

Presbyterian Banner.

PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY, JANUARY 18, 1862.

Installation of Dr. Jacobus.—This occurred, as appointed, on Tuesday evening. Rev. Dr. HOWARD, in absence of Dr. ELIZABETH, preached the sermon and delivered the charge to the pastor; Rev. Mr. LEA delivered the charge to the people. The church was crowded, and a close attention was given to the exercises. The prospects of the congregation are very fair.

How They Do Things in Chicago.—The Wabash Avenue Methodist church in Chicago, is one of the most elegant churches belonging to that denomination in this country. Like some other churches it had a heavy debt resting upon it. But on the fourth Sabbath of last month, after a sermon by Bishop SIMPSON, the congregation in a few minutes wiped out the entire floating debt, amounting to the sum of \$25,000!

The moral to be drawn from this is, that there are but few churches so encumbered with debt as to be unable to free themselves by a united effort.

Our European Correspondent, this week, almost exceeds himself. His remarks on the death of the Prince Consort, and relative to the Queen and the Royal family, are patriotic, emotional, and evangelical. His notice of the views and feelings of the Christian world classes of England, who deprecate a war with the United States, will tend to soothe the excited emotions of our people. The London Times, and other political journals, are no more the people of England, than the New-York Herald, Tribune, etc., are the people of the United States.

There is an aristocracy in England which hates our Democratic institutions; and there is a radical party in this country which is equally hostile to the ruling class in England. But the substantial masses—the Christian people—of both countries, desire to live in love and peace.

An Educational Power.

We have long been persuaded that the community in general have no adequate conception of the amount of valuable matter contained in the columns of a good religious paper. In every number there are articles, a thorough perusal of which will make any one more familiar with the subject of which they treat, than ninety-nine hundredths of the people are capable of. An educational power in the family, the religious newspaper should be made more of than it is. What if parents at the close of the Sabbath should just try the experiment of questioning their children, to see how much they could recollect of what the paper contains. A friend abundantly able to make such an estimate, has just handed us a calculation of the amount of reading in fifty-two numbers of the Christian Herald. Here are the figures: "One volume of your paper contains about 16 volumes of 400 pages each, such as sell at \$1.25 a volume, or for all, \$20."—*Christian Herald.*

THE WEEK OF PRAYER.

Meetings were held in all our churches and also in all the churches of the other branch of the Presbyterian Church, in this city and Allegheny. And we believe that such was the case in most of the Presbyterian churches in the neighboring country. The attendance was measurably good, and a good degree of earnestness was manifested. May the Lord hear the prayers that went up to the Mercy-seat and send down upon us and upon all his churches the blessings of his grace.

Surely this is a time to go to God—to plead with him—confessing our sins and imploring his forgiveness. Let every Christian forsake sin, cleave unto the Lord, and entreat his favor. The world needs, our country needs, and our own souls need, a time of refreshing from the presence of the Lord.

REVIVALS.

It has not been our privilege to record many revivals during the last year. The state of the country has been such that men's minds have been taken up with some thing else, or rather many other things. And here probably the Church has been in error. Ministers and Christians supposed that there could be no revivals, and there fore neither labored nor prayed for them.

But here and there God is rebuking our unbelief by pouring out his Spirit, reviving his people and converting sinners to himself. Let us not limit the grace of God any longer to time and a condition of the world deemed favorable by us for the progress of the work of the Lord.

To the church of Hopewell, near Franklin, Pa., forty have been added on profession of faith, mostly young persons, the children of pious parents. In the church of Flagah, Lawrence County, Ill., forty-four have been within a short time hopelessly converted. These embrace all ages and both sexes, from the youth of ten or twelve to the aged of sixty-nine. And it is reported that the Wabash church, one of the oldest in that region, is enjoying a time of refreshing such as it never had before. A precious revival has been for some time in progress in the Congregational church, of Greenport, Long Island.

