American Presbyterian and Genesee Evangelist.

American Presbyterian

GENESKE EVANGELIST. THURSDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1862.

JOHN W. MEARS,

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS .- For supplying the Ar-

A Church member (a lady), .
North Broad street Church (additional),

INCREASED COST OF NEWSPAPERS.

THE very encouraging amount of our late re ceipts has thus far enabled us to meet the increased expense of newspaper publishing, without incurring any indebtedness. The AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN, as its friends will be gratified to learn, has somewhat more than paid its way for fifteen months past. But the increase of expense has suddenly become so great as to suggest serious inquiry and to demand immediate measures to meet it, not only with ourselves, but with the entire Newspaper, press. The paper on which this week's edition is printed cost thirteen cents a pound. That on which the early issues of last month were printed cost ten cents. Next week's supply will cost twenty cents. Paper manufacfured of straw, like that on which the Ledger is printed, is held at but two cents the pound less. This doubling of what was already the largest item of our expenditures, is and must be, most severely felt. Our friends, therefore, will see the necessity not only of continuing and promptly paying their subscriptions, but of aiding us in every practicable way to increase the circulation of the paper. The retention of our present list. with the addition of four or five hundred names, would enable us to bear the entire additional expense without adding to our subscription price. One-half of this number could be procured in the churches of this city alone, if the importance of the Religious newspaper in the parish and the family, were properly felt. The other half could he gathered up in the remaining part of our field, or subscribed for the Army and Navy. Shall this be done? Will our friends resolve missionary Church. All the members realized

the Church for the conversion of the world. policy announced by almost every paper and periodical received at this office, and which we now a anounce as part of our own. We mean, drawing a distinction between the prompt and the tardy of our subscribers. We shall hereafter give every subscriber three months in which to pay his bill at our office, or through the mails, at the old rates, at the expiration of which time we shall add fifty cents to the amount. Our terms, therefore, from the present date will be, Through the mails, \$2.50 per annum.

By carriers, with a reduction of fifty cents if paid at our office, commencement of the subscription year.

A Judicious Selection. We are gratified to be able to announce that Rev. Robert Adair, long the honored Secretary of the Philadelphia linquish his pastoral charge at Norristown, but as is consistent with the duties of his charge. We regret that his entire time cannot be commanded by the Committee: but as it is, we are his death in July last, there has been no one specially to look after the field until now. We hope ed as it is, by rousing contributions.

[The following passage from the thanksgiving discourse of Rev. E. E. Adams, states an intertical response from the loyal people of New York and Philadelphia.]

Our war has elicited an expression of favor from the working classes of England. We have always felt that the multitudes in

following,

in suppressing an unjust and criminal rebellion." ly, the congregation, the irreligious community,

would like to see a response from our own working men to that brotherly expression. I would like to weave a web of amity over the Atlantic. Nay, I would answer their resolutions with a hundred ship-loads of golden grain!

THE MISSIQNARY SPIRIT A REVIVAL SPIRIT.

MUST the revival spirit originate always in a special exercise of humiliation and penitence? my and Navy with the AMERICAN PRESBYTE- | Cannot the Church, at some time, be expected to start from a higher point than that which the \$5 apostle, in the Hebrews, calls "the principles of the doctrine of Christ," the "laying again the foundation of repentance," &c., which he plainly desires us to "leave" and have done with? In the wonderful history of the successes of the apostolic and the primitive Churches, do we discover evidence that special services of fasting and humiliation were much relied on to originate or to give tone to the active movements of the Church? Were there more fasts than festivals in those eras? Of the converts at Pentecost it is said they "did eat their meat with gladness and singleness of heart, praising God and having

