

# PREBYTERIAN BANNER & ADVOCATE.

Presbyterian Banner, Vol. VI, No. 42.  
Presbyterian Advocate, Vol. VI, No. 42.

DAVID McKINNEY, Editor and Proprietor.

TERMS—IN ADVANCE.

"ONE THING IS NEEDFUL." "ONE THING HAVE I DESIRED OF THE LORD." "THIS ONE THING I DO."

WHOLE NO. 308

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FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, AUGUST 21, 1858.

## Original Poetry.

"Acquaint now thyself with Him, and be at peace."—Job xxiii: 21.

BY MRS. L. H. SPOONER.  
Acquaint thyself with God,  
If thou wouldst read right  
The Book of Nature, ever spread  
Before thee, day and night;  
If thou wouldst fully learn  
The wonders there display'd,  
Enshrine its Author in thy heart,  
And love what he hath made.  
So shall the warbling grove—  
The surge with mountain-swell—  
The breeze on the Indian sands,  
The lily in its dell;  
Yes, every winged seed,  
That quickeneth 'neath the sod,  
Teach heavenly wisdom, if thy soul  
Acquaint itself with God.  
There are, who gather wealth  
From many a storied page,  
That tenders but to wringing ears,  
Nor warm the frost of age—  
Yet, thou with lowly mind  
Intent on sacred lore,  
Acquaint thyself with God, and be  
At peace forevermore.

From the Presbyterian.  
Board of Domestic Missions and the Assistant Secretary.

The controversy which has been started in relation to the office of Assistant Secretary of the Board of Domestic Missions, seems likely to engage more attention than any one anticipated at its introduction into the General Assembly at New Orleans. The editor of the *Presbyterian Banner and Advocate* being Chairman of the Committee of the Assembly appointed on the Annual Report of the Board, we presume, from the part which he has since taken in the matter, first introduced it into the Committee, and it was brought before the Assembly in their report. The Assembly, after discussion, referred the question of abolishing the office to the Board of Missions, very prudently deeming the members of the Board, who were supposed to be familiar with its operations and practical wants, best qualified to judge of the propriety of the change proposed. The kind of the Assembly necessarily presumes that the decision of the Board should be final in the case, and that all reasonable persons would be disposed to acquiesce, to whatsoever conclusion the Board should come. On reading in the *Presbyterian* the report of that meeting of the Board, held on the 20th ult., expressly for the consideration of the matter, we were glad to find the question was finally disposed of, and that we should hear no more of it. But on receiving the *Banner and Advocate* of July 10th, also containing an account of the proceedings, with the remarks of the editor in connexion therewith, it appeared that there was a disposition to continue to agitate the question. Why should not the decision of the Board be final? What is to be gained to the cause of Domestic Missions by continuing the agitation? The very competent tribunal to which the matter was referred, has decided that the office cannot be dispensed with at present; and the worthy brother filling the office is both competent and faithful. Even the editor of the *Banner and Advocate* says that the resolutions endorsing the fidelity and ability of the incumbent, and vindicating him from unfounded aspersions and suspicions, were adopted *nem. con.