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JOHN W. MEARS, EDITOR.

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

HOME AGAIN.

scenes, are flocking back to their original places | which we expect to give in our next. of abode. Deserted dwellings are thrown open, and dark chambers are gladdened by the presence of their former occupants. The home circle is again gathered in its wonted privacy; the dear old objects of domestic use are gladly recognised; the ordinances of household piety are re-established; the hymn of praise once more is raised from the grateful and happy group, and the settled and York is thus called to a subject which has been convenient routine of domestic and public duty is gladly exchanged for the irregularity and inter-

like home. ual home—our chosen place of worship! What culated for no particular latitude—they will be tender, overflowing emotions crowd upon us as we found instructive wherever they may be read cross the threshold; and with what deep feelings In the one which appeared August 29th, he preof satisfaction do we once more take our seat in sents a startling view of the field of missionary the house of God, from which we have been long labor in the older regions of the country, such as absent! How welcome the sight of its familiar the western part of New York. The feebleness walls and occupants! Likely enough we have vi- of old churches he ascribes not merely to emigrasited more magnificent temples in our absence, tion; he suggests that as it was in Israel in the but what were their richest adornments compared days of the Judges, so with us. "The sons have with the indescribable charm which we feel be- proved themselves unequal to the fathers in suplongs to our spiritual home? It draws our hearts porting the institutions of the Gospel." with a sweet and unseen force. Its most trivial peculiarities, perhaps, are the foundations of its shifting of the population within a limited dis strongest ties and associations. How subduing trict, as the great routes of travel are changed are the first notes of the many-toned instrument He says: "New thoroughfares have been opened of praise, which swell as of old upon the ear! successively, creating new centres of population What thronging memories come back on their fami- and business, weakening villages and churche liar tones! They seem to weave together all the rich that had been prosperous before. In the first Christian experiences vouchsafed us, in time past, | place, churches sprang up along the water courses, by the gracious Spirit in that house of prayer - which were the first highways; then along the we greet our pastor as he ascends the pulpit stairs, where churches must be built, Home Mission easily our souls ascend, with the aid of that famihow he seems to understand our wants, and to be of surrounding churches." dinary sensations created in our breasts by strangers. of our existence. They have not been the mes-

We have grown older since we last sat in this house: we have lived somewhat; we come back with that feeling which the thoughtful man not unfrequently detects, with lapse of time, in his heart, | matter of a personal watch over their weak and va--a feeling of change as from larger and riper expe- cant churches; while on the other hand, an unseem-

stunned with swift news of defeat and disgrace; how have we been humbled and amazed at the missionary effort within its bounds. lowering of our flag, and the flag of justice at to be laid upon us. We wait with new interest upon the ordinances of God's house, and expect pecu. liar counsel and encouragement from his minister-

THE NATIONAL FAST.

It would be a great spectacle, and a great fact if this nation should respond to the call of the President, and of both Houses of Congress in reference to a day of fasting and prayer, as they have already responded to the calls for men and money. A call to humiliation and prayer, answered by the bending of twenty millions of people before an offended and a frowning God, would be a better omen for their future, even than was their unrising after Fort Sumter and Bull Run. We would like to see cities and States, responding to this pious invitation. We would like to have Governor Curtin and Mayor Henry, by special proclamation, call the attention of the citizens to this solemn duty, and, so far as practicable, promote a Sabbath-like observance of it in our streets and dwellings, on our farms and public highways.

And whatever may be said of literal fasting as a love the ranks of our existing ministry. And he breaks out in the following: Jewish custom, and therefore obsolete among Christians, who would question the impressiveness of the spectacle of a whole nation bowed in real

nation will give this new proof of earnestness, of an aroused moral nature, of a revived sense of dependence on God, just as they have given proof of loyalty and patriotism existing when we feared it was dead. We have had the days of '76 over again in respect to the one quality of the American people, and have almost felt it was worth the entire cost of the war to behold it: now, if we can see a revival of the public and well-nigh universal sense of dependence on God which our fathers exhibited in that era, we shall confess that the curse of civil war was a blessing, and even while

we fast and pray, we shall rejoice. We may here announce that the brethren of our denomination will enter with all their souls into this appointment, and are making arrangements The scattered multitudes who have been abroad | for a celebration of the day in every way suited to seeking pleasure and refreshment among distant its high and unusual character, the particulars of

> Under the above heading, a series of able and interesting articles has been appearing in the Evangelist. We cannot but express our gratification that the attention of the brethren in New

HOME MISSIONS IN OUR CHURCH.

committed, in a great degree, to their care. We earnestly hope they will give them good heed, and ruptions of a life among strangers, and almost that we shall soon have abundant evidence of the without an aim. After all, there is no place aroused purpose of the brethren in that quarter. to bear their full part in the missionary work of And how delightful is the return to our spirit- the Church. But the articles of "H. K." are cal-

