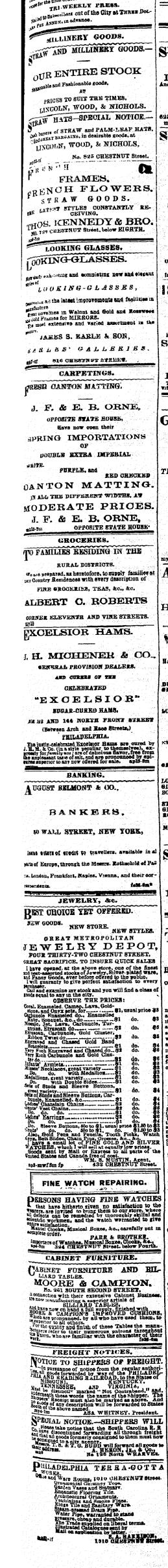
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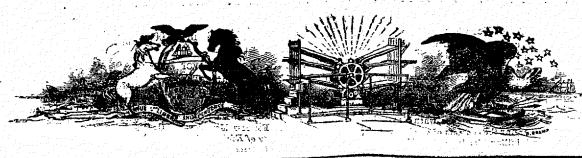
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SPRING OPENING

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1861.

Have now open their full



PHILADELPHIA, VOL. 4.—NO. 258.

rican politics.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 29, 1861.

WEDNESUAY, MAY 29, 1861.

6 North British Review" on the Ame-

rican Crisis.

Two of the great British Reviews bave pro-

touched upon the question. We may expect,

ect—the Review being the accredited semi-

slave State, we are told, "was a most im-

ortant step in Southern advancement; for

ot only did the South acquire an enormous

tract of rich and fertile territory for a new

States out of it, as it filled up with population.

then, after stormy discussions on the subject

f California, and the rise of the 'Free-Soil'

expected to bind not only, as agreed upon,

The Reviewer does not exaggerate when he

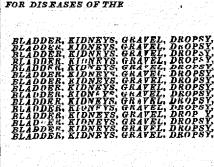
article, "The American Secession."

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and permanent ours.

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SO MUCH DESIRED.

titling the patient to the benefit of advice, and a speed

The transfer of the contract o

Reviewer as inevitable: The first, to regard the seceding States as still under Federal authority, and by naval blockade close the dues on board; the second, to recognize se-From time to time, as our readers may re-collect, perhaps, we have placed before the Confederate States for an amicable and them the opinions of the leading British equitable solution of existing difficulties.

adoubtedly right during the great struggle in good cotton in 1871, as the South itself, and Italy in 1859. At that time, it manfully and this independent of the chance that the Ameably supported the principles of right and rivan rate of increase may be checked for a justice; it opposes them now. We are unjustice; it opposes them now. We are unable, and, if able, would be unwilling to atable, and, if able, would be unwilling to atable, and if able, and able to would be unwilling to atable, and if able, and able to would be unwilling to atable, and if able, and able to would be unwilling to atable, and able to would be unwilling to tribute interested motives for this difference; the will be able to produce nearly as much we acknowledge the fact, "more in sorrow cofton as the increased British consumption than in anger," but cannot account for it. will require; and with this change, and its We do not think that the Times, decidedly accompanying revolution in price, the great hundred of the Seventh Regiment, and hung the ablest journal in Europe, has any patent Scuthern monopoly must inevitably be broken all of Colonel Corcoran's men." Boggs grows of supremacy to stamp it as infallible. It is up: India will then rival the United States in generally liberal and accurate in its views. It her production-Africa, begirt with free setis neither, in its present consideration of Ame-