* Can any one be the friend of the Board, whatever he may profess, who is fomenting an agitation which will take from its funds in any one year, more than double the amount of the Secretary's salary, by affording only a plausible excuse to those to withhold their contributions, who at all times, and under the most favorable circumstances, give reluctantly? Is this continued agitation only another evidence of the bad grace with which some men submit to defeat, and to be overruled in projects of which, perhaps, they may claim the paternity? If the matter is brought before the Assembly, that Committee consent that it shall be brought before the Assembly; it so far meets with favor that the Assembly sends it down to the Board of Missions, that if they deem it advisable, they may abolish the office. A majority of the Board say that the office is necessary, and the gentleman occupying it is both competent and faithful. We are not sufficient to satisfy any man who is seeking an honest end, and not contending for victory or selfish purposes? Such special pleadings and inept arguments as are contained in the *Banner* of the 10th inst. are unworthy of a moment's respectful consideration. The editor intimates that the majority voted to sustain the office and the members were not competent to decide properly, at least not so competent as the minority, who was one, and may also say, "Quorum magna pars fuit." Whatever may be thought of the truth and force of the grounds on which this plea is put, its modesty must be admitted. Look at the voters on each side of this question. They are all very respectable gentlemen, and so far would be from deserting from their well-earned reputations, that we would not even think of instituting a comparison among them, were it not that the *Banner and Advocate* does so, and to the comparative disparagement of some of the oldest, wisest, and best friends of the Church and her Boards. It is to be hoped that these such men as Dr. McDowell, McElroy, Snodgrass, Krebs, Gray, Macklin, and others, are not acquainted with the necessities of the Board and the wants of the cause; while Dr. McKimney, Campbell, and Messrs. Cyrus Dickson, Crowell, &c., are fully competent, and intimately acquainted with the workings of the whole machinery? It may well be questioned whether there is a man in the whole Church who has an equal acquaintance with the business and wants of all our Boards, with Dr. John McDowell. And he is a man of uncommon business capacity, who knows not only what ought to be done, but how to do it; and if personal acquaintance with present and former Secretaries is any qualification, (as the editor of the *Banner* seems to think) he has this honor and qualification also. A very similar statement might be made with