Another cause of weakness is disclosed in th all our acts of penitence and humble faith, our turnpikes; afterwards along the canals, as they thrills of holy love and rapture mounting to "hea- were built; and finally along the railways. Each ven-gate." And with what a heart-welcome do of these have created new centres in their turn, and rises to lead us once more in worship! How churches perhaps, or if they grew rapidly and became great cities, they reduced without removing, liar voice, to the heights of communion with God: and enfeebled without destroying, a large number

praying for us: how accessible our minds to his In regard to such cases, he proposes that Prescounsels and admonitions—he has learned the bytery take the matter in hand, and, so far as road to our hearts long ago. May-be, we have practicable, persuade two neighboring congregaheard many a famous preacher in our absence; tions to unite under one pastorate. This would our pastor may not rank among the titled and dis- furnish a good field, and ensure a reasonable suptinguished names in the ministry, who have at- port for a good pastor. He here enlarges on the tracted our curiosity as we have travelled from interposition of the Presbytery in such cases. place to place. They have astonished, they have He says: "The work cannot be done by agents of charmed, they have profited us; but we have the American Home Missionary Society, or of come back to our pastor with a home feeling our Committee. They are too few, too little acwhich we would not exchange for the most extraor- quainted with the field of operations. Neighboring pastors and elders can do it if they will. They have not stood by us in the brightest and And once let it become the subject of earnest the darkest hours of life—the critical moments prayer and consultation in the meetings of Presbytery, and the people would flock in to hear; the sengers of peace, of consolation, and of salvation members of feeble churches would begin to love to our bereaved and sin-stricken souls. They have | Presbyterianism, not as a form of government, a not gone in and out before us, until their image form of discipline merely, but an effective organihas been fixed indellibly on our spiritual natures. zation for extending the Redeemer's kingdom. None of them was our pastor; and now we sit, and of giving the Gospel to the destitute. When with unspeakable satisfaction, once more beneath the Presbyteries and Synods will give sufficient the sound of his voice, and the kind glauce of attention to these things, their stated meetings his eye, and feel like Noah's dove, come back, will be occasions of great spiritual refreshment to after vain wanderings over a restless sea, to the the churches; and whatever money will be needed for Home Missionary purposes will be generously,

because intelligently, contributed." It cannot be denied, that in our branch of the Church, too many Presbyteries are derelict in the ly disregard of the authority of the Presbytery pre-We are the same, and yet not the same as vails in many such churches. And we are glad to when we last sat within these walls. The see, that the turn our Home Missionary affairs have world has moved. In fact, we revisit the scenes | taken, is bringing Presbyteries and churches to which have not altered, only to realize that realize their mutual dependence and responsibilithe experiences of some lifetimes have swent ties, as they never could have done when an inthrough us and by us, in the few weeks of this dependent, unpresbyterial, third party came be unparalleled summer. How have we been agitated | tween them. A Presbytery or Synod could in no with fearful tidings of battle-of fields ensanguined other way more profitably dispose of three-fourths with the blood of civil strife; how have we been of the time of its sessions than in hearing, discussing, and planning concerning the fields of

In a subsequent paper, "H. K." proceeds to Manassas; how again have we been clated at the unfold the greatness of the work to be done in complete and triumphant vindication of that flag our Church. He learns from the minutes of on the sandy beach of Hatterss! We return to 1861, that we have 600 churches containing less our homes, feeling indeed that we have lived than 50 members, and 866 with less than 75. since we saw them last; we almost wonder that He inclines to the opinion that the latter number they should be able to retain their familiar look, indicates the churches among us needing missionwhen we, and the world without us, have changed any aid. We think it very doubtful whether so at such a rapid rate. We settle into our pews, many are receiving aid. But here we begin to feeling that we are witnesses of God's latter day gain a view of the actual needs of our Church, judgments. God is very near; we are glad to be leaving out of view the fields which are to be in his courts. The strength of his favor is more occupied beyond. This number includes many needful to us than in former days. We look to him | churches destined in the future to be strong and to send us help from his sanctuary. Solemn issues flourishing if sustained, but now depending for are before us. Life and death have a new mean- their very existence upon some measure of suping now. We wish to place ourselves, our fa- port from without. They must be aided and fosmilies and our country wholly in God's hands. tered. They do grow. Says the writer: "It is We wish to be prepared for the high duties likely encouraging to notice the growing strength of our churches as the States grow older. In Ohio and Michigan just one-third of the churches have over 75 members each; in Indiana and Illinois a trifle over one-fifth, and of the two, Indiana has a little the largest ratio. But in all the newer States-Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, and California-but one thirteenth part reach the given rate. The four older of the Western States just alluded to, having 159 churches that go beyond, is full of encouragement to missionary labor in the six newer or most Western, which have now but 13." Hence, if we desire the continuance of such progress in the Church we must sustain our weak churches. They are the seeds of our progress in new regions, and earnests of the ability of the Church to keep abreast of the age and the race in which it is living. Can we do this? Have we the men; have we the money?