nounced upon the position and prospects of acres to it—and Tunis and Australia are moour Union. The other two have not yet ving in the same direction." Revenue is likely to be another difficulty, however, that the Quarterly, organ of the we are told: "What capitalists will lend their conservative party, will hold the opinion, money upon the security of a Government lately expressed by the Earl of Derby, in the which may at any time tumble to pieces upon House of Lords, that the interests of humani- any disputed subject; and upon the pledge of ty, civilization, and religion unite in having States which, in the event of other secessions, the Union upheld. The Westminster Review | will fail to recognize any individual obligations has shirked the question hitherto, but that to the public creditor; States, two of which matters little; for the ultra liberalism of that have repudiated their debts, and which own journal, to say nothing of its notorious latitu- for their Chief Magistrate the dishonored dinarianism in religion, combine to make its apostle of repudiation? The revenue must opinion upon most subjects a matter of infi- be raised by direct taxation, a measure most substance of an article, (on the " Election of who, owning no slaves, and being too poor to President Lincoln and its Consequences,") buy any, have lent their lawless energies and which had appeared in the Edinburgh Review, strength to the Secession movement with which appeared to us to indicate the policy of very different expectations." The concluding words of the Reviewer may

the Palmerston Administration on the subfitly be quoted here. They are these: official organ of that Administration, one of "In the event of war, a special session of Conwhose leading members, Sir George Gornwall Lewis, was Editor of the Edinburgh Review, and still writes for it. We have just received an early copy of the May number of
the North British Review from Mr. W. B. Zieber, and have now to report on its concluding ber, and have now to report on its concidency article, of The American Seconsion."

For many reasons, the North British Review is entitled to consideration. It was commenced as the organ of the Free Church in Scotland, and has had a strong body of able contributors. For some time Dr. Chalmers had its theological department in charge, while Sir David Brewster presided over the scientific. A few years ago it was suspended for a series of the scotland, with even more spirit than before. There has been a recent change of editorship, which is understood to have passed into the hands of Mr. J. S. Blackie, Professor of Grock in the substance of the States whole are cent change of editorship, which is the substance of the States whole some contents of the Seconsion movement. It was a special property of the Seconsion movement. It was a special moral and physical streams are investigated the problem which is problem which is provided to have passed into the hands of the states of the states whole are cent change of editorship, which is the secons of Grock in the statements, sound judgment, and large know! It is a says of the slave States, that, even in deficit of the says of the slave States, that, even in deficit in the problem which they prized slavery more, and that its increase of the slave States, that, even in deficit in the sounds of the slave States, that, even in deficit in the problem which a property in the property were and the state of the share states whole and the problem which are the share and substantial property were accounted. Union of fees States must inevitably fall and a no distant period the country of the secons on movement. It was a sparent that however, highly they prized slavery more, and that its increase in the state of the property and the state of the share and the state of th fore that time it is to be supposed that the Border. States will have made their decision. Possibly

shble progress to a far nobler, mightler position han she lost in 1861." sion in 1860. The addition of Texas, as a The Reviewer shows some skill in characterketching. Mr. Buchanan, "the panic-stricker helmsman of the ship of State," is described slave State, but the right to create four new as "the special providence of the Secession movement," and it is added, "Buchanan aiding and fostering treason till he shrank from the menacing spectre he had raised; party, in all the Northern States, in 1848, the yielding and temporizing when firmness was South demanded and obtained, in 1850, a required, firm when firmness only could exdo a great deal of hard fighting before they more stringent fugitive-slave law, by which it lating." Mr. Soward is administrative to the string of the string lating." Mr. Seward is admiringly spoken of

expected to bind not only, as agreed upon, the Federal Government, but all the State Executives of the North. Then came the repeal of the solemn but unreal 'Missouri Compromise,' the Kansas-Nebraska act, the Dred Scott decision, the bloody territorial conflict on the plains of Kansas, when marauding bands in slave interest inaugurated a reign of 'Border Rufflanism' in the Territory—when Federal officers, tools of the slave power, attempted by fraud and force to defeat the will of the people at the ballot-box—when Buchanan sought to force the infamous Lecompton Constitution upon the citizens by the military forces at his disposal; and the Federal Government so far truckled to South-the word of a Republican President. So successfully had the South consolidated its power, that in late years President after President entered office merely as the tool of its sectional interests."

