France, Germany, Italy, and America, Lammenais, Goberti, Döllinger, and Brownson, have been trying it, on a grand been diligently employed on the institution of slavery, and the most odious characters in our tion writers, and last of all, the religious cha-"Finally, brethren, pray for us, that the word of racter of Thomas Jefferson is defended, and he the Lord may have free course, and be glorified even is described as "a public professor of belief in the church must find a new, and, in many redeemed a calamity."

thing which could be specifically distinguished from Parkerism, Mohammedanism, or Deism, it is needless to inquire. Certain it is, that Mr. Jefferson, in his private correspondence, covering half a century of his life, denied the miracuthe profane boldness, and almost all the coarse- into the trough of the sea. ness of Tom Paine. He made his own selection of what he regarded as reliable in the New Testament, the result comprising, as he says, an octavo of forty-six pages. Even from parts

man who might conscientiously have thought himself inspired. He hated John Calvin most heartily, and in a burst of fanatical presumpa Christian. For our part, we prefer the them. Theism of Calvin to the Christianity of Jef-

### THE WORK OF GOD IN TROUBLOUS

Many hearts are faint at the prospect of a suspension of the proper work of the Church, and a denial of the Spirit's influences in the present crisis. With the unwonted excitements of the conflict, and the unchristian and demoralizing tendencies of war generally, it is expected the enemy will come in like a flood. In the suspension of business, it is feared that the Church, in many of its weaker members, will be crippled, and that the stream of beneficence lows: needful to sustain our evangelical enterprises at home and abroad, will nearly run dry. These fears are only too reasonable, and to some extent are realized already. And it may possibly be that we are about to enter upon a period of unwonted barrenness and coldness-of inward and outward calamity to the Church. When, in the course of Providence, it becomes evident that the obstacles to the progress of the divine kingdom, created by wicked or mistaken men, before her.

While the forerunner thus prepares the way, in a state of obscurity. Yet if Christ's people are wise to know the times, they will feel that one part of their work, and a great part, as indicated by Providence, is to contribute all in slaveholders' rebellion would narrow her field endorsements of her great Assemblies and councils to the undertakings of our rulers. She should encourage and stimulate the patriot by her pulpit utterances and her prayers: she should send forth her own members with her Board, compare with the number in the schools blessing to the tented field, and should freely of this same Board in past years?" yield up her ministers to the arduous and peri-

from the simple impulses of patriotism. scriptural truth is now receiving such illustration criminality of a causeless resistance to the prin- different periods. It sums up under the head ciples of social order. Now is the time to in- of Common Schools, with the following statescribe these truths deeply upon the public mind. ment: Now, too, the skilful preacher will learn to lay take this opportunity sternly to rebuke the lack pronouncing and administering the penalties of the law on the part of judicial and executive officers, the disregard of solemn oaths, obligations and contracts, in the ecclesiastical and commercial relations of men, and the general weakening of the great idea of authority, which seems to have reached its lowest point in the unspeakable imbecility of the previous administration at Washington. Let them labor to tone up a people too prone to licentious excess in the use of their liberties, to a wholesome regard for the restraints 184 of human and divine law. Let them incorporate 184 in their theological teachings a bolder vindication 185 of the ways of God as a Sovereign, of his terror 185 as an offended Judge, of his sentence of everlasting punishment upon the final rejecters of his

great lack of practical wisdom if we allow our fears | tions of the Board. for the church to unnerve and unman us, and thus tunities of the times in which we live