favor with all the people." Is the Church of our day, as a whole, so degenerate in comparison with the primitive, that an entirely different process is needful with us to put us in working order? Or may we not also press at once into the work and engage actively, and all the time expect to be engaged actively, in the practical work of the Christianthe work of saving the world? Is not the enlarged activity of the Church, especially in behalf of the negligent population at her own doors. proof that she is approaching the primitive standard? However we answer these questions, it is certain that the church, whose ministry and whose members feel constantly impelled to such labors, and which is constantly striving to place its leavening influence in contact with the dead masses of the world's population, already, in the possession of this missionary spirit, may justly regard itself prepared for the work. It is revived. The missionary spirit is the test of revival. The Church which is doing little or nothing for perishing souls, near, or at a distance, is in a dead The primitive Church was pre-eminently a

that it shall be done? We are sure they will be their individual consecration to the service of doing the churches, no less than ourselves, a real | Christ, and each felt bound to work for the exfavor, by carrying out such an effort. It should tension of his kingdom as if the whole responsibe the constant aim of every pastor to have the bility rested on him. No such broad distinction regular weekly organ of the Church in every fa- between clergy and laity existed at that time as mily of his charge. We have no doubt that the to make the business of saving men peculiarly pastor who succeeds in the attempt, will see and that of one class. "Are not we laymen," asks reap the fruits of it at once, in the increased in- Tertullian, "also ministers?" In the persecuttelligence, broader sympathies, and prompter and tion which arose upon the death of Stephen, the more cordial responses of his people to every apostles boldly remained at Jerusalem the centre good undertaking and to every movement of of the opposition, but "they that were scattered abroad went everywhere preaching the word." Says a contemporary: "The old writers describe ion, should long ago have been taken by the how the earnest desires of the lay members of conductors of this paper, which is part of the the primitive Churches led them to go up and down not only through cities and towns, but through the country villages, to bring others to the true religion." Here is true Revival-true Life-when each portion of the Church throbs with the life and energy of the whole, when each member feels charged with the great design of the whole, as declared in our Saviour's ascension command: This, as we understand it, is "going on unto perfection," this is "leaving the first principles" by which many think they must linger so long. This is the true missionary spirit, only one of whose manifestations appears in the sending of the Gospel to foreign lands. or through the mails, within three months of the To be content with deputing a few of our number to distant countries and sustaining them there, is not to show a missionary spirit, or a revived state of the Church. And we have hope in the Church of our day, not so much from appointed fastings and humiliation, as from the Home Missionary Society, has been appointed evidences of the genuine missionary spirit it Associate Secretary of the Assembly's Commit- presents. We see its tendency to encourage laytee of Home Missions. Mr. Adair's long ex- laborers-male and female-with deep satisfacperience on almost the same field with that to tion. We behold the multiplication of its missionwhich he is now appointed, and his familiarity schools and chapels among the masses and the with the various duties of such a Secretaryship, zeal of its younger members in gathering in the not to mention his personal qualifications as a man neglected; the faithful and arduous labors of of energy and business capacity, make this an females in our own cities and in London especialappointment of decided wisdom and propriety. We ly, as so many proofs that God's Spirit is still are sure it will meet the approval of the entire with his churches in no small measure, and that church in this section. Mr. Adair will not re- solid fruits of the recent Great Awakening remain. The vast missionary work now being will give such a portion of his time to the work done by the various agencies of the churches in

our army, is another indication in the same direction. There is scarcely a religious or an ecclesiastical publishing house, or a religious newsin great hope that the long period of inaction on paper in the loyal states which is not contributthis vital subject among the churches of this ing to this work; while the efforts of the two section, will at once be brought to a close. The Tract Societies, and of the Christian Commission N. Y. Independent, and the Boston Congregation- are really gigantic. Rev. Mr. Alvord, Secretary alist, in their unseemly thrusts at our churches of the Boston Society, has accounts with 456 refor the smallness of their contributions to the giments, and distributes religious reading, week-Assembly's Committee of Home Missions, have 1y, to 30,000 men. His genuine missionary spirit overlooked, or prefer to be ignorant of the fact appears in such remarks as the following, made that the efficient Secretary for this District, Rev. in a recent address at Boston. "And now I am Dr. Wallace, was for a long time incapacitated to return, and to the far front, for few men for the active duties of his office, and that since like to go there, and sleep on the cold ground and endure privations. To this I dedicate what re- offspring-the Acolyte of fate. mains of my health and my life." The agent of our Churches will roll off this reproach, unmerit- the New York Society, Rev. A. Culver, is known to be untiring in his exertions in camps and hospitals. His last letter in our columns informs us that the Christian Commission has ordered 40,000 copies of the American Messenger in ad: dition to the regular issue of the periodical. Over seventy agents of the Commission were on the esting fact and expresses our own views on the Maryland battle-fields doing all that Christian subject. The wish at the close is meeting a prac- sympathy could devise for the wounded and dying. And their agents and hundreds and thou,