**Rr. Sewlott is administed as follows:

"The political significance which attaches to the appointment of the profound, astute, and comprehensive New York Senator to the position of Secretary of State, and chief advisor of the new Government, cannot be overlooked. Rising like a giant above the horde of public men of mean distinguished from political adroitness and jugglery. Mental powers of the heavy of the sidence of Government and the political history of nations, a personal and political history of nations, and for those sacred principles of dishonor and inconsistency, a profoundly philesophical intellegation of the sidence of Government and the political history of nations, a personal and polit the Federal Government, but all the State as follows: for far seeing and comprehensive jedgment, causing his utterances to be received as oracles in all pro-blems of State."

declares that "the Southern doctrine of 1861 is, that slavery is right in theory, ordained by The writer, however, has evidently reserved God in the Old Testament, and fostered by himself for Mr. Lincoln, the subjoined sketch Christ in the New-that its extension is the of whom, considering that it emanates from a on noblest fulfilment of humane and Christian principle—the very best thing for the negro, his master, society, and Government; and that the highest civilization and most perfect culture can only exist where the laboring class is commend by the thinking and governing class is commend by the thinking and governing class is commend by the thinking and governing class. The conclusion which the South draws from these premises is, that slavery shall be everyshall be everyshall be consistention, and that slave property in States Constitution, and that slave property in teries, as a Northern emigrant's property in oxen and sheep is there protected."

The Reviewer, with suitable force, denounces the New York Herald as a Northern journal "of blasted reputation and infinitesimal infinence," so much in the interest of the South, as to "advocate pro-slavery views, either openly or insidiously." He had not learned, when he wrote, in what a remarkable manner the said Herald had suddenly bolted its Secession opinions and, throwing a rapid surgrise, by the transaction.

The election of Mr. Lincoln, we are told, placing Republicanism in office, which would annihilate the power which the South had long in the said of the negron of the power which the south had long annihilate the power which the bear and that is made an intimate knowledge of American political his oray, very remarkable in a man who had not the advantages of education. His oratory became famults in the Eastern States in 1859, when he delivered political lestures in the large towns; but his shances for the Presidency were never discussed until the Republican Convention met at Chicago; and though be policianted in triumph by noblest fulfilment of humane and Christian British source, will be considered fair:

public men; but nothing can be clearer than that the Southern members of Buchanan's Gabinet, during last spring and summer, were secretly aiding the Secession scheme then ma-

were p epared for the worst, and to them the election was to bring a firmer grasp of power within the Union, or else secession and it brilliant career."

One of two courses is pointed out by the Reviewer as inevitable: The first, to regard the seceding States as still under Federal authority, and by naval blockade close the Southern ports of entry, or collect the tariff dues on board; the second; the second; the second; the second the coverine two didents and or resided that upon him more than upon any other man rested its fature destinies. He saw arrayed the deverment would be tested; that Providence so simply and honestly. He left his home to enter upon a course the issues of which were hidden by the darkest clouds which had ever home to enter upon a course the issues of which were hidden by the darkest clouds which had ever home to enter upon a course the issues of which were hidden by the darkest clouds which had ever home to enter upon a course the issues of which were hidden by the darkest clouds which had ever home to enter upon a course the issues of which were hidden by the darkest clouds which had ever home to enter upon a course the issues of which were hidden by the darkest clouds which had ever home to enter upon a course the issues of which were hidden by the darkest clouds which had ever home to enter upon a course the issues of which were hidden by the darkest clouds which had ever home to enter upon a course the issues of which were hidden by the darkest clouds which had ever home to enter upon a course the issues of which were hidden by the darkest clouds which had ever home to enter upon a course the issues of which were hidden by the darkest clouds which had ever home to enter upon a course the issues of which were hidden by the darkest clouds which had ever home to enter upon a course the issues of which were hidden by the darkest clouds which had ever home to enter upon a course the saw that the providence home to enter upon him the first hand of the course had a saw and the providence had

Letter from "Asa Trenchard."

them the opinions of the leading British newspapers and periodicals upon American politics—more especially on the present position of the United States, as affected by the formation of what is called the Southern Confederacy. Of course, there is nothing like unanimity of opinion upon such a subject. The London Times, which is written with great ability and power, has shown no small ignorance, and has exhibited no limited partiality. Whatever the cause, it is decidedly in favor of the seceding States. It is as much wrong in its judgment new as it was undoubtedly right during the great struggle in London the produce of the second produce of the solution of existing difficulties.

