Hreshpierizm. MICHICAN

VI, No. 9 .-- Whole No. 278.

PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY OCTOBER 31, 1861.

GENESEE EVANGELIST .--- Whole No. 806.

Poetry.

PEACE IN TRUSTING.

"Thou wilt keep him in perfect peace whose mind is stayed on Thee: because he trusteth in Thee."-ISAIAH XXVI. 8.

> On, this is blessing, this is rest! Into Thine arms, O Lord, I flee: I hide me in Thy faithful breast. And pour out all my soul to Thee. There is a host dissuading me : But, all their voices far above, I hear Thy words-" O taste and see The comfort of a Saviour's love." And, hushing every adverse sound, Songs of defence my soul surround As if all saints encamped about One trusting heart pursued by doubt.

Aud oh, how solemn, yet how sweet Their one assured, persuasive strain ! "The Lord of Hosts is thy retreat, The man who bore thy sin, thy pain. Still in His hand thy times remain,-Still of His body thou art part ; And He will prove His right to reign O'er all things that concern thy heart." O tenderness-O truth divine! Lord, I am altogether Thine. I have bowed down-I need not flee,-Peace, peace is mine in trusting Thee.

And now I count supremely kind The rule that once I thought severe ; And precious to my altered mind, At length, Thy least reproofs appear. Now to the love that casts out fear, Mercy and truth indeed are one; Why should I hold my ease so dear? The work of training must be done. I must be taught what I would know: I must be led where I would go; And all the rest ordained for me, Till that which is not seen I see, Is to be found in trusting Thee.

Foreign Summary.

-WARING.

ENGLAND.

covered the Basutos. The first station was THE work of reading the Bible aloud in the called Moriah; Moriah is a name of faith. open air, is carried on with great vigor in After six years the gospel was accepted by a London and the adjoining villages. The chief of the tribe. He had come out of cu-English correspondent of the Wesleyan Jour- riosity to see the white men. He was struck nul, says that Bible carriages, light and ea- with fear the moment that he heard the gossily drawn, and laden with Bibles and Testa-ments, are taken into populous streets and districts, and precious passages are read victims.' He came again. I spoke to him aloud. Some are astonished, others mock of Christ, of his Cross, of the pardon offered and scoff; some hear and hearken to the sal- by Him to the greatest malefactors. This vation of their souls. During the past sum-mer the Bible carriages have visited Leyton step by step, his heart, after two years of and Woodford, in Essex, not only to bring persevering efforts, and of much prayers. the truth before the villagers around, but for He and his first wife, whom alone he kept, the special benefit of the thousands of plea-sure-seekers who repair from London to Ep- villages under his power are all governed in ping Forest and its precincts. In wet an entirely new spirit. He has taken the weather the poor are thus visited in their name David, and his wife that of Rahab. dwellings, and cottage meetings are held in Oh, what an interesting country! How inthe evenings, to which those who have heard teresting is the work of missions everywhere ! the Word read during the day are invited. | Christ has done his work; He has done it for The Committee purpose, as soon as possible, us; let us do ours in proclaiming his word not only to add carriage to carriage, but also to send out brethren with packs full of Bibles crifice, and with earnest faith." and Testaments, for the same object of rea-THE POWER OF THE GOSPEL is beautifully ding the word, of God only, and selling the exhibited in the following incident taken from Scriptures at half price, that they may go in the narrow courts and alleys, which abound the Missionary Advocate :---in the city and east end of London. "As we were concluding breakfast this morning, a very respectably dressed elderly ECCLESIASTICAL TYRANNY is strikingly il-Chinaman entered, and addressed a few lustrated in the following story of Rev. Wilwords to Dr. Legge on business. As he de-parted the doctor remarked, "There is a spefavor. liam McCann, perpetual curate of East Kennett, Salisbury, which is told by a correspon-dent of the London *Times* :--- "Mr. McCann cimen of what the Gospel can do for a Chinaman. Twelve years ago that man was a is seventy-one years of age; has lost the miserable, tattered, filthy opium-smoker, a sight of one eye, and partially that of the cook on small wages, to a colonial policeman. other; he has a wife and two children sur-In some way his attention was called to Chriswing out of nine, and has fagged hard as a tianity, and he gradually broke off opiumtrate for forty-five years, at the munificent smoking, became an attendant at the London spend of £58 a year! He has just now Missionary Chapel, and finally applied for een compelled to come to a London hospibaptism. The probation was passed, and the al to undergo a painful surgical operation, time set for the administration of the sacred and as it was not to be supposed that he could pay the expenses of his journey, find ordinance arrived; the church was crowded, but the candidate did not make his appearbread and water for his family, and pay a ance, and the services proceeded without him. substitute to do duty for him in his absence, Near the end of the meeting he came in and he asked his spiritual superiors to do him so much kindness as to provide a supply during his absence. He came to town, and his chahis absence. He came to town, and his chapel was shut up; but while he lies on his ner, and thus ensued his detention. His exble attention to the subject. truckle bed in the hospital ward, with a wound cuse was accepted, and he was baptized. Temperance and moderation, with the counremptory summons from the authorities, who had turned a deaf ear to his petition, to re-into prosperous circumstances, and he now turn instantly to his neglected duties."-Me-thodist. want of cows milk, and whose flesh is sold to the shipping in the harbor; and " concluded SCOTLAND. Dr, Legge, "every now and then he brings THE subject of unlicensed preaching is still me TEN DOLLARS as an offering to the Lord.'

