# Presbyterian

PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1860.

GER FRENTARIAN BARRIAN.

Having purchased for our office the "Right" to us of lick's Accountant and Dispatch Patent, all, or nearly all of our subscriber's now have their papers addressed to then regularly by a singularly unique machine, which fasten on the white margin a small colored "address stamp" of label, whereon appears their name plainly printed, followed by the date up to which they have paid for their papers—this being authorised by an Act of Confress. The date wil always be advanced on the receipt of subscription maney in exact accordance with the amount so received, and thus be an ever-ready and valid receipt; securing to every one and at all times, a perfect knowledge of his newspaper account, so that if any error is made he can immediately detect it and have it corrected—a boon alike valuable to the publisher and subscriber, as it must terminate all painfur misinder thandingh between them respecting accounts, and thus tend to perpetuate their important relationship.

\*\*\*\* Those in arrears will please remit.

Western Theological Seminary .- Fortyeight new students have already entered this institution the present term.

Presbyterial Narratives,-The Stated Clerks of the Presbyteries of Ohio, Redstone, Blairsville, and Saltsburg, will please forward immediately the Narratives of their Presbyteries to the undersigned, Chairman of the Synod's Committee on the Narrative, at Upper St. Clair P. O., Allegheny Coun-GEORGE MARSHALL. ty, Pa. P. S.—The Narrative of Clarion Presby-

tery has been received. The True Witness and Sentinel.—Unde this title our contemporaries at New-Orleans and Memphis, have united. We wish the journal great success. It will be issued at the two cities, one editor residing in each. The joint subscription will likely

sustain the paper, and justify improvements; and the South-West, from Tennessee to Texas, is sufficiently homogeneous to be partners in the same religious journal. A Secretary to be Elected .- We are in formed that the Board of Education resolved, at their last stated meeting, to elect a successor to the late Dr. VAN RENS-SELAER at their next meeting, on the first

Friday in October, and in order to this, have issued notices to all the members. We trust that the Board will be directed in their choice, by wisdom from on high. The head of the Church's department for the education of her ministry, should be truly and eminently a man of God. The Educator,—The fifth number of Vol.

II., of this excellent monthly, published in our city, is now on our table. The Educator is an Octavo of thirty-two pages. Its paper and style of execution are fully equal to the best periodical which we receive. The editorial department displays much ability. It is sound in principle. and advocates the best practical rules. The price is only one dollar a year. We can most heartily commend it to teachers and parents. It is conducted by Rev. SAM-

A Mother Plends .- Mrs. CATHARINE NA-PIER, of St. Louis, Mo., asks the benevolent to assist her in redeeming a child from bondage. The mother of Mrs. N. was a slave, and she, of course, by Southern law, was a bond woman, though she might almost pass for a white woman. She, with a son, was sold into Missouri. Her master gave her time to collect money to buy her freedom. She is now endeavoring to raise funds to purchase her child, a boy of twelve years of age. Those who know the yearnings of a parent will not be slow in helping to relieve this suppliant.

# REV. J. LEROY DAVIES.

Mr. DAVIES died in York District, S. C .. on the 16th of June, in the sixty-first year of his age. He was a pupil of the Princeton Seminary, and a laborious minister.

The Central Presbyterian says: "Mr. DAVIES was an able and orthodox Divine. As a preacher he was animated and graceful in his delivery. With a com-manding person, a clear and well modula-ted voice, he seldom failed when he rose to speak, to rivet the attention of his audience. His discources were often exegetical, bringing out and enforcing the strong points of Calvinistic doctrine contained in the Word of God. The first ten or fifteen years of his ministry seem to have been his best. Seldom a sacramental meeting passed without numbers being added to the church. During the eleven years of his pastoral charge of Catholic (?) church, over two hundred and fifty persons were added to the communion

#### THE BANNER-A NEW VOLUME-NEW AT-TRACTION.

This is the first number of a new volume; and we think our patrons will admit that every promise made at the beginning of the last volume has been more than fulfilled. New and beautiful type has been procured, additional variety has been given to our reading matter, and our unsurpassed European Correspondence has been as interesting as ever.

We enter upon a new volume encouraged by past success, with a determination to do our duty to our patrons, the world, and the Church, according to the best of our ability, and looking to our friends for a generous and hearty support. For the present volume it is our purpose to furnish our readers with the same excellent European Correspondence; to continue our Eastern Summary; to present a great variety in our Editorials, treating not only of things pertaining to the Presbyterian Church or of the Church at large, but discussing subjects of general and practical interest from the Christian stand-point; along with Correspondence from different parts of our Church and country, a compendious statement of foreign and domestic news, and careful selections for the general reader and the fireside.

