

Banner and Advocate.

PITTSBURGH, OCTOBER 10, 1867.

TERMS—\$1.50 in advance or in Clubs \$1.25; delivered at residences of Subscribers, \$1.75. See Prospectus on Third Page. REMITTANCES—Send payment by safe hands, when convenient. Do not send by mail, unless with ordinary care, and troubling nobody with a knowledge of what you are doing. For a large amount, send a Draft, or large notes. For one or two papers, send Gold or small notes. TO MAKE CHANGE, Send postage stamps, or better still, send for more papers; say \$3 for seventy numbers, or \$1 for thirty-three numbers. DIRECT ALL letters and Communications to REV. DAVID HOKINNEY, Pittsburgh, Pa.

DISABLED MINISTERS—Attention is requested to the Communication of Dr. Jones, on our first page.

THE EDITOR expects to be at the Synods of Ohio, and Pittsburgh, and that a friend, who will attend to his business, will be at the Synod of Wheeling.

Acknowledgment.

The Pennsylvania Bible Society acknowledges the receipt of \$7.80, donation from Lodge No. 85 of the American Protestant Association, per hand of John W. Haney.

JOHN CULBERTSON.

We are requested to say that Mr. J. D. Williams, receiving agent of the Board, &c., of the Church, will attend the meetings of Synods at Wooster and Monongahela City, and that he has procured the services of a friend, to receipt in his behalf for contributions paid in at the Synod at Wheeling.

AN IMPORTANT REMOVAL.—We learn from the Presbyterian, that the office of the Board of Domestic Missions has been removed to No. 510 Arch Street, Philadelphia. This was rendered necessary by new buildings on a lot adjoining the old office, excluding the light and air.

REV. WILLIAM A. GRAHAM.—This excellent young minister died on the 28th ult., at the residence of his father, in Carlisle, Pa. His services in the Church on earth were but brief in their duration; but he was so ardently devoted to his Master's cause. He who called him into the vineyard is the same who bade him, thus speedily, come up higher.

PRESBYTERIAL ACADEMIES.—Literary Institutions under the guidance of Presbyterian Church Courts, do well, and sometimes are a necessity, where the population is sparse, and where wealth does not abound. But in other circumstances their success is not so great. Even in Philadelphia, the headquarters of our Church influence, a Presbyterian Academy has proved a failure. We learn that after a few years of great effort, the enterprise has been discontinued; and that Dr. Coleman, the excellent and accomplished Principal, has established a private classical school.

Death of Rev. T. R. Elder.

The account we gave, last week, of the death of our young brother, Rev. T. R. Elder, of Bayfield, Wisconsin. He had but just entered upon his labors, in a new and needy field. Another is wanted to fill the place, and two or three more are greatly needed in the region. The country is represented as healthy; and the unemployed, whether the young or the middle aged, should open their hearts to the call. Better, by far, go to a place where ministers are needed, and desired, than to linger in cities or districts where there must be a removal of an incumbent, by death or other wise, before the unemployed can obtain a place.

Sabbath Desecration.

A correspondent complains of the daily press of our city, as having "their offices open and hands working all day Sunday." There is here a very great mistake as to the amount of Lord's day secular labor. The offices, we believe, are mostly closed. There is no work required of employees which need interfere with the proper time for family devotion and public worship. A few hours work, in the night is exacted. But even this ought not to be. The whole day should be held sacred, and be appropriated to the end of its institution. Cannot the daily press so arrange matters? Our neighbors, the Gazette, practices, we know, as here stated.

And here we may note our regret at a movement to have the telegraph in operation on the Sabbath. The Christian and orderly public, should resist this strenuously.

Board of Education.

In another column, we place the appeal of this Board, for aid. Will not the churches respond with favor? There is no part of Christian duty more sternly incumbent, than the preparation and sending forth of ministers. And how shall they be prepared? If any way more effective can be devised than by using the Board, let us have it. But, until that plan can be had, and until it shall be actually pouring in a full supply, let us, to the best advantage, the means now in operation. The call for ministers is very urgent. The want is pressing.