sands of others are constantly ministering to the sufferers in the hospitals all over the land. Is the church of our day and country, that can prompt to such extraordinary labors, while it that land sympathized with us, and that the ora- keeps the field in the heathen world, in a dead, cles of Parliament and aristocracy uttered but cold state? Must it go down to the depths of their own tremulous emotion through the fear of fasting and penitential exercises; must it sit advancing freedom for the millions. And now in sack-cloth and ashes for an indefinite period, our cars are greeted by voices from three thou- before it can feel prepared for its work? Nay, sand working men of London, in tones like the we think it is in no small measure at its work. now. We discern too many movements at home "Resolved, That this meeting condemns the and abroad, especially for the evangelization of unjust attacks against the United States, daily the masses in nominal Christian lands—too many indulged in by the press of this country; and labors in the name of Christ, such as the Judge hails the Proclamation of President Lincoln (in has before-hand told as he will approve, to be regard to the abolition of slavery) as a measure of willing to set down the church at large as in a justice to the enslaved and as the shortest road state of unwonted declension and back-sliding. Let us rather praise God and rejoice in these "Resolved, That this meeting protests against evidences of his presence. Let the joy of the the rash expression by Ministers of the Crown, Lord be our strength. To our ears, the inspiof opinions in favor of the South, as tending to ring call is sounding; Arise, shine! for thy continue the irritation between the people of the light is come, and the glory of the Lord is risen. United States and England, and earnestly hope upon thee. Continue and multiply your efforts that the United States Government will succeed for the salvation of your fellow-men in the famiTHE PROPOSAL OF INTERVENTION.

GENTLY and circumspectly at first, under the

encouragement of the recent elections, the great European foes of free government open their schemes of intervention in our affairs. The utterly unscrupulous government of France, which has one supreme aim of self-aggrandizement, having gained a foothold on our Continent by her war on Mexico, takes, as we expected long ago it would, the initiative, and solicits the cooperation of Russia and England. The material points of this important correspondence have aleady been laid before our readers. In it they will discover no word of sympathy with the North as such; they will find a studied attitude of neutrality and impartiality instead, for which credit is considered due. They will find no word of remonstrance against a causeless rebellion; no expression of just horror, such as might be conveyed even in the diplomacy of civilized and Christian nations, when treating of an attempt to found a new nation avowedly upon the corner-stone of chattel-slavery. Every utterance is so guarded as, if it were possible, to prove equally acceptable to the rebels and to ourselves The idea of the submission of the rebels to lawful government must have been remote, at least from he minds of the French and British ministers. Much is made of the "interests of humanity," the sufferings of our nation," &c., by the agent of a man who, for his own selfish ends, has deluged the streets of Paris with the blood of freemen. and who, for the "glory of France," has already sacrificed myriads of lives in the Crimea, in Italy, and in Algiers, and who is preparing now to follow in the footsteps of Cortez, and of our wn government when it was the tool of the slaveholders, in a violent and bloody war for the onquest of Mexico. Humanity! Is it humane to allow a band of conspirators to break up a beneficent government, and to encourage seditious men all over the world to expect foreign sympathy and moral and material support in any similar attempts they may make, however base be their motives? It is in the interest of humanity to leave on record for all time a monstrous example, fraught with all anarchical and unsetling tendencies, damaging to the very idea of fivil government among men? Is it humane to nterpose and clamor for the cessation of a struggle which is inevitable if we would stay the progress of slavery, and which can cease now only on condition that a new nation be organized whose only distinction is that it shall fully recognize the rightfulness of American slavery, and defend it as the corner-stone of its existence? Is peace at such a price in the interest of humanity? O shallow plea: O transparent pretext: O aristocratic and imperial pleaders for humanity! O war-taxed, blood-stained, iron-navy-building, mutually jealous, Anglo-French pleaders with the States of America for peace! In the short interim of your ceaseless wars you have

