

Presbyterian Banner.

PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1861.

Having purchased for our office the "Right" to use Dick's account and Dispatch Patent, all, or nearly all, other news is now held by their machine, which fastens on the white margin a small colored "address stamp," or label, which is pasted on the paper, and which is dated by the date up to which they paid for their papers--this being authorized by an Act of Congress, giving them a monopoly of the Postmaster General's inspection money, in exact accordance with the amounts to receive, and thus being enabled to charge a sum double the amount received, and at last time, a perfect knowledge of his newspaper account, so that I may never be made to care immaterial of the value of my paper, as it is to be paid to the publisher and subscribers, as it must terminate all painful discussions, and the right to print their important notices, and those in arms will please remit.

POSTAGE STAMPS.

The old postage stamps are still received in offices where new stamps have not been furnished. But none are taken in Pittsburgh. Here the new stamps only are either given out or received. Hence persons sending payment to us will please to send only the new stamps; and send none but three cent stamps. The old stamps are utterly useless here; and the few and ten cent, and larger stamps, turn into money with great difficulty.

A Sabbath Law Sustained.—The Supreme Court of California, in full bench, has decided the Sunday Law constitutional. The particular features of the law we do not remember to have seen noted.

Entered upon his Work.—The Rev. A. C. McCIZELAND, pastor elect of the Fourth Presbyterian church of this city, has entered upon his new field of labor with much acceptance by the people.

The Synod of Wheeling meets at Wheeling, on Friday, the 18th, in the evening. One of us expects to be present during part of the sessions, say on Monday, and will be happy to transact much business for the *Banner*.

A Lengthy Reply.—The *Presbyterian Herald*, of last week, contains a reply of the Presbytery of Chillicothe, in the State of Ohio, to the late "Address of the Presbytery of the Western District of Tennessee to Presbyterians of the Northern States," occupying nearly thirteen columns! The game is hardly worth the powder.

Receiving Agent.—At a late meeting of the Synod of Allegheny, Mr. T. H. NEVIN was unanimously appointed to receive the contributions of that Synod to the Boards of Domestic Missions and Education, and the Fund for Superannuated and Disabled Ministers, in addition to those for the Board of Church Extension, which he has received for some time. This appointment was directed to be published.

Going to Synod.—The Synod of Pittsburgh meets at Kittanning, on Thursday evening, the 10th inst. Cars leaves Pittsburgh Depot of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, at 6:05 o'clock A. M., and at 4:30 P. M. The latter train reaches Kittanning about 8 P. M., a little too late for the meeting of Synod.

Excursion tickets will be sold to ministers and Elders, who will inform the agent of their errand.

Another Resignation.—The Rev. RANDOLPH A. DE LANCEY, Secretary of the South Western Advisory Committee of our Board of Domestic Missions at New Orleans, has resigned because of the endorsement of secession by the Southern portion of our Church. Mr. DE LANCEY is well known as a devoted servant of the Divine Master. He is loyal to the Union, and on this account has found it necessary to leave the city and region where he has resided for many years.

Quite a number of the ministers of our Church have left the South for the same cause, and from among these, some of our vacant churches may secure able, faithful, and experienced pastors. They are men that have sacrificed much for their Church and there, even in the seceded States, ministers of our Church may be found who have not yet bowed to treason and rebellion.

Mr. W. H. Russell, the London *Times* Correspondent, and the Sabbath.—Mr. RUSSELL lately took a trip from Washington to the West, for the purpose of spending some time in hunting. While out there he seems to have supposed himself beyond the reach of law, and above the criticism of public opinion, for which he in general expresses great contempt. For he went abroad as usual, on the Sabbath, and engaged in shooting game, knowing no doubt that he was violating the laws of the State of Illinois. But "our own correspondent" of the *Times* was brought before a magistrate, and fined \$30, one half of which goes to the school fund, for his disregard of the laws of God and man. It was a shame for a man so highly honored as he has been in this country, and representing such a great interest of another Christian country, to thus trample on an institution considered sacred by the laws of both countries. No doubt in his next letter Mr. RUSSELL will give the people of Wilmington, Will County, Ill., "a piece of his mind."

Synod of Allegheny.—This body closed a remarkably harmonious meeting at New-Castle, Lawrence County, Pa., last week. The usual routine business was transacted with more than usual spirit, and the devotional exercises were delightfully solemn. Resolutions, respecting the state of the country, were passed unanimously, all the members rising, thus giving great force to the expression of sentiment of the resolutions. It was our expectation to have been able to give this paper, this week, along with the entire proceedings, but the Minutes were not furnished in time.

On Sabbath evening, the Rev. Dr. SWIFT preached a very able and interesting sermon, commemorative of the life, character, and labors of the late Rev. ROBERT JOHNSON, one of the early ministers in this region. The Synod was highly delighted with a visit from the Rev. JOHN C. LOWRIE, D.D., one of the Secretaries of our Board of Foreign Missions. On Monday evening, he spoke to a large congregation, on the subject of Foreign Missions, in such a way as to rivet the attention of all. Dr. LOWRIE was born within the limits of this Synod, as was also his honored father. And his grand-father was, at one time, the only layman that would pray in public, in the entire district where he resided.