In addition to this, we have arrangements for a series of articles, entitled RECOLLECTIONS OF FOREIGN TRAVEL, by Rev. J. J. MARKS, D.D. These RECOLLEC-TIONS will have special reference to Egypt, Syria, and the Holy Land, which were thoroughly traversed and carefully studied by Dr. MARKS. The present state of things in Syria will make this series particularly attractive and valuable; for Dr. MARKS has kept himself well read up on the progress of events there, and will give our readers not only the past, but also the present of that deeply interesting country. As a matter of course, this involves us in very considerable extra expense; but we trust that pastors, elders, members of our churches, and others. will interest themselves to rumunerate us for our efforts to minister to their entertainment and instruction.

We print some extra copies for new subscribers.

COTTON, COLONIZATION, CHRISTIANITY. powers. For a long time religion reigned error mixed, the error being immensely prevalent-it was religion as exhibited by the Papacy. As Romanism declined, diplomacy as a rival and supplanting power. rose and flourished. Trade then advanced

and demanding a prominent place in every years, been dominant, and is likely to enbranches, and articles come forward with a superiority and importance which make the general course of traffic bend to and the monarch reigns in pride.

States. He came to his royal prerogatives Kings. in a republic. He has, for a score or more of years, protected this country from insult and molestation. There have been several little bickerings with England, and some bravado, and some important questions calling for decision, and even some national | be antagonistic. Many esteem them to be to terms. The fact is, she cannot possibly do tion. The man who attends only to the tories must stop, her people starve or emi- is entirely absorbed in the other, denies grate, her trade decline, her revenue fail, her the faith, and is worse than an infidel. army and navy diminish. Her power and

But if King Cotton found the first seat of his power with us, we must not hence power, are negroes; and his dwelling place must be in a climate of great warmth, and on a soil of much fertility.

Now, is there any likelihood of a change may look to this subject. A rivalship in foreign market, would produce immense changes in the country. This rivalship, if not imminent, is at last indicated as possible, is almost certain, and at a not very far distant time.

THOMAS CLEGG, of Manchester, England, a gentleman of intelligence and experience, stated lately at a public meeting:

"During his first year's operations in getting cotton from Africa, all his efforts only produced 235 pounds, but in 1858 he got 219,618 pounds; and he saw from one of the London papers of the previous day that not less than 3,447 bales, or 417,087 pounds, were received from the West Coast Africa was the place that could grow cotton, and that Africans were the men who onght to grow it. Mr. BAZLEY estimated that we now require 1,000,000,000 pounds of cotton for our manufacturers. Other estimates, varying in amount, swelled the total to 1,250,000,000 pounds; and when we observe how mills were increasing, and remembered that he had himself ridden a horse which drove some of his father's machinery, and that he was present in a consultation with his eldest brother, his father's overlooker, and others, at which it was decided that if they put down another carding engine and two throstles they would certainly overstock the market, (laughter) -when these things were remembered, it would be seen that it was utterly impossible at all to estimate what cotton we should

There was no part of Africa of which he had heard where cotton did not grow wild; there was no part of the world except India, perhaps, in which cotton was cultivated, where it was not sought to obtain Africans as cultivators. Wild African cotton was worth from 14d. to 24d. a pound more than the wild produce of India; cultivated cotton from the West Coast was worth on an average, as much as New-Orleans, and could be produced for very much less than New-Orleans possibly could be. He would undertake that good African cotton could be laid down free in Liverpool at 41d. per pound; that it should be equal to New-Orleans, and at this moment such cotton was worth probably 61d. per pound. He looked upon this question as affecting not only the success of missions, but as affecting also the eternal welfare of the Africans and the temporal welfare of our own

And a late number of the Liberia Her-

"The growth of cotton, one of the most invaluable products in the commerce of the world, is rapidly increasing at the Gold Coast, which, as yet, is the only part of this continent where its cultivation as an article of exportation has received much attention. The cotton raised at the Gold Coast, from its superior quality, sells in the extensive cotton markets of England

for 13 to 17 cents per pound. "The cotton raised at the Gold Coast. and indeed in all other parts of Africa, is of acknowledged superiority to that of the United States most generally raised—the upland cotton; and even equal, if not superior to the United States' best and most merchantable, known as the sea island cotton. If then the African cotton be, not to say better, but even equal in quality to that of the United States, there remains nothing else in the competition of the two trades but price and quantity. For not always the best, but oftentimes the cheapest and most readily supplied article meets with the best sale; but a combination of the three requisites, quality, price and quantity, will always influence the mar-

cheaper than in the United States, we deem it needles to enter into any argument to prove. In other countries, where there are free men and slave men, it may be a each their own case; but always avoid exdebatable question as to the greater cheap- haustion.