turned Quakers and Peacemen: Peace-at-any-Or, if the sufferings of the work-people all ver your dominions, and the spectres of famished mobs thundering at the doors of your palaces move you. if their relief is the sole motive of the intervention you propose, why not come at it by the summary and manly method of a demonstration in favor of the lawful government; by a strong and united remonstrance against the rebels; by a firm and final announcement that their project of a pro-slavery government is too outrageous to expect the sympathy of any part of the civilized world; by strenuously exacting of your subjects a respect for the measures the lawful government is taking to suppress the rebellion? Do you think your ports would be long unvisited by cotton fleets, your mills and factories long lie idle, and your operatives continue to grow gaunt and terrible to ricketty thrones and upstart dynasties? Nav. the righteous course would soon prove itself the broadly expedient course. But we cannot believe you! It is not the interests of humanity or the welfare of the people that these rulers and diplomats have at heart. The success of the rebellion, the weakening of our free Government, the retarding of the cause of popular liberty,—this is the object they would really promote. And it is only the formidable front that our country has presented, the unparalleled development of her financial and military resources, that has discouraged their active interference, while it has raised

We say to England, give us as many years as you spent in vainly attempting to reduce your justly revolted American Colonies to subjection we say to France, give us a tithe of the years your Emperors spent in crushing the brave and godly Huguenots; we say to Russia. Austria, and Prussia, give us but a part of the direful era in which you combined to murder an independent nationality—to draw and quarter Poland. Nay, we will take such time as Providence allots for our great work, and the crime-laden monarchies and despotisms of the Old World will vainly attempt to stop the career of time's last and noblest

still higher their jealousy of us and of the free

principles we represent.

THE PRESIDENT'S EMANCIPATION SCHEME AMID the general inaction of our army and avy, and the various tokens, of a wavering spirit among the people, it is cheering to observe he steadfastness with which the Chief Executive of the nation pursues his lofty purpose of delivering our land from the curse of slavery. Whoever else may be willing to let slip the extraordinary opportunities vouchsafed us by Providence, for settling this question, we thank God that President Lincoln—the man into whose hands the question is placed for solution—is not. He aspires to strike the great blow of the age for Christian civilization, for human freedom. With consummate wisdom, he holds the sword with which to cut the Gordian knot in one hand—a sword which he will not bear in vain—while with compensatory scheme of emancipation, all wreathed with the olive branch, and luminous with statesmanlike views and the softer light of time to the softer light of the softer light of time to the softer light of the softer ligh statesmanlike views and the softer light of time to walk through he old burying-grounds Christian charity. The appealing sentences with which our Chief Magistrate closes his argument for this scheme, in his late message, are stamped with a sublime pathos, and must be forever memorable in the political annals of our country,

THANKEGIVING IN OLDEN TIMES.

pit on the Sabbath to the acceptance could satisfy. The physician wen plough to the bed-side of the sick, and when his professional duty was done returned field. The winter school. ground in summer, and the his lesson by the light chimney corner at evening from house to house, and not the same room where housewife hummed her s clattering shuttle flew to an clank of the treadle and the wing of the weaver's beam. And these hardy people of the olden time, had great thoughts in their rigit and angular minds and tender feelings and farm sympathies in