To the young men who, on the faith of the Board and the Church, have abandoned other employments and entered on the preparatory work, we are under a solemn obligation to continue the promised means. Their wants, to the extent implied, must be met. But shall the Board be compelled to refuse others? We trust there will be no such necessity. The laborers are needed, and the churches are able to train them for their work.

Dr. Breckinridge's New Work on Theology.

This work is worthy of the name and standing of the author. Our ideas of a Body of Divinity, are associated with magnitude, solidity, fullness, and length of time consumed in careful preparation. Believing, as we do, in the wisdom of the direction of Horace to authors, that they should keep their works by them for years, and revise them again and again, ere they permit them to appear, we acknowledge that when we learned that it was Dr. Breckinridge's intention to publish, we would have been well pleased to have heard that he had resolved on devoting a longer period for review. Now that the treatise has appeared, our hesitation has altogether vanished. It bears no marks of haste or want of careful preparation. The same clearness of style, transparency of meaning, and directness of statement which characterize all Dr. Breckinridge's published works, are eminently visible in this, his greatest literary labor. No man who does not think as accurately could write so lucidly as our author always does. The reader is never at a loss to comprehend his meaning, and while the style is thus clear, it is always graceful, easy and flowing.

The first sentence in the preliminary chapter, contains a most important idea, and one which, we think, must have often been impressed on thinking minds. If one or two leading men in each century of the Church's history, and in the leading countries where Christianity has prevailed, had written a treatise on Theology in which the spirit of the age, and the influence of the questions of the times on the faith of the Church would have been displayed, with what feelings of regard would such productions be viewed as century after century passes by? Voluminous as are the Tomes which have come down to us from the Greek and Latin Fathers, they are defective in so far as systematic arrangement and fullness of doctrinal discussion are concerned. And, instead of feeling that the doctrines of the Gospel have been stated with sufficient precision and Evangelical fullness in the writers of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, and that the faith of the Church has been amply developed in the Institutes of Calvin, the disquisitions of Pareus, and the Dutch Divines; or in later times by the works of Ridgley or Chalmers, we are pleased to witness new efforts, and especially pleased at the appearance of this valuable contribution to the Church's stock of Theological lore.

The human mind is never stationary. Errors, while they are the same in substance, are, like the pebbles in a Kaleidoscope, ever changing their aspect; and it is important, that as they are brought forth, newly modified by the influences which bear on them, their antagonism, in every form, to the truth of God and his Gospel, should be displayed. Intimate, as the relations are which subsist in the literary and religious world, in this country, and in Britain, still the questions which an American Theologian of the present day would be called on to incorporate in a Body of Divinity, would, in many of their phases, bring out errors which would not be noticed in the works of a British Theologian. On these and similar grounds, we hail this important accession to our national Theological treasures.

The following is the plan of the work: In the First Book, which is devoted to the condition of Man, his moral condition, his ruin, his immortality, and the Divine purpose to save sinners, are considered. Book the Second is devoted to the subject of the Mediator, his Person, Incarnation, Humiliation, Exaltation, and Offices. The Third Book is devoted to God, his Names, Mode of Existence, the Trinity, and the Attributes. In the Fourth Book, the Sources of our Knowledge of God are examined; and in the Fifth Book, the Sum and Result of the previous reasonings are fully brought out.

Such is a condensed analysis of this work, which, we doubt not, is destined to carry the name of the author down to posterity, as one of the lights of his day and generation. We can only afford time and space in this hasty notice to say, that in several parts of the volume we would have changed the order of arrangement of the different sections.

Allegheny Seminary—Prayer for India.

The first Monday in the month, being the day statedly observed by the students of the Seminary for missionary exercises, was specially devoted to prayer for our Missions in India. Dr. Jacobus took the chair, and after the invocation of God's blessing, with singing, and reading the 83d Psalm, the students were addressed by Rev. William Speer, missionary to China and California. He presented the aspects of this outbreak in India, as tending under God: 1st. To humble the pride of England; 2d. To re-establish and strengthen the British dominions there, with important reforms and enlarged possessions of Christian agencies and influences; 3d. To break down Mohammedanism; 4th. To destroy the system of Caste; 5th. To reach American sympathy through our Missions in Northern India. These points were dwelt upon in a most solemn and impressive manner; and this beloved and faithful missionary, an Alumnus of this Seminary, closed with a fervid appeal to the young brethren, that they should not desert from the work because God had chosen that the Mission be baptized with blood.