beria takes rank as a first class cotton grow- and refined to enter its doors, may really the collecting system. There was then no ing country! How important that good exclude a whole score of families of the work for him. The Board tried to make colonists go there, and that a good govern- masses, but whose souls are as precious in work, but still he was almost idle. This ment shall have its establishment there; the sight of God as are the former. This we saw with our own eyes, as we then beand the Christian religion be planted and is one of the great evils of wealth and longed to the Executive Committee. And cherished there!

and religious influence. Will they keep it, ity; not home against charity. This king's seat of empire is the United | and improve it, to the glory of the King of

#### HOME VS. CHARITY.

We have two classes of duties to perform, the one having respect to ourselves, the other to our neighbors. These seem to honor at stake. But King Cotton said to really so. But, properly viewed, there is you may, but yield you must. I forbid all and happy in conscience, only when we at-Let us apply this thought to the build-

ourselves, and helping the destitute. house for God, a place where to assemble conclude that he will abide with us forever. for worship, in comfort, at all seasons of It may be that he will emigrate, and fix his the year. It should be sufficiently large work, in all portions of this grand country. throne elsewhere. He is a great friend to for the accommodation of themselves, with Thus it ignored the Presbyteries, and dark complexions, white as he is. The a little room for strangers. Its style of armasses of men, the millions whom he em- chitecture, its appearance and finish, whethploys, and who are indispensable to his er it be the log cabin or the palatial edifice, should be chaste. Its materials and adornings, should correspond with the means of those who build, and with the customs of the place—a little above private residences, n his seat of power? Is there a land and not aping the magnificence of State more extensive than our cotton States, and structures, or the splendor of halls of where there are twenty times the number | those worldly associations, who erect ediof negroes, and where there is the requisite | fices for pride, and to attract the magnates warmth and fertility? There is. It is of the earth. A poor people will hence Western Africa. Our Southern States, our | build a house of worship at a small cost; politicians, statisticians, the whole country, and a rich people will show their high estimate of the things of God, by their liberthe production of cotton, and especially a ality toward the temple which they erect, rivalship which would drive us from the where to place his name and meet him in worship.

> Illiberality in building houses of worship is, we think, among Protestants, the rule; excessive expenditure is the exception. But suppose a people stimulated to modious, tasteful, splendid, we note two or three things:

1. Be liberal of your means, but do not go beyond your ability. Avoid debt. It is both unwise and injurious to say, We build for posterity: they are to have the benefit, and let them pay for it. We must during 1859. This rapid increase in the do, without paying our debts. Better by early history of the movement, showed that far, to pay the debt ourselves, and leave them a little less money. Better build cheaply for ourselves, and let them build as they may be able, for themselves. A debt is annoying. It chills devotion. It interferes with beneficence. It dwarfs contributions to the needy. It is rainous upon the pastor's sustenance. Avoid a church

2. Do not so exhaust yourselves as to be unable to do anything for Christ's poor. Poor as you may be, there are others still poorer. The Lord has his treasury, into which you should cast, at the least, your two mites, if you have not an abundance from which to draw largely. And a beauty of our system is that in the depository of the Board of Church Extension, we can collect all the little sums from thousands of channels, and thence distribute in amounts adequate to useful purposes. It is painful to contemplate wealthy churches exhausting themselves, or exhausting their liberality upon a home effort; building for themselves splendid temple; far beyond the demands of necessity, and making this a plea for years of parsimony toward the calls of the really destitute, or the extremely fee-

A letter from Minnesota strongly hits this condition of things. The writer says: "That you did wrong—you — church folks—in depriving yourselves of all ability to aid us, by your home extravagance, you will perhaps confess. We confidently expected, from the first, some aid from -, and now we are disappointed. The replies from both places are, that they have to give so much at home, that they can do nothing abroad. Ostentation has so much to do with the benefactions of the likely to ask from them in vain. It is a sions but one? memorable thing for them to give to a Kankakee, with a certainty that the liberality will be heralded all over the land. This may sound harsh. But if it is unjust, fear its injustice is in supposing that our great cities, who are great complainers on beggars, give much beyond their own limits, even on the score of ostentation. They seem to act upon the principle that a beggar has no business to be an obscure

Our North-Western brother may be a little too severe, and not sufficiently discriminating; but he makes remarks which that the people of God shall give with equal liberality. Let Christians wisely consider