their strong hearts. When death entered any family, the whole neighborhood for miles around would gather at the house a mourning, and go forth in long and solemn pression to the burying ground on the hill side where the afflicted ones, with many tears and with prayer, and benediction from the minis er's lips, conveyed the remains of their belove dead to their final rest. The widow and the faherless were visited in their affliction, and the por were helped according to their necessities. Let the news come from some distant settlemen, that the red men were making a war path in that direction, murdering and destroying as they went, and father and son would leave the plugh in the furrow. sling on the powder-horn and shoulder the musket, and wives and mothers would hid them go with their blessing, as they bunded off through the woods for the defence of heir brethren, perhaps themselves to fall by the tomahawk of the savage, and never see their homes again. The romance and sentimentality of modern times have made the early settles of this country, especially those of New England, cold and hard, and unlovely in their affects is and dispositions. But they were, in reality, and of intense convicd deep piety, and tions, and firm purpose the weekly catechetical execute in the family, the few elaborate treatises on his human rights and cerning God's existence and overnment, man's in this world and his eter il destiny in the they talked and they mediated upon these great

and mystical subjects, from outh to old age, never tiring of the themes they had no newspapers, lyceums, or light literature to distract their attention and fritter away the capacity for connected thought. To prepare for high and acute debate upon question that have tasked the greatest minds in all past tme, they did not need to search through librarie of reference books, or organize associations with officers, constitutions and laws, or assemble in a foom with velvet carpets on the floor, and damask curtains at the windows, and beautiful paintings on the walls. The high chimney-piece with a boy crouching under the jamb in each comer : the old-fashioned "settle," with its high back to break the current of cold air from the loosely litting doors and windows; the fire-light flickering on the sanded floor, and the smoke-browned timbers above where hung, in braided rows and rich profusion. the products of the garden and the field; the one apartment, which served the family for par lor, sitting-room and kitchen through the whole year; the old grandmother in her flag-seated chair, guiding her, knitting needles by feeling and habit rather than by sight; the wife and oldest daughter naking the most of one lighted candle to complete the unfinished works of the short winter's day such was the school in which the fathers of two hundred years ago, trained hought. In such their minds to habits of severe humble apartments they spent many a delightful hour in reasoning high of Providence, fore-know-ledge, will and fale, "fixed face, free will, fore-knowledge absolute," and out of such mystical mazes of thought and enquiry, they worked the grand, practical result of making themselves and their children an earnest, intellment and believ-

and simple habits of life received from them, we find our richest inheritance to day. And with the stern virtue and the intellectual and physical hardihood derived from them for the basis of our character, and with all the increased intelligence, experience, and refinement of the present to help us complete what our fathers so well began, we certainly should be the most virtuous, cultivated,

which we are now called to pass. It will help mere necessaries of life. We unfortunately find us to go back and take up answ the genuine it hard enough to raise the means of paying the work of life, which gives vigorato nerve, steadily promised salary.

fathers purchased our country for us. and spell out the inscriptors on the moss-covered stones. It is a time ptell the children which

chair from its repose in the garret; to hand down the antique china from the upper shelf in the closet; to shake the moths from the garments And with all this physical hardinood, they that were worn when King George spoke of his mingled an intellectual culture that was not less North American colonies. Such simple relics stern and severe. The minister worked all the help us to put ourselves back in the past. By week, when occasion required, at he ring or har-vesting, and then fulfilled his duties in the pul-vesting, and then fulfilled his duties in the pulof a people mighty dead. We may boast as much as we whom nothing but good seese and sound doctrine please of the progress and inventions and imfrom the provements of the present, still we cannot afford to cut loose from the past. We need its venergain to the ated names, and sacred usages, and solemn faith, tivated the and heroic endurance, to give strength and puripoy learned ty and reverence to character in our time. In the hurry and hot haste with which we are all ol migrated whirled along the journey of life, by all manner of inventions for securing greater speed, it will the busy do us all good occasionally to pause and take a lesson from the staid habits and solemn demeanor and homely speech and patriarchal councils of other days. Provided as we are with a thousand newly invented facilities for hurrying every process of growth and manufacture, and conducting as we do our business, our travel, our daily intercourse, and the education of our children upon the principle of getting through in the least possible time, it will do something to give strength and steadiness to our feverish pulse, if we fall

PERILS OF LOYAL MEN IN NEW YORK CITY.