the Christian religion." We are indebted to spects, a promising home missionary field. Callthe New Englander for an exposure of the gross disregard of truth involved in this claim the sickle and reap. No mortal knows how long made by Informatic him to retake our posts at Harper's Ferry, Fort Sumptended by Informatic him to retake our posts at Harper's Ferry, Fort Sumptended by Informatic him to retake our posts at Harper's Ferry, Fort Sumptended by Informatic him to retake our posts at Harper's Ferry, Fort Sumptended by Informatic him to retake our posts at Harper's Ferry, Fort Sumptended by Informatic him to retake our posts at Harper's Ferry, Fort Sumptended by Informatic him to retake our posts at Harper's Ferry, Fort Sumptended by Informatic him to retake our posts at Harper's Ferry, Fort Sumptended by Informatic him to retake our posts at Harper's Ferry, Fort Sumptended by Informatic him to retake our posts at Harper's Ferry, Fort Sumptended by Informatic him to retake our posts at Harper's Ferry, Fort Sumptended by Informatic him to retake our posts at Harper's Ferry, Fort Sumptended by Informatic him to retake our posts at Harper's Ferry, Fort Sumptended by Informatic him to retake our posts at Harper's Ferry, Fort Sumptended by Informatic him to retake our posts at Harper's Ferry, Fort Sumptended by Informatic him to retake our posts at Harper's Ferry, Fort Sumptended by Informatic him to retake our posts at Harper's Ferry, Fort Sumptended by Informatic him to retake our posts at Harper's Ferry, Fort Sumptended by Informatic him to retake our posts at Harper's Ferry, Fort Sumptended by Informatic him to retake our posts at Harper's Ferry, Fort Sumptended by Informatic him to retake our posts at Harper's Ferry, Fort Sumptended by Informatic him to retake our posts at Harper's Ferry, Fort Sumptended by Informatic him to retake our posts at Harper's Ferry, Fort Sumptended by Informatic him to retake our posts at Harper's Ferry, Fort Sumptended by Informatic him to retake our posts at Harper's Ferry, Fort Sumptended by Informatic him to retake our posts at Harper's Ferry, Fort Sumptended by Infor made by Jefferson's biographer, Dr. Randall this state of war may last. We are not warranted 000.

and backed up by the North American Review. | in suspending our labors, prayers, contributions, What Dr. Randall and the Review mean by and hopes for the regular work and prosperity of Christianity, what latitude of doctrine they in- the church until peace returns. That may be detend it to cover, whether in fact they mean any ferred for many months. We may need extraordinary supplies of grace, and a great revival of Christian principle, in order to sustain us in the trials or to prompt us to the patriotic duties and lous inspiration of Scripture, and spoke of on a war footing. Let us have our vessel taut nals at the East. Moses, of the God of the Old Testament, of and trim for the gale, but by all means, let us the Apostles, and of Paul especially, with all keep her on her course, and not suffer her to get

#### For the American Presbyterian. MISSION SCHOOLS.

In the American Presbyterian of Augus of this "result" he dissented. Christ was a 22d, a "Friend of the American Board" asks certain questions suggested by the statement, in a previous numbed of the comparative expenditure of the American Board and other American tion called him an Atheist! We think Jeffer- Missionary societies in the department of eduson was as near the truth in this estimate of cation. So far as these relate to the facts em-

> 1. "Are not the statistics of the other Societies mentioned, confessedly imperfect? And are not a large proportion of the scholars they report, in their higher institutions?"

It is seldom that reports are absolutely perfect. The reports of the American Board certainly compare well with those of other societies in respect to fulness and accuracy; but there is no such difference, in this regard, in the reports consulted as to affect the conclusion. The educational statistics in the report of the American Board are "confessedly imperfect."

The second part of the above question was answered in the original communication as fol-

"The reports of some of these societies do not enable us to determine with exactness the comparative number of pupils in the different 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 can only be removed by war, then possibly the of that Board elsewhere, the proportion falls a peculiar work of the Church pauses until the little below that in similar missions of the obstacle is removed and the way is made straight | American Board. The proportion is doubtless smaller in other societies.