Here, by an interesting calculation, the writer shows, that allowing to every pastor the care, on an average, of 112 members, our Church needs a pastoral force of 1250 men; more, probably, by

"WE WANT MORE MEN.

"At every turn we make, our eyes meet in

We must by no means adopt the policy of waiting until the wants of our existing pulpits are fully supplied, before we push on to evangelize the multitudes beyond. Such a policy would be incompatible with foreign and home missions alike. But what a truly great work have we before us, when at the very threshold, we meet with a cry for more men, within the boundaries and established congregations of the Church we aim to enlarge! And events are now occurring, according to the writer, which will greatly increase the demands made upon our Church for Home Missionary effort. The war must, he thinks, give a great impetus to the West by the demand it will create for its products; and when the rebellion is crushed, a free population will pour into Virginia, Kentucky and Missouri, "which will need such churches as can only be found in our denomination." "We can now see more clearly than ever that what the South has needed, has been churches with such views on slavery as we have maintained." The rebellion, too, will impress upon the people the folly and peril of individualism, independency and State Rights, and so prepare their minds for an orderly constitutional church government, such as Presbyterianism. "Every thing seems to look forward to the growing importance and greater labor of our Home Mission-

Admitting the financial ability of our churches and congregations to furnish the means for this work, the question of so arranging our machinery, and so reaching the sympathies of the people, as to secure the needed amount, arises. The writer gives striking instances of large increase in the gifts of Presbyteries consequent upon their assuming a more direct interest in the management of their Home Missionary affairs; and draws conclusions somewhat adverse to the exercise of the functions of any general committee within the bounds of the Presbytery. If, indeed, pastors, churches, and Presbytery could be held to "a lively sense of their responsibility-to God for the cause of Christ around them" there might be little need of a general agency upon their field. But we know too well how short-lived this newly-awakened zeal of a Presbytery just cut loose from its old dependencies, is likely to prove. Just as a fly-wheel is needed to equalize the unsteady impulses given and received by the machine, so a central agency is necessary to store up power and diffuse it equably over the missionary fields of the Church. And it is not the individual Presbyteries, or those occupying missionary ground par excellence, that we should strive to convince of their responsibilities, but rather should we rouse the whole Church to a vivid percention of the fact, that we, as a body, have cut loose from outside dependencies, and that, as a denomination, we stand, for the first time in half a century, ALONE in the work. No society or ization, but the divinely organized Church through its committee, undertakes the work. We must do it; we are responsible for it, and from us must the funds be forthcoming. Surely as a

Church we need "a lively sense of our responsibility to God for the cause of Christ" in our midst. H. K. proposes to ascertain about how much is necessary per annum, for the Home Missionary work in our Church, and then to apportion the this cause, often when the pastor has shrunk from

our peoples' hearts.

and do our work! FOR THE CAUSE OF HOME MIS-SIONS IS THE CAUSE OF GOD, AND MUST PREVAIL. The Church that will not prosecute it with all the heart, is not in harmony with God or his great plans, and cannot hope to prosper or succeed."

THE "STANDARD" ON REUNION.

The Standard of this city has a communication, signed R. S. G., and an editorial, on the subject of a reunion of the two branches of the Presbyterian Church. They were occasioned by the articles in the Presbyterian Quarterly, the Pittsburgh Banner, and this paper. It gives us much pleasure to express our gratification of the spirit in which, in general, both the communication and editorial are written. An extract from the former will be found on our fourth page. If these writers have a constituency, if any thing like what R. S. G. thinks to be true is really so-that "tens of thousands of Christ's hidden ones are devoutly praying" for a reunion of the two branches of our Church, then are these the most hopeful utterances

we have seen for many a day. We call these utterances hopeful because of the spirit they manifest. The difficulty in speaking of the question of reunion has been, that it has been hitherto received in a spirit that has at once chilled the flow of brotherly kindness. It has been, therefore, practically impossible to discuss

Self-respect has required silence. But here are men who come forward in the spirit of brethren. A Philadelphia "Old School" a quarter of a century. The editorial "desires to evolved." The consideration of the subject, it sonal sacrifice. thinks, is providentially forced upon both bodies. It thinks, too, that there has been a hopeful growth in fraternal feeling, and that if the discussion be conducted in the right spirit, good will grow out of it whatever may be the result.

