OUR VOLUNTEER FUND.

ION OF THE SYNOD OF PENNSYLVANIA. "Medved that the proposal to supply the volarded with great favor by the Synod, not his a kindly and patriotic act, but as calcuto promote the spiritual interests of the Theers, and as forming a channel of sympa-

in within our bounds to take up a collecor otherwise to contribute to the expenses undertaking.

repeat the remarks with which we introthis subject a few weeks ago.

ould be one of the best and easiest ways He le of proving your regard for an absent to send him a fresh newspaper every It would cheer his heart. It would do ore good than a tract; for it contains the Ato win his attention. Its news columns will ce him that those who remain at home are

ng of him, planning and praying for his ifare, and providing abundantly for his wounded and suffering companions in arms. Its loyal atterances will nerve his heart and his arm to strike bolder blows at the rebellion. Its applause will reward him for his sufferings and his perils. It will prevent his lapsing into indifference or ignorance of the Church or the kingdom of Christ in the world. A newspaper is no burden to him. Of all literary investments for the good of the soldiers, besides Bibles and Testaments, the Religious Newspaper is the best.

North Broad street Church. Rev. A. Barnes, A City Church, in part,

HOME MISSIONS.

RECEIPTS.

brave frontier's-men and pioneers of Nurch and of Christ's cause in the ministry. what e laying foundations under circumstances thing aliar hardship and self-denial, cannot be Wen by the church. Her life is too closely you drap in their activity and success to allow pass from her thoughts and her prayers.
So a moment, perhaps, the rush of excitement wrbed our attention—the missionaries themselves public meeting was convened to address the Queen have entered largely into the noble impulses of in favor of intervention, and attributing the Lanthe hour. And some few feeble churches have cashire distress to the American war. This was disturbances in its execution. tuffered seriously by the transfer of their mem-Bers. office-bearers, and Sabbath School teachers, to the more arduous and more pressing spheres and that this was the cause of the distress in duty greated by the war. It may be that the Lancashire. The amendment was carried by a cause of Christ has seemed to suffer more ex- majority of nearly one hundred to one! tensively, than we are aware of by this means. More churches may have been crippled, and WHIRD PRESBYTERY OF PHILADELPHIA. nore: worthy laborers discourses little

"A. These. Frequently our frontier churches are rising fery spirit to be drawn early and zealousfrom the conflict. They are made up of enter-Whaten, inured to hardship, and practised hatches of the habitudes of a campaign. They John pr believers in vigorous measures. And have ittell have been the case, that they felt the from the Philadelphia 4th Presbytery. and chaty to their country to be so strong, and 2, Standing Committees of Presbytery upon now poinsts at stake so vast, for the country and Foreign and Home Missions, Education and Pubriver, arouse alike, that the interests of the in- lication were appointed for another year.

"Whto weigh against them. In the same be held in the Western Presbyterian Church on "For the supporters of the cause of Home the 2d Tuesday of April next, at 2 o'clock P. be jolly may have had their liberality diverted M. usual channels, into those created by aldiers. It is a no less just than natural received, and placed on record. would neo hasten to save our country first, if 5. The inquiry, directed by the General Ashave thebeing. What field for Home missions | mist was answered, and the churches of Presby-

is some the future, even if in so doing we tem-"Let suspend or curtail those labors in the Willi And this all the more, if the field will William on of an entire race, which, in the event for doincess, will be thrown open for the first

John is beware lest we allow these considerit was meoneeal from us the fact, that, as yet. all the almost no need that our operations should nature led or curtailed. We believe that our against May is fully able to keep them up, and the Rev. J. Hervey Beale chaplain of the 1st. he carrin all the brethren who are laboring on Pennsylvania Cavalry, Gen. Bayard's Brigade, John to ne advances already made. Our giving to the U. S. Hospital at Fortress Monroe. to do and Synods, are not suffering a diminu-

that it eir abilities; the times are not hard. please few classes of men. There is no neceswrong ever that our Committee should be in A fey00. Our Congregations and our active alized. e but finding out what they really can miles a noble cause. A lady in one of the strange of our Synon has sense that to books with standing the very violent storm, prevailing to take bedding, and delicacies to the soldiers, at the time, the congregation was good, and the to Burlir own dwelling, besides what she has He was he way of associated effort. Has not that The usual questions were propounded by the the forkated, not merely the ease, but almost would daificance, of the act which often seems did so, ise the benevolence of a whole church-

the rig of acknowledgements which have shamed post essential work of establishing Christ's build up the kingdom of Christ in that church on at home. She will amply respond to and neighborhood. Hof Providence and the leadings of her u this matter.

A TESTIMONIAL TO THE LANGASHIRE OPERATIVES.