In the Mt. Holyoke Female Seminary, at South Hadley, Mass., as many as fifty young ladies have attended the meeting for inquiry, and thirty have been hopelessly converted. The spirit of Mary Lyon still lives in this school. Her prayers are still being answered. And a work of grace promising most blessed results is in progress in Portland, Me. The Rev. Mr. SHELLEIGH, chaplain of the Tenth Legion of New-York State Volunteers, reports a powerful revival in that command in camp on the Potomac. At Hamilton Square, N. J., the Baptist church has lately received an addition of thirty-six on profession of faith.

Thus we see that a few mercy-drops have been falling in different places all over the land. God is thereby showing his willingness to bless our American Zion and to build up his Church even in troublous times. Let us not cease our prayers for the outpouring of the Holy Spirit, with the end of the week of special prayer. May that prove to be the beginning of united, earnest and importunate prayer.

POWER OF SURROUNDING INFLUENCES.

In the last number of that able paper, *The Episcopal Recorder*, it is remarked that "there are certain kinds of earth which strike up their hues into the plants that grow from them, so that here the rich and dark olive of the leaf, there its emerald brilliancy, betoken the chemical properties from which they draw their nourishment." An illustration is then given in the recent history of the late Professors in the Episcopal Theological Seminary at Alexandria, Va. Until within the last year, this was the successful and cherished institution of the Low Church Episcopalians, not only of Virginia, but also of Pennsylvania and the other Middle States. Its type of theology was considered eminently orthodox, and its piety was of the most evangelical order. But, as is well known, the Seminary has been closed for months, and it is now in the occupancy of armed men. Professors and students are widely dispersed.

But the course of these Professors, as well as of the neighboring Episcopal clergy, has amazed their former friends in the North. They were all Northern men, having most of their relations in the North, and were considered, up to about the time they took the fatal leap, as being sound, loyal, and Union men. But every one of them, with the exception of the Rev. Dr. MAY—who has returned to Philadelphia, his native place—has thrown in his lot with the rebel Confederacy, over which JEFFERSON DAVIS presides. (Not only were these men, Northern by birth, but also by education, and some of them from long residence. The Rev. Dr. PACKARD was from Massachusetts, and before going to Alexandria, was a Professor in Bristol College. Rev. Dr. SPARROW was also born in Massachusetts, and served Kenyon College, Ohio, with eminent success. Mr. DANA, came from Vermont; Mr. NORTON from Western New-York; Mr. LIPPITT from Massachusetts.

In our own Church are instances equally sad and equally humiliating, of men born, reared, honored, and loved in the North, who have forsaken their country, engaged in rending their Church, and are now seeking to overthrow both. Just now we think of one born in Indiana, educated at Jefferson College, studied Theology at Princeton, was a successful and beloved missionary for several years in China, was afterwards a laborious pastor in Illinois, and some three or four years ago removed to the Valley of Virginia. The Secession mania seized him, and he is now a Chaplain in the rebel army. The pastor of the Church where the Secession General Assembly (or Convention to institute an Assembly) met, in Augusta, Ga., is a native of Steubenville, also a graduate of Jefferson College, and was for several years pastor of the Old Church, where the Rev. JOHN McMICHAEL, D.D., "the Apostle of the West," preached the Gospel so long. He is a Secessionist *con amore*. His brother-in-law is a native of Ohio, a graduate of the same college, is now a Professor in the Theological Seminary at Columbia, S. C., and disloyal both to his country and his Church. In our college days we knew a young man of respectable ability and attainments, but notorious for his extravagant abolitionism. He went South to teach, married a lady possessed of a large plantation and many slaves, and now looks upon slavery as about the best of the institutions with which this earth is blessed, whilst he regards the Government of the United States as about the meanest thing ever instituted on earth. Another one, born in the British Provinces, came to one of our seminaries a few years ago, a most unpromising abolitionist. He would make no terms whatever with slavery. After a time he went South, and became pastor of a church. In process of time he became a Chaplain in the rebel army; and at the battle of Bull Run, after the Colonel, Lieut. Colonel, and Major of his regiment had been either killed or disabled, he himself led the regiment again into battle. The two most violent Southern men in the last General Assembly were natives of the North—one from Carlisle in this State, and the other from near Athens, in the State of Ohio. And thus we might go on to describe many such men. But this is enough for our present purpose.