After singing the Missionary Hymn, Rev. Dr. Swift rose and said, that God had, in Apostolic times, opened the food-gates of persecution, to awaken the sympathy of the churches. Even Peter, possessed of such miraculous powers as to cure the people by means of handkerchiefs and aprons touching him, still they felt that even his shadow, as he passed by, would be restorative—even he was left to be imprisoned and fettered, to

make him, and the Church feel their dependence, and to keep them from the natural risings of pride. "When I heard," said he, "of this outbreak, it seemed the most heavy calamity that had befallen our Board from the beginning; and yet it seemed wonderful that there had not been such times of dreadful uprisings before." He adverted to the feeble beginnings of our Board, as he had been so personally concerned in them. It pleased God to open the work at our hands, by designating two beloved missionaries for Africa. One of these died before setting out, and the other went on alone; but it was like death, at the time, to the Mission. Next, God sent to this Seminary and called two beloved young brethren for this very field of Northern India—Reed and Lowrie. "I remember," said he, "how the latter, who is now our excellent Secretary of the Board, sat with me in my study many an evening, till near midnight, stating his difficulties, and seeking light. His wife, on the eve of embarking, said to me, 'I shall doubtless die in India,' and so she did. Brother Reed died, too, and his body was buried in the Bay of Bengal. Lowrie was left alone, and was at length obliged to return. Then God chose one from this Seminary and one from Piquette, for the Mission in Africa. I remember how, in Dr. Boardman's church, they sang, at the farewell meeting, 'Yes, my native land, I love thee,' and the first news we received from Africa was, that they were all dead! It is not wonderful nor new, therefore, that there should be these seasons of rebuke and chastisement. The great question is, what does God mean by this? The Seminary are the sacred spots upon which the Holy Ghost fixes his eyes when he lays out the Divine plans for the salvation of men. How are you to stand affected by the massacre of those brethren, who once occupied these seats? How would Johnson and Campbell have studied and prayed in this Seminary, if they had known that they should be cut down by these heathen hands? God may call you to preach to these blood-stained murderers at Cawnpore!"

After singing and prayer, Dr. Jacobus remarked, that a great lesson taught by this outbreak, is the awful depravity of the heathen, and their perishing need of the Gospel. Just now, when the polite theories of skepticism would make us believe that Christian missions are a waste of money and effort, and that the religious of all lands are such as God will accept, and such as are best fitted for the respective people, he will have the whole civilized world shocked by these outrages upon humanity. He will have all civilized people admit the pressing necessity there is of sending the Gospel to the heathen, as of the great and only civilizer and reformer of depraved men.

Dr. Jacobus then closed with an earnest appeal to the students, to come forward in the spirit of a true Christian heroism, and fill the places of their brethren who have fallen on the field. Professor Wilson offered prayer. The day will long be remembered at Allegheny.

Home and Foreign Record.

The months pass rapidly, and bring to us a large class of our periodical literature. Among the monthlies with which the Churches supply themselves, the Record and the Herald, which contain the missionary news of the two most effective organizations in the country, for spreading a knowledge of the Gospel, are not the least interesting. That of our own Church is looked for by thousands.

DOMESTIC MISSIONS.

We have been both amazed and grieved at the diminution of the income of this oldest, needy, and important enterprise of our Church. But so much has been said, that we might conclude that thus the churches will it—that the compensation to missionaries is to be reduced, and their number diminished. But we are still reluctant to be deceived. Will not something effective yet be done? We appeal to pastors. Make the honest effort. Reiterate it. By reason of opportunity you may prevail.