the religion of the school. The teachers have, however, thought it right to accept the condition, which, being illegal, must be relax-"There was a period in my ministry," said ed some day. the devoted Andrew Fuller to a friend,

RELIGIOUS CORPORATIONS are quite numerous in France, amounting to the alarming effort to comfort my serious people; but the more I tried to comfort them, the more they number of 7802, authorized and unauthorized. But their influence is by no means powerful or beneficial. Some of the plans they adopt to stem the tide of irreligion and vice, are very ridiculous. For instance, a splendid piece of plate, worth 12,000 francs, was presented lately at Rennes, to the Virgin Mary, to induce her to stop the plague of sin which infects the masses of France.

A PROTESTANT CHAPEL has been built for the use of the Protestant soldiers in camp at Chalons. The Emperor inspected it before he left. This is an indication of progress, and perhaps may prepare the way for the abolition of the military law, which makes it a breach of discipline not to kneel to the wafer.

MISSIONARY GLEANINGS.

THE SUBJECT OF MISSIONS was discussed in the Geneva Conference. The Rev. J. Morrison, missionary from Lodiana, spoke of the vast extent of the country neglected in the region of the Himalayas. The mission of Lodiana embraced an extent of 500 miles, English. Thirty missionaries labored to announce the gospel, translating it at the same time into different dialects. The obstacles were considerable; on the one side, on account of the inconsistency of professed Christians, which was a tremendous evil; on the other, on account of the strength of Mohammedanism which was very great. The con-versions were increasing. Many Europeans who had arrived there unbelievers, returned home earnest Christians. A rajah was in close relation with the missionaries, and favored their preaching of the gospel. This rajah often read and meditated on the Bible alone. He asked the prayers for this mission of the assembled Conference.

M. Arbousset, missionary in Africa, said

> ourse. Mr. Loveless was the first English missionry to Madras, and his wife was the first

Foreign Missionary.

American missionary to any foreign land !

"marked by the most pointed systematic

complained of doubts and darkness. I knew

not what to do nor what to think, for I had

done my best to comfort the mourners in

heathen in India. I felt that we had been

living for ourselves, not caring for their souls.

those who first espoused it, may be illustrated uncleanness, prostitution and concubinage, preceding, at 10 o'clock, two other guns are practised by some of the citizens of more fired, to signify that the hour of prayer has

many exceptions at the polygamy of Teen commence. For an hour each household is Wang and his people. Mr. Roberts is the only Protestant mis- mony of all those who have been at Nanking, sionary in Nanking, notwithstanding the fact | is to the same effect, that there, where they that for nearly or quite a year "free permis-sion has been accorded to missionaries to there is no public or private observance of preach the gospel in the insurgent's camp." their worship-day, as a holy day, except by He calls himself the "Religious teacher" of Kan-Wang: that there are no churches, no Zion. At the same time it pleased God to direct my attention to claims of the perishing Teen Wang, referring to his having been the celebration of the Sacraments of the New acknowledged teacher of the Chief of the Testament, no preaching, no explanation of Rebels a long while ago at Canton, before he aspired to anything like his present posi-to holy living. Their worship at other times