Cotton has gotten to be one of the ruling colony of free colored persons in Liberia, plainer churches for our neighbors, while Western Africa. Christianity has been in we occupy the gorgeous. Some, perhaps in the civilized world—it was not evangel- this the stimulating and sustaining influ- many, may find a happy resort there, but ism, not truth in her purity, but truth and ence. That Colony has established a free many still will go to other denominations, government, after the model of that of the where the distinctions of social life do not United States. There are schools and col- so deeply affect religious relations. Chrisleges there; newspapers are there, from one tians whose observation has been the most of which we quote above; ministers, extensive, and who have been deep and churches, and mission stations are there. anxious thinkers find this subject greatly its claims, ascending the diplomatic chair The colonists possess some five hundred embarrassing. It is full of perplexities. miles of the sea coast, and back of them is | We may have resolved no difficulty in these, international arrangement. It has for a great country, populated, fertile, pro- our remarks; but if they shall tend to make ductive. It is an immense and most prom- the poorer brethren less censorious, and the joy a long lease of power. But trade itself, ising field for evangelical enterprise. It is richer churches more liberal, and to induce must be under control. Some of its the margin, and a maritime margin of the those who provide well for home not so to country, where, as above noted, the prima- weaken themselves as to be unable to meet ry article of trade is likely to have its main the urgent calls of charity, we shall have seat of production. Christians now have the spoken to some good purpose. Provide obey them. Just now cotton is king, and start in possession, government, literary well for home, but let it be home and char-

CONFESSION-ONE SECRETARY IS ENOUGH The Presbyterian Herald, in replying to our response to its article on Secretaryships, argues that though it is the duty of Presbyteries and churches to cultivate their own fields, and make collections to send the Gospel abroad, yet "this machinery, beautiful as it is," (and the Herald might have our rival, Be still. Bear it all. Yield as best no antagonism. We are approved of God, added, constituted, as it is, in Divine wisdom, and being Divine wisdom's only constitubreaches of the peace. And England came tend to both, and to each in due proportion in the case.) "will not work of its own accord, without lagging," and therewithout cotton. Without cotton, her fac one class is selfish and despicable. He who fore the Board is " to apply a sufficient force from without to make it work." In the Herald's former article it wanted its six Secretaries, to develop the whole strength influence as the Queen of the world must ing of churches providing churches for of the Church; to explore it all; to locate missionaries; to thrust off churches; to Every people should have a church—a visit, conciliate, and bring all portions of

> made the Board a central power over all. Now, the Presbyteries are recognized, but they are "lagging" servants, and the Board is to apply a force from without, sufficient to make them work. This is still making the Board an archiepiscopal concern, and the Secretaries its suffragans. It is hence still unpresbyterian, papistical and to be resisted. We can find no foundation in the New Testament Scriptures for any such a system. It is not anostolicnot Christ's plan. It is man's invention. The Herald then candidly acknowledges that the system of Presbyterial, pastoral,

> the Church into efficient cooperation with

the Board; and to push forward the whole

and Sessional action—the true Scriptural and Presbyterian system-being admitted, one Secretary is adequate. Its words are: "If the Boards are to be cut off from doing all work of this kind, (visiting, superintending, stimulating, directing, &c., &c., the Synods, Presbyteries, pastors, and churches,) then one Secretary is enough for any of them, except, possibly, it may be the Board of Foreign Mis-

We are glad of this frank and truthful statement. Now, how is it? Are we Presbyterians? Are we a true Church of God, animated by his Spirit? Is there a life within, manifesting itself in and by our Presbyteries, pastors, and Sessions? Or are we a dead Church, having no vital consider that posterity will have enough to principle, no inward energy, and hence need to be galvanized periodically into fitful action by a force from without?

These interrogatories are fundamental in the question before us, and if on these we are correct, then in the judgment of even the Herald, one Secretary is enough. Let the subject then be fairly and fully discussed, by and before the whole Church, so that there shall be an intelligent decision. Let the Church speak, and say, whether she is a living body, alive by the indwelling of the Holy Ghost, and putting forth her inward energies by her Divinely constituted officers and Assemblies; or whether she is a dead body, a "beautiful machinery." as the Herald has it, dependent for life and guidance upon a Board and Secretaries.

This fundamental point being decided, we shall have made a very great advance. And if it shall be ascertained that the Presbyterian Church is such that the diocesan, or a quasi diocesan scheme is a necessity, we may then proceed to consider how much of a "force from without" we can bear, and whether aspirants and nominees for the supremacy are godly men, wise men, and working men, and how much money the Presbyteries and churches can raise to sustain those whose function it shall be to apply the force.