2. "What is the number of scholars in the schools of the London Missionary Society, the Christ in his Church may remain in some sense | Church, the Wesleyan, and other European

missionary Societies? A comparison with English and other European societies was not proposed. There is much difference between European and Ameritheir power to remove the obstruction. We can methods in missions. To make a general have not the shadow of a doubt that the Church | comparison requires authorities which are not will do the most effective work practicable for at hand; and to make it justly would demand her in these times, by joining heartily in a strug- much labor. The English societies generally include the colonies in their fields of labor. constitutional existence of this country as a field | Some of them reckon in Sabbath-schools with | for her untrammelled operations in the future. other schools. Schools in Polynesia are in-We have not a doubt that the triumph of the cluded; whereas those in the Sandwich Islands are now excluded from the statistical summaof influence and cripple her usefulness for gene- ries of the American Board. It would take rations. Therefore she should give the emphatic | much time and patience to make out the statistics on the same basis; and there is no sufficient reason why I should undertake the task. 3. "How does this (10,615) present number of scholars, in the schools of the American

My first communication stated that it is small lous pastorate of the army. This she may do, er than it was in former years, though it is believed and should do, from a far-seeing regard to that "the education in the missions under the the interests of Christ's kingdom, not less than care of the Board, regarded as a whole, was never so effective; in a missionary point of view, Nor should we omit to observe, that important never so valuable as at the present moment." The tract on missionary schools recently pub as must give it new impressiveness in the minds lished, gives a "frank" account of the number of men. Never before had we Americans such of pupils, and the character of the schools in views of the value of God's ordinance of civil go- the several missions from the beginning, and the vernment, or of the sacredness of law, or of the reasons for the differences in the statistics of

"Taking a general view of common school home to the heart of the people that whole series education in the missions, the highest number of of truths and duties, which this rebellion only too pupils was in the year 1832, when it was 60,000; clearly shows that we Americans have, to a large of whom 53,000 were in the Sandwich Islands, extent, practically ignored. Let the preacher and 5,500 in the Ceylon and Mahratta missions. The smallest number was in 1837, when it was 12,000. The largest subsequent number was of family government in American homes, the dis- 29,830, and this was in 1846. At present there respect towards authority, and slackness of dis- are 18,000, including the free schools supported cipline in our church courts, the shrinking from by the Government of the Sandwich Islands. The whole number connected with the common schools from the beginning, is believed to have exceeded two hundred thousand."

For the satisfaction of your correspondent. I will give the statistics of education, so far as they can be ascertained, from the reports of

	Total Pupils.		Pupils ex. o Sand. Is.
30.	"At least 50,000"		10,000
<b>5</b> .	21,181	."*"	8,428
10,	22,413		8,000
5,	29,197		10,949
0,	22,465		11.232
5,	21,578		10,381
0,			10,615

During this period of thirty years great grace. Let them insist upon the heinousness of changes have taken place in the missions. Serebellion against his laws, and the flippancy and veral have been given up or transferred to other criminality of those who, in dealing with the sin- bodies, and new ones have been established. ner, would cry peace! peace! when there is no Some have had a large development: others are conducted on a smaller scale than formerly. By these means we may promote the work of The history of the missions, and the reason for in the work. And we, unquestionably, show a pared with the past in the educational opera-

The comparison of the American Board with fellow countrymen, in the ages to come. It is hide from our view the great and peculiar oppor- other American societies shows conclusively better, Sir, that you and I, and all our colleagues the facts which it was the single object of my in the ministry, and church of God, who are citi-Nevertheless the regular work and onward spi- former communication to set forth, viz.: 1. That | zens of the United States of America, should leave ritual movement of the church must be watched the former has, as disclosed by their teports of our official robes, and buckle on the armor, and and waited and prayed for, with the most tender 1860, a larger number of pupils in the schools pray and fight, and fight and pray, for our Goand zealous interest. All its regular exercises of its missions, in proportion to its whole ex- vernment, and for the supremacy of the Constitumust be most perseveringly sustained. All its penditure, than any other society, and seventy- tion and laws of the United States, than to outlive needs must be most faithfully provided for. All nine per cent more than the six societies named, the life and honor of our country. We have its organizations must be kept, so far as practi- when taken together. 2. That, examining the something now better than life. In a great incable, in vigorous existence. The Holy Spirit is character of the schools, it will be seen that it surrection, such as I have witnessed in this goodly not bound in its operations by limits of war or is doing proportionally more in the educational mountain, and such as we now witness in our peace. Prices may go down, and the business department than other American societies ge- sunny South, methinks that even war in defence pursuits of men may decline, but prayer does not nerally have been led to undertake in missions of Governmental Authority, is better than a thoulose its efficacy, nor the immortal part of man its beyond sea. "The changes which have been made | sand lives to every loyal citizen. preciousness, in times like these. The exposure have resulted from no unfriendly feeling towards history have been selected to undergo the same of multitudes of our countrymen, unprepared, to schools, but from a desire to make them more ledge that my sympathies are for all sections of our tive and prosper over our graves: Who will come and process. Tom Paine and Aaron Burr are rehalall the hazards of mortal conflict, can but add to effective, and to secure a wise economy in the country, from the lakes to the gulf of Mexico our auxiety for the immediate and abundant out administration of funds. Curtailments in this and from Atlantic, to the Pacific ocean. I thank pouring of the Spirit. We must expect souls to branch of missionary operations, imposed by a God that we have a President, and Cabinet, and