R. S. G.'s "sincere hopes and prayers are for union is certainly coming." Very many kind expressions, which we believe to be entirely honest, are interspersed in the communication, in regard to the substantial oneness of the two bodies. This is remarkable language from such a source. There have been, too, some things which have appeared hopeful in the Presbyter of Cincinnati,

and the Banner of Pittsburgh, though the latter misunderstanding the Quarterly and the American Presbyterian, has not looked quite so pleasantly towards us for a week or two. Our Church, while it has protested against wrong

in strong, and sometimes in stern language, has morning until church time, recommending various the Army of the Potomac: never borne malice. Its heart has ever opened towards any manifestation of kind feeling in our | He goes by the dwellings of judges and the prebrethren. But we take occasion to say, now that | cints of policemen, disturbing the peace of the the public attention is turned to this subject, that day with impunity. By what privilege does he there may be a more perfect respect for the Sabit is not merely a kind spirit that is needed, but hold the right of thus filling the air with his cries, bath on the part of his command. We are fight-

the Gospel. They are greatly needed in some cases where there is mere separation, as, for expansion of the dissemination of the dissemi

ought to feel if we believe as follows? Feeling is based on faith, as the Standard well knows. Suppose we believe that there was an extreme violation of the Constitution of our Church in 1837 air the unjust excision of a vast body of ministers and people. That we offered a reunion of the Church several times, and that it was rejected with something like scorn. That we attempted a friendly correspondence, which was rejected. That we attempted a joint communion, which was rejected. Yet that now, notwithstanding all these things, there are words of kindness addressed to What is the duty of charity to believe? Is it, that our brethren, who doubted at first, have

gradually changed their views of us, believe now hat we are orthodox Presbyterians in doctrine and government, and that their changed faith in us has produced a changed feeling? In connection with this, has time removed asperities, and a fraternal feeling grown up from the cessation of active strife? The Standard blames our state of feeling.

If it is right, and represents its Church, we should be glad to have an answer to our question: How ought we to feel? This rests upon the answer to the previous question: What is the feeling towards us? Is there a substantial change, so that our brethren, instead of desiring to exscind us, desire to be connected ecclesiastically with us? We can have no possible motive for standing aloof from our brethren, if we could work kindly in union with them. But the Standard will see, we think, that we must have some kind of guarantee that both sides agree sufficiently in principle and feeling to move on happily together. Suppose we could forgive the past, is that past ever to be carried into the future? Are the lessons of Providence which would produce harmony, sufficiently learned?

While we say these things, we say them for the honor of religion and for the sake of a lost world which is injured by schism, and not because our Church is in any special need of strengthening. Our difficulties, which have been many and grievous, are overcome by the mercy of God, and we are just ready, if we are humble and diligent, to set off on a noble career of growth by the natural expansion of a liberal Presbyterianism. But still, if Providence should indicate that by union with our brethren, the force of the united Church should be vastly increased, who, if principle and feeling stood together on that path, would dare to forbid that union? No one has the right to say that such a feeling as the Standard manifests ought not to be met to any extent and to

CHAPLAIN ROBIE, OF BUFFALO.

giment, (the 21st N.Y.) which was mainly re- ministry. cruited from Buffalo. It was originally understood | 2. The number of communicants, and the that if the regiment should offer for three months, average attendance on public worship. position of chaplain; but when the regiment de- to their places of worship. cided to go for three years, this brother did not see 4. The state of business in the community amount among our Synods and Presbyteries. his way clear to go with them; and Mr. Robie was and the character of the population, with its old paper, and a number of brief, but excellent made for securing it, whether aid is expected With the following strong words he closes his communications have, from time to time, appeared article. One sentence we have put in capitals, in its columns from the pen of the chaplain of the and we wish the whole were written indelibly on 21st, though they have been much fewer, and gation and their proposed minister, as none less has been made of them in the paper, by far, | can be aided by the Committee who are not in "If we cannot raise the money, let us hide our than we had expected. Out of this trifling fact connection with the General Assembly of the heads for shame, and make room for some other a grave story has grown, which Rev. S. H. Tyng, and better people to come in and take our place, Jr., has taken up and made the basis of a very Tyng's version of the above, as given in the In- tion, so far as there are such officers. quirer's report of the recent army meeting in Dr. Wylie's Church, is as follows:

> He cited a case where the Buffalo newspaper editor could not find in a regiment from that city Presbytery. a person to act as army correspondent, and therefore procured in it a chaplaincy for a dissolute literary individual who might write them letters. new application must be furnished a certificate In listening to this rethark of Mr. Tyng's, we of the minister that the congregation has fulwere not particularly startled, as we did not know, filled its former pledge for his support. at the time, that Buffalo had but one regiment in the field, and that the reference was, therefore, quite personal and direct. As it is, we feel very much surprised that such an audacious and absurd during the year for which aid is granted. story as this should have been fabricated; much more, that it should have been palmed off upon dinary cases, be dated back beyond either the time of making the appointment, or the time of the Army Committee of New York, and reiterated in this public manner by Mr. Tyng. We know the Committee. nothing, personally, of Chaplain Robie; but previously to his appointment, he was editor of a respectable and well-conducted religious journal-a regular and welcome visitant at this office-and since then, we have heard of him as faithfully and be to build up the kingdom of Christ, by confearlessly performing his duty as a man of God stant and prayerful labor for the conversion of amid the various scenes of the camp.