The Record calls upon the mission churches to raise their contributions toward their own missionary pastors. This is right. It may, and should be done. And with a view to the reduction which must be made, in appropriations from the Board, it calls upon Presbyteries, in applying for aid, judiciously to estimate the diminution which may be borne; reckoning the ability of the several congregations to increase on their part. This, also, is right. Mission churches should contribute to their pastors more and more, each year, and thus justify the Board in a steady reduction of the amount of their appropriations. This is correct in theory, for the aided churches should grow in their number of members, and their ability to give.

It would hence seem as though the Board would need less and less money each year. And so they would, if they had only the same old churches to provide for. But new lands are being settled, and new multitudes are being born and needing instruction, and new churches must be formed, and other and more numerous missionaries must be sent; and hence funds are ever needed in increasing amounts.

One benefit may result from the diminished contributions to the Board—they are impelled to urge the churches which have been long depending on help, to aid themselves, either by their increased liberality, or by judicious groupings; two or more of them uniting to sustain a pastor. The Board anticipated this a few years ago, by small annual reductions in the amount of appropriations; but the clamor was so loud that resolution failed. Necessity may now teach the importance of firmness in carrying out a good principle. We trust that they will soon learn the lesson; and that funds will flow in bountifully to enable them liberally to aid those who cannot help themselves, and to foster new enterprises as our

boundaries extend, and as our population increases.

Receipts in August: at Philadelphia, \$4,128; at Louisville, \$1,087.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

We present the case of this Board over the signature of the Secretaries; and in a brief note elsewhere. Does any man think it possible to have work done without laborers? No, Presbyterian is so simple. But, alas, there are many who seem to say, that the Lord of the harvest may provide workmen as best he can; that as for them, they will have no part nor lot in the matter! Well, there is a day coming when there will be a reckoning. Who, in that day, shall be estimated the good steward—faithful in what was entrusted to him?

Receipts in August: at Philadelphia, \$665; at Pittsburgh, \$170.

FOREIGN MISSIONS.

INDIA.—The Board has lost, by the rebellion in India, in property burnt and destroyed, over \$100,000. The mission work has been suspended, and, probably, a number of the missionaries slain. There is a painful suspense, from the long delayed tidings, of the certainty of how things are.

THE INDIAN TRIBES.—The small-fox has been severe among the Kickapoo. The Gospel, by Matthew, has been translated into the Creek language, and many of the Creeks and Seminoles are learning to read it; and some are asking for more of the Word of God.

AFRICA.—The missionaries at Monrovia were enjoying favorable health; likewise those at Corisco. The English expedition, now exploring the Niger, is expected to open up the way, extensively, for missionary operations.

SIAM.—The decline in Mr. Morse's health has made it necessary for him and his wife to return home by the first opportunity. This will leave the mission enfeebled, till other laborers may be sent.

CHINA.—The missionaries at Shanghai were enjoying good health, at June 15th. Mr. Lowrie had commenced week-day preaching in the chapel in the city. The audiences were good and attentive. Dr. Kerr, of the Canton Mission, had left on account of the disturbances. He has arrived at Boston. He is expected to return on the restoration of peace and order.

The Record contains some very interesting statements of affairs, both in China and India.

BOARD OF PUBLICATION.

We, last week, gave a communication from the Secretary of this Board, and made a few remarks calling attention to its operations and wants. In this reading age, it behooves the Church to be most wise and diligent in the furnishing of a ready supply, of that which shall be both edifying and attractive. Men will not now go far to search for books. They are supplied every where with those which are bad; and the good should be equally accessible. Copyright is an indispensable means of a due circulation; and the Board's fund for this department of their operations is overdrawn. They look to the churches for aid.

Receipts, from donations, \$316; from sales, \$3,061.

CHURCH EXTENSION.

The Secretary gives us an instructive statement of a journey up the Missouri river. He is indefatigable in his labors, exploring the country, and endeavoring to awaken the churches to the consideration of the importance of the enterprise with whose interests he is entrusted. The want of churches is very great, and a little help toward a building is an immense encouragement. Contributions to this cause are among the most remunerative to Zion which her friends make.

Receipts in August: at St. Louis, \$28; at Philadelphia, \$86; at Pittsburgh, \$12.

Declination of Dr. Rice.