TO WHOM ALLEGIANCE IS DUE—JESUS DECIDES A POLITICAL QUESTION.

The action of the General Assembly at Philadelphia, in May last, was zealously opposed by Dr. HODGES and a few others; opposed on the floor of the house, in a Protest put on record, and in the *Biblical Repository* for July. Southerners have since maligned it virulently, making it an occasion for separating from the Church; and some still are expressing great sorrow at its character.

The main objection, as stated in the Protest, is, "We deny the right of the General Assembly to decide the political question, to what Government the allegiance of Presbyterians, as citizens, is due." The italicized here are ours. The effort, by use of the epithet "political," to stir up prejudice against the Assembly, and also to pervert the meaning of the Assembly's act by intimating that at the rebellion is a "Government;" and the insinuation that ought but our duty to man—our duty as citizens" is declared, are unworthy of the distinguished author of the Protest.

The Assembly did not speak of our obligation merely as "citizens." It affirmed under a call in Providence so manifest and so loud, she would have been faithless to her children, who look to her for instruction; ungrateful to her country, where she has peace and protection; and disobedient to her Lord, who has given her his Word to expand and apply.

In all this matter we cannot but regard the Church as exercising her prerogative and discharging a duty. If she had failed, under a call in Providence so manifest and so loud, she would have been faithless to her children, who look to her for instruction; ungrateful to her country, where she has peace and protection; and disobedient to her Lord, who has given her his Word to expand and apply.

The objections against ministers and churches saying anything on political questions, is very convenient for wordlings, and in their mouth is natural and may be tolerated; but to hear Christians so speak, is painful. Wordlings, striving to have everything their own way and in their own hands, cry out, "Politics, politics, these are not in your province; you confine yourselves to spiritual things; you have no right to touch politics." And then they involve in the political cauldron, not only office, but also temperance, Sabbath observance, education, marriage, slavery—all questions of social ethics—and thus they would fain drive Christ's ministers entirely out of, or beyond, this world, for subjects on which to instruct the people. This is the spirit of the "god of this world." It is the impudent but false claim of Satan; "All this power will I give thee, and the glory of them; for all this is delivered unto me, and to whomsoever I will I give unto it."

We say the pretension of Satan is false. Jesus Christ is the rightful proprietor, both of this world and the next; and though he does not claim this world's offices, honors, and emoluments for his friends and servants, he yet insists that he shall be recognized as having authority over all, and that all things shall be conducted according to his will. It is to men in this world, having like passions with others, and bearing all social relations, that he sends his ambassadors. In his instructions to them he has declared those relations, and the various duties incumbent. These duties they are to teach; and among them are those which men owe to the government of their country.

But it is still urged that he has given no authority to the Church to decide "political" questions. That, as before intimated, depends upon what men may embrace in politics. If they invade the Church's premises, she is not hence to be silenced, nor to neglect her duty. There is much said in the Scriptures about Governments, rulers, and people; about the relations of each to the other, and about the rights and duties of each; and surely it is incumbent on the Church to expound and apply these injunctions. She is to declare the whole counsel of God. Whatever God communicates in his Word, that his chosen ambassadors are to declare and expound to men.

And in the case before us, we have the specific and pointed example of Jesus Christ himself, deciding a question similar to that which agitated members of our Church at the time of the General Assembly's meeting in Philadelphia. There was, during his personal ministry on earth, a standing dispute between the Pharisees and Herodians about the Jewish authority, the other advocating the Roman predominance. They brought the question to Jesus. Their motive was impure, and he knew it. But still, he did not repel them. He answered without evasion or subterfuge; and answered, both with a proof which was convincing to both parties. They say to him: "Is it lawful to give tribute unto Caesar or not?" Shall we give, or shall we not give?" That is: What Government shall we acknowledge, serve, sustain? Here was a "political" question. Jesus does not say: It is none of my business. I came to teach only "spiritual" things, and things which belong to another world. No; but instead of that, he answers them promptly, and most plainly and pointedly; so plainly, that their own conscience convinced them of his correctness. He said, "Show me the tribute money." He looked at it, and said, "Whose is this image and superscription?" They reply, "CEASAR'S." He then said, "Render unto CEASAR the things that are CEASAR'S." Here was an answer. Here was argument. Here was proof—brief, clear, overwhelming. They had not a word to reply in opposition. They knew he did not mean that they should give the tax gatherer every coin they had, which bore CEASAR'S likeness. They did not impute to him such injustice and folly. They felt convinced that the coin, the circulating money of the country, having the Roman stamp, was the emblem of sovereignty, the evidence of a resident Roman authority. The proof was conclusive. They felt its force and submitted. CEASAR and his deputies were to them, "the powers that be"; and they had no more to say. The question of conscience, or in modern parlance, the "political" question, was decided. The Roman Government was to be sustained. It was the rightful Government; so proved by the coinage, and to it the tribute must be paid.