A correspondent of the Inquirer, of this city, Church. who, we learn from the Advocate, belongs to a different denomination, thus writes of the gentleman in question.

Hs is well known in Western New York as an earnest, devoted Christian minister, beloved by Christians of every decomination. Mr. Robie was urged to accept the appointment of Chaplain paper speaks as such a one has never spoken for of the Twenty-first Regiment, by those who had the deepest interest in the spiritual welfare of those belonging to the Regiment; and he accepted see the merits of the question examined and the position as a religious duty, and at great per-

While there are, doubtless, not a few unworthy men in the Chaplain's office, that very fact should make us careful to discriminate, and bring no needless reproach upon those men who are faithfully and devotedly performing its self-denying of his people by inducing them to contribute to duties. They should be gratefully recognised by religious and benevolent purposes as they may reunion." Nay, he feels that the "day of the re- the public as accomplishing a great work for the have ability, seeing also that each congregation army. We are happy to aid in rendering this service to one who so well deserves it as chaplain Robie of the New York 21st. May God bless and his year being an annual report. On the recepreward him, and every other servant of the Lord tion of these reports respectively, a draft for who is ministering to the peculiar spiritual ne his quarter's salary will be sent. Missionaries cessities of our friends and brethren amid the are not authorized to draw upon the treasury. perils of the camp, the hospital and the battle-field.

SUNDAY PAPERS.

Through some sections of our city, the cry of SABBATH OBSERVANCE IN THE ARMY. the newsboy, may be heard from early Sabbath issues of the Sunday press to the public ear.

injury. Here, brethren may meet each other where are our judges and justly commended police, that amid their many excellent reforms, this But we will ask the Standard just how we open and crying abuse is still tolerate?

HOME MISSIONARY COMMITTEE.

DEAR BROTHER:-Please announce to your readers that our Home Missionary Committee have unanimously elected the Rev. HENRY KENDALL D. D., of Pittsburgh, their General Secretary, to reside at New York. It is earnestly hoped that Dr. Kendall may see it to be his duty to accept this appointment. From information in possession of the Committee, as well as from the known character of Dr. K., it is believed that the appointment will be generally acceptable to the Church.

Applications to the Committee are rapidly multiplying. It is feared that the churches do not feel their responsibility in this matter as they ought. The Committee receive piles of letters urging them to meet the present crisis. Missionaries and their friends seem to feel that the Committee can do this, when it is plain that they can only disburse the funds which they receive. It would be of no advantage to missionaries to have a commission voted them, if the Committee could not pay their salaries. It would lead to nothing but discomfort and recrimination, as experience shows. And in regard to the idea that a debt would increase the pressure upon the churches, the truth is, that that pressure is as great as it can be. Your own brethren are suffering everything; almost hunger and nakedness. The Committee will gladly help them, if you will give us the means.

We are quite sure that all the money needed would be given if the churches could only read our correspondence. The appeals are most pressing and saddening. We hope the churches will not wait for any supposed perfecting of machinery but send at once whatever they can raise. We rejoice in the noble response to our national loan: our Church should come forward in a similar way to the great work of Home Mis-

Communications and donations are to be sent to the undersigned until further notice. Please publish the following documents for general information. BENJ. J. WALLACE.

RULES FOR CONGREGATIONS APPLYING FOR AIL TO THE PRESBYTERIAN COMMITTEE OF HOME

I. Every exertion should be made by each congregation, by effort within itself, or by union with one or more neighboring congregations to support itself before asking for aid: and the smallest sum, when aid is necessary, should be asked for, that will support the congregation. II. The following particulars should be in cluded in the application:-

1. The name and post office address of the REV. JOHN E. ROBIE, of the Methodist Church, | congregation and the minister to be commisand editor of the Buffalo Advocate, at an early sioned, with a statement as to whether he is endate accepted the chaplaincy of a three years' re- gaged in any other calling than that of the

3. The denomination and size of congrega one of our pastors, in that city, would occupy the tions immediately contiguous, with the distance

Our pastors, he thinks, fail in boldness before called from his editorial chair to take his place. their people "have begun before, not The vacancy in the office of the Advocate was filled only to do, but also to be forward a year ago" in Law III. only to do, but also to be forward a year ago" in by W. H. De Puy. Mr. Robie was, of course, an applicants propose to make up, the portion of nounced as a contributor to the columns of his salary which they pledge, the arrangements

from any other source, and the least amount that will suffice from the Committee. 6. The ecclesiastial relations of the congre-Presbyterian Church which held its sessions in

the year 1861 at Syracuse, N. Y. 7. The application should be signed by the general attack upon chaplains in the army. Mr. elders, deacons, and trustees of the congrega-8. The application, by special direction of the Assembly, is, in all cases, to be approved

by the Presbytery to which the church belongs, or by the Committee on Home Missions of the 9. Applications must be renewed before any new appointment can be made, and with the