FROM the real sufferers in England in consequence of our civil strife we have as yet heard no murmurs against our country as the source of their troubles. There have been no Anti-American, pro-slavery demonstrations, among the cotton operatives; no cries for intervention, for recognition of the South, for breaking the blockade. Unprincipled men who are at their ease in England, have used the sufferings of these operatives as capital for their attacks upon us and their demands upon the Government to interfere, but rs from our churches and congregations the cotton-spinners are an intelligent class of larly with the AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN, work-people, who probably are not so easily dethe cotton-spinners are an intelligent class of ceived as are others of their countrymen, upon the true issues of our struggle. They probably discern what bearing the cause of the North has ad a bond of union between them and the upon the interests of the masses in all lands, and hes at home.

perceive that in our success their welfare is bound

block, that it be recommended to every up. However it may be, their attitude has been marvellously patient and kindly, and deserves recognition at our hands. We go for an address or testimonial to the Lancashire weavers, acknowledging on the part of our citizens their manly and courageous bearing under their severe roubles; their resistance to the manifold temptations they must have met to upbraid us as the cause of them; and the marked and honorable contrast shown in their conduct to hat of multitudes of their countrymen, who exhaust their vocabulary in misrepresentation and abuse, and in ceaseless efforts to embroil the two nations in war and thus to multiply a hundred-fold the very evils they pretend to deplore. Let us reach a hand of Christian sympathy to these patient fellowsufferers, who resemble our own sick and wounded soldiers in their uncomplaining demeanor; let us invite them to our factories, now so ill-suppiled with laborers, or let us offer them a free man's home upon the broad prairies of the West. We have the authority of a Provincial Journal for saying that their native country, instead of straining every nerve to provide for their wants, instead of seeking to shorten the war and restore their opportunity for employment by throwing the weight of her influence cordially with the North, spent enough money in bullying us in the Trent affair "to feed every starving subject of England for twenty years!" What can

they expect under such a policy? But whether they choose to come or not, they deserve, and they have, our respect, and we do not see why they should not in some way be made aware of it.

Since writing the above, we have met a recent confirmation of the view taken in regard to the disposition of the operatives towards the North: It is from Dr. Weir's last London letter to the Presbyterian Banner, and is as follows:

A remarkable anti-Southern and pro-Northern of the distressed districts. At Staleybridge, a met by an amendment to the effect that the. cause of the war was " the rebellion of the South ern States against the American Constitution.

This body held its recent Stated Meeting at West Nantmeal Church. At that meeting and its supplement at Wilmington, the following action was had.

1. The Rev. Wm. Ottinger was received from the Presbytery of Des Moines, Iowa, the Rev. Samuel W. Crittenden, from the 3d Presbytery of New York, and the Rev. A. Henry Barnes,

will point church could not in their minds, be | 3. The next stated meeting was appointed to

4. An appropriate minute with reference to brings raities of the government and the wants the death of the Rev. Benjamin J. Wallace was

"Ohher interest must be left to suffer for sembly, concerning the use of the Church Psal-"I Wre, if there ceased to be any home? Let tery using any other Book of Psalmody were re-"Wh ourselves of the very opportunity to commended to adopt the Assembly's Book as soon as it can be practicably introduced.

6. A call presented by the 2d Darby Church, for the pastoral service of the Rev. S. W. Critwas not ly be preserved, but vastly enlarged by tenden was accepted and a Committee of installation appointed.

7. Mr. Edward Clarence Smith was received John he free use of the Bible, and to evan- under the care of Presbytery, as a candidate for reach. saching in its fullest import, and the war the ministry, and parts of trial assigned him with "He ome, in a sense, a Home Missionary op- a view to licensure.

8. An adjourned meeting of Presbytery was ordered to be held on Tuesday Dec. 16th at 11 o'clock, A. M.

It may be proper to add that this Presbytery has two of its members in the U.S. service, one Williams. We can at the least hold every the other, the Rev. Anthony Simpson, chaplain

> J. G. BUTLER, Stated Clerk.

INSTALLATION OF REV. JAMES Y. MITCH-ELL.-On Sabbath evening, October 26th, according to notice given, Rev. Mr. Mitchell was installed pastor of Coates' Street Church. Notof our Synod has sent twelve boxes of withstanding the very violent storm, prevailing services were of a deeply interesting character. moderator, Rev. Robert Adair: Dr. Brainerd preached a very able and acceptable discourse: Rev. T. J. Shepherd's charge to the pastor, and was no ing of a single box to a missionary's Rev. E. E. Adams' charge to the people were time, M. appropriate and impressive, and the whole ser-had note glad to see that our Presbyteries and vice passed off in a manner to give general satisappropriate and impressive, and the whole serof anaty their late meetings have taken action faction. Mr. Mitchell has our best wishes for on the shject, in a hopeful, energetic, way; as success in his arduous and interesting field of laflow of bally expected and meant to do some bor, in which he has had some able predecessors: This cistantial. Let us carry out this action Rev. George Duffield Jr., Rev. James P. Wilson tisfaction at home. Let us wipe out this triffing D.D., and Rev. Anson Rood. The current of ing the £000 at once. Let us fill up the rather lean population has set rather to the westward in the in regiments which have snamed later history of the church, and has borne away avoid the past two or three months. Let us hear some of the material which otherwise would natlater history of the church, and has borne away he the columns of our newspapers from the urally fall to this congregation. Still, there the most y and from the missioneries themselves would seem to be no lack of opportunity for an greaters state and prospects of our work. The earnest and devoted minister to train himself in road th has no idea of faltering in this her first the work of saving and caring for souls, and to