QUESTIONS ANSWERED. The Herald, following the North Caro-

lina Presbyterian, asks: "Why did not Dr. McKINNEY open his battery against the Foreign Board for having three Secretaries, or the Board of Education for having three for some years; and why does he (August 18) commend this Board for its 'economy,' when it employs two Secretaries? Echo answers, why? "Can Dr. McKinney, give a single rea-Church, especially in our great cities, that son why the Board of Education should anything short of a 'notable' object is have two, and the Board of Domestic Mis-

> If our contemporaries had read our articles candidly, they need not have asked these questions. We will re-state for their benefit

The Foreign Board has an immense work, varied in its character, and carried on in all quarters of the globe. It has three departments of work, adequate each to the employment of a head. Its three Secretaries are diligent workers.

The Board of Education has two departments; one the obtaining, and sustaining, are worthy of being considered. Wealthy and training of young men for the minismen, having but little piety, will often give try; the other is that of general education their thousands for a splendid church at in schools and Colleges. It had three Sechome, or to a notable cause abroad, who retaries, (only two of them on pay, and no would give nothing, or next to nothing, elerk) while collecting was a business. for a common structure, or an obscure cause: Since Systematic Benevolence was fairly and when they give, and especially when | tested, it has kept but two, and one of them "That cotton can be raised in Africa they give for a home church, they will insist without expense, and both of them have been workers. No idlers have been connected with that office.

The Domestic Board had two departments, Missions and Church Extension; ness of slave labor over that of free, or 3. In building a church, let home be and then it had its two Secretaries, we apvice versa, but in Africa the question ad- wisely considered. Let the house be at- proving. When Church Extension was doubt as to whether or not cotton, and in tractive, if practicable, to all, and if not to taken to St. Louis, its Secretary should fact any other possible thing, can be raised all, then to the many who properly belong have been taken with it (if adequate). here cheaper than in the United States." to home. The splendid edifice which may But no. He was left behind, and his work What changes will take place, when Li- induce a half dozen families of the wealthy was gone. The Church also had laid aside fashion in our churches. We cannot rem- this state of things continued for three This thought gives vast importance to edy it by having free seats for the poor; years, as the Board testify. See report of

still others, as the well informed truly preached by the Rev. S. W. Fisher, D.D., read in an old frame building in Mill of Hamilton College. know. But, let these suffice.

We have always pleaded for efficiency, as well as economy. We have advocated the employment of as many men as were needed for the work. It is needless offices, and briefly, we request them to give our answers to the same public.

### DR. JUNKIN ON CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

MESSRS. EDITORS :- I approve your critcisms upon the sermon of Dr. Junkin, ouching the functions and sphere of "civil government." I heard the sermon preached, and then thought its views as the Banner styled them, "very erroneous." On reading the sermon, my impressions of its errors are strengthened. While noticing this sermon, would it not

be well to inquire how it came to be inserted in the title page, that it was published By order of the General Assembly," when the Assembly passed no such order? little light here is respectfully solicited, by Constant READER OF THE BANNER.

EDITORIAL REMARKS .- The words on the title page, "By order of the General of Dr. JUNKIN. We find the same on the title page of Dr. CLARK's sermon of last seems to give the Assembly's approbation in about sixteen weeks. of the contents, it ought not to be so regarded. As the last Assembly annulled the order for preaching before the Boards, there need be no farther discussion as to the propriety of publishing.

We have a letter from our good brother misunderstood him exceedingly. We regret that we did so, though happy to be informed of the fact. We meant to be honest, both to him and to our readers. In intend to misrepresent the preacher is evipressed by himself, in full; and as an ex- Hartford. cuse for our misunderstanding him, we might refer to brethren, hearers and readers of the sermon, upon whose minds it made the same impression which it did on ours. One of them writes to us, as above. Others have given us their views.

The subject of civil government in this great, free and Christian country, is one of vast importance. He who would treat it. and state his sentiments vigorously, in a few paragraphs of a sermon, or in a newspaper article, can hardly do himself justice. It requires the numerous pages of a

### NOVELS AND ROMANCES.

Fictitious literature, of this class, abounds exceedingly. It cultivates the heart's native depravity, beyond almost any other thing which is tolerated in society. Where freedom in writing is maintained, there is no possibility of preventing its production. Parents should hence be exceedingly careful, both to keep it from their children. and to produce in the children a sound judgment and a taste which can not be gratified by such pabulum.

established, against this evil: A foreign journal savs:

issued by the Minister of the Interior, a special commission has been named, consisting of literary men and of members of the former Committee of Censorship, whose duty it will be carefully to read all the romances which appear in the feuilletons of the Paris journals, and to make a report on each one of them. The most particular attention is to be paid to the morality of these works of fiction, and it is stated that some of the papers have already received unofficial warnings with respect to novels in progress of publication. A considerable number of works of this class already advertised as forthcoming will not be allowed to appear, and several manuscripts have been returned to their authors, who are to have no claim to indemnity from the newspapers for breach of agreement."