regard to Drs. McElroy and Krebs, not only with reference to their high standing as men of renown in the Church, but their capacity for comprehending financial matters and business transactions, and how they ought to be conducted. If it is necessary to refer to others, and the laymen of the Board, there are Dr. A. W. Mitchell and Mr. Martin, of long experience in the Boards of the Church, and whom it would be difficult to deceive in business matters. That to all this may be offered the special plea of "The Board," is a plea of the Executive Committee? It seems, according to the *Banner*, the Executive Committee are the only efficient working men of the Board, and therefore their votes and judgments are alone of any great consideration. It must add wonderfully to a man's sense and judgment of the proprieties of things to be so fortunate as to be a member of the Executive Committee! We meet that the editor of the *Banner* was a member of that Committee in 1855, and suppose that this is the reason he is so sharp and extensive in his knowledge of the business and wants of the Board, in connexion with his personal acquaintance and friendship with the present and former Secretaries of the Board. But the Executive Committee have a more intimate acquaintance with the business and wants of the Board than the other members. There is surely nothing mysterious in the machinery of the Board, or the duties of its officers, which any plain man might not fully understand in one hour. The only difference in their favor is, that they become acquainted in a particular matter of business a little sooner than the others, but they can be no better able to judge than others after they are brought to their notice. There were Dr. Macklin, and Messrs. Shields Martin, and A. W. Mitchell, M. D., all residents of the city, voting with the majority; and who will say that they are not just as competent to determine the necessity of the office, and the diligence of the officer, as any member of the Board? But if it be, or to have been, a member of the Executive Committee, is so inspiring, we believe that they all have been such, at one time or another, and some of them since 1855, and if the editor of the *Banner* still preserves his *union* so long, as derived from membership in the Executive Committee, why may not they? "The members of the Executive Committee are the only working men." Then we wonder at the General Assembly wasting their time, and another Executive Committee, in appointing a Board, when an Executive Committee not only do all the work, but are the only capable persons to do any work. Why did Dr. McKimney and Campbell go all the way from Pittsburgh to Philadelphia to meet the Board, and Mr. Dickson from Baltimore, seeing they did not belong to the Executive Committee? However, it will be news to the Church at large to be informed that Drs. McDowell, McElroy, Krebs, and others of the majority, are not working men, and take very little interest in the Boards. If we take up the Minutes of the General Assembly, and look at their contributions and those of their churches to the several Boards, and to the Board in particular, we should be simple enough to think that they were working men, and took an interest in the Boards, if we had not been told to the contrary. Dr. McElroy's church, the year before last, gave more to the Board of Domestic Missions than all the churches in some of our Presbyteries. But we suppose that had he been a member of the Executive Committee he would not have given so much, as he would have had more experience, and known more about the wants of the Board; in a word, would have been a "working man." We proceed to remark more seriously, that we considered the whole thing, from first to last, a rash and inconsiderate movement; injurious to all the Boards of the Church, and to this Board in particular, and to the worthy and efficient Assistant Secretary; and more especially the statements and comments which have been made in the *Banner*, in regard to the proceedings of the Board of Missions in the case. It is calculated to raise suspicions against all the Boards and their managers. If the Assistant Secretary of this Board may be dispensed with, why may not those of the other Boards also, and their salaries be saved to the Church? Nothing can be said, and nothing has been said *unwisely* against the competency, diligence, or fidelity of Dr. Happerst. It is true, that the editor of the *Banner* indulges in a strain of remark, which implies that there is something better in the extensible object of the movement. This may be more vexatious than direct charges to the person implicated, because it cannot be met, or even noticed; while it is a resort much safer for one desiring to avoid responsibility. We say, as a friend to the Board, and to the Secretary, though a disinterested friend, let this mode of attack be discontinued. And the necessity of the office, and its continuance, a majority of the Board have expressed their opinion; and we venture to assert that their views are in accord with a majority of the Church, and of the last General Assembly. It is unfair to infer the settled opinion of the Assembly from the vote sending down the suggestion of the Board. No doubt the General Assembly would be willing to dispense with the office, if the business of the Church in this department could be as well managed without it. To ascertain this point they sent it down to the Board. Nothing, therefore, could be more disingenuous and unfair, than to argue that the vote of the Assembly was to be interpreted as a *modest and generous* one, for ordering the thing to be done. Our General Assemblies usually do things directly, and whenever they shall get into the habit of expressing their determinations in this indirect circuitous, and "gentlemanly" mode, we will begin to fear more for the Church than when the Board of Publication neglects to suppress one hymn by another. If the office of Assistant Secretary is not necessary to the Board, we would subscribe most heartily to a remark made by Dr. Krebs at the meeting of the Board—"An office is very much what it is made." And the anomaly noticed by Dr. Snodgrass, "of a Board reporting increased operations, and diminishing its working force!" If there is not work enough for two Secretaries, there might be, and there would be, if it were done. All that was said by the leading speaker for abolishing the office, in commendation of