The Reviewer's opinion is "that the cotton States are gone, and that, in fulfilment of their feet, and never more, under the 'manifest destiny,' they have shaken the dust from off their feet, and never more, under the 'manifest destiny,' they have shaken the dust from off their feet, and never more, under the dust from off their feet, and never more, under the judgment to his hopeful son Jack, "Dam' me, sir, if I'll ever forgive in the American Union."

Yet, he does not prophesy prosperity to the Secessionists—believing that, within twenty years, if not earlier, the Southern monopoly is Cotton will be ended, for that, independent of the great struggle in the produce from Brazil, Egypt, and Africa, the grand, patriotic corps of telegraphic is controlled to the produce as much and as good cotton in 1871, as the South itself, and the first produce as much and as good cotton in 1871, as the South itself, and the first produce as much and as good cotton in 1871, as the South itself, and the first produce as much and as good cotton in 1871, as the South itself, and the first produce as much and as good cotton in 1871, as the South itself, and the first produce as much and as good cotton in 1871, as the south results of the produce as much and as good cotton in 1871, as the south and as a continuous control to the day.

Canardading, as well as nes of The Press.] soldiers are over the river, is an hour of shower and an hour of sunshine, both striving to outdo the other in ferocity. Thus, I meet news?" Boggs is evidently in a condition susceptible to excitement. I respond: "Why, Beauregard has taken Alexandria—killed tour white in the face. "Hell! fury!" roars he, "you don't mean that in earnest?" "To be sure I do-don't you hear the cannonading? thements, will supply us with millions of pounds. Greece and Turkey are beginning to lead the attack in person—listen how cotton cultivation—Gyprus has devoted 80,000 the artillery thunders!" Boggs pauses and lends his ear. "I don't hear any artillery." says he. "You don't? Why, you're deaf-everybody is frightened to the end of their wits—there, don't you hear that?" "Yes—yes—I be-lieve I do," replied the now thoroughly convinced Boggs, making tracks for home. In an hour after the story is all over town. People hurry about the streets. As it goes the tale gathers form and fashion, grows in dimensions, and at length comes to

be recited in detail by hot and breathless eye-witnesses. So we go. They said last night that Jeff. Davis was captured, his head taken off, and exhibited to the admiration of women and children in the rotundo of the Capitol.

A great many went to see it. I have just
heard that New York has been besieged by a These idle stories get into the papers, of course. For instance, the Republican, on Saturday evening, came out with flaming "head letters." Behold:

letters.'' Behold:

"The Yankee, arrived this morning from Fort Mooroe, reports that General Butler yesterday captured Sewell's Point, with a loss of eighty-four tilled and wounded. The enemy lost three or four hundred killed and wounded, and many price stated as high as six hundred.

"On Thursday evening the enemy's pickets, near Fort Monroe, were surprised, and three hundred prisoners brought into the fort."

On this occasion I myself was one of the hoaxed. In eager haste I rushed to the wharf, the where is the Yankee?" I nervously in
Where is the Yankee?" I nervously in
"On Thursday evening the commy's pickets, near Fort Monroe, were surprised, and three hundred prisoners brought into the fort."

On this occasion I myself was one of the hoaxed. In eager haste I rushed to the wharf, the winerable Professor to profit by the suggestion, where is the Yankee?" I nervously in
"On this occasion I myself was one of the hoaxed."