For the American Presbyterian. LETTER FROM ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, Mo., August 28, 1861. EDS. OF THE AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN:do not know whether you have a correspondent here to keep your readers informed of passing events at this most interesting period. Every endurances which will be necessary before an day brings something new, and yet you may have honorable peace is secured. Let us get the church the programme correctly given in the secular jour-Probably 30,000 troops—perhaps more, are now

here to maintain the Union. They are arriving continually, and leaving for Jefferson City, Rolla, Ironton, (Iron Mount,) Cape Girardeau, and other points beyond. Every thing is under strict surveillance. Some of the Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois Regiments are fine bodies of men. well-drilled. and furnished with every needed outfit. Those along the Mississippi banks are not yet so well fitted out, but they will be soon. The Iowa Regiments are fine men, and acted quite a different part in the Springfield fight from that ascribed to the "three months' men" at Bull's Run. The Calvin, as his own defenders are in calling him bodied in the statement, I will cheerfully answer left for home 24th inst. with their comrades. wounded in that engagement (10th inst.) mostly The "cold water dressing" seems to act like a charm in healing up flesh-wounds. This was all they used. A few who were severely injured (bones or vital parts shot through) still remain here, but are most tenderly cared for. Gen. Fremont visits them personally, and he is only afraid that the ladies and friends will kill them with kindness. They have every delicacy-fruits. &c., in too great abundance probably.

> I was not prepared to see so great a population of Germans as I find here. I have no statistics at hand, but my impression is that well nigh twothirds of the population are Germans. It may, in part, be owing to the large numbers of soldiers of that race in town at present.

The "Creoles," too, (descendants of the old French and Romish race) are more numerous than I had ever supposed they were. Their thin grades of schools. It is ascertained, however, lips, jet black hair, small features and statures, generally mark them; and from the number of women of this description, whom one meets in the streets, they must make almost one-third the population. This leaves but a small fraction for the cute Yankees, the substantial Pennsylvanians, lordly Virginians, Kentuckians, &c., most of which latter classes are absent just now. The Creole population, too, are wofully "secessionist." The Germans, and almost all the Eastern people are loyal. But one cannot resist the conviction that a large part of the people here do not warmly sympathize with the nation. Closed houses and stores innumerable "to rent," attest this; the cold looks-non-chalance-one observes, attest it; bsence of cordiality attest it. Yesterday, as Gen. Lyon's remains were borne through the city, thousands it is true, turned out to witness the solemn funeral pomp of the military; and much feeling was evinced. Much was also not evinced; great lack of feeling, as you at the East would think, the few ordinarily seen, were at half-mast. No pent up signs of sorrow were manifested. A few moments before, and a few moments after the procession passed, all things went on as usual.

The city is now under martial law, which is kindly and firmly administered, and conduces very greatly to the public peace and welfare. The past few days all the liquor-shops, high and low, have been closed in terrorem, to keep the soldiers from getting drink, which was working great mischief.