We are indebted to Harper's Weekly, Dec. 6th, for the startling information that Hon. Mr. Cameron, minister to Russia and Ex-Secretary of War, passed through New York City on his recent return to this country "with such circumstances of mystery that it is reported he was fearful of molestation," on account of the vigor of his treatment of rebel sympathizers during the period of his administration as Secretary. Also that " in circles likely to be well-informed, it is openly boasted that Mr. Stanton dare not come to New York and Mr. Seward himself has been similarly threatened."

back and take a day's march in the journey of

life, to the measured and solemn step with which

our fathers trod the rough paths appointed for

We do not know how much of "sensation" there may be in this, but it occurs to us to say that if the zealous friends of the Government and the uncompromising opponents of the rebellion and its northern abettors in New York, great humanity. The serner in the sanctuary, find the partisans of the Woods getting too bold for their safety and comfort in that city, they had better just come over to the loyal and patritheology, which supplied the only reading of the otic city of Philadelphia. They will feel pertimes, made the whole population familiar with feetly safe and at home here. They will find the most difficult and far-reading questions conbracing. If they are hungry, our Volunteer fitting condition and relaint to his fellow man Refreshment Committee will furnish them a hearty meal; if they are sick or suffering in the serwith the devoted attentions of our patriotic citizens will be open to them; if they need protection, Mayor Henry, Sheriff Thompson and the entire city Government will co-operate heartily in their defence. Nor need they fear that our Governor will do as the same authority says "it is well understood" the Governor elect of New York" will hasten" to do-"join issue with the Administration!" The Executive officers of the nation and the most thorough-going loyal men, we are sure, feel it no act of daring to visit Philadelphia, and have not the remotest possible idea of molestation at the hands of our citizens. As for Harper's Weekly and some other New York journals, their course, since the Fall of Fort Sumter, leads us to suspect that they have been studying the policy of that postmaster who always managed to keep his place, no matter what might be the political character of the Administration. On being asked the secret of his official steadfastness in the midst of political changes, he answered that it would take a very smart administration to change quicker than he

A MANUAL OF WORSHIP, is the title of a compilation of prayers and other devotional exercises, suitable to be used in Legislative and other public bodies, in the Army and Navy, and in Military and Naval Academies, Asylums, Hospitals, etc. This is doubtless a much needed work at the present time, when so many myriads of our people are cut off from the regular means of grace, and when the services of a minister of the Gospel frequently cannot be obtained. The work. is that of a scholar, well and tastefully done; it does not bear the stamp of a mind aglow and their children an garnest, interingent and beneving people, cherishing an unconquerable love of liberty, and choosing to suffer any earthly loss, rather than surrender the rights of conscience, or their own independent judgment of what constitutes duty to God and justice to man.

From such fathers it is our provilege to receive our descent. In the traditional fath and virtue and simple health of the many recommendations it has already received, especially as comprehensive and as the only thing of the kind answering to a great necessity. Compiled by Rev. C. W. Shields. Philadelphia: George W. Childs, publisher. 18mo, pp. 132. Handsomely bound. elevated by the moral atmosphere of the time.

APPEAL IN BEHALF OF STRAITENED

MISSIONARY DEPARTMENT OF THE AMERICAN SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION. No. 1122 CHESTNUT

STREET, Philadelphia, December, 1862. MESSRS. EDITORS :- The enclosed is a speciand prosperous people of earth. And in the men of what many of our Missionaries are now memorial service of thanksgiving for this year, called to experience. Are there not those among it is especially appropriate for us to dwell upon your readers who will gladly embrace the opporthese simple and homely details in the life of tunity of contributing to advance, in a measure. our fathers. The remembrance will enable us to the comfort of these servants of God, in these shake off the effeminate letters of self-indulgence trying times? The salary which was adequate and false sensibility. It will farm us for the to the support of a family one year ago, will great trial of patience and hardthood, through scarcely now provide for what we regard as the

ness to character, and strength to faith. It will We cannot, without outside help, meet continmake us willing to pay again the great price of gencies like this. Should any of your numerous toil, deprivation and suffering with which our subscribers feel inclined to aid hes, they can send contributions to L. KNOWLES, Esq., Treasurer,