Moderation in war is imbecility.

American Presbyterian and Genesee Evangelist.

EMANCIPATION EAST AND WEST.

Two great issues are involved in our struggle ne, the national life of the greatest free people of the world; the other, the amelioration of an enslaved race by emancipation. Either of these ssues is sufficient to warrant a great struggle, both of them combined amply explain and dignify our conflict of to-day. Naturally enough they are both upon us at once; we who claimed to be the great free power of the world, the champion of human rights, who had won the title to that osition by wager of battle and by award of Provdence,—we carried in our political structure a vast organized negation of those rights, in the enslavement of four millions of human beings. Could it be imagined that such political opposites—such deadly hostilities of principle—would long tolerate each other's presence, seeking a dominant position upon the same soil? Is it strange that sentiments and aspirations, born of the slave system of America, should develope into open rebellion against a free Government, or that the doctrines of equal rights nurtured by our institutions, should gradually assume a form odious o slave-masters, and, even in their perfectly constitutional demonstrations, should at last provoke the slave-power to open resistance? We are more and more persuaded that the very root of this rebellion is a perversion of the Southern mind from the great principles of human liberty for which their and our fathers fought in the Revolution, brought about under the influence of slavery: that the very life of our nation is inextricably bound up in the question of the emancipation of the slaves; and that without emancipation, we shall never have a practical conquest. of the South; or a national existence worth preserving.

In our contest with England, we secured for numanity a certain degree of advancement in the line of political liberty; our contest with the South now is for another degree of advancement n the same line; as well as to prevent the practical nullification of this progress by the triumph of the slave-power over the government which best represents it. The assertion of human rights was incomplete at the Revolution; the unsettled part of the question now comes up for solution, and this generation, this people, must settle it or die.

How remarkable, that while we are struggling ver this question here, thus early called to face our nation's sphinx, and offer hecatombs of precious sacrifices in solving her riddle, the oldest of Christian nations-despotic Russia,who this year celebrates the thousandth anniversary of her national existence is engaged in a precisely similar work, and contributes her share to the advancement of mankind, likewise at the peril of her very existence. Serfdom in Russia met its death blow from the Emperor Alexander on the day after the inauguration of President Lincoln. And the serf owners, the nobles, still kick against the decree and threaten the gravest

A GLANCE AT THE HISTORY OF RUSSIAN

More than three centuries and a half ago, before America was discovered, the Russian peasant was ferbidden to leave the lands he was till- problem, confidently expecting events to arrange their feelings are embittered at the desolation ing, save in sixteen days of the year. One hun- themselves, as under the lead of Providence they which they everywhere behold, and their pride dred years later, this sixteen days of free locomotion were arbitrarily taken away from him, and ly does the right deed of his time. Emancipahe was bound immovably to the soil; fugitive tion first; territorial government, colonization, serfs were legislated against, and free peasants apprenticeship, or whatever may appear best afwere enslaved. Still another hundred years later, Peter the Great, who was so reckless of the lives of the masses as to throw away a whole army in order to learn his opponents game, and, Pharoah-like, to sacrifice a hundred thousand the Emperor," leading to "the hope that ere they glory in anything causes a men in a year, in erecting monuments to his own many years. Russia will become a Constitutional pride and ambition .- Peter the Great, forced serfs from the soil into his new manufactories, and thus practically converted them into slaves. | doing, to strike down slavery, which has risen | slave. And under the empress Anne, the nobles | al government. were allowed by express statute to sell their serfs the friends of man, prepared an edict which was can possessions from the first of July 1863, and visionary fabric of an independent Government. sions successfully availed of by them, condemning vidence leading forward the oppressed masses of turies to come. the peasants of Little Russia to remain forever on the estates where the day of publication should find them. Hosts of peasants, unawares enticed of the leaven of Christianity in Society; a world- rivers of the once proud and aristocratic Virgito the estates of the courtiers, were made slaves by the promulgation of this act in an hour. But at last, the nineteenth century saw a new light of freedom faintly beam through this longthickening night of Russian Slavery. Under Alexander I, Bessarabia was admitted to the Empire under a proviso that excluded serfage forever. Afterwards, Esthonia, Livonia, and Courland, under the workings of a gradual emancipation system, became free. The great Nicholas, whom it took three nations to whip at Sebastopol and they barely did it, was too much of a despot and was rendered too timorous by the revolutions of 1848 to accomplish much for the serfs; yet even his imperial nature was enlisted for this degraded class, and he plainly indicated his wish for their freedom. But it was left for the new Emperor, Alexander II, really to grapple with this ancient social enormity, and to come face to face with the slave masters, the nobles of his empire. And even now he is taking the guage of that fearful power of selfishness in the heart, which cleaves so tightly to its prev when it is in the form of flesh and blood; which ooner than loose its absolute hold upon those earing the same divine image with itself, breaks solemn oaths of fealty, throws sacred covenants to the winds, perverts and stifles public opinion and corrupts religion, convulses kingdoms, drenches a continent with blood, and invites universal anarchy on the stage. Such we find the slave-power in America; such there is reason to fear, Alexander II is finding it in Russia. Have we not here a clue to his sympathy with us, unique among the nations of Europe?