This wholesale defection from Church and State, on the part of men from whom far better things were expected, is most suggestive of important reflections. Men are suddenly seized with the prevailing feelings and thoughts around them, and hurried, as by some fearful mania, to the greatest extremes. Reason seems to be set aside, conscience perverted, and all Divine obligations forgotten. In this way we may see some explanation of the wonderful success of Mohammedanism when it had once fired the susceptible minds of the East. Nor should we any longer wonder at the rapid progress of Mormonism, Millerism, and Spiritualism, in our own days, with a certain class of minds in which all proper balance has been destroyed.

How careful then should men be in the associations with which they surround themselves, and in the influences to which they allow themselves to be exposed. He that thinketh he standeth, had need to take care lest he fall. No one knows how strong or how weak he is, until the assault has been made upon him. There are many now in arms against our Government; and there are many ministers now preaching and praying for the success of rebellion, who a few months ago would have resented with the highest indignation the least suspicion against their loyalty; any one of them would have said, with HAZARD, "Is thy servant a dog, that he should do this great thing?"

In like manner many have adopted and propagated the most destructive errors, who, in the outset, denied most persistently that they were leaning the old paths. When the late Professor BURR started out on his course, he had not the least idea of being lost, at last in the bogs of Swedenborgianism. In the same way many are gradually seduced from the truth. Their beliefs and convictions are imperceptibly undermined, until at last the whole structure of their faith gives way, and they become like some noble dwelling pillaged and defaced by a ruthless soldiery. There have been such instances along the entire course of history; there are many such now. Let us take warning from their sad examples.

TUNIN, GENOA, LEGHORN, ROME.

We shall give our readers a few more extracts from the private letters of our friend, in his Italian journey.

In Turin he witnessed the interesting process of wine-making. A large oblong wooden vessel stood, before a wine shop. In the vessel were a quantity of fine-looking grapes, and in the midst of these was "a very unprepossessing, uncleanly Italian, tramping away with all his might. His pants were rolled up as high as they would go, and his bare legs were spattered with the luscious liquid." Other processes followed, about similarly exciting to a delicate palate.

From Turin to Genoa he travelled by rail; distance four and a half hours. He remarks:

"Genoa is well said to be 'built all of stone.' I never saw such an uneven city. The streets also are exceedingly irregular, not only running up and down, in conformity with the steepness of the place, but also zigzag, elliptically, in semi-circles, and almost every conceivable way. And many of them are, no wider than alleys in American cities. There is, however, most architectural beauty in Genoa; and no city, probably in Italy, exceeds it in the number and splendor of its palaces."

The Mediterranean sea, in stormy weather, exceedingly rough—much more so than the Atlantic. But the tourists were, on this occasion, favored with a pleasant passage to Leghorn.

The weather was settled. The sea was smooth. Overhead, all was clear and beautiful. The moon shone brightly. The stars twinkled charmingly in the clear Italian sky. There is a clearness, brilliancy and richness in the Italian atmosphere, at this season of the year, which is quite unusual in Pennsylvania. At Leghorn I dined with Dr. STEWART, a fine, whole-souled, warm-hearted Scotch Presbyterian, and I felt myself quite at home. In the evening I embarked on a densely crowded steamer, for Civita Vecchia, and was so fortunate as to obtain the comfort of a mattress on which to recline. This night also was calm and clear, and the voyage was delightful."

It was Sabbath morning when the steamer reached Civita Vecchia, and that place, the entrance to the Papal States, was the beginning of troubles. The *vises* of passports, and the examinations of baggage, and the securing of baggage by ropes, cords, leaden seals, &c., and the delays, and the runnings from officer to officer, make the impatient passenger wish heartily that the Pope's temporal power shall come to a speedy end.