Our readers are aware that the Directors of the Seminary of the North-West elected Rev. N. L. Rice, D. D., of St. Louis, to the Professorship of "Eccelesiology" in that institution. When the telegraph announced to us this event, we heralded it with gratulations. We thought that the serious difficulties, which for a time we had feared were insuperable, had been really overcome. We thought, though filled with wonder at the supposed event, that the election had been unanimous and cordial, and that there would hence be a concentration of all the energies of nine young and vigorously growing Synods, in the conducting of the enterprise; together with the counsel and care of the General Assembly. But, alas, the arrival of the record of the Directors' proceedings, showing us that there were divisions among them, that seven men out of eighteen opposed the election, that the buildings had not been commenced, nor building funds procured, and that there was no transfer to the Assembly, but merely a negative control tendered; and when we also learned from other sources, oral and written, that the election of Dr. Rice was by his personal opponents, while his personal friends refused to co-operate, and that alienations were extended and estrangements strengthened, our spirits sank within us.

The St. Louis Presbyterian, of October 1st, brings us the letter of invitation to Dr. Rice, and also his response. The invitation is brief, and is kind in its expressions. It is dated Chicago, Sept 3d, and signed by J. C. Brown, James Blake, and J. G. Monfort, Committee. It is mainly as follows:

"We beg leave to assure you, that this election has been made in entire cordiality to yourself. We do for ourselves, individually, and for the brethren, who have invited you to this office, urge you to accept of this Chair of instruction. We are rejoiced that in the providence of God you have been called to this city, and we have great hope that you will in this election see aid of God, to help us in this great work. The election to this office is not designed to affect your relations to the North church of this city.

The reply of Dr. Rice is extended. We give a few extracts, indicating the views of the nominee, and the reasons for his declining the appointment. "Brethren, I am the servant of Christ.

I hold myself bound to follow the leadings of his providence, and my prayer has long been, that I might never fail rightly to interpret them. * * * If I could see the finger of God pointing me to the Seminary, most cheerfully would I enter it. I am not conscious of cherishing, or allowing, a single feeling which would prevent me from trying to do the work to which the Board of Directors have called me, if the providence of God seemed to me so to order.

"Not from your letter, but from one of you through the Presbyterian of the West, I learn, that my election was a peace measure, designed to show how much the majority in the Board were willing to concede to the minority, in order to secure their co-operation, and perhaps to convince the Church that this is design to abolish the Seminary. And from the same source I learn, that upon me rests the responsibility of deciding whether there shall be peace and co-operation, or the opposite. Thus placed before the Church and the public, I am compelled to speak with great plainness, though, I trust, in no unkind spirit. So much do I love the blessing promised to the peace-makers, and so unexpressly important do I regard the peace of the Church and the harmonious co-operation of the ministers and churches in the vast and inviting field of evangelical labor in the North-West, that I am ready to do any thing short of compromising principle to secure such a result. And if I could see that my acceptance of the Chair of Eccelesiology in the Seminary would probably accomplish an object so desirable, and make the Seminary what the Church needs, I would not hesitate for one moment to accept—notwithstanding the amount of labor already undertaken. But, brethren, I very much fear that the measure proposed would entirely fail of accomplishing the object. I will candidly give my reasons for this opinion, and will venture to suggest a better way."

"1. In the first place, I do not feel free to accept the Professorship without knowing better than I now do how those who secured my election, stand in relation to me. You are aware, that ever since I ventured to express my views in relation to certain proceedings in connection with the Institution, very severe charges have been made against me, by some members of the Board. Only a few weeks since, as you know, a pamphlet was published, written by a member of the Board, and published by the advice of others, then republished in the paper edited by one of you, charging me not only with being an enemy of the Seminary, but with perseveringly assailing it, and one, if not both, of the Professors, elected in most un-Christian spirit."

"2. The relative positions of the majority and minority in the Board present a very serious obstacle in the way of my acceptance. * * * "3. When difficulties and divisions arise in the way of such a work, the true plan is not to try to plaster over what has been wrongly done, but carefully, impartially, prayerfully to inquire what error has been committed, and immediately rectify it."