FALL OF SERFDOM. ATTITUDE OF ENGLAND. But the new Emperor is in earnest, as we believe our republican Ruler is. Alexander. has a problem ten times as large as we have The latser hands that built so well deal with, but he is a despot, and that well nigh balances the account with Mr. Lincoln. Some of the Emperor's nobles own, each, one hundred thousand serfs or more; one, three hundred thousand: four thousand of them own more than a thousand each. There are but fifty odd thousand owners in all. A very few of these lords sympathize with the noble Emperor. The rest have delayed to act as the Border States are now doing. But the Emperor, exercising su-

preme power, uttered the most positive decrees, | From Altai's chain of mountain-cones; giving the owners 12 years in which to consummate his humane plan. The Metropolitan of Moscow. Philarete, in the name of the Christian religion, comes to the rescue and upholds emancipation with all the weight of his position and his eloquence. Alexander proves his own earnestness by freeing all the serfs on the imperial estates; while he waits calmly for the nobles to complete their arrangements. So has Mr. Lincoln waited on the Border States and on the South; and the historian who hereafter shall see all from his elevated point of view, and to whom a few months will be as nothing in the great forward movements of the race which he shall chronicle will probably wonder that any class of men was impatient at the slowness of either of these Rulers.

Mr. Lincoln has experienced the calumny, misrepresentation and bitter hostility of the British nation, so far as its public opinion goes, in his work of emancipation. So did Alexander. The writer who so ably handles this subject in the last Atlantic Monthly, and from whom we have drawn the facts of this article says:

"Just as in the French Revolution of 1789. while yet that Revolution was noble and good, while yet La Fayette and Bailly held it, leaders in English thought who had quickened the opinions which had caused the Revolution sent malignant prophecies and prompted foul blows, just as in our own struggle, leaders in English thought who have helped create the opinion which has brought on this struggle now deal treacherously with us, -so in this battle of Alexander against a foul wrong, they seized this time of all times, to show all the wrongs and absurdities of which Russia ever had been, or ever might be guilty,—criticized, carped, sent plentifully haughty advice, depressing sympathy, malignant prophecy . . . All this argument outside the empire, helped the foes of emancipation

At length the humane Emperor, wearied out bles seem to prefer fire and blood. Alexander the water was that he would persist in reforms. tended exclusively by our soldiers. But whatever the after process, THE SERFS ARE

He too advances boldly to the solution of the

ALEXANDER II. AND PRESIDENT LINCOLN-THE

shall not thwart the thing itself. tional government, and finds it necessary in so things that were."

idea of a serf in Russia merged into that of a serfs, finds herself sliding towards a constitution- estimate their losses in a spiritual sense? The reapart from the soil. Still another century after tion of the Dutch Government forbidding the eration, in the Sabbath-schools; the hallowed eter—for these tidal movements of wrong flowed further importation of slaves into Java, so that influence of family worship, and the frequent over the masses of Russia by centuries—the the system of gradual Emandipation now at work access to the throne of grace in the prayer meetwicked Catherine, after vacillating in such a on that island may reach its consummation, and ings,—all! wherever our army has marched manner as to raise a faint flickering of hope in absolutely abolishing slavery in the Duch-Ameri- have been voluntarily abandoned—sold for a secretly shown to court favorites, and its provi- what do we see? Evidently, the hand of Pro- Aye! lost, lost to succeeding posterity for cenmankind towards freedom : & grand simultaneous | These are my sad impressions as I ride through and almost universal impulse from the working the beautiful vallies, and along the meandering movement towards the fuller realization of the nia. And sadder yet are my feelings, as I mindoctrine of human rights and of political equali- | gle in the circles of Christian families, enter ty; a fresh baptism of honor upon labor, and a their churches now filled with hundreds of strannew acknowledgement of its dignity wrung from gers from the North, and walk their streets on those who have nurtured their dainty pride, have on the Sabbath day, crowded with soldiers who flaunted in purple and fine linen, and have passed have come to maintain the authority of a right. their days in luxurious idleness—the fruits of eous Government. wo to him striveth with his Maker. 1969, ex alice mile - 1848 of met but