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"On this occasion I myself was one of the hoaxed."

"On this occasion I myself was one of the winerable Professor to profit by the suggestion, where is the Yankee?" I nervously in
"On the public be manifests an utter indifference to display; gesticulates little; maintains entire control of himself, and the successary verbiage; employs no repetitions, and aims at perspicuity rather than elegance. His high-cat ambition seems to be to preach the Gospel as he understands it, and nothing else.

It is probably too late in the day for the venerable Professor to profit by the suggestion, quantity and quality of the articles delivered."

P. S .- Just one more. The following paragraph in the morning's paper catches my eye:

"Four of the Zonavas were arrested at the depot yesterday afternoon, as they were about to leave in the cars for the North, by a guard of the Seventy-first Regiment. Two of them are to be shot this morning, under sentence of a court-martial, one for attempting to shoet one of the efficient, and the other for insubordination." Suffice it that I have just taken a "nip" with the two latter of these Zouaves. They insist that they are not dead yet, but able to

pleased to state that I found the volunteers in good

week, two of those regiments, the First and Twelfth, under the command of Colonels Yoke and ampbell, respectively, were detailed for duty long the line of the Northern Central Railroad, for the purpose of protecting that now important Gevernment thoroughtare Camp Scott is managed with great economy, and yet the men are plentifully supplied with wholesome provisions, and have clean and comfortable quarters. In order to enable your readers to form an idea of the cost of soldiering, I send you a statement of the expenses of this camp from its opening on the 22d of April, to the 25th of May, inclusive

a period of thirty-lour days. This statement does not include the provisions: Wood and straw \$2 124 70
Board, scanting, and nails for barracks 5,002 30
Carpenter work, eracting barracks 762 27
Tools and cool. 762
Spatiouery 68 66
Statusery 96 11 ting cannon carriages.

Average number of troops 4,520, camp expense relusive of provision, for each man, \$1.68, or a fraction less than five cents per day. lowest prices, so that in this respect Uncle Sam was placed on the same footing with the most favored private individual. The acting Commissary and Quartermaster of

the camp is Col. Jacob Higgins, who certainly deserves credit for the good management everywhere visible. It is proper to mention here that Camp Scott was inaugurated under the immediate supervision of Major Andrew Porter, of the United States Army, and to his energetic efforts we may no doubt attribute its good management.

Colonel Ellsworth's Last Letter. The following letter, directed to Colonel Ella-worth's parents, was written by him the night prewindled at Washington—an aggressive and restless power, to which "the Union owes the Morican war, the scarcely checked fillbustering attempts on Grobs, Mexico, and Nicaragms, the civil war in Kanasa, and the clandestine attempts to revive the slave trade which have brought American institutions and the Am worm's parents, was written by him the night has ceding the visit to Alexandria, which resulted in his death. It seems from its tone as if the gallant soldier must have been impressed with the fact that the expedition would result fatally to himself:

than Prof. Charles Hodge, D. D., of Princeton. More than sixty-four years of age-having been born in Philadelphia, December 28, 1797
the next point considered was, (a question of jealous import among theological doctrinaires,) what the sumer has to po than any civil matter, however momentous in

dered. He has a Saxon head and face; the conformer massive and symmetrical, and the latter, which is smoothly shaved, square, manly and penetrating eye, an aquiline nose, and, on his full, handsome mouth is the impress of be-