From Rome we read:

"I am favorably situated at No. 46 via Gregoriana. This is one of the healthiest streets in the city, and is the principal residence of the Americans and English. Miss GRISMAN, the celebrated American actress, is my next door neighbor, but I am satisfied that neither of us will be the better or worse for our proximity to each other. I was fortunate in getting a good room at \$10 a month, including furniture and service. My meals I take at the restaurant."

"It is refreshing to see so many English faces, and to hear so many English voices, as one sees and hears at this season in Rome. In the chapel, on Sabbath, I almost feel as if I were in England or America. I have made some pleasant acquaintances with both Americans and Englishmen, though with the latter I am not so fraternal as I would be had they not to so great an extent exhibited unkind feelings toward the United States. A few days ago I was exceedingly provoked by a conversation in the Reading Room, between an Englishman and a German, in which the Englishman seemed to shake hands in their mutual hostility to the North. The Southerner talked about the grievances inflicted on his section, without leaving any possible ground for the supposition that the North might be really the aggrieved party. And then, after further to enlarge the sympathies of the Englishman and expatiated on the free-trade views of the South, and the advantages England would derive from the effectual carrying out of these views; and then alluded to SEWARD's letter, &c. &c. Before the talk was finished the Englishman had become worked up into a little tempest of rage, so that I almost quitted the room. England's naval power, especially as contrasted with ours. 'Why,' said he, 'in twenty-four hours we could sink every vessel of the United States that floats on the water.' He had forgotten, just then, the sea-sights, and the losses of English ships, in the war of 1812."

"I had conceived no very favorable opinion of the Rector of the Chapel, he being a very High Churchman. Still, I took a sitting under his ministry, it being the nearest to evangelical of anything I could attain. He, finding my name on the record, called to me, and I sat down. He was pleased. His call made quite an impression on my mind concerning the importance of pastoral visitation, and especially of a speedy and friendly call upon the stranger. He was unassuming, courteous, affable, and left me quite disposed to judge good naturally of his Episcopal errors, so much so that I almost quitted the room on the following Sabbath, I heard him preach a very good sermon, on the text: 'By grace ye are saved, through faith.' He is zealous, somewhat Lutheran in his views of the real presence, and much disposed to multiply forms and services, and especially on Saints' days. The tendency of these things is dangerous."

"For two dollars a month I enjoy the benefit of the 'English Circulating Library and Reading Room,' where I find the leading journals of New-York, London, and Paris. The climate here is regarded as eminently suited to persons having throat or lung affections; but still, great care is needful."

CIRCULATING THE BIBLE.

No Christian or philanthropist can view the means now in operation for spreading abroad the knowledge of the truth, through the distribution of the Word of God, without feelings of lively and thankful emotion. Formerly the Bible was a very rare book. Great labor and much time were required for the production of a single copy; and the cost was so much that many were unable to purchase.

In nothing else has the art of printing been so beneficial. The Bible is now printed with the greatest rapidity, and so many languages as to meet the wants of all the principal nations of the earth; while the expense is so small that the poorest may purchase, and the rich make large donations of the Holy Scriptures every year. This blessed seed sown upon the world will sooner or later spring up and bring forth much fruit. God's Word will not return unto him void; it will prosper in the thing whereunto he has sent it.

The Bible Societies of Europe, America, and Asia, since their first organization in 1804, have issued over sixteen millions of copies of the Word of God, in one hundred and sixty languages, comprising one

hundred and ninety versions. Of these, there are one hundred and forty translations never published before. No one can form any estimate of the millions upon millions issued from other sources. But when it is kept in mind that the Bible always has been, and is, the leading book with the publisher and the bookseller, it is evident that the number must be enormous.

Over thirty millions of dollars have been disbursed in this work by the two Bible Societies of England and the United States. A large amount of this was paid for translations into other languages. To translate the Bible, or at least a part of it, is always the first permanent work of the missionary. Nor can any one form a proper estimate of the difficulties to be encountered in such an undertaking, until he has made the attempt.