III. Congregations should steadily aim at self-support as soon as possible. IV. Each congregation is aided on condition of its taking up a collection for the Committee,

application, according to the state of funds of INSTRUCTIONS FOR MISSIONARIES OF THE PRES

1. The grand object of the missionary should the unregenerate, the edification of Christians. and the training up of the children of the

2. As soon as may be, the missionary is to organize in every suitable locality on his field. where one does not exist, a church, which is to be placed at once under the watch and care of the Presbytery to which it naturally belongs, in connection with the General Assembly which held its sessions in the year 1861 in Syracuse, N. Y. In this he will be careful not to interfere improperly with existing church organizations, nor to multiply them unnecessarily, nor to be governed by merely sectarian considera-

3. As soon as possible, the missionary will endeavor to secure the erection of a suitable house of worship for each congregation where one does not exist. 5. He will organize a Sabbath School in each suitable locality, and cultivate the benevolence

takes up an annual collection for the Committee. 5. He will make a quarterly report of his operations to the Committee, the last one of 6. The missionary will carry out the instructions of the Committee as they may be given him from time to time.

The following order has been promulgated in

Washington, September 6, 1861. General Orders No. 7:-The major-gene commanding desires and requests that in future

ments shall be made on that day, that the men shall, as far as possible, be permitted to rest from their labors; that they shall attend divine service after the customary morning inspection, and that officers and men alike use their influence to insure the utmost decorum and quiet on that day. The general commanding regards this as no idle form. GEORGE B. McCLELLAN, Major-General Commanding,

S. WILLIAMS, Asst. Adjutant-General.

THE NATIONAL LOAN. The correspondent of a Savannah paper, writing

from Richmond, expresses himself thus confidently in regard to the financial difficulties of the

"I stated also, that the Federal Congress would vote all the men and money that Mr. Lincoln might call for, but that the people themselves would never furnish the money, nor would the government ever be able to borrow it. I see are proved to be entirely false, by the stateno cause to change this opinion. On the contrary, every day's revelations demonstrate the utter bankruptcy of the Northern Government. The wealth of the North is a sham and a humbug. * * * Where then is the North to get its cord, has shown this up admirably and thorough money to pay its army? The people have it not; and if they had, recent developments show that they would be slow to lend it to a rickety concern like the Federal Government."

That such an opinion was as false and absurd as it was derogatory to the country, might have been known long ago; but it is only in the present attitude of the people toward the National Loan, that we can estimate the utter emptiness of such expectations as are cherished at the South on this subject. Nearly a month ago, directly after the unfortunate flight from Manassas, the banks of the North came nobly forth and promptly tendered the government all, and more than all, the aid t sought. In the darkest moment of this most making it the largest loans by far, which it ever asked for. And now the people, encouraged by their patriotic and confident attitude, are coming forward in crowds and relieving them of the loan, and making the cause of the government financially their own; an act unprecedented in our history. hard earnings cheerfully to the treasury of the the government. This is but a single instance among many. And the whole movement is cheering, not only as an indication of wide-spread patriotism and confidence, but as forming a new link between the government and the people, a new ground of loyalty, and a fresh security against civil disturbances in time to come.

branch of the Church,) however its members in sheep-skins, and goat-skins; being destitute, may be affected politically, has a very slight afflicted, tormented." It was a most sad sight sympathy, indeed, with the patriotic brethren They had come hundred of miles in that condiof the Assembly, judging from the attitude it tion, hooted at, and hunted out by the ruthless has recently assumed in regard to the loval savages who despoiled them. I felt deeply grieved, action of the body in Philadelphia, last May. and tried to comfort them as well as I could. Here is the substance of the Presbytery's action | "And will not God," thought I, "avenge His -reached after very embarrassing efforts.

touching the political allegiance of its ministers and members of the Church, as found on p. 329, and in answer to protests pp. 341 and 344, feels called upon in this solemn manner to testify against the dangerous errors in doctrine same as of no binding effect upon our ministers

The Presbytery believing that the kingdom of Christ is not to be limited by civil bounds. will cordially unite with all true and conserva-South, in defending and preserving the purity, unity and prosperity, of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America.