traordinary occasions, he does, at times, exhibit considerable ardor, when his style becomes marked and electrical. If he possesses any farcial power, he does not employ it in speaking. His usual expression of face while the speaking is a suppressed smile, hordering on preaching is a suppressed smile, bordering on the sorrowful. In the pulpit he manifests an utter indifference to display; gesticulates little; maintains entire control of himself, and In one of our little in the pulpit he maintains entire control of himself, and In one of our little in the pulpit he maintains entire control of himself, and In one of our little in the pulpit he maintains entire control of himself, and In one of our little in the pulpit he maintains entire control of himself, and In one of our little in the pulpit he maintains entire control of himself, and In one of our little in the pulpit he maintains entire control of himself, and In one of our little in the pulpit he maintains entire control of himself, and In one of our little in the pulpit he maintains entire control of himself, and In one of our little in the pulpit he maintains entire control of himself, and In one of our little in the pulpit he maintains entire control of himself, and In one of our little in the pulpit he maintains entire control of himself, and In one of our little in the pulpit he maintains entire control of himself, and In one of our little in the pulpit he maintains entire control of himself, and In one of our little in the pulpit he maintains entire control of himself, and In one of our little in the pulpit he maintains entire control of himself, and In one of our little in the pulpit he maintains entire control of himself, and In one of our little in the pulpit he maintains entire control of himself, and In one of our little in the pulpit he maintains entire control of himself, and In one of our little in the little venerable Professor to profit by the angestion, quantity and quality of the articles delive but his style would be readered much more of . It is currently reported, Mr. Editor, the fective by a little attention to his pronunciation and emphasis. Though a not uncommon error in his profession, pronouncing such words, in reading; as passed and talked passed and talked passed and talked passed and talked this, and yet we have no evidence to prove talk ed, is not the loss objectionable; and

the pronouncing of water warter is equally bad. His accents, both in reading and speaking, are evidently not intended to square with officer setting forth, at length, the quantity "REPORTED FIGHT IN ALEXANDRIA COUNTY—THE any rhetorical rule. Some of his intonations and quality of the articles delivered?" If are also peculiar; among the latter, is the there has been or is an inspector, why have Scotch like, plaintive whine with which he utters certain capital words. He has, also, a habit of "clearing up" now and again, which is evidently no more than habit.

The learning, force of character, and intellectual power of Dr. Hodge are fully indicated in his published works; and the positions of eminence and responsibility which he has so ably filled. At eighteen years of age he graably filled. At eighteen years of age he graduated at Princeton College, and at the Theological Seminary at that place three years atterward. In the latter institution he became Assistant Professor of Oriental and Biblical vernment inspector, why was such stuff as this Literature in 1820, from which he was promoted to a full professorship in 1822. After

eighteen years, his rare abilities as a clear and powerful writer upon the Sacred Scriptures pointed to him as the proper person for the Professorship of Didactic and Exegetical Theology is the same institution, to which he was accordingly elected in 1840. In 1852 his duties were increased by the addition to his professorship of Polamic Theology, which is made to the defence of our country's faig. We notice particularly that those papers which seemingly take the greatest pleasure in this professorship of Polamic Theology, which is seemingly take the greatest pleasure in this professorship of Polamic Theology, which seemingly take the greatest pleasure in this professorship of Polamic Theology, which seemingly take the greatest pleasure in this

professorship of Polemic Theology, which po-Letter from Camp Scott.

[Correspondence of The Press.]

CAMP Scott, York, Pa., May 27.

I visited the Camp on Saturday last, and I am pleased to state that I found the volunteers in good condition, and as contented as men could be who condition, and as contented as men could be who condition. The single state is a superposition of the still holds.

As an exegetical writer, Dr. Hodge has probably few living superiors. There is the same breadth and symmetry evinced in his expository logic that characterize his face and person. The Biblical Repertory and Princeton Review was established by him in 1825; in 1899 he enlarged its play and with a single person. The Biblical Repertory and Princefor troops
condition, and as contented as men could be who
feel that their destination is Southward. The
is boys' are all anxious for active service, and
have a longing desire to penetrate into the country
of the rebels.

On the 221 of April this camp was opened, when
five regiments were concentrated here, under the
command of Major General Wm. Keim. Last
week, two of those regiments, the First and

"Questions to the Epistle to the Romans," intended to accompany his Commentary, appeared in 1842; his "Constitutional History

who took the sinners' place, and died, "the just for the unjust," and concluded with a petition for our country, and the Church, and

TWO CENTS.

PULPIT PORTRAITS.