# EASTERN SUMMARY.

BOSTON AND NEW-ENGLAND.

HARVARD COLLEGE is again in luck : We learn from the Boston Advertiser that a gen-tleman of wealth and of large scientific and proressional acquirements, has just shown his interest in the prosperity of Harvard College, by establishing sixteen scholarships, with an income each of two hundred and fifty dollars annually. These scholarships are to be bestowed, year by year, on young men of limited means, who give promise, by their conduct and devotion to their studies, of future usefulness and distinction. This makes the number of scholarships in this College thity-two, with an annual income of seven thousand eight hundred dollars. There are besides these, just founded, ten "Thayer" scholarships, of three hundred dollars each; four "Shattuck" scholarships, of one hundred and fifty dollars each, and two one hundred dollar

larships founded by subscription. All but one of them are bestowed strictly according to the standard of the applicant, and are the re-wards of only very high scholarship. Applica-tion is made every year through the President of the College. Besides these, several thousand dollars are divided among the poorer scholars, in the shape of prizes, monitorships, and loans.

icism upon his ministry, with respect to the to the seventeenth century. entire subject of reform : In three modes he seriously hindered reform in

America. 1. He shook man's faith in prayer, which alone can keep the heart of the former cheerful, sweet, and strong. 2. He shook man's faith in the Bible from which all modern reforms have rolled. 3. He weakened man's sense of While he spoke one sharp word against a special ing current of human reforms.

The Congregationalists, whose headquarters is at Boston, have entered upon the work of church extension with great vigor. The American Congregational practical sinecures that we have wished to Union is about to inaugurate a movement abolish. And now, inasmuch as our con- to raise \$30,000, for the purpose of aiding of the old synagogue having been reserved, temporaries interrogated us before the publin the construction of one hundred Congrelic, and we have answered distinctly and | gational churches in the North-West. The Secretary of the Union calls on all Christians to aid in this work.

JOHN B. GOUGH, the temperance orator, brought with him from Europe four thousand volumes of select theological works. which he is about to present to the church in Boylston, of which he is a member, as permanent pastoral library.

Although the SMOKING OF TOBACCO is prohibited by law, in the streets of Boston, Massachusetts raises the "nasty weed" to a greater extent than is generally supposed. The value of the tobacco crop for the present year is estimated at \$200,000. The greater proportion of it is sold in Germany.

The MILLERITES commenced their religious services in Massachusetts recently. The sect now numbers about fifty thousand Assembly," are not peculiar to the sermon in the United States and Canadas, and they gather in camp-meeting from all parts of the country. A portion look for the year. These missionary sermons have been | Millennium before the last of March, 1861; published by the Board, and the authoriza others are confident that the world will tion is doubtless some vote of the Assem- last ten years and two months longer, while bly, in former times. Hence, though it others still predict a universal overthrow

UNITARIANISM at one time made a vigorous effort in Hartford; but their church edifice has been taken down and the Society disbanded. The church was erected by the Unitarians, assisted by their brethren in Boston, and was neatly furnished JUNKIN, in which he states that we have throughout, with bell, organ, &c. The fixtures were sold at auction some two months since, when the organ, a very fine one, was purchased by a private gentleman, at a little more than half its original cost; doctrine and Church polity, he and we and the bell which weighs two thousand have agreed, with scarcely a shade of dif- nine hundred pounds, and is a remarkably ference, and we would regret to differ from rich toned one, was purchased by a memhim on civil government. That we did not ber of the South Baptist church, and is now suspended in the tower of that edifice. dent in this, that we gave his ideas as ex- Thus ends the career of Unitarianism in led the proper authorities to forbid the

never been of the most excellent character, any place, but in some towns they have been peculiarly baneful. A writer in the Gospel Herald, who has been travelling over considerable portions of Connecticut.

Spiritualism has made terrible ravages here, closed. Domestic discords prevail. Marriage weeks or months. Families that were a few years ago esteemed respectable, are now clad in rags, and wanting the most common necessaries of life, and their earnings are given to suppor the idle rabble who constantly hang on them, to hear or to tell some new and strange thing.

NEW-YORK.