Gen. Fremont is intensely busy in the manifold duties of his command. Although he has an abundance of the ablest assistants, everything must come under his own approval. But the crowd cannot get at him. "All the people, from morning unto evening, stand by" the urbane and genial Captain J. C. Woods, his Secretary, who is perfectly acceptable, and does the honors at "Head Quarters." He was for years the popular head of Adams & Co's. establishment in California, and seems to know every one; calls them all by name and title, and has a kind word, most appropriate, for each in

The churches are thinly attended, and it pained me last Sabbath not to hear a single petition for the President, and none for the rulers, or the nation, except in terms equally applicable to the state of affairs in South Carolina, as to that in Missouri.

In the various military encampments in and around this growing city and county, the case was quite different. Fervent and repeated petitions, by faithful chaplains, pious officers, and devout soldiers, were heard at public worship and in private circles. No doubt many Christians here pray for the President of the United States, and for all joined with him in council. and for the peace, and preservation, and the prosperity of this union; but the absence of such prayers last Sabbath was noticed by more than one who worshipped in the city congregations. Do you ever at the East omit praying in express terms for these great and important topics, especially at this time? They always should be remembered as of old.

#### For the American Presbyterian. LETTER FROM MT. LEBANON.

Bhamdun, Mount Lebanon, July 20th, 1861.

DEAR EDITOR:-The plaintive voice of our Syrian Trumpets for patriotism seems to have perished in the more earnest tones of our national conflict, to sustain the best Government of any people in the world. Though it should cost millions God in troublous times, making use of the very in- changes made, need to be understood in order of men and money, I believe it is the sovereign fluences which threaten to distract and cripple us to a just comprehension of the present as com- will of Omnipotence, that our beloved Government and our Union shall be most triumphantly sustained and transmitted to the generations of our

In subordination to that authority, I acknowbe awakened, convicted and saved. In the army falling off in the income of the Board, are Congress, in whom we can safely confide. I thank W. God for our venerable Commander-in-Chief, General Scott, and for his salutary and pacific counsels. ter, and in all other locations, so far as possible by the moral force of mere numbers. To this ir- The moral of this story is identical with that of suspicion in these days of literary forgery.

cious life of every citizen soldier. Nor have I the present attitude and determination of our great government to quell this most formidable insurrection of misdirected States, against the sovereignty of the American people. Heaven protect, and prosper, and perpetuate our Union, and Liberty forever, and the individual and national happiness and prosperity of all loyal citizens, and restore the misguided friends of slavery and Se-United States, in perpetual loyalty, and patriotism. Purified from such a trial, I trust our national destiny is Heaven's high calling, to send forth the chosen and faithful missionaries of the Cross,

for the promised conversion of our revolted world The affairs of Mount Lebanon and Syria, are very tranquil. Ten days ago, the people of the mountain were summoned to convene on the plain near Beirut, and receive their new governor, and hear the new constitution of seventeen articles, for the retranquillization of Mount Lebanon. And the same day, the Governor elect, Davud Pasha, left, to come up to his Capital, in Deir-el-Komr. The whole mountain is divided into six districts, with a deputy governor for each, and 1500 men are to be enrolled as soldiers; from the different communities, for the maintenance of law and order. Certainly the Christians ought to be thankful to God for so favorable an issue from the late insurrection. Brethren, pray for Mount Lebanon, and for the blessing of God upon its Christian Government, and for the conversion of the Druses to Christianity.

Our missionary affairs are still in much suspense. Our Seminaries are closed, and our primary schools in this district, and in some other districts are all disbanded. Hundreds and thousands of little children around us, are left to perish in their heathenism, while hundreds of thousands, not to say millions of dollars are expended for war between our fellow-countrymen, and their enemies. Alas, for humanity and religion! Heaven alone can tell when, as a nation, we shall have learned our duty towards the heathen world. The convention of last week, to inaugurate the

new Governor of Lebanon, was composed of perhaps 2000 Christians, and 200 Druses. After the proclamation was read, the Christians said one to another, "This order of the Government, we will not accept; oppose it, we will aid von." Contrariwise the Druses regarded as Satans in that convention, said, "The order of our Government and of Europe we accept, obedient to their will." And, when our Christian friends from Bhamdun were understood to agree with the latter, the former classed them as Druses, of whom perhaps I was Chief. As a Druse Chief, therefore, permit | thousand five hundred and thirty-five pounds, or me to entreat from my beloved countrymen fervent twenty-seven thousand six hundred and seventy-five dollars each. There is another item to be added to and effectual prayer to God, for this interesting people. that they may be saved.