I spoke as I felt. My serious people won-dered and wept over their past inattention to tion, and while he was a kind of candidate for baptism and employment. Mr. Roberts some prayers, and the presentation of varithe subject. They began to talk about a Baptist mission. The females especially beis not a man of unexceptionable antecedents ous offerings, as rice, and the bodies of slain as a missionary. At different times he has gan to collect money for the spread of the gospel. We met and prayed for the heathen; been a member of the Missions of the Bapmet and considered what could be done among ourselves for them; and met and did what we could. And whilst all this was going on, the lamentation ceased, the sad became cheerful, and the desponding calm. No one complained of a want of comfort. And I, instead of having to study how to comfort my flock, was myself comforted by them. They were drawn out of themselves. Sir, that was the real secret. God blessed them, while they tried to be a blessing."-

THE FIRST FOREIGN MISSIONARY FROM MERICA.-So far as we are at present inormed, the individual who has the honor of precedence in point of time, in the long train

of American Missionaries to the heathen in foreign lands, was a female. Miss Sarah Farquhar, born on Long Island, N. Y., Sept. 23, 1774, and for some time an assistant in the school of Mrs. Isabella Graham, of New the young prince, with lis father's seal, giv- their ultimate success. York, went to India for her health in 1805, and was married to the Rev. Mr. Loveless, missionary of the London Missionary Society in Madras. For eighteen years she

adorned the high and important station to which she had been providentially called, after which ill health constrained her to go England with her husband, and there she lied in the sixty-third year of her age. Her biographer says, "Adorning the doctrine of God her Saviour, this amiable, devoted, and whether any missionary dare preach the gos-whether any missionary dare preach the gos-author of temporal and spiritual blessings. pel as it was preached by its first Apostles, and must ever be to the end of the world.

The first duty of any preacher, who addresses an audience in the rebel camp, will be to declare against the arrogant pretensions of those leaders who affirm that they

enlightened stations, who would fain take come, and that the worshipping is soon to engaged in prayer and praise. The testi-

Rev. S. W. Bonney, missionary of the tist Churches in America, North and South; American Board, at Canton, called at Fuh established in this empire. For quite a num-ber of years previous, to last year, when he went to Nanking, he was, inconnected with his calling on Mr. Roberts a short time preany missionary society, supporting himself principally, when in chime, by contributions solicited and obtained from the mercantile foreign community. He states in the letter, from which I have already quoted, that when he arrived at Nanking last October Teen Wang immediately sent him word by the supported by the rebel Government, receivprime minister, Kan Wang, that he was not ing rations of food regularly, and occasiononly at liberty to preach and invite his own ally presents of money. Mr. Bonney corrobrethren-the Baptists to come and help borated the statements of other travellers in him, but that he appointed him No. 1 to take regard to the desolated appearaece of Nanthe superintendence and management of the king and vicinity. The people are repre-"propagation of the gospel by foreign mis-sionaries;" "to which," he adds, "I readily and burdened with present affliction and consented." "Afterwards," he proceeds to gloomy anticipations. The Chinese people say, "at my solicitation with others), a writ- do not take to their rebel conquerors, and ten document was issued from the throne by this seems to be a great argument against

ing free religious toleration to all, both Pro-testants and Catholics, A translation of this document has been published in China as well as in western linds. What to do with the long-haired rebels is the absorbing question among politicians. They seem to stand in the way of commerce and Christianity. Some seem to favor their Referring to this free permission to preach extirpation or destruction by the foreign the gospel in the insurgent camps, the editor powers interested in Chinese commerce. the gospel in the insurgent camps, the editor of one of the most able China journals per-tinently asks:—"Is this permission, after all, anything more than a name? Is it not a mere specious allusion? We question Christians omit to mention China, populous author of temporal and spiritual blessings. FUH CHAU, Aug. 6, 1861. SINIM.

> AN IRISH CLERGYMAN'S VIEW OF THE WAR.