"4. The Professors elect entertain views and have plans which I cannot approve, and with which I cannot co-operate. I do not now refer to what have been called their 'abstract views of slavery.' I might co-operate with men in such an institution, whose views on this subject might not be identical with mine; but there are views and modes of operating in relation to it, which are so deeply injurious, that I am compelled to meet them with decided resistance. I have carefully read the paper on slavery, presented by Dr. Machinister to the Board; and I am obliged to regard it as eminently ambiguous and unsatisfactory."

"These reasons are amplified and enforced. We would give the whole, but that there are remarks which bear upon individuals, who might hence claim a right to reply in our columns; and we are exceedingly opposed to controversy, waged by Zion's sons against each other. We must give the history of the times, but we do so, as much as we can, to the production of peace, rather than to the perpetuation of strife.

Dr. Rice closes with the following important paragraphs: "Now, brethren, it is absolutely certain, that without the confidence and cordial co-operation of the North-Western Synods, the Seminary cannot succeed. It is certain, moreover, that you will find large numbers (large majorities, I am persuaded,) in the other Synods, who will refuse to sanction what has been done publicly and privately. My acceptance of a Professorship would not meet the matter. To me it is perfectly manifest, that confidence must be restored, and cordial co-operation secured; or the Seminary must be abandoned. One year has passed, and no funds are yet raised; and your agent reports an entire failure. "I know no means of securing harmony, but by placing the Institution entirely under the control of the Assembly, that that body may appoint Directors and elect Professors. The Seminars under its control have prospered, and enjoy the confidence of the Church. Its control is better and safer than that of several Synods acting without conference or concert. It is greatly to be preferred, especially in this day, when sectional prejudices threaten the ruin of Church and State. The negative control agreed upon as a compromise by the Board, I assure, will not secure confidence and co-operation."

"I know it is objected, that the Professorship would probably not be elected by the Assembly. If not, it would be because the Church does not desire their services in this department. Candidates for the ministry are trained not for the North-West, but for the whole Church; and therefore our professors should be acceptable to the Church. If a Seminary is to be founded for certain men, let it be known; but it is for the Church, let the Church be satisfied with the Professors. No minister qualified for a Professorship, I am sure, will thrust himself, or permit his friends to thrust him into such an office, uncalled of the Church. Such men can find work enough to do."

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THE EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE.—The great meeting at Berlin, occurred on the 8th of September. Details are not yet received. We see it stated that Mr. Wright, the American Ambassador, had addressed the meeting in an eloquent speech. Bishop Simpson spoke briefly in the name of the Methodists of America, and Dr. Baird in the name of the American Presbyterians.

Eccelesiology. Mr. DAVID A. CUNNINGHAM, was ordained to the work of the ministry, and installed pastor of the church of Bridgewater, by the Presbytery of Allegheny City, on Monday, the 5th inst.

Mr. ROBERT M'MILLAN was ordained and installed pastor of the united congregations of Warren and Pine-run, on the 25th of August, by the Presbytery of Saltsburg.

Mr. WILLIAM G. SHAND was ordained and installed pastor of the united congregations of Washington and Centre, on the 1st of September, by the same Presbytery.

Rev. J. W. M'KENNAN's Post Office address is changed from West Liberty, Va., to Wellsburg, Va.

Rev. J. S. GRIMES' Post Office address is changed from Salem, Ohio, to Dayton, Ohio.

Mr. AUSTIN WARNER was ordained as an Evangelist, by the Presbytery of Crawfordville, at its late meeting.

Mr. H. M. SCUDDER, a licentiate of the Presbytery of Ebenezer, has received a call from the Presbyterian church of Ellsville, Ky.

Rev. J. C. BARNES, D.D., has accepted an invitation to supply, for some months, two newly-formed churches in the vicinity of Haynesville, Clinton Co., Missouri. Correspondents and others will please address him accordingly.

Rev. J. K. LYLE has been installed pastor of the churches of Horeb and Hopewell, Ky.

Rev. Dr. JOSEPH WARREN's Post Office address is changed from Greensburg, Ind., to Oxford, Ohio.