A fitting conclusion to this article is Bayard Taylor's recent noem on Russia, written on the occasion of the thousandth Anniversary of the Empire, celebrated at the ancient city of Novgorod. Sept. 20th.,

A THOUSAND YEARS. A THOUSAND years! through storm and fire. With varying fate, the work has grown. Till Alexander crowns the spire Where Rurik laid the corner-stone.

The chieftain's sword, that could not rust, But bright in constant battle grew. Raised to the world a thront august, A nation grander than he knew. Nor he alone: but those who have. Through faith or deed, an equal part-The subtile brain of Yaroslav, Vladimir's arm, and Nikon's heart: The work sublime which these began

Wrought out the Empire's mighty plan. All these, to-day, are crowned anew, And rule, in splendor, where they trod, While Russia's children throng to view Her hely cradle, Novgorod. From Volga's banks, from Dwina's side; From pine-clad Ural, dark and long; Or where the foaming Terek's tide

Leaps down from Kasbek, bright with song!

And up from base to pinnacle

Mongolian deserts, far and free, And lands that bind, through changing zones, The Eastern and the Western sea.

To every race she gives a home. And creeds and laws enjoy her shade: Till far beyond the dreams of Rome, Her Cæsar's mandate is obeyed.

She blends the virtues they impart, And holds, within her life combined, The patient faith of Asia's heart, The force of Europe's restless mind. She bids the nomad's wandering cease: She binds the wild marauder fast. Her plow-shares turn to homes of peace The battle-field of ages past.

And, nobler far, she dares to know Her future's task-nor knows in vain. But strikes at once the generous blow That makes her millions men again ! so, firmer-based, her power expands, Nor yet has seen its crowning hour, Still teaching to the struggling lands
That Peace the offspring is of Power.

Build up the storied bronze, to tell The steps whereby this height she trod-The thousand years that chronicle The toil of Man, the help of God!

And may the thousand years to come-The future ages, wise and free,— Still see her flag, and hear her drum, Across the world, from sea to sea!— Still find, a symbold stern and grand. Her ancient eagle's strength unshorn one head to watch the western land, And one to guard the land of morn

BAYARD TAYOR. Novgorod, Russia, Sept. 20, 1862.

(For the American Presbyterian.) THE EFFECTS OF THE WAR UPON RELI-GION IN THE SOUTH.

I do not know how it has been with others who have traveled in the Southern States since with delays and despairing of any good result the war began; but I have often been struck from the conciliatory and gradual nature of his with the solemn fact that wherever I have been, previous arrangements, on the 5th of March religion, and all the essentials towards its pro-1861, issued a positive unconditional and immotion are for the time being laid aside. Relimediate decree of Emancipation. If arrange- gious services on the Sabbath, weekly prayerments can be made afterward, very well; but meetings, schools, and all the benevolent insti-Emancipation shall no longer be dependent on a tutions associated with the church, are neglected, contingency, or wait the convenience of reluctant or absorbed in the one grand idea of "breaking lords, who really wish no arrangement at all, but | up the Union." During the nine months I have one which shall postpone and nulify Emancipation | been connected with the army, and in which time itself. "Thus," says the writer already quoted, I have been in the most thickly populated dis-"was the result of the great struggle decided; trict of "Fair Virginia," was located near some but to this day, the after arrangement remains of its largest cities, and in some of its most undecided. The Gzar offers indemnity; the no- pleasant villages, I have heard of only one Sabbath-school, one prayer meeting, and found stands firm; the last declaration brought across only two churches open, one of which was at-

When we remember that to keep alive the spark of Christian hope, and the flame of Christian love in the human heart, all the means President Lincoln too, who, as a military lea- regularly, we are appalled at the thought, and der, has supreme power over the destiny of contremble at the sight of whole communities living quered rebels, at length hurs the bolt of absolute without the appointed means of grace—no fami-Emancipation which he had held in reserve, ally altar, no sacraments, no preaching; no praying. lowing but ninety days for rebellious slave States | What must be the inevitable fate of a people who to return their allegiance, and so escape the ef- voluntarily put themselves in such a position, feets of this act of military and absolute power. and madly strive to maintain it? Their minds are distracted by the march of armies around them; generally do, to the help of every one who bold- is crushed at the thought that all their plans for a separation are being thwarted. How therefore do the most unholy passions gain the ascendency in their souls, and the most revengeful feelings terward. Difficulty in the after-arrangements fill their hearts! There seems to be a supension of everything that does not tend to the support The parallel is still more complete if we ob- of the damnable sin of tearing the sacred edifice serve in Russia "the many words and acts of of this Christian Government to prices. And if demoniacal grin, or look of satisfaction, it is that monarchy." America struggles to save constitu- "the Union has ceased to be-is one of the