NO. XV.

Rev. Charles Hodge, D. D., of Princeton.

BY GRAYBEARD.

No living man has wielded a more controlling influence in the Presbyterian Church in the United States during the last two decades, in the body, so He was the great Physican of the body, so He was the great Physican of the body, so He was the great Physican of the body, so He was the great Physican of the body, so He was the great Physican of the body, so He was the great Physican of the body, so He was the great Physican of the body, so He was the great Physican of the body, so He was the great Physican of the body. the United States, during the last two decades, cian of the body, so He was the great Physician of the soul. From the analogy thus found to exist,

THE WEEKLY PRESS.

For a Club of Twenty-one or over, we will send an

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atra copy to the getter-up of the Club.

at forty. He is at this writing a delegate in the O. S. P. General Assembly which convenied in Philadelphia on the 16th inst., and in the part he has taken upon the most exciting question discussed in that body—Dr. Spring's resolutions—he has been the charm. Spring's resolutions—he has been the champion of the Church, as being of more vital im-portance to them, as an ecclesiastical body, such efforts were the strest barrier against ver coming to Christ at all; and all such likeli considered. Acknowledging loyalty to preparation on the part of man, "dead in tresthe General Government as the bounden duty of every Christian, he has, nevertheless, felt it brought to life. In the next place, those with many others that, constituted as the Presbyterian Church still is, of members in every state in the Union, any expression of opinion at this time, given with a view to binding their biethron in the revolted States—who are also enjoined to be "Subject to the powers that be?"—would be injudicious, and calculated to do harm rather than good.

In person, Dr. Hodge is of medium height, rather stoutly built, and a little stoop-shouldered. He has a Saxon head and face; the clean," was their language. So much, then, for what the convicted sinner should not do. Now, as to what he should do. As soon as intellectual, set off by a head of light, curly they heard that He (Jesus) was near, they went hair, slightly silvered. He has a deep-blue, to him. They did not stand, and wonder, and doubt, but each one "touched" the Physician for himself. This, in turn, taught us, in the full, handsome mouth is the impress of benevolence and wisdom—suggestive, upon the whole, of the statues of the great German writer, Goethe. He wears a white cravat and gold spectacles, and looks the clergyman all over. His manner, both in the pulpit and on the platform, in this day of studied oratory, may be almost described as nonchalant. It is said that this somewhat careless habit of the Professor was, if not contracted, at least augmented by his having been obliged to deliver his lectures to the students in the seminary for a considerable time in a reclining posture, in conconsiderable time in a reclining posture, in consequence of physical inability. His platform
addresses are usually made with his left hand
fourth place, as the leper had sought the healin his pocket, and holding in his right some log, power of Christ under the conviction that book or document, and his words, no matter in He could and would heal, so must the sinner Last week we placed before our readers the immense class of 'poor whites' must an entire the flame that immense class of 'poor whites' must an entire the flame that immense class of 'poor whites' say truth, it does not come altogether well-imparation of the flame that immense class of 'poor whites' say truth, it does not come altogether well-imparation of the flame that immense class of 'poor whites' say truth, it does not come altogether well-imparation of the flame that immense class of 'poor whites' say truth, it does not come altogether well-imparation of the flame that immense class of 'poor whites' say truth, it does not come altogether well-imparation of the flame that immense class of 'poor whites' say truth, it does not come altogether well-imparation of the flame that immense class of 'poor whites' say truth, it does not come altogether well-imparation of the flame that immense class of 'poor whites' say truth, it does not come altogether well-imparation of the flame that immense class of 'poor whites' say truth, it does not come altogether well-imparation of the flame that immense class of 'poor whites' say truth, it does not come altogether well-imparation of the flame that immense class of 'poor whites' say truth, it does not come altogether well-imparation of the flame that immense class of 'poor whites' say truth, it does not come altogether well-imparation of the flame that immense class of 'poor whites' say truth, it does not come altogether well-imparation of the flame that immense class of 'poor whites' say truth, it does not come altogether well-imparation of the flame that immense class of 'poor whites' say truth, it does not come altogether well-imparation of the flame that immense class of 'poor whites' say that it does not come altogether well-imparation of the flame that immense class of 'poor whites' say that it does not come altogether well-imparation of the flame that immense class of 'poor whites' say that it does not come altogether well-imparation of the flame that immense class o

It is currently reported, Mr. Editor, that the Commissary Department of this city has had habit of "clearing up" now and again, which is evidently no more than habit.