Gibeah. The following eloquent peroration | Such was the man; and what was his of the above-mentioned Southern writer must manner? It was to present the gospel first not be withheld, italicising exactly as he to the Jews. He always, on entering a wealth of their masters!

not adopt the pro-slavery views of the South ment. His influence has been most exten--because, in the words of the Southern re- sive and blessed, and the result of his labors presentative man, already quoted, "the of incalculable value. Well might he exwhole influence of the Executive department | claim at the review, 'Not I, but the grace of of the Government, while in his hands, will God which was in me.'-Christian Treasury. be thrown against the extension of slavery into the new territories of the Union, and the re-opening of the African slave trade' -because "he will do all in his power, per-

sonally and officially, by the direct exercise of the powers of his office, and the indirect influence inseparable from it, to arrest the tendency to make slavery national and perpetual, and to place it in precisely the same osition which it held in the early days of the Republic, and in the view of the founders of the Government." Upon the North ing or being coerced by a bullying minority to adopt most atrocious and wicked measures. Shanks.

the right, unchallenged by man, to go and said at Antioch) that the word of God should root itself wherever Providence and nature first be spoken unto you.' He always bore may carry it. This trust," he continues, in mind the spirit of the Lord's words, 'be-"we will discharge in the face of the worst ginning at Jerusalem,' even when far away possible peril—though war be the aggrega-tion of all evils"—(just as slavery is the sum of all villainies)—"yet, should the mad-ner was to preach the Gospel freely to the ness of the hour appeal to the arbitration of Gentiles. First to the Jews, but as fully. the sword, we will not shrink even from the and freely to the Gentiles. , His triumphant baptism of fire. If modern crusaders stand words are, 'There is no difference; the same in seried ranks upon some plain of Esdrae- Lord over all, is rich in mercy to all.' His lon, there shall we be in defence of our trust. | manner was to be full of zeal, faith, love, and Not till the last man has fallen behind the hope. His zeal for truth, faith in God, love last rampart shall it drop from our hands, to saints, and hope of success and reward, and then only in surrender to the God who gave it." "The God who gave" what? Why, the right to make slaves of as many as possible of the human race, to increase the vile sinner. He was the chief of sinners, ealth of their masters! Such is the object of the great rebellion made full of peace and joy, and led into the in America, such the origin of it, and such richest experience of communion with God. the issues of success on one side or other. What wonderful things God can accomplish War is forced upon the North because it will by an unlikely and apparently feeble instru-

JOHN ANGELL JAMES.

PERSONAL HABITS, &C.