M. A. WURTS, Sec'y of Missions.

"I find that on account of the awful high priare the oldest houses, b whose hands they were built, and how many guerations have passed in year—yes, I may say, the past summer—with the The Border States have already given encoura- and out over the same preshold. It is a time sickness and death in my family, has about used ging signs of a purpose to fall in with this to call upon the oldes inhabitants, and pay re- up my salary; so that for the next three months scheme. And if it should be adopted by Congress and put in a fair way to become part of the supreme law of the land, its rejection by the States now in rebellion, would give that final justification to the alternative of unconditional with the men who stook in our places two hunton but I do not name this because I United States and England, and earnestly hope that the United States Government will succeed in suppressing an unjust and driminal rebellion."

This is the way honest labor speaks—and I

me. To procure clothing and shoes for my fam- | Fayette-street, Baltimore; 163 Walnut-street. ily, of the most ordinary kind, has cost me more | Cincinnati; 170 South-Clark-street, Chicago; 9 than double what it used to heretofore, and still, South-Fifth-street, St. Louis; and by booksellers I am not quite round. Food and feed of all | in the principal cities and towns. kinds, for man and beast, are very high, more TINTON OF REVIEWS.

than double what they were a year ago. Yet I trust these times wont last long. I have been as economical as I possibly could be, and yet I Institution.

(For the American Presbyterian.)

TEMPORARY ABSENCE OF DR. WOOD. FAILURE in the health of several missionaries t Constantinople, in connection with the imporance of that post, and a special demand for misthe following Resolution : viz. "That Dr. Wood, of his familiarity with the American language, be requested to repair to Constantinople, at his early convenience, but without vacating his preent office, and to reside there for the space of ne year, and longer if necessary, to labor in conrection with the Mission to Western Turkey; uch temporary provision being made for disshall be found practicable and desirable."

This arrangement seems to be required by juncture of providences, creating an exigency of ministers and churches, represented by it, and which cannot be so well and economically met in any other way. The loss at home occasioned Dr. Wood's temporary absence, it is anticipated, will be compensated by his correspondence. and by the advantages which will result from his xperience and observation while abroad.

The Rev. Daniel Bliss, of the Syria Mission laving occasion to spend a considerable time in New York, has been requested to take upon him, for the present, such duties in connection with the interests of the Board in that city, and the care of the district specially committed to the charge of the Secretary resident there, as he may e able to perform.

In consequence of the expected absence of the Secretary, as above indicated, the change in the agency recommended by the Special Committee appointed to review the expenditures and finanes of the Board, and approved by the Board at senting to remain during the interval, has promeets, in a good degree, the consideration of Lane Seminary. economy had in view of the Special Committee

Missionary House, Boston

(For the American Presbyterian.) NEW EDITION OF THE FAMILY BIBLE, ROYAL OCTAVO.

"THE Family Bible, with brief Notes and Intructions, designed to give the Results of Critical Investigation, and to assist common readers to understand the meaning of the Holy Spirit in the Inspired Word," having been issued and widely circulated by the American Tract Society, has now been with great care revised by the most compétent scholars, and issued in large type in super-royal octavo, approaching the quarto size. Every note that seemed unnecessary has been omitted; and every passage, however difficult, has been maturely examined by those skilled in the riginals and their cognate languages and dialects. with all the helps of the ablest commentators and modern geographical and other researches; and the results, as far as they can be briefly stated, are given in the simplest manner without perplexing the plain common reader. The invaluable practical Instructions remain almost entirely the same as in the former edition.