I remain in Christian love, ever yours, frater-WILLIAM A. BENTON.

## DEATH OF MRS. DULLES.

We are grieved to learn that the wife of our ninisterial friend and brother, Rev. John W. Dulles, formerly editor of this paper, and now Secretary of the Committee of Publication, departed this life on Sabbath last, the 1st of September, at the carly age of thirty-three. She was the daughter of Myron Winslow, D. D., the veteran missionary at Madras. Her loss will be deeply felt by her bereaved husband and family, who have our warm sympathy in their

# EDITOR'S TABLE.

From HARPER & BROTHERS, we have received COLCORD'S LATIN ACCIDENCE, a text-book for beginners in the study of the Latin tongue. It is lesigned to be introductory to "M'Clintock's First for Jesus Christ, according to his gospel, and, conse Book in Latin." It claims to have the following | quently, by laymen? advantages. It groups together all that relates to each part of speech; it furnishes more paradigms than any other grammar; it appends quesions to each section; it gives only those parts of the etymology absolutely necessary to be learned by heart: it contains illustrative reading lessons, with the appropriate rules of syntax, a summary of syntax, and a complete vocabulary. It appears to be a scholarly work, and worthy the attention of teachers. For a primary work it might have been couched in simpler style; for students 12 years old and upwards it is well adapted. The author is Professor of Latin and Greek, in the Brooklyn Collegiate and Polytechnic Institute. 12mo. pp. 347.

PROFESSOR FARADAY has proved himself a true friend of the children, by his SIX LECTURES ON THE CHEMICAL HISTORY OF A CANDLE, republished by Messrs. Harper & Brothers. A great deal of philosophy is involved in so simple a process as the burning of a candle, and the \$28,000;) and for colportage and missionary work, learned professor has very clearly and attractively 83,457 francs, (nearly \$16,500.) These amounts developed it, to the comprehension of youthful inquirers after this sort of knowledge. We com- up largely of the poor of this world, show a spirit nend it cordially to our youthful readers. The illustratious are abundant, and answer, to a considerable extent, the ends of experiments where these cannot be had. 16mo. pp. 223.

THE HOUSE ON THE Moor, is a tale of Scottish life, by the gifted and successful author of "Margaret Maitland," and other works of fiction, which | termined never to have but one wife. A few days cannot but add to the reputation already acquired since the Valide Sultana, agreeably to old tradition by the author. The conceptions are original, fresh and striking, the characters well sustained, the story interesting, and the impression made, healthful and profitable. 12mo. pp. 405; published by Messrs. HARPER & BROTHER.

LIFE AND ADVENTURE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC is an eminently readable and enjoyable volume. The "Roving printer," who wrote it, is as much at home as any old salt, amid the scenes he describes. The descriptions of adventures in whale fishery are vivid and animated; there is a fine moral tone not thrust forward at all, but pervading the narrative. The services and self-denial of our missionaries among the remote islands of the Pacific, are honorably acknowledged. A feature of the volume is the profusion of good illustrations which it contains. 12mo. pp. 261. HARPER & BROTHERS, publishers.

The above works are for sale at J. B. LIPPIN-

COTT AND Co's., in this city. THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW for August contains The British Universities-Montalembert -British Columbia-Stanley's Eastern Churches -Edwin of Deira, (a favorable notice) -- Scottish | are found returning to their native land. The amount Geology-Freedom of Religious Opinion (answer o to the Edinburgh Review's defence of the heretical Essayists) \_\_Marriage and Divorce; English and Scottish Law-Du Chaillu's Explorations favorable with unimportant disclaimers,) Mr. Buckle on the Civilization of Scotland, (freely conceding the merit of orginality and boldness of conception in the author, but unsparingly disclosing his grave errors in regard to the character he has discovered that it contains the Gospel of of the Scottish Theologians.)