IT is needless to say, that John Angel. James was a great worker. He enjoyed in. cessant activity. Says his son :---"He dili-gently redeemed his time. Meals were dispatched in his house in less time than I ever saw them got through elsewhere. Though a has come the sad alternative of either fight- stout man, all his movements were quick : he walked and wrote fast, and he dressed with unusual rapidity. My stepmother was as ac-Why should not the press, the pulpit, and tive as he was, and never kept him waiting the prayers of British Christians be on their for her at a meal, or when going out with behalf? The war is begun. The South him, and she remarked with great pleasure, avows its determination to shed the last drop avows its determination to shed the last drop of its blood for upholding and extending the North goes to war rather than after seven, and, I believe, spent in devotion be coerced to aid them in their avowed ob- the hour before breakfast (which in winter ject. God defend the right."-Rev. G. H. and summer he took at eight). He never sat more than half an hour after dinner (at two or half-past), and not a minute after break fast or tea. After supper (at nine) he usually read an amusing book, and I think he did so also at the end of the morning. He wrote IN THE TWINKLING OF AN EYE. THE shadows are lengthening eastward his letters generally in an afternoon, and now; the summer day will soon be gone. And looking about on this beautiful world, I supper. Though he disliked the occupation, think of a poem by Bryant, in which he tells his letters were generally very full, and alis how, gazing on the sky and the mountains most every one who wrote to him on a matter in June, he wished that when his time come, of personal religion was sure of being anthe green turf of summer might be broken swered at considerable length. His chief to make his grave. He could not bear, he relaxation was to spend half a day in the tells us, the idea of being borne to his rest- country, and he could generally make time ing-place through sleety winds, and covered for that, if allowed to fix the day. with icy clods. Of course, poets give us "Nothing seemed ever to incapacitate him fanciful views, gained by looking at one side from working on up to supper-time, or to disof a picture; and De Quincy some where sipate his mind. He could breakfast out, states the opposite opinion, that death seems and when he returned fall to work as usual. sadder in summer, because there is a feeling When he reached home in an afternoon, after that in quitting this world our friends are travelling all day, he had tea as quickly as losing more. It will not matter much, friend- it could be got, and then went to his study, ly reader, to you and me, what kind of and generally on such occasions was later weather there may be on the day of our re- than usual at supper. He never gave up spective funerals; though one would wish working unless physically unable to sit up, for a pleasant, sunshiny time. And let us and made nothing of a headache or other ailhumbly trust that when we go we may find ment which would have laid aside most men. admission to a place so beautiful that we shall | Till the last years of his life he wrote standnot miss the green fields and trees, the roses ing, and to this he attributed his health." and honeysuckles of June. You may think, Of his personal habits and benevolence we perhaps, of another reason besides Bryant's have these notices :--- "He was very neat in for preferring to die in the summer time; his person and dress, and was very particular you remember the quaint old Scotch lady not to appear in the pulpit with his hair in dying on a night of rain and hurricane, who disorder, which cost him some care, as he alsaid (in entire simplicity, and with nothing always wore it combed straight up from his said (in entire simplicity, and then housed straight up from his of irreverence,) to the circle of relations forehead. He liked everything about him round her bed, "Ech, what a fearfu' nicht kept in good order, except that the books for me to be fleein' through the air !" And and papers he had in hand always lay about perhaps it is natural to think that it would in confusion. He did not seem to have order be pleasant for the parted spirit, passing and system, but he must have had it, for he away from human ken and comfort, to mount kept going the great machinery of his church upward, angel-guided, through the soft sun- and congregation, with ease and comfort to set of June, toward the country where sun everybody, and without the need of any painnever set, and where all the days are sum- ful or convulsive efforts. mer days. But all this is no better than a "His almsgiving was very great, when wayward fancy; it founds on forgetfulness of the nature of the immaterial soul to think expenditure. No relation or old friend, and that there need be any lengthened journey, scarcely any minister, applied to him in vain, or any flight through skies either stormy or and he gave even to his enemies. To do this calm. The old lady need not have looked he was very economical, especially in his perwith any apprehension to going out from the sonal expenses. But he showed it only by warm chamber into the stormy winter night, not spending money, and not when he spent and flying far away. Not but that millions it; for he was very easy in every transac-of miles may intervene; not but that the two worlds may be parted by a still, breathless as plainly as he could with propriety, and he ocean, a fathomless abyss of cold, dead gave away the remainder of his income. He space; yet, swift as never light went flies held it a sin for a minister to hoard, and at the just man's spirit across the profound. least an equal sin for him to indulge in dis-One moment the sick-room, the scaffold, the play. I never knew him so short with me as stake; the next the paradisal glory. One when I suggested it would be mercy to put moment the sob of parting anguish; the next two horses to his carriage, which he kept as the great; deep swell of the angel's song. a matter of necessity."—Methodist.

ausing some discussion in Scotland. The centiates of the Established Church. Glasrow, have recently held a meeting at which CHINA .- The Children's Missionary Record they resolved to publish in the newspapers of the Free Church of Scotland thus speaks the names of all persons guilty of preaching in regard to it :--

"ithout authority, and also to furnish their ninations of Scotland, and is not disagreea-

Puritan Divines," as a nucleus of a minis-

a second s		
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INFANT MURDER IS STILL PRACTISED IN

"Sometimes the infant is buried alive. ames to the clerk of Bresbytery or Synod The death of three infants was really witwhose bounds the preaching takes place, nessed by an English captain, on the seahat "they may be dealt with according to shore near the city of Pung-shau. He suc-"he laws of the Church." It seems that the ceeded once in preventing the horrid deed, Mactice complained of is followed to a great- but shortly afterwards, by means of a teles-" or less degree by all the dissenting deno- cope, observed its uninterrupted accomplish-

"There is much to encourage us to labour

manner. and are guarding a coast line of more than Paul was a pardoned man, and he went two thousand miles. about the world singing the pardon which he | Six months ago, the government could had received; praising Him who procured it scarcely borrow a few hundred thousand at at such an amazing price, and proclaiming twelve per cent.; to-day, twelve millions of the same blessedness to all who came within people lend it fifty millions of dollars at par. the sound of his voice. For this he became Six months ago, the question was whether a persecuted man; but God preserved him the people would support the government; for many years through the greatest trials to-day, the only question is, whether the go-and dangers, and made him a pattern to the vernment will support the people.—Evening saints in all generations. Post.