the chief Secretary "bringing the Board through a year of great financial embarrassment, without deficiency, and without debt—immense financial ability—great foresight—unfailing industry, leading to the happiest results," might with great propriety have included the Assistant Secretary. Without wishing to subtract one iota from the merits and just praise of Dr. Musgrave, may we not inquire how much of this success is due to the energy, efficiency, and diligence of the Assistant in connection with the chief Secretary? It was shown, at the meeting of the Board, that thousands of dollars were brought into the Treasury through his agency; that more work was done, and more saving to the funds by the Assistant Secretary while in California, than in the same time during any one year for years past. Add to this, that the Secretary has disbursed three hundred dollars of his salary, thus sharing with the missionaries in the reductions made in their salaries, which no other officer of the Board did. Though unwarmed, the Assistant Secretary has a mother, sisters, nephews, nieces, some of whom are orphaned, dependent on him for their daily bread. He could but ill afford this, together with three hundred dollars traveling expenses relinquished in behalf of the Board. We have said that the course pursued in this case is calculated to do injury to all our Boards. Take Dr. McKimney's whole speech at the late meeting, and it would have been just as much in point if applied to any other Board, or any other Secretary, had some one only gotten up a motion in the Assembly to inquire if a Secretary might not be dispensed with. "The plan of systematic benevolence has been inaugurated—the churches don't like traveling agents—the Boards are Trustees of the Church's charities—we are bound to practise all possible economy—the work has been done by one Secretary, and all done." &c. We remember when the business pertaining to the Foreign Board was all done by one man. But does this imply that it can now be done, and well done in its expansion, by the same man, or any other? I object to the whole spirit in which this matter has been conducted. It savors very much of *radicalism* and *demagoguery*. Hence these appeals to the prejudices and cupidity of men—and references to our "tolling and self-sacrificing missionaries"—"deserted congregations"—"widows"—"orphans," &c.; and in this connection, the threat in the form of a prediction, that the benevolence of the churches will seek some other channels. Well, now, suppose that Secretaries were appointed whose services might possibly be dispensed with, would these gentlemen recommend to the churches such revolutionary measures; or think the occasion could justify either the withholding their contributions, or the pouring them into the treasury of some other denomination? If not, why such a twaddle? We have heard of a tempest in a teapot, but we never saw any thing so like it before. But are the churches dissatisfied with the conclusion to which the Board came after mature deliberation? We have seen no evidence that they are. The Editor of the *Banner* undoubtedly is the personal friend of all present and former Secretaries, and has been a member of the Executive Committee too; his views are certainly of great consequence; and his advice to the churches, though somewhat radical, and some would say, Absalomish, is very well calculated to keep up, if not create dissatisfaction. We would have deemed it quite as proper to have withheld even good advice, till it would appear that it was actually needed. Perhaps the churches do not wish any discussion, being satisfied with the present disposal of the matter, having great confidence in the honesty, wisdom, and prudence of such men as Drs. McDowell, McElroy, Krebs, and such like. Perhaps there are enough of men in all the churches who know that it is easier to pull down than to build up; and can discern the short-sightedness of all penny-wise and pound-foolish policies—such as gain an end, but lose a cause. WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA. For the Presbyterian Banner and Advocate. A Field of Labor. REV. D. McKINNEY, D. D.—Dear Sir:—It is very frequently the practice of vacant churches, to call the attention of ministers who are seeking fields of usefulness, through the medium of your valuable paper. And this would seem to be a very desirable matter, and legitimate within the sphere of a religious newspaper. Allow me, therefore, to call the attention of some minister, who wishes to enter upon a field of labor which promises, with faithful cultivation, fair reward in the building up of the Redeemer's kingdom, to the churches of Decatur, Elhanan, and Pleasant Hill. These churches are situated in Indiana, Presbytery of Fort Wayne. Decatur is the central, and largest church, and lies in Adams County; Pleasant Hill lies distant from it, about ten or eleven miles; and Elhanan about the same distance. The church at Decatur numbers about eighty, Elhanan thirty six, and Pleasant Hill from twenty to thirty members. These churches are willing to pledge the payment of at least five hundred dollars, (in quarterly payments, if desired,) for the support of a pastor, if they can thus secure the settled, permanent aid of such an one. Decatur is a County seat, and has probably some six hundred inhabitants. The other churches lie entirely in the country, and the stamp is very much that of Pennsylvania people. So far as is known to the writer, there has never, at any period in the history of any of these churches, been any thing but the most pleasant and fraternal feeling within them, and they have been remarkably free from any cases of discipline. So that there are no "divisions among them." I write this in the instance of these churches, and if the attention of some "good minister of Jesus Christ" be attracted, and led hither, I am sure a good service will be rendered to the cause of our blessed Master. M. N. P. S.—These churches would be glad if this might be copied into the *Presbyterian* and *Presbyterian* of the West. It is one of the worst effects of prosperity to make a man a vortex instead of a fountain, so that instead of throwing out he learns only to draw in.