There was no formal question proposed to our late Assembly, as to which Government, whether the United States or the self-styled Confederate, the people should sustain. And yet the Synod of South Carolina, by framing a resolution, putting it on record, and sending it up for review; and they, or others, by an arrangement (which failed) to have a certain interrogatory proposed, showed them-

selves to have very much of the same spirit and purpose as the Pharisees and Herodians. The Assembly, however, after the example of our Lord, honestly took up the subject. It was known that some of our people, under the shield of a pretended rival Government, were taking part in a rebellion. Others were deliberating whether they also should join it. Others were hesitating whether they should sustain their own proper and acknowledged Government, against the pretenders. The question involved social and moral duty. The Assembly discussed it with deliberation, earnestness, and prayer. The Scriptures were searched diligently. An exposition was given; especially an exposition and application of that pointed passage, Rom. xiii: 1-7. The example of our Lord, on an occasion involving the same principle, was followed. Resolutions were adopted advising the people, they being both Christians and citizens, to sustain the Government and call into service and employ the land and naval forces of the United States, in the manner they were used by him, for the purpose of maintaining the peace and integrity of the Union and putting down hostilities waged against them; and the President had rightly power to establish blockades of ports held by those enemies and enforce such blockades pursuant to the laws of nations. The objections to inadequate notice raised are disposed of in the particular case. That citizens of the United States levying war against the United States are enemies of the Government, notwithstanding their property possessed and held by them in a state of war out of and against the authority of the United States, becomes thus plain. To the conduct of the Government, subject to confiscation when committed as sea, and personal confinement within the authority and dominion of such enemies clothed with the character and responsibilities of enemies" because of their residence, without regard to their private sentiments, or the territorial locality of the place of their hostility. (1. Kent, 74, 76; 2. Dallas, 41; owners of the sloop *Chester* and brig *Experiment*.)

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The preceding statements evince that the three Courts coincide essentially in their determination of all the points made by the respective parties which are of common import and bearing.

"The fourth article is a vigorous defense of the cause of the Union, well worthy of Dr. BROWNSON. He is unparing in his denunciation of the "peace makers," cowards, and traitors of the loyal States." He shows the necessity of supporting the Government, in order that the nation be preserved; and fittingly silences those clamorous individuals, who have had so much to say about the "unconstitutional measures" of the Administration. We would willingly give portions of the article, did we not prefer to urge our readers to get the *Review* and read it for themselves. Perhaps many will think that the editor goes too far in recommending that the abolition of slavery be made the war cry of the Union army. This, however, will not detract from the general merit of the article, and every attentive observer must have noticed that the strength of the North is becoming more and more determined that, come what may of slavery, the Government must be supported, and the Union preserved.

The following is the Summary for the year:

MISSIONS.	
Number of Missions.....	113
" Stations.....	171
LABORERS EMPLOYED	
Number of ordained missionaries (seven being Physician).....	152
" physicians not ordained.....	5
" other male assistants.....	7
" female assistants.....	171
Whole number of laborers sent from this country.....	385
Number of stations (including all in the Sandwich Islands).....	29
" native preachers.....	218
" native helpers.....	406-558
Whole number connected with the Missions.....	988

THE PRESS.

Number of Printing Establishments.....

Faxes printed last year, as far as reported.....

 " from the beginning.....

 " 1,264,106,298

THE CHURCHES.

Number of churches (including all in the Sandwich Islands).....

 " in the United States (including all in the Sandwich Islands).....

so far as reported.....

24,456

Added during the year (do, do, do).....

1,944

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Number of Seminaries.....

9

 " other boarding-schools.....

10

 " free schools (omitting those at the Sandwich Islands).....

298

 " girls' schools (free).....

8,118

Pupils in free Seminaries.....

276

Pupils in Free Boarding-Schools.....

236

Whole Number in Seminaries and Schools.....

8,830

N.Y. NEW YORK.

THE ASSOCIATED BANKS of New-York,

Boston, and Philadelphia, unanimously re-

solved on Saturday last to take the second

installment of fifty millions of dollars of

the National loan at 7-30 per cent. interest.

The New-York Banks were willing to take

the third also at this time, but as the Boston

and Philadelphia Committees had no

instructions on the subject, and there was

no necessity for speedy action, the matter

was postponed.

THE AGENTS OF THE GOVERNMENT

have chartered all the available steamers

in this port, for immediate service.

A grand naval movement will without

doubt be effected immediately. Some four

are understood to be already engaged,

among which are two of the Collins' line

and two of Vanderbilt's steamers. Where

the blow is to be struck is of course un-

known to those not immediately concerned,

but from the magnitude of the preparations,

the demonstration will be of unprecedented importance.

AN OLD-LOOKING STRUCTURE of circu-

lar form, now erected on the battery ex-

terior, has attracted the attention of the

curious.

A space of the diameter of one hundred feet has been enclosed by a close

tenement fence ten feet in height, and workmen

are busily engaged in constructing a building

which is to be known as the "Whales' Home."

The work will be finished this

week, and the sea monsters which are to

occupy the place are understood to be on

their way to the city. An engine will be

used for pumping sea-water into the great

tank, and the supply will be nearly two

hundred thousand gallons a day.

THE PAYMENT OF TAXES for the first

two days after the time specified by law, in