THE NATIONAL PREACHER for September, contains Sermons on The True Estimate of Man, by S. D. Phelps, D. D. Confounding right, and

resistible policy, my heart responds, Amen. Ex- | the Preacher. The Great Expectations are founded pend 200,000,000 of dollars, but spare the preprise, indignation and shame; while a life of simple and unlettered honesty, and contentment runs ever seen in all history, a nobler exhibition of con-like an undertone through the story, bringing out solidated power in the people themselves, than a sharp and wholesome contrast at the end. The illustrations generally well exhibit the spirit of the tale and greatly recommend it.

#### FOREIGN ITEMS.

There are some striking facts brought to light by he census of 1861 in reference to the state of things in IRELAND. In 1841 the population of the four Provinces was 8,175,124. In 1861 it was 5,784,543, giving a decrease of 2,390,581. In 1834 the returns cession, from their fatal appeal to arms, and faciwere 6,500,000 Roman Catholics, about 800,000 memlitate the immediate reconstruction of all the bers of the Church of England, and about the same number belonging to other religious sects. In the census of 1861, 4,490,583 are set down as Roman resbyterians and other religionists—showing that here are now about three-and-a-half times as many Roman Catholics as Protestants in Ireland, and that they stand to the members of the Episcopal Church (which is the Established Church) in the proportion seven to one. At this state of things, especially in reference to the Established Church, Romanists are jubilant, and they significantly ask-"Ought seven-eighths of a people to be taxed and plundered to support the religion of one-eighth?" Surely, Ireland presents a large field for evangelical labor.

One can scarcely fail to be surprised at the rapid ncrease of the instrumentalities for the evangelization and enlightenment of ITALY. Recently a new periodical has been started in Genoa, written in Italian, and setting forth much literary and evangelical matter of an attractive and most valuable character. It is being widely read, and its influence is good. A singular state of things is developing itself among the Jews of Poland. In Warsaw they have commenced the publication of a weekly newspaper, called The Dawn, in view of their brightening pros-Catholic Archbishop to his clergy throughout Po-land, urging them to inculcate principles of toleration and good will on the part of their people towards the Jews. This is certainly a great change, when Rome is, in any sense, kind to the Jews. As if, however, to counterbalance this in some degree, and

keep this people mindful of their dependent state, General Souchojirnel has given orders that unless the einging of the national hymn is stopped in the synagogues, he will have them all closed. Few can realize the Expensiveness of a Church ESTABLISHMENT, if that of England is to be, in any sense, the model. In a letter to the Independent Rev. Dr. Patton says:—"There are twenty-eight bi-shops, generally called Lord Bishops, who have grand palaces and a splendid retinue. Of these one is 83 years old, one 80, nine over 70, ten over 60, and the youngest 43. The annual cost of these twenty-eight ishops is one hundred and fifty-five thousand pounds or about seven hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars. The income of the Archbishop of Canterbury is fifteen thousand pounds, or seventy-five thousand dollars. That of York and London, each, en thousand pounds, or fifty thousand dollars. Winchester has ten thousand five hundred pounds, or fifty-two thousand five hundred dollars. Durham has eight thousand pounds, or forty thousand dollars. Ely has five thousand five hundred pounds, or twentyseven thousand five hundred dollars. Seven others have five thousand pounds, or twenty-five thousand dollars each. Eight have four thousand five hundred nounds, or twenty-two thousand five hundred dollars each. Three have four thousand two hundred pounds, or twenty-one thousand dollars each. Two have four housand pounds, or twenty thousand dollars each,

One has two thousand seven hundred pounds, or thirteen thousand five hundred dollars; and one has two thousand pounds, or ten thousand dollars. The this account. The palaces of the hishons kept in order, or must be enlarged or altered to suit e taste or convenience of the incumbents. The Ecclesiastical Commission have recently expended on only seven of their Bishops' palaces one hundred and thirty-nine thousand one hundred and twentythree pounds, or six hundred and ninety-five thousand six hundred and fifteen dollars." A good deal of attention is just now being paid in France to the subject of Public Education.