From our London Correspondent. The Details of Indian News.—The Great Results Accomplished—Summary by Mr. Russel—Victory of Sepoy Wars—The Indian Press Relieved—Lord Elphinstone and the Bombay Presidency—The British of Nurgoon—The Law of Adoption and Restraint—A Clear Battle between England and America—Mr. Russel and his Secret "out"—Charges and Explanations—Sir E. Lytton Bulwer, and his Wife—Novelists and Domestic Life—The "Dublin"—"Dublin"—"Popery and Literature"—Scandalous Conduct of Irish Papists and Priests—Receipts of Gwalior—Pekin in Peril. LONDON, July 23d, 1858. THE NEWS FROM INDIA, which fully elucidated by the correspondence which followed the telegram, leaves, on the whole, favorable impressions of the results accomplished. In truth, when the mellowing light of a few years shall have fallen on the page, and when the nervous susceptibilities and alarms of the present shall all have disappeared before the crowning success, it will be a marvel of his country, and of the world, that within twelve months, or little more, from the outbreak of a terrible and unexpected mutiny, such wondrous results have been achieved by British power. This month of July is the first anniversary season of Havelock's magnificent series of victories, a handful of troops, and without possible help from England, who had miraculously saved India. Since then, Delhi, the great stronghold of mutiny, has fallen, and the tide everywhere is turned. Hear the decisive testimony of Mr. Russel, writing on the 2d of June, as to the present condition of affairs, and say is it not cheering? "So far as we can now judge, the only district in India which will require the presence of an army next Autumn, and of large operations in its reduction, will be Oude, and perhaps part of Gornokopore. But let us recollect that Lucknow is in our hands; that its enormous garrison and its armies have been beaten and dispersed; that all the servicable field artillery of the enemy has fallen into our possession; and that we have deprived them of all their considerable strongholds. "These results have been achieved at the cost of very little life, and without great effusion of blood. There is not in Central India, or in the North-West Provinces, or Bengal, any assemblage of the enemy which has the smallest pretensions to be considered an army. In one short campaign, Sir Colin Campbell has annihilated the Boab, crushed the "Waterloo Campaign," (here the writer was unaware of Scindia's defeat the day before his writing at Gwalior, which, however, seems not likely to be attended with permanently evil results), "taken Lucknow, overthrown with moveable columns, wrested Rohildand from the rule of the rebels, secured our possession of that rich province, and re-established the air." (Can the enemy in mind of the croaker who, after the victory of the Nile, in which we destroyed all the enemy's fleet save two, went about shaking his head in deep despondency, expressing his belief that "those two frigates would play the very mischief in the Channel.") The number of Sepoys slain, or who have died of wounds and disease incident on war, since the beginning of the mutiny, is not reckoned at less than thirty thousand. Besides these, eight or ten thousand armed men and inhabitants of towns and villages, have perished in encounters with our troops. As to those shot, blown away from guns, or hanged, in pursuance of judicial sentence, and legitimated by the course of the law, we are not to forget the thousands of the mutiny, who have perished in the horrors of war; even "the soil of honor," and the pity for the vanquished, (as contrasted with the *Vae Victis* of the Romans,) of the age of chivalry, were inspired by the religion of the Cross. How certainly shall it yet extinguish the flames of war, by (the only effectual means), the quenching waters of spiritual truth, and that all the world over! In the Bombay Presidency, it has been the happiness of the excellent Lord Elphinstone, (once, it is said, a favorite to the girl's father of Victoria, and honorably exalted by promotion to the rank of a peer), to remove him from too near proximity to a susceptible heart, to meet successfully the first risings of mutiny, and to crush them. The murder of the political agent in the Maharratta country, by the Chief of Nurgoon, has been swiftly followed by the execution of six of his followers, and by that of great import, who had issued "Pekin" and "Deveraux," as I did years ago, wherein the reader is, by the fascination of genius and eloquence, made to admire a couple of accomplished soundrels, can have little doubt that Bulwer, while a little better