Rev. L. P. CRITTENDEN's Post Office address is changed from Fairfield, Iowa, to Newton, Iowa, whether he has removed to take charge of the Presbyterian church in that place.

Rev. WM. G. CAMPBELL's Post Office address is changed from Staunton, Va., to Saltsburg, N. C.

Rev. JOS. F. FENTON has resigned his charge at Kirkwood, Mo., and removed to Labadie, Franklin County, Mo. Correspondents will please address him accordingly.

EASTERN SUMMARY.

BOSTON AND NEW ENGLAND.

The effects of the Pecuniary Difficulties throughout the country, are severely felt in the metropolis of New England. The Banks, at the time of writing this, continue firm in their determination to avoid suspension. But many of the oldest, and, hitherto, most responsible firms, have been very hardly pressed, while not a few have failed altogether, or been forced to suspend. The failure of the great house of Lawrence, Stone & Co., has produced great consternation in the cities of Lawrence and Lowell, because of the number of operatives thrown out of employment at once, just at the beginning of Winter. And the prospect is, that most of the large manufactories throughout the Eastern States, will soon be closed for, at least, some months.

The Rev. E. N. Kirk, pastor of the Mt. Vernon church, has returned from Paris, where he had been, for the last nine months, engaged in laboring for the permanent and prosperous establishment of the American Chapel, under the auspices of the American and Foreign Christian Union. He was warmly greeted by the people of his charge, where his labors have been greatly blessed.

The Evangelical Christians of Boston, are discussing the propriety of inviting Mr. Finney to spend the coming Winter among them, as he did the last. Opinion is greatly divided; but the more thoroughly orthodox and judicious are by no means in favor of the measure. Neither his theological views, nor his mode of conducting religious meetings are to their taste. At the same time, there is a very strong desire among serious and earnest Christians for times of spiritual refreshing.

The Puritan Recorder is not done with the Independent yet, and has set itself to work to explain what it terms "The Independent's tendencies to Unitarianism." It charges the latter journal with keeping silence touching the distinguishing doctrines of grace; with defending errors, such as Drs. Davidson, of England, and Bushnell of Hartford; Mr. Lynch, concerning whom the Revivist controversy arose some time ago, and Professor Huntington; with a skillful use of fence men, such as this same Professor, whose exact theological position has not yet been determined; with fellowship with errorists, such as Dr. Ellis, the foremost champion of old Unitarianism, and Mr. Chapin, the popular Universalist of New York; with diminishing the points of difference between Unitarianism and Orthodoxy; with its use of ridicule against those who practically regard truth as important, and worth defending; and with displacing the public sense of the importance of Gospel doctrines, by stimulating a disproportionate zeal in lesser matters. In the meantime, the Independent denies that it does now hold, or ever did hold or teach Unitarianism, but affirms that it holds now, and has held and taught, "the same system of theology, and of practical religion, which has been for substance taught in New England from the beginning."

A meeting has been held to promote the establishment of a Quarterly Review, to be devoted to the interests of the Orthodox ministers and churches of Boston and New England, which promises to be successful. The want of such a Review, to sustain, in their integrity, the doctrines of the Bible, of the Catechism, and of the Puritan Fathers, has long been felt. There are times when the discussion of subjects of great interest is demanded to an extent that the weekly newspaper will not allow. And at present there is no Quarterly in New England, in which the work aimed at by the authors of this movement can be done. The publication is not to be commenced until it is made certain that it can be sustained, both in the way of contributors and pecuniary support.

Phillips, Sampson & Co. have announced a New Monthly Magazine, under the name of The Atlantic Monthly, the first number to be issued on the first of November. A long list of contributors is given, among whom we notice the names of William Prescott, Henry W. Longfellow, Ralph Waldo Emerson, Professor C. C. Felton, Mr. H. Beecher Stowe, and others widely known as popular authors. But the literary character and religious tone of the work can only be learned by direct examination of its contents. The present does not seem to be a very favorable time for the commencement of such an undertaking, and yet it may succeed beyond the most sanguine expectations.