LETTER FROM CHINA.

THE REBEL MOVEMENT IN CHINA-ITS RE-LIGIOUS ASPECT.

THE rebel movement in its various phases occupies a very large share of the attention sions is simply impossible; to inculcate who sends it for insertion, that the writer, of all classes of foreigners resident in this many of its morphicies abundantly easy." empire. Editors, travellers, representatives

f western governments, missionaries, and morchants seem about equally interested in ascertaining the real condition of things re-letter from Kan Wang, the prime minister of struggle, and who are ready, like this ascertaining the real condition of things is letter from Kan wang, the prime was form-lating to the insurgents, whose head-quarters the chief rebel, who (Kan Wang) was form-brother, to extend to us their hearty symare at Nanking. The favorable expectations, erly catechist in the employment of the Lonwhich were excited last year at different don Missionary Society at Hong Kong! times and by different parties in regard to "The Old and New Testaments are in the times and by different parties in regard to "The Old subject to them, do not seem to be just and correct. The more they are known, the more do they them; and the felestial king considers his higher and perpetuate the institution of domestic The more they are known, the more up they are the perestal ang connector in and perpetuate the institution of domestic own visions and new revelations of higher slavery as now existing," the article thus authority and importance than those. His discusses the origin and object of the Southously and charitably, about them, now do not mission is to commence a new dispensation, ern rebellion :--appear to have anything to say in their superceding the gospel, as the gospel su-

percedes the law. This new revelation is "'I do not happen to have any informa- attested by miracles;" and a third sacred vo- rate the slaves, be it remembered, nor to intion to communicate derived from personal lume is to be given to the world, to come terfere with vested rights or the property of bservation and acquaintance with them. after the Old Testament and the New, and any man, but merely to restrict slavery within Funchau is at present quite remote from the to be called the True Testament. God and its present limits, and to adopt such meascene of their depredations. Long may it Christ have both come down in the likeness sures as will render the extension of it into remain unvisited by them. I, however, do of men. Christ is not equal to the Father, mew territories unnecessary and impossible. not propose to call upon my fancy for any facts about them, nor to dwell at too great length on any phase of their condition. The distribution of the disbolical system, as the length on any phase of their condition. What I have to say will be given on the very son, along with God and Christ, forms a the South avows its determination rather to die than to permit. The rebels do not pre-best authority, viz.: of those who have been eye-witnesses of what they say, or have ped through the Emperor. The presence of tend to take up arms in defence of their limade personal observations, which have led God is, in a special manner, the Celestial berties, or of their rights of any kind, exthem to form their opinions, or it will be de-rived from articles which have recently ap-peared in the public prints of China, written What blasphengy! What nonsense ! apparently by men who had paid considera-

This Kan Wing, at the command of his chief, the rebe king became a polygamist,

D. B. McCarter, of the O. S. Presbyterian having at the resent time, according to the Mission of Ningpo, who, not long since, ac-companied, in the capacity of interpreter, seems to have dopted many of the peculiar the American expedition, consisting of seve-ral vessels up the Yang Tsze Kiang under the a recent valuate article in the China Mail, article article in the China Mail, article article in the China Mail, articl American commodore, in a private letter to from which many of these facts have been the writer, says: "Both imperialists and in- culled, he state that they cannot permit surgents seem pretty well to have exhausted any one to pream against the dogma (above their resources, and the condition of the poor mentioned) as it would undermine the authotheir resources, and the condition of the poor people, in the neighborhoods where the fight-ing has been going on, is most pitiable. Where the imperialists have recovered pos-session for any length of time, things begin to look encouragingly; but as to the insur-gents, even Nanking; which has been their stronghold for so many years, looks like a desolation of many generations." Their kings lesolation of many generations.' Their king diate the idea the anything in their revelais (I believe) a lunatic; their counsellors, tions that may b contrary to the Old and gnorant rustics; their pomp of show an ab- New Testamentsmay be corrected by them; surb imitation of the stage; their religion a theirs as the most recent, is to be considered as such by the Federal Government, in every monstrosity; and their morality, 'echo an- the more authorative.'