time ago the Government proposed a series of questions to the schoolmasters throughout the country, schools, and promised a prize to the best answer. No less than six thousand papers have been sent in in reply—evincing that there is a deep interest in the subject. Just at this time, also, a book is having a wide circulation and exciting much attention, entied, "The Great Question Taken up by the Small End, which is the Right One." In this book the children of France are represented as addressing the Imperial Prince, who is still a child, and asking him free them from the heavy yoke which Romanism lays upon their minds, their feelings, and their Christianity. Will you be brought up, they say, like ourselves, for the Pope, according to what he has substituted for the Gospel, by a clerical body, and by monks anti-French, who acknowledge only the Pope and his whims, having none but the Pope for their family, and the Vatican for their home and country? Or will you be educated, as we are not,

Some idea may be had of the extent and expense of the means of internal communication in Great Britain from the following facts. Since the year 1831 there have been laid down within its bounds en thousand miles of railway, at a cost of \$1.650,-000.000. In the same time there have been laid as many miles of telegraph, with fifty thousand miles of communicating wire.

The Waldensian Synod has lately had its annual neeting. It was at La Tour, and was of an interestng character. The Synod has sixteen churches under its care, and its membership at the late meeting was composed of all the ordained ministers-wheth Pastors, Professors, or Missionaries—and two Elders rom each of the churches. There were also present Rev. Messrs. Stuart and Young, from Leghorn; Murloch, from Nice; McDougall, from Florence; Vioux, of Genoa, and delegates from Switzerland, England, and France. Some idea may be had of the enterprise and liberality of this noble people from the fact that the receipts for the previous year for salaries of Pastors, Professors, Schools, Building, Orphan Asylum, Hospital, &c., were 133.000 francs, (nearly from only sixteen churches, and these churches made worthy of all praise

We have taken pleasure in calling attention to the changes occurring in Turkey in connexion with the entrance of the new Sultan upon the administration of affairs. The following in a letter from Constantinople in the Journal de Francfort, is marked and significant. It says-"The new Sultan appears depurchased a young slave, the most beautiful that could be found in the capital. She dressed her out in jewels and the richest clothing, and offered her to her son. 'Who is that woman?' demanded Abdul-Aziz. 'The slave whom, according to custom, I offer on on your accession to the throne,' was the reply-I have nothing to say to her,' replied the Sultan more of such customs and such presents.''

While the enemies of public morals are active in naking every effort in their power to weaken the hold of the Sabbath upon the public heart, it is cheering to see that there are those who nobly resist every invasion of its sanctity. At the half-yearly meeting of the shareholders of the London and Brighton Railway, a motion was made by a Captain Young to authorize Sabbath running of the trains. Of all, however, who were present, he found only six supporters to his motion—and, of course, it signally failed.

The Emigration from Ireland to the United States has been for many years a marked feature of the times. During the last year, however, it greatly fell off-only twenty-one thousand five hundred and ninety-six thus emigrating. At present, it has almost entirely ceased, and, in many instances, persons of money sent from America by this class of persons in 1860 to Ireland, was very large-being two milion eight hundred and ninety-four thousand six hundred and sixty dollars.

Mr. Mayer, of Liverpool, the well-known auti quary and collector of Biblical manuscripts, is reported to have recently made an extraordinary disovery. It is said that having succeeded in deci-Matthew, and was written by the Deacon Nicholas by S. D. Phelps, D. D. Confounding right and wrong, by Rev. S. G. Buckingham. The Believer's Joyful Love to an unseen Saviour, by N. C. Locke, D. D.

thew. Besides supplying two lost verses, it is nishes several passages that render quite clear some of the most obscure verses in that gospel, and is altogether one of the most important additions to Biblical antiquities that has ever been made. The papers is on the point of heing published. MESSRS. T. B. PETERSON & BRO, have sent us the illustrated Edition of Dickens' new and very remarkable story "GREAT EXPECTATIONS."

The moral of this story is identical with their of the acquired it, with his elucidation of its contents. The amount of this story is identical with their of the acquired it, with his elucidation of its contents.