Every part of the country is interested in the condition of TRADE AND COMMERCE in New-York. By reason of its immense business, its location, and its far-reaching connexions, the first indications of prosperity or adversity in financial matters are seen here. The following statement will show that business now appears to be in a more healthful condition than one year ago, The imports have decreased, the exports In France, a repressive force is being have increased, and the exportation of coin has been lessened. According to the Custom-house tables of the Foreign Trade "In accordance with a recent circular at this port, for eight months of the calendar year, the Import entries of Foreign Merchandise from 1st of January to 31st

Amounted 10Add week in September	\$167,546,00 4,261,94
Total entries to date	\$171,707,94 183,323,56
Decrease to date	xport clearan
Including Foreign articles re-expo January to 31st August	\$59,807,00
Total to date	\$61,670,45 45,039,16

The same tables make the Export of Specie Fo 31st August... dd week in September..... 1,198,893 Total to date. gainst same time 1859... \$12,224,492 The BANK OF COMMERCE has no less

than seven hundred lady stockholders. That quiet Quaker looking gentleman, sewing machine patent extended for another as much of their maternity. seven years. The value of this extension to the patentee is variously estimated at from \$500,000 to \$700,000 for the whole term. A rich placer indeed!

The new Dusseldorf Gallery is to cost \$200,000. It is erected by Mr. H. W. Derby, and is intended for a place of permanent exhibition of his collection, and the best pictures and sculpture to be pro-MR. PARKER'S Society is still without a cured of the French, German, English and leader. The evil that he did is living after | American schools of art, arranged in dishim, but the Society that he formed is very | tinct parts. But the most attractive fealikely to dwindle into insignificance. The ture for the present will be the unique (for infidelity hidden under the name of "re- America) collection of old masters made form" by Mr. Parker, is becoming every by Mr. James J. Jarvis, in Europe, embraday more apparent. A foreign journal cing the most prominent names, and showgives the following true and admirable crit- ing the progress of art from the year 1000

One of the interesting events of last week was the Consecration of a New JEWISH SYNAGOGUE. The edifice is a fine one standing in one of the most fashionable parts of the city, on Nineteenth sin, furnishing men with a ready-made apology for the crimes against which he fought, drugging near the church of the lote Dr. James W. for the crimes against which he fought, drugging the conscience with opiates of his theology, while he struck at it with the goad of his ethics.

Alexander. The congregation about to set-While he spoke one sharp word against a special sin, he spoke ten against the possibility of any sin. His theology kills the air, so that the results the spoke one sharp word against a special the in this new place of worship is known as the "Shearith Israel," being that porform cannot live there. And we are to remember that he never forgot that he was a preacher, eacher of a religion which he expected of Portugese Jews. It is believed to be June, 1860, were as follows: Great Britain, would supplant the Christianity of the New one of the oldest congregations settled in this country. It numbers among its mem-Testament. He ever kept his mark in view, and whatever he might transfix on the way, the arrow was aimed at Bible Christianity. When we see, then, that fundamental error permeated and poisoned all his work, notwithstanding the courage and even sublime fury of his assault on mighty sine we are forced to regard his career, on the whole, as a backward eddy in the great on-sweep supposed to have been about the year 1650, 5410 of the Jewish calendar. The first fied to learn that two of the New England On account of feeble health PROFESSOR minutes of congregational affairs now in PARK, of Andover, will not be able to the possession of the "Shearith Israel,"

tians. Benevolent men have planted a | can we fully remedy the evil by building | adequate and abundant. Though there are | 2d of October. The sermon will be | of a regular place of worship, prayers were Street, in the First ward, and the first synagogue was built in 1729, near that location. This place was taken down and rebuilt on the same site in 1817. In the Spring of 1833, the property on Mill and Beaver Streets was sold, and the materials were used, as far as practicable, in the erection of the present place of worship in Crosby Street, which was consecrated in the year 1834. The congregation have worshipped in the last named place ever since, and only left it last week for the building in Fifth Avenue.