Whatever may be the pecuniary losses of our Under this great, cold, man, it was, that the against it; Russia, in the hour that she frees her Southern brethren in this terrible war, who can freshing presence of God in the sanctuary; the Join now with these great movements, the ac- check of religious influence upon the rising gen-

unrequited toil. And who shall hinder this Ah, my reader the chastening hand of God is great movement; what mortel, what puny organ-laid heavily upon the South, the scourge leaves ization of parties or of armies shall block the on- long furrows that time cannot heal. While you rolling lofty wheel of progress, urged on by the pray for our army, and immediate circle do not, oh! great forces of humanity and guided by Provi- do not fail to struggle earnestly also with God dence? Who shall nullify or turn back the to withhold not his mercy from the South. The march of a GREAT LAW in human affairs? Let Almighty only can break the chains with which him first try to neutralize the law of gravitation, their political leaders drag them along to utter and to stop the planets in their spheres. Let ruin. If He will only bestow His grace, and him stay the morning star in his course, or bind infuse His Spirit, their delusions shall give way. the sweet influences of the Pleiades. Let the pots- Pray for them that the Spirit of God may come herds of the earth strive with potsherds, but down, and they be convinced of their dreadful sin, and before it is too late repent of it, and return to that allegiance.

CHAPLAIN 11th PA. CAVALRY. Suffolk, Va. Oct. 27, 1862.

REV. A. OULVER.

WE are informed that Rev. A. Culver, pastor f the Manayunk church, has received an appointment from the American Tract Society of New York, to labor in the army as a superintendent of distribution. His people have given him leave of absence for this purpose for three months. This is a field of labor for which Mr. Culver is very well adapted, and he has entered upon it with great zeal and promise of wide usefulness. We are pleased to learn that the church in Manayunk, although 80 of the congregation have volunteered in various branches of the service, is still well attended, and while suffering somewhat, has experienced no such injury from the war as to imperil its existence, or seriously to cripple its power for good in the community.

FRANK'S FRIEND, or the Ramparts of Strasburg, is a little volume from the German of K. H. Caspari, just published by the Lutheran Board of Publication. It is a very high-wrought story of soldier-life, desertion and death, but the lessons seem to be wholesome and evangelical. Where was the hideous frontispiece picked up?

Our Church News.

THE WESTMINSTER CHURCH at Yonkers, N. graduate of Princeton Theological Seminary. who will be ordained and installed Nov. 13th.

This church, according to our minutes, has 137 members, and gave last year over a thousand dollars to Domestic Missions.

SYNOD OF INDIANA .- The New York Observer contains a communication which embodies some additional facts of great interest in regard to the character and work of the Synod. The writer says:

Missions, and on Saturday of Foreign Missions, Education, and the practical results of last year's labor. Some of these men are veterans in years, and most of them are such in Western experience. I do not remember ever to have heard practical men talking about the wants of the West, the obstacles in the way of their work, and their own personal relations to that work, in a more cheerful and edifying manner than did these brethren at Evansville. That they have had hard work and have endured hardness manfully must be admitted. One of them said, in a tone of enthusiasm which rang like a clarion, 'I love to preach the Gospel. I cannot live if I do not preach it, and I have, like the Apostle, lived of the Gospel, and though it has cost me three thousand dollars to preach the Gospel in the Wabash Valley, yet I glory in it!' We heard the veteran Home Missionary Agent, Rev. Henry Little, both in these discussions and in the pulpit, and it was no ordinary privilege to hear the Presbyerian minister who has a wider and pleasanter equaintance at the West than any other man of our denomination. He has collected a great deal money, but his greatest and most enduring work has been in his personal labors among the churches in times of revival and other times also. He is deservedly much loved and revered among our churches in Indiana.

"Among many other statements made, none ere more pleasant than those which show that the preaching of the Word has not been fruitless. Several very interesting revivals were reported. It seemed to be the feeling of the brethren that with a practical purpose revealed in it, reminding even this war is so quickening the public mind, and so touching large circles with grief, as to make it hopeful that the interests of religion will Mueller would term, a combination of "the bowbe advanced thereby.