The American Board of Foreign Missions has been entirely relieved of all its indebtedness. The debt of \$1,800, remaining at the close of the meeting in Providence, has been cancelled by a wealthy Christian merchant of Boston sending his check, at that amount. At a recent Episcopal Sabbath School Meeting, in Massachusetts, some of the clergy, and even Bishop Eastburn himself, spoke to the children in citizen's dress. This excited the indignation of that wonderful stickler for ecclesiastical propriety, according to its own contracted notions, the Church Journal, which censured them severely. To this peculiarity, a correspondent of the Protestant Churchman replies in the following ironical style, which our readers will highly appreciate: "We don't want more flexibility and adaptation, more catholicity of feeling and action, more wisdom to discern the signs of the times. We need more surplus bands, and gowns. Instead of seeking out more missionaries, let a clerical tailor be set up in every diocese. Instead of reporting the baptisms and confirmations, tell us how many vestments are there in your wardrobe? Above all, keep the 'black-coated clergy' out of the church! The world, the flesh, and the devil, are not to be conquered by troops in broadcloth; lawn and linen will do the business."

NEW YORK. The Financial Difficulties still continue. The Banks have not suspended, but their discounts are very limited. Almost every day witnesses the failure or suspension of some firm, that a short time ago was considered beyond the reach of any vicissitudes that might occur in monetary circles. And so many manufacturing establishments are suspending operations for the present, the thousands of the employees will soon be left without any thing to do, and many of them in very destitute circumstances. So the "in the end, the poor will be the greatest sufferers, as in every calamity of extensive prevalence. As a matter of course, business is greatly depressed. The Evangelist says that sales have fallen off fifty per cent. The stock market is dull to a degree never witnessed before in this country; and it is quite probable that operations in this market, in a great measure, cease for some time. This, of itself, is no great calamity, since making haste to be rich by this means has become one of the crying evils of the times among all classes. The following paragraph from an exchange will surprise many, and should be advisory to all: "No one who is unfamiliar with Wall Street has any idea of the extent of the speculation. It has been said that there are not ten merchants in New York who do not dabble in stocks; certainly very few resist the temptation. Merchants, lawyers, men of property, doctors, editors, clerks, and even clergymen and ladies, are constant customers of the brokers. Probably \$1,500,000 of \$2,000,000 are paid in the course of the year to the Board in the shape of commissions. One leading broker—who is known to be honest and averse to speculation—makes \$50,000 to \$60,000 a year."

Great complaints are made of the Railroad Management of the country. Too much has been intrusted to a few individuals; too much favoritism has been displayed in awarding contracts; too little personal attention has been given by the principal officers; while expenditures have been made with a profusion amounting to recklessness.

Another infamous establishment for the issue of Obscene Publications, has been discovered, and some of the persons connected with it have been apprehended, and will be brought to trial. Such things are to be removed as speedily as possible. This matter is beginning to attract much attention in Great Britain. Lord Campbell introduced a very severe bill in Parliament, for the suppression of obscene publications, and for the apprehension, conviction, and punishment of their authors and publishers. But the London Patriotic Committee has lashed the chief difficulty in not rescuing in his bill, and calls attention to the publication of police reports and criminal trials, and other things of this character, in the Times and other reputable journals, whereby an immense amount of moral poison is spread all over the land, and carried into the houses of the people, where it could in no other way find an entrance, thus doing an amount of injury to the morals of the people of which no proper estimate can be formed. The same remarks may be applied to some of the largest, ablest, and most widely circulated newspapers of this metropolis. They all profess to be on the side of morality and virtue; and yet so different are they in gathering up the details of vice and crime, and with such evident delight are these things seized by many others, in this species of catering, that it is not always safe to carry them home to the fireside, if we would not make the young familiar with the recital of the most loathsome debauchery by shameless men and fallen women. These journals owe it to themselves and to society, to make a speedy reformation in this respect.

The 74th Annual Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, of New York, held its sessions last week in St. John's church. Provisional Bishop Potter was in the chair. The opening sermon was preached by Bishop Kipp, of California, from Luke xvii: 8.

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