Prefixed to each book is a summary view of its contents; and in all portions of the comment such nistorical and related facts are given as form a clue to the interpretation. Through all the prophetic portions especially, we confess these summary clues have thrown more light to our own minds in private and family reading, than we ever erived from the long and full, though excellent mmentaries we had been accustomed to use Prayerful attention, with these simple clues to the interpretation, has given unspeakable satisfaction, and we hope benefit, in searching the

The Rev. Dr. Justin Edwards, who began this having been called hence when he had prepared the New Testament and the Old to the Psalms. the Committee were providentially guided to his friend the Rev. Professor E. P. Barrows, who has devoted life to biblical study, and who entered fully into the aim and spirit of this comment for the good of the churches and the body of common through the Old Testament.

After some years, at the request and under the eve of the Committee, Professor Barrows entered upon and has now completed a careful and faithful revision of the whole. Every line and word of this revision has been reviewed and concurred in by the Rev. Dr. William R. Williams as a member of the Committee, a laborious and gratuitous service by which he has conferred a high and lasting favor upon the Society, the church of God, and the Christian community. From beginning to end the great principle has been kept in view, that "the testimony of Jesus is the spirit of prophecy;" that the Jesus of the New Testament is the Messiah predicted by Moses and the prophets; and that the same great salvation s set forth in the Old Testament, and the New, That so much light has been thrown on the sacred volume, in so small a compass, is ground of unfeigned thanksgiving to God.

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WE are happy to announce to our readers that fear I won't reach out this year. Pray for me, a union has been effected between the Presbutethat God may help me safely through. I am wil- rian Quarterly Review of this city and the Amerling to endure almost anything for the good of ican Theological Review of New York, satisfacour cause, for, blessed be God, it is a soul-saving tory to all the parties represented in both, and we cannot doubt acceptable to the religious community at large, and particularly to our own denomination. Many of the friends of both Reviews have for a considerable time desired such a union and concentration of strength, but the way until now never seemed prepared to bring it about. The death of Dr. Wallace, who so long and so efficiently conducted the Presbutesionary labor and influence at the present time, rian Quarterly, rendered some change necessary, has induced the Prudential Committee to adopt and his place being filled by the choice of Rev. J. M. Sherwood, who was known to be warmly in consideration of his former experience, and in favor of the union, and who for a time was proprietor and assistant editor of the Theological Review, the measure was finally arranged to go into effect with the issue of the next number on the first of January.

The name of the united work will be. The American Presbyterian and Theological Review. As its name denotes, it will be a denominational charging, meanwhile, the duties of the Corres- Review, fairly representing the doctrines and conding Secretary resident at New York, as polity and interests of the American Presbyterian Church, and yet conducted in that liberal and catholic spirit which is characteristic of the body retaining that high Theological character which the Theological Review has won for itself in this country and abroad, making it of general interest to the lovers of sacred literature.

The general form of the A. T. R. will be retained, as it is believed that some features, especially its digest of Literary Intelligence and Statistics and News of the Churches and of Missions, give it an advantage over any similar work. The Review will be published simultaneously in New York and Philadelphia, under the proprietorship and general management of Mr.

The editorial arrangement we believe will give satisfaction, and inspire the belief that it will be made second to no religious Review in the country. It is as follows:

Prof. Henry B. Smith and Rev. J. M. Sherwood, editors, aided by Albert Barnes, Dr. Brai-Springfield, will be postponed. It is proper to nerd, and Dr. Jenkins, of Philadelphia, who were ay, that Mr. Merwin, who has so long and faith- also associate editors of the Presbyterian Quarfully filled the position of General Agent, in con- terly from its origin till now, and also by Prof. Hitchcock of Union Theological Seminary, Prof. posed to do it with a reduction of salary, which | Condit of Auburn Seminary, and Prof. Day of

We think our denomination and the cause of sacred learning may be congratulated on this arrangement. We are assured that no effort will be spared to make it a Review every way worthy of our denomination, and an efficient helper in the great Master's cause. With such facilities as the editors and their associates have at their command, and their experience and their ability in this line, we can safely predict, with the blessing of God a career of eminent success and usefulness for The American Presbyterian and Theological Review.

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