As a writer on theological subjects, Dr. Hodge is cogent, analytical, and intensely systematic, and this is equally true of his pulpit discourses. His sermon, on Sunday morning, of which we shall have more to say presently; was a model in this respect. Being, as it may the said, at the fountain head of the Celvinistic school of theologicals in which is being reasted unused to the readers of The Pressure of theologicals in which is being roasted by the stench the soldiers? Bo the readers of The Pressure of theologicals in which is brought from South America in wessels in which it for carried. The stench from these hides is, are carried. The stench from these hides is,

permitted to go to the soldiers?

(From the Bradford (Pa.) Reporter.] unwarranted defamation, are those who needed the exhibition of public feeling to develop their patriotism. Newspapers which have provoked public indignation, and been threatened with the public wrath, for their tre-sonable publications, are the most ready, of course, to find fault with others, for being backward in answering the call

limended to accompany his Commentary, appeared in 1842; is "Constitutional Historian Historian Historian Church in the United States, in 1840; "The Way of Life," which is 1842; "What is Presbyterianism?" in 1855; "Commentary on the Epistic to the Prist Epistle to the Corinthians," in 1855; "Commentary on the Frist Epistle to the Corinthians," in 1855; "The same year he also published an 870, entitled "Reviews and Essays selected from the Princeton Review." According to Allibone's Dictionary of Authors, the Abridgement of he Princeton Review." According to Allibone's Dictionary of Authors, the Abridgement of he Princeton Review." According to Allibone's Dictionary of Authors, the Abridgement of he Princeton Review." According to Allibone's Dictionary of Authors, the Abridgement of he Princeton Review." According to Allibone's Dictionary of Normans was reprinted by the Princeton Review." According to Allibone's Dictionary of Normans was reprinted by the Princeton Review." According to Allibone's Dictionary of Romans was reprinted by the Princeton Review." According to Allibone's Dictionary of Romans was reprinted by the Princeton Review." According to Allibone's Dictionary of Romans was reprinted by the Princeton Review." According to Allibone's Dictionary of Romans and Princeton Review." According to Allibone's Princeton Review." Accordi not be accepted.

This ovary was not the first to tender aid to the Government, we are free to admit, because it is strictly an agricultural county, and we have no man idle or out of employment. When treason ripened into open war, we had not a single mili-

ready waiting to be mustered into service is a simple set of justice.

Cabinet, during last spring and summer, were secretly sliding the Secession scheme then maturing, and that Mr. Floyd, Secretary of War, its actually guilty of treason. During the year 1880, from Springfield armory alone, 125,000 muskets were sent to the points where there were not United States troops enough to keep them from decay, and where Secession made its first appointments, and not a single musket were sent to the south for the polity were to be sold to the South for the paltry were to be sold to the Southern leaders and oversuments and position, awed by the prospect of his first rejoice that Linsoln, awed by the prospect of his prospect of his first rejoice that Linsoln, awed by the prospect of his prospect of secretic and in the prospect of his divinity as He had wrought by his graphontments, and not a single musket to any Northern arranal, except 20,000 to New land to the Southern leaders and the position and the prospect of his prospect of the first of the single transfer of the dubtous and the position. The text was used as in illustration of the ordinary of the dubtous and interesting of Saturday says: During the forence of years of Saturday says: During the forence of the dubtous and position, the turned to the proposed of the significant proposed of the size of the side of the idea of the proposed of the size of t