The latter clause hints at a third organization, which may possibly arise within the limits of the former "Presbyterian Church in the United States of America." And, indeed, we do not well see how Dr. Hodge and his co-Protestants can be accommodated in any of the two greater portions into which the body is falling. Kentucky politicians, of a certain class, have long struggled to exempt their State from the unpleasant necessity of taking a stand on the vital question of the day, and have affected a reverence for the "Sovereign State of Kentucky," which might well become a Virginian; and now it is reserved to "Old School" Presbyterians in this State, to attempt to create a sort of Mahomet's coffin in their Church. We pity men who seem to think it an honor and a grace to be enabled to be neutral between loyalty and treason-between anarchy and God's ordinance of government. We wonder they do not go distraught in the attempt to maintain such a

WHAT DOES IT MEAN?

We clip the following sentences from the conclusion of an otherwise admirable article in the last New York Observer, on the proper subjects for has been issued, and the character of the work meditation and fasting on the approaching Natainty. It is not a mere collection of dry distainty. tional Fast Day. The main part of the article is connected facts and documents, but a simple conintelligible and to edification. The idea intended | tinuous account of events as they occurred to help to be conveyed by these sentences, we are unable us to realize how our times will appear to those to interpret consistently with the loyalty, the patriotism and the manliness which of late have chronicler, than the philosophical critic. He incharacterized the columns of the Observer, to the terweaves rather than masters, the important joy of all good men. Others, and particularly the documents and speeches which he refers to; and Observer itself, may be able so to interpret it. We at this early date, it may be that this is the truly

hope they will. We cannot better close this article than by a reference to that most solemn and instructive portion of Holy Scriptures in which King David, when the nation of Israel had been for three years afflicted with a sore famine, inquired of the Almighty the cause, knowing that it must be for ceptable even now, and we would commend them some national sin that had been committed. The Lord condescended to inform the royal suppliant statement of the surprising events through which that it was because of the violation of a treaty made many years before, between the nation of Israel and the Gibeonites. This violation was committed by King Saul, and the party offended -the Gibeonites-were immediately called upon to indicate the atonement which they required to be made. They did so, that atonement was made, and the famine ceased in the land."

RUSSELL'S LETTERS. I have read Mr. Russell's letter and the edi- Table.

torial of the Times founded on the letter. It is clear from Mr. Russell's own account, that he was 1862. This is a valuable and creditable issu among the first to run away. An English noble- Besides the calendar, calculated for all parts of among the first to run away. An English nobleman, high in the service of the Queen, remarked yesterday that Russell's letter from the field of battle showed so very vulgar a nature, that it would disgust the better class of English readers. He alluded especially to Russell's picking up the wayside remarks of common soldiers, and putting them into an elaborate letter; adding that an American who might chance to give the talk of British common soldiers under such sitzumstances.

Besides the calendar, calculated for all parts of the Union, it contains statistics of our Church, list of our committees, with explanation of their objects, various interesting information on Astronomical topics, descriptions of church edifices with handsome cuts, list of clergymen deceased in our body, statistics of population in our own, and other countries &c., We bespeak for it a cordial welcome from our churches. Price single, 6 cts; British common soldiers under such sitzumstances. "At every turn we make, our eyes meet in the facts and principles involved faming capitals such notices as these: "Wanted, and places of amusement, and places of amusement, and places of prayer? We do hope the crowds the places of prayer? We do hope the country in the case of prayer? We do hope the country in the case of prayer? We do hope the country in the case of prayer? We do hope the country in the case of prayer? We do hope the country in the case of prayer? We do hope the country in the case of prayer? We do hope the country in the case of prayer? We do hope the country in the case of prayer? We do hope the country in the case of an attack by the enemy, or some other the case of an attack by the enemy, or some other the country in the case of an attack by the enemy, or some other the case of an attack by the enemy, or some other the case of an attack by the enemy, or some other the case of an attack by the enemy, or some other the case of an attack by the enemy, or some other the country in the case of an attack by the enemy, or some other the case of an attack by the enemy, or some other the country in the case of an attack by the enemy, or some other the country in the case of an attack by the enemy, or some other the case of an attack by the enemy, or some other the case of an attack by the enemy, or some other the case of an attack by the enemy, or some other the case of an attack by the enemy, or some other the case of an attack by the enemy, or some other the case of an attack by the enemy, or some other the case of an attack by the enemy, or some other the case of an attack by the enemy, or some other the case of an attack by the enemy, or some other the case of an attack by the enemy, or some other the case of an attack by the enemy, or some other the case of an attack by the enemy, or some other the case of an attack by the enemy, or some other the case of an attack by the enemy, or some other the case of an attack by the enemy, or some other the case of an attack by the enemy, or some other the

The editorial of the Times is, in the worst possible spirit. All this is greatly to be regretted. Yet the leading journal of England is straining every herve to irritate America, and to fill the English mind with false impressions as to the American Government and people. If we are not at war with England before winter, it will not be the fault of the Times. In mendacity and bitterness, One day's rest is necessary for man and animals. fault of the Times. In mendant, of the Times. More than this, the observance of the holy day of I am happy to believe that the influential classes. of England understand, to a certain extent at least, the aims and inspiration of these two journals. Dr. M'Clintock in the Methodist.