lowed to adopt an heir. This was refused. Old treaties secured the right, but all over India it was taken away, twelve years ago, by a new enactment. We must not forget that Nona Sahib himself pleaded that he, as an adopted child, had been rejected and disowned as to his claim by the Governor General, Lord Dalhousie. It does not appear so clearly that he would have had such a title, even under the old law. But he seems to have persuaded others to believe it, and the alarm and hatred arising from this cause are to be taken into the reckoning, in connexion with the fearful scenes that have been enacted in India. It remains to be seen whether the new Government of India will repeal the recent law, which seems to have wrought badly, and by the help of which the lands of Chiefs dying without issue were passing constantly into the hands of the British. If this has been one cause of the insurrection, among others, and if contentment is essential to permanent tranquility, let us hope for a wise and humane reversal of his mistaken legislation. A CHESS BATTLE is always a bloodless one, even though there be "Knights" upon the field. Pleasant it is, therefore, to find, that instead of a fight between England and America about the right of search and visit—sure to be followed by torrents of blood—the only thing coming off soon, is one at Chess. The announcement is made of "Great Chess-Match for One Thousand Guineas a side—America against England"—to which it is added, by way of parenthesis explanation, "the challenge of the Americans to back their newly-risen Chess star, Mr. Paul Morphy, a young lawyer of New Orleans, against the well known English master, M. S. Staunton, for one thousand guineas, in a match of twenty-one games, has been accepted by the latter, and the contest is arranged to commence at the beginning of September." MR. RAREY, after taming the most vicious horses that could be found, and crowning his triumphs by perfectly subduing to his will, the Zebra—the wild horse of the desert—has been in hot water from accusations brought against him, of trickery. It was very *malapropos*, certainly, (it would have been more so had it occurred before he received £5,000 from the Government of France, and as much from that of England, for his "secrets," besides innumerable *ten* guineas subscriptions for gentlemen, and *five* guineas from ladies of high degree), that Mr. Routledge, a cheap publisher in London, should issue a little book for six-pence, entitled, "The Art of Horse-Taming, by J. L. Rarey." It is a Secret, says the title. Rarey's own production, and the copy of a pamphlet which had been printed already in America—the whole "art" and "secret" were fully described and disclosed. Whereupon an indignant gentleman, who had paid his ten guineas, rushed into print, in the *Times*. Mr. Rarey had bound all his pupils, under a penalty, not to disclose his "secret," but here it appears that the long ago, the "secret" was "out." And so some people, making free use of the vernacular, said it was a "sell," &c. Mr. Rarey was not left, however, without defenders. He had the *solvatium* already of plenty of cash, and even this, if he had dealt unfairly, and was a man of no principle, he might have said, with Horace's complacent hero: "My name is still—at this juncture, I am a small number of contemplator in art." But other better defence was set up. First, Mr. Rarey, owing to the authorship of the pamphlet, solemnly declared that it was written only for private circulation among his own pupils in one of the Western States, where he first practised his system. He also released his English pupils from their obligation to remain silent. Next, gentlemen stood forth to declare, that Mr. Rarey had actually accomplished all he promised, and that the mere reading of a description of his mode, could never be sufficient to teach a thorough imitation, except to very few. Public opinion is divided on the vexed question. One thing is certain—even while a rather unpleasant feeling is excited—that Mr. Rarey is a man of genius, that he is original, and humane also. A new era in the treatment of the dumb creation is thus likely to be inaugurated. SIR LYTTON BULWER, like some other British men, has had a long standing quarrel with his wife. She is *literary* too, and must have been "a blue," even in girlhood; of one class, out of which even *literary* gentlemen do not generally choose wives. But between her and her husband there has been separation, so to marital fellowship, and social intimacy discontinued under the mask of novels—the most furious and malignant disturbances have, for years, been directed by the lady. All manner of profligacy, cruelty, and heartless conduct has, in this way, been ascribed to him, and—last, not least—not long since, she actually confronted him, and abused him on the hustings at his election for an English county! Soon after came out a statement, that Lady Bulwer had been seized by stratagem, and carried over to a private lunatic asylum. Sir Edward was charged with this conduct, and it was asserted that the lady was perfectly sane. A Cabinet Minister could not afford to brave such damaging rumors without explanation. It was next announced that the lady was free, and that all things were about to be arranged. And, last of all, out comes Sir Bulwer's eldest son—with whom the mother is staying in London, and about to travel on the Continent—who moreover acted for his father throughout the whole affair. In his letter to the *Press*, and accompanying documents, it appears that Dr. Conolly, famous for an English county! 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