> A strong desire has been expressed he many for the recovery of the EXPOSITORY. LECTURES OF THE LATE DR. J. M. MASON It was supposed that they were still in existence in the notes taken by the late Mr Abraham O. Stansbury. But his brother. the veteran reporter, Arthur J. Stansbury Esq., in the following note to the Inde pendent, gives but little hope of success: Many of my late brother's books and papers did come into my hands as you suppose, among them there are no such notes as your riend refers to. There are many rough memo. randa, such as a student takes upon his knee, but nothing put in form for publication. I agree

entirely in the desire that every lecture ever de-livered by Dr. Mason should be rescued from oblivion; for never did a Divine lecture with such ability; but I fear they are irrecoverably lost. I will once more overhaul my brother's papers, and if I make any discoveries will let you know. DR. SPRING has a distinguished New-England ancestry. His father, the Rev. Samuel Spring, D.D., was a chaplain in the American army in the early part of the Revolutionary war, and was afterwards pastor of the North church, Newburyport. His mother was a daughter of the famous Rev. Dr. Samuel Hopkins, of Hadley, and grand-daughter of the Rev. Dr. Hopkins. of West Springfield. The New-York Divine, in the length of his pastorate, follows in the footsteps of his family. His father's

PHILADELPHIA.

ministry to one people extended through

forty-seven years; his grandfather's reached

fifty-six years, and his great-grandfather

died in the thirty-sixth year of his min-

The facts lately brought to light with regard to Underground Tenements, has leasing of such apartments for the purpose The FRUITS OF SPIRITUALISM have of residences. Philadelphia has long had the reputation of being the most cleanly and healthy large city in the world, and will make every effort to maintain its former character.

THE PHILADELPHIA BAPTIST ASSOCI-ATION will hold its one hundred and fiftythird session in the Fifth Baptist church. and everywhere in this community I see its baneful results. The common schools have been Ninth, on Thursday, October 2d, 1860, at contracts are made to be dissolved in a few 2 o'clock P. M. Introductory sermon by Rev. J. A: McKean or Rev. George His gins, alternate. Circular letter by Rev. George W. Anderson. Messrs. Winston. Brantly, and Day, are the Committee on Religious Services, and are expected to report on the first day. At the last session, the churches were desired to prepare historical sketches of their origin and progress, which will be read at the meet-

> For eighteen months past, the FRENCH AND SWISS PROTESTANTS of this city have been meeting for religious worship, every Sabbath evening, in the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, Chestnut Street, above tenth, the services having been conducted by Rev. Mr. Bohomme until a native pastor could be procured. By the liberal subscriptions of the Christian people of this city, the Rev. Henri Fargue, of Montauban, France, has been invited to become the pastor of this people We congratulate this interesting French congregation in the prospect of having their own pastor soon to preach to them No doubt he will be cordially received, and well sustained in this good work in Philadelphia.

THE SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH. of which we lately gave some notice, has contributed largely from its membership toward building up the following churches: The First church, in the Northern Liberties, in charge of the Rev. T. J. Shepherd: the Ninth church, now located at Sixteenth \$16,631,288 and Sansom Streets, the pastoral charge of the Rev. Wm. Blackwood; the Fifth, better known as the Arch Street church, in charge of Rev. Dr. Wadsworth; the Seventh church, Broad above Chestnut, Rev. James M. Crowell, pastor, and the Central church, corner of Eighth and Cherry Streets, in charge of Rev. Henry Steele Clarke, D.D. Surely, in view of this, the Second church has neither been slightly blessed, nor dishonored in her progeny, Mr. Howe, has succeeded in having his and the latter will hardly hesitate to say

# VARIETIES.

A SPLENDID RIFLE PRIZE.—The Gacette de Cologne announces for the first of September, a target shooting for rifles, open to all Germany, Switzerland, Belgium, Holland, and England, the prize shot to be a villa, with turrets, a lake, and grotto on the Rhine bank, opposite Coblentz. The French complain of being debarred the chance of winning such a property. [Had the prize been opened to the United States, the villa would probably have found an owner on this side of the Atlantic.]

AMERICANS IN EUROPE.—It is estimated (says the London American) that 30,000 Americans have left New-York and Boston for Europe this season, most of whom are temporarily residing on the Continent and in different parts of the British Islands. Paris is reported full of Americans, and a large number are in London. The number of pleasure-seeking Americans in Europe is larger than at an previous time.

THE ANTIQUITY OF CANNON.—A small brass cannon has been found at the bottom of a deep well of the Castle de Cluey, in France, with the date 1258 upon it. The date of the invention of cannon has historically been assigned to the year 1324, sixty-

EUROPEAN DEBTS .- The debts of the several States of Eur

PHYSICAL EDUCATION.—We are grati-Colleges, Old Yale and Amherst, have taken the lead in one of the most important edupreach the Annual Sermon at the approach- written in Spanish and English, dates their curriculum of a regular course of This thought gives vast importance to edu it by naving free seas not the poor, just their curriculum of a regular course of the colonization efforts of American Chris. because the poor will not enter them. Nor 1859, pp. 31-34. Here then are reasons ing meeting of the American Board, on the back as far as 1728. Before the creation physical training, for which they have pro-