Mr. Vizetelly, of the London Illustrated News, Mr. Ray, of the Chicago Tribune, and Mr. Geo. P. Putnam, of this city, well known in London as a publisher, and all three men of the highest integrity and intelligence, had the opportunity of seeing Mr. Russell, and of passing some hours in his immediate vicinity; and all three, as well as hundreds more, state positively that the occurrences he narrates never happened His statements in regard to masked batteries charges of cavalry, bayonet charges, the capments of men whose veracity is unimpeachable and whose observations, made from different points, yet concur. Mr. Putnam, in what he calls the Bull Run number of his Rebellion Re-

LETTERS FROM THE SEAT OF WAR IN THE WEST.

St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 5th, 1861. "All days seem pretty much alike." But it only seeming, for in reality there is here a constant progress to events. Yet the movements are not very obvious. Vast numbers of troops arrive and depart in the night, or in the "wee sma' hours." and in out of the way places, where few are astir to observe them. A master-mind, howtrying period of our history, they manifested their ever, controls the hidden springs of action; and confidence in our government and institutions by plan, purpose, order and unity, exist; to every-

there is a place and a season. "Martial Law" works to a charm. For years this city has not been so quiet and orderly as now. Perfect safety to life and property exists by day and night, and this leads one to inquire whether all our cities that are not well administered, might Persons of all ranks and means are offering their not take a lesson from this. There is too much freedom in American cities generally: a perfect United States. We have just heard of a body of license to do as is right in one's own eyes! And workingmen in one of our iron factories, who had this is what is called Democracy. Where on saved in a few months some \$450 by a kind of earth did that sort of liberty ever work well? In mutual beneficial society among themselves, and what land and age of civilized men was it ever who deposited the entire amount in the hands of seen as in ours? The ignorant and vicious minority always have the rule in such cases.

My mind was very painfully impressed with a sense of our situation the other day as I saw seven ox-teams transporting as many families from the nterior, awaiting a passage over the Mississippi river into Illinois, a land of the truly free. They had been driven from their homes in Cooper. Dade, and other counties of the south-western part of this State, and they had their little all with them. It was not much. Women half clad. and The Presbytery of Louisville (of the other children still more forlorn; "They wandered about own elect, which cry unto Him night and day?" The Presbytery of Louisville, after duly con- Aye! "He will avenge them speedily!" The sidering the act of the late General Assembly angels of His justice slumber not. Every day, secretly, men are sent forth armed with Divine vengeance, "to execute wrath upon the children of disobedience" in the interior of this State.

The weather has been a little cooler since a involved in that action, and to repudiate the heavy shower of rain on the 2d inst. Still, it is what friends at the East would call "hot." Yet this is a remarkably healthy season. No epidemics prevail, and scarcely sickness of any kind. Fruits of all sorts are most abundant. Apples tive men in our beloved Church, North or and peaches were never more so. Potatoes are eight cents a bushel!

The city pastors are now mostly back to their homes and work, which is abundant also. The public and private schools have opened the pre sent week as usual; the number of pupils being diminished scarcely one-third.

The public owe a lasting debt of gratitude for closing the dram shops, to Major M'Kinstry, U. S. A., the efficient Provost Marshal, who controls affairs in the city now, as has never been done before. I am sorry to add that measures are in progress to open again the more loval and decent of the dram-shops.

"Papers" are required of all who leave the city now, in accepting which, the bearer signs a solemn declaration of his loyalty to the United States, and agrees that if ever found in arms against her, or aiding and abetting her enemies, the penalty shall be death! This regulation is having the happiest effects, though no doubt a few obtain "passes" by perjury.

The "route to New Orleans" lies down the river from here, and it will not be strange if many travellers pass over it before six months roll around. Of this, and more, anon.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

The third number of the SOUTHERN REBELLION, may now be spoken of with some degree of cerwho shall come after us. It can hardly rank as wise course. The materials are thus accumulated for the future historian, who will stand at a distance more favorable for surveying the whole scene that now seems so astounding to our senses-Nevertheless Mr. Torrye's issues have enough of the historic tone about them to render them accordially to all who would preserve a careful we are passing. No. 3 reaches to the Declaration of Causes, by South Carolina. December 24th. Price 10 cents a number. FREDERICK GERHARD, 81 NASSAU STREET, N. Y., 4001 Post Office, is the general agent.

THE BOSTON REVIEW for September, contains: God's Archers, Tennyson's Locksley Hall, Immortality and Annihilation. The Place of Romance in Literature, Uzzen-Sherah and Israel's Right to Canaan, Creeds, Gibeah,—a Lesson for the Times, Literary Notices, Short Sermons, The Round

THE AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN ALMANAC FOR