"Mr. Solomon Yandes, of Indianapolis, sent word to the Synod that he had transferred to it five thousand dollars of railroad bonds, which draw Y.; For Sale by J. B. Lippincott & Co. seven per cent, promptly, which annual income ne desired the Synod to apply to the cause of dianapolis, their treasurer.

"It is also a pleasing custom in this Synod for to succeed by driving out the more purely abstract ach member to give a dollar a year to constitute studies of arithmetic and grammar. Harper & a fund to relieve the widows and children of its Bro., Philadelphia. For sale by J. B. Lippincott deceased members, should they need help. The & Co. brethren attended to this duty with a hearty good will, and Rev. Henry Little is their excell-

October 20th. A correspondent of the Evunge- pastoral and pulpit departments of the profession, list says:

five pastors. In the Synod of Indiana there are himself to a large extent in the volume. There only nine pastors. That is, out of seventy-six can be no doubt that he was fully worthy of such ministers, caring for one hundred and seventeen a memorial and that it will do good wherever churches, there are in the two Synod fourteen distributed. With a good portrait. New York:

"The Cause of Education was discussed and the Synod instructed its churches to take up collections for the Cause, and pay them to Prof. Day of Lanc Seminary; who is a sort of Assistant Treasurer of the Assembly's Committee on

Rev. N. G. Mackie was ordained and installed. Oct. 1st, Pastor of the Church of Adams, Jefferson Co., N. Y., by the Presbytery of Watertown. Rev. Samnel W. Boardman, recently of West- Boston. Ticknor & Fields. boro, Mass., was installed Pastor of the Second Church of Auburn, N. Y., the 14th ult. The sermon was preached by Rev. David Greene, formerly one of the secretaries of the A. B. C. F. M.. from 2 Cor. iv. 5-13. Prof. E. A. Huntington, D.D., of the Auburn Theological Seminary, gave the charge to the Pastor; and Rev. Dr. Hawley of the First Church, gave the charge to the people. Rev. W. H. McGriffert, has been released from the pastoral charge of the Church in Boonville N. Y. The church in Hamilton College, formed during the past year, and consisting of some 40 members, has been received under care of Utica Presbytery.

Mew Lublications.

THE BIBLICAL REPERTORY AND PRINCE-TON REVIEW, for October, contains: The Matter of Prophecy; The Presbyterian Historical Society; The Church and the Poor; A Plea for High Education and Presbyterian Colleges; Christian Enterprise; African Colonization; Letter from Prof. Lewis. Philadelphia. Peter Walled. Walker of or spanner of stand but a sepley

MR. CHARLES SCRIBNER has issued in a lux urious style, which the high price of paper will hereafter in all probability curtail, the lectures of the Hon. George P. Marsh on the Origin and Y., says the New York Observer, have transferred | History of the English Language. It is a great their relation from the New to the Old School, and practical subject, and yet one which receives and have given a call to Mr. Samuel T. Carter, too little attention at the hands of scholars. Mr. son of Robert Carter, Esq., of this city, a late Marsh has gone into discussion with great earnestness and brings a wast array of learning to his aid as he traces the growth of our noble native tongue from its remote beginnings down to the golden age of Queen Elizabeth. Specimens of each period are introduced and discussed; authors skilfully criticised, and the deep sources of national movements and characteristics in literature and language divined and set forth. All who now study their own tongue will acknowledge their obligations to the scholarly research and comprehensive views of Mr. Marsh. "On Friday there was a discussion of Home while the work will prove an incentive to that study where it is now neglected. For sale by J. B. Lippincott & Co.

> MRS. OLIPHANT'S LIFE OF EDWARD IBVING nas just been republished in this country by Messrs. Harper & Brothers. It is the work of a zealous admirer and partisan, who regards the ecessary repudiation of the brilliant errorist by the Scotch Presbytery, as an act of persecution and who therefore cannot be trusted implicitly by the reader seeking for the truth. Nor do we feel ready to believe that the brilliant, but erratic. and, on the whole unsuccessful man, has a claim to our regard as great as this bulky octave would imply. Those who are curious to become ac. quainted with unique specimens of humanity, and who like to study the mind and spirit of a gifted and intensely active nature, as laid bare by a pene. trating and protracted self-anatomy, will find an excellent specimen for their examination in the work before us, especially in the private journal of Mr. Irving written for his wife during a period of separation from her. The whole history of the man and his surroundings is extraordinary and will command the interest of religious peo. ple, perhaps as long as there are any. For sale by J. B. Lippincott & Co. 8vo. 626 pages with portrait.

SYSTEM OF LOGIC, by P. McGregor, is a new treatise. by an author new to us, who takes no special pains to introduce himself, but gives us. at once, a very simple, easily-written treatise. us of "Watts on the Mind." We preceive that his theory of the origin of language is what Max wow theory" (onomatopœia) and "the pooh-pooh theory" (interjectional) and we think must be discarded as unsatisfactory. Harper & Bros., N.