have special intercourse with Heaven. This THE following article is the production of was the rock on which Mahomet built, when he overran the world with his conquering an Irish Presbyterian clergyman, who manifests the deepest interest in our American enthuisasts. There are good things in Mahomet's religion, and there may be good troubles. It originally appeared as a com-things in Teen Wang's, but neither of them munication to the editor of the Belfast News is Christianity. To teach the latter without exploding the "Heavenly King's" preterwith his congregation, strictly observed our An America clergyman in China pre-sents the folling ig summary of the religious creed of the insurgents, as embodied in a where the prime minister of the great principles involved in our present pathy and generous encouragement. After referring to the fact of secession and show-

> ' "President Lincoln's policy is not to libecept to enslave a still greater number of their species, and to oblige the North to help them to enslave more of the human race. The issue forced upon the North, therefore, simply is, either to go to war or to succumb to a

bullying minority, and be coerced into measures which they regard as most atrocious, and which will be sure, sooner or later, to ing, carnying off like robbers all the property they can get hold of belonging to those with whom they have broken faith. And third, it means rebelling against constituted authority for the pure and avowed purpose of extending slavery, and compelling the authorities to aid them in their wicked designs. The Southern writer already referred to gives ever in the mind of any man that Mr. Lincoln regards slavery as a moral, social, and Never think, reader that the dear ones you political evil, and that it should be dealt with have seen die had far to go to meet God after they parted from you. Never think, parents instance where it is called upon to deal with who have seen your children die, that after

they left you they had to traverse a dark, so-

SIX MONTHS.

monstrosity; and their morality, ecno and the more authorized when Mr. Roberts ar-swers where !' You see I am no rebel; al-beit I was well entertained by them, and rived at Nankin, the chief addressed him a rived at Nankin, the chief addressed him a rived at Nankin, the chief addressed him a Six months ago, the great donspiracy of ment at a distance from him. litary way, along which you would have liked le to many, even in the Established Church, (had it been possible) to lead them by the hand, and bear them company till they came into open rebellion. Let us review the months they gave us a document in which missiona- long letter, weldming him to the capital. In of the Executive department of the Govern-"Surely we, who know that in keeping the feel that the students will not suffer from ries, their property of whatever kind, and all it, he reiterated various points of doctrine, in their employment or under their protec-among which at his own ascent to heaven, against the extension of slavery (this is the God's commandments 'there is great reinto the presence of God. You did so, if which have passed since the day of Sumter, you stood by them till the last breath was and see what we have done. Six months ward,' should do something to proclaim amongst these benighted heathen, 'Thou shalt do no murder.' Are we doing anyaving the opportunity of practical training in their employment or under their protec-tion, are guarantied protection in any place of which the Taipings obtain possession." The following is the testimony of Rev. I. J. Roberts, American missionary at present at Nanking, in regard to the morality which Nevious to their formal entrance into the drawn. You did bear them company into God's very presence, if you only stayed be-in reach of a defenceless capital. To-day, ainistry. Ax EFFORT is now being made to supply thing? If we are, can we say that we are the manses of Scotland with a set of the doing all that it is in our power to do? side them till they died. The moment they we have probably two hundred thousand arm-left you they were with Him. The slight ¹⁰ Thus provide the series of a nucleos of nu pressure of the cold fingers lingered with you other hundred thousand in the West. Six months ago, we had not arms to put into the vet, but the little child was with his Saviour. hands of seventy-five thousand volunteers; -Recreations of a Country Parson. to-day, we have muskets, cannon, every supply in abundance for four times the number. THE MAN AND HIS MANNER. Six months ago, we could neither feed nor move an army of five thousand men; to-day, "And Paul, as his manner was.'-Acts xvii. 2. every department of our military organiza-WE may say as regards Paul, to all who tion is completed, and we can make war have read their Bibles, 'Ye know the man and his communication;' and it may be pro-fitable just to contemplate the man and his day, we number our navy by the hundred,