Mr. WILSON, the successful author of a series of Reading School Books, has issued a MANUAL Home Missions within its own bounds, particu- of Instruction in Object Lessons, which larly for the support of a Synodical missionary. those who use the charts forming an important The Synod acknowleged the gift by a suitable part of the system, will find indispensable. The resolution, and appointed Mr. Jackson, of In- object system is good, and will result in remedying many errors and abuses, yet it must not hope

THE LIFE OF NICHOLAS MURBAY D.D., is an excellent little volume, by S. Irenaeus Prime. Dr. Murray was a man of piety, ability, en-THE SYNOD OF WABASH met at La Porte, ergy, pith, and directness; a true worker in the a successful minister, and a popular, effective and "In the whole Synod of Wabash there are only useful writer. Dr. M. is allowed to speak for Harper & Bros.; Philadelphia, J. B. Lippincott

MAGAZINES, PAMPHLETS, ETC.

THE two opening papers, of the November ATLANTIC by Thoreau and Winthrop, are trifling; so is the heavy hexameter describing an MINISTERS AND CHURCHES. Rev. Lewis ordinary conversion at a Methodist Camp Meet-Kellogg was reinstated Pastor of the Church and ing. The Development and Overthrow of the ongregation in Whitehall, N. Y., Oct. 13th., Russian Serf System by one who has been be-Nov. 1, 1837, Mr. Kellogg was ordained and hind the scenes in that Empire, is full of inciinstalled pastor of the society in Whitehall; in dent and is of truly great interest and value on June 1854 the pastoral relation was dissolved; the great theme of the time which is convulsing when after an absence of eight years, he is rein- at once the oldest and the newest of Christian stalled over the people to whom he gave his first nations, on the Eastern and the Western Contiaffections in the work of the ministry.—Rev. Her- nents—the liberation of the oppressed.—Mr. rick Johnson, co-Pastor with the Rev. Dr. Be- Axtell is a very dreamy weird kind of storyman of the First Church, Troy, has been dismis- Prof. Agassiz enters the domain of embryology sed, with a view to accepting a call from the in this number, and handles the subject with his Third Church, in Pittsburgh, late under the usual ability.—Blind Tom describes the musicare of Rev. Dr. Kendall.-Mr. J. Herschel Mor- cal prodigy from the field-hands of Georgia.roy, a recent graduate of Princeton Seminary, From the article on the New Atlantic Cable, a has received and accepted a call to the First multitude of valuable facts may be learned. They Church Pompey, New York.—Rev. Samuel L. are credited "to the very clear and able address Tuttle, a member of the Synod of New York and delivered by Mr. Cyrus W. Field before the New Jersey, is about to enter the service of the American Geographical and Statistical Society" American Bible Society, as its Agent for Wes- New York, in May last.—Conversational Opintern New York, with Rochester as the centre of ions of the Leaders of Secession gives scraps of his operations.—The Second Church in Conners- conversation with the rebel leaders, held with ville have unanimously called Rev. A. A. Jime- them while they were plotting their dire conspison of Greenville, Ohio, to become their pastor. racy in the open day, December 1860 and Janua-He accepts and will enter upon his work the se- ry 1861 in Washington, (if there was such a thing cond Sabbath of November.—Rev. E. G. Moore, as open day in that city at that time.) The Hour late of Chillicothe, has accepted an invitation to and the Man, and the President's Proclamation supply the pulpit of the church in Wilmington, are written in excellent spirit and in full sympathy with the great measures recently proclaimed by the President. They are however in no way remarkable—might have been gathered from the editorial columns of almost any of our leading The sermon was preached by Rev. Samuel W. loyal journals. The Poetry of this number is Fisher, D.D., President of Hamilton College; not such as to command very high encomiums.

> THE KNICKERBOCKER, we are grieved to say, gives evidence of having been purchased by the Seymour and Fernando Wood Democracy of New York, as a literary-political organ of that party. We suspect, too, that Ned Buntline has been engaged, under a new alias, to write sensation stories for its pages. Hence the yellow covers which now clothe it, and which give a hint of its contents. Certainly, it is no longer the Knickerbocker of former days. It is without one spark of manliness, cries up the military power of the rebels, whines for peace like a whipped spaniel, denounces the suspension of the habeas corpus act as if it had a guilty expectation of becoming a vic-tim of the military power, exaggerates the currency panic in short draws its inspiration from Southern aspects of things and has for its editor a Cornwallis! May he soon find his literary Yorktown. The Knickerbocker and Blackwood are beyond the claim of recognition by loyal pres-

Changes of condition are but exchanges of mercy to a gracious soul.

A SA HARRY STORY