During the last eight months the American Bible Society has issued 803,000 Bibles and Testaments, being \$21,000 more than the issues of the same period last year. The average is about 4,000 volumes each working day, or seven volumes each working minute. This increase is owing to the great demand for the Scriptures to supply our vast army and navy. Over half a million of Bibles and Testaments have been sent in this direction since the commencement of the war. The receipts of the American Bible Society have been thus far \$50,000 behind last year.

The Pennsylvania Bible Society has directly or through its numerous branches, given gratuitously 60,000 Testaments to our brave troops, this includes 20,000 supplied by its auxiliary, the Philadelphia Bible Society, to those going from that city. Let the prayers of God's people go up for his blessing upon this large distribution of the Word of God.

HABEAS CORPUS.

The frequency with which these words occur, and the great national importance belonging, just now, to the thing which they signify, may demand the prominence which we assign them when we place them at the head of an article.

Habeas Corpus is the law title of a writ, of which there are several kinds. The one commonly indicated by present use, is the writ: *Habeas corpus ad subjiciendum*. It is issued to bring a person or party before a Court or judge, to inquire into the cause of his imprisonment or detention. The object is to prevent any unjust or illegal control over personal liberty. It was established in England, by an act of Parliament during the reign of CHARLES II., and has been adopted, with but little variation, in the United States.

In the Constitution, there is provision made for its suspension. Article I, Sec. 9, 2, reads thus: "The privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended, unless when, in cases of rebellion, or invasion, the public safety may require it." This clearly authorizes the suspension, in the cases designated, but it does say by what authority. As the President is the executive officer, under the Constitution, the inference would be obvious that he shall enforce this provision, and he has done so. There are some, however, who think that the power of suspension resides in Congress. Congress has, thus far, declined to act, and has acquiesced in the course pursued by the President. The matter has never come before the Supreme Court. Judge TANEY has intimated that the President is in error. Other judges sustain the President.

The magnitude of the interests involved, is likely to call forth much discussion, both in Congress and by our jurists. HORACE BINNEY, Esq., of Philadelphia, has published a pamphlet, in which he discusses the subject with great ability; and of all the lawyers our country has produced, he is second to none, in legal acumen and sound judgment, unless it be to the late Chief Justice MARSHALL.

Mr. BINNEY exhibits many reasons for maintaining that the President alone, and not Congress, has the power of suspending the writ, and says:

"From this plain and natural view of the executive department, there is a most obvious and just deduction in regard to the power to suspend, or deny for a season, the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* in time of rebellion. The course of justice is at such a time obstructed. Courts of justice execute their office imperfectly. In some instances they are closed, and their officers are put to flight. In some, their judges and officers are parties to the rebellion, and take arms against their Government. In some, the officers of the courts, the jurors, the officers of Courts, are divided in their opinions, attachments, families, affinities. Calumnies, impartiality and composure of mind, as well as unity of purpose, have departed. It is not a season for the judicial trial of all persons who are implicated in the rebellion. It cannot be while the rebellion lasts. To arrest and try even those who are openly guilty, and are taken with the red hand, would, in many places, be fruitless, and only aggravate the evil. The methods and devices of rebellion are infinite. They are open or covert, according to necessity or advantage. In arms, as spies, emissaries, correspondents, commissioners, providers of secret supplies, and aids; their name is sometimes legion—all treasonable, and many of them disguised or lying hid. A part of this disguise may sometimes be detected, and not about the whole. An intercepted letter, an overheard conversation, a known proclivity, an unusual activity in unusual transactions, in munitions, or provisions, or clothing—a suspicious fragment and no more, without the present clue to detection, may appear—not enough for the scales of justice, but abundantly sufficient for the precaution of the guard upon his watch. So are the universal accompaniments of rebellion, and constitute a danger frequently more than open arms. To confront it at once, in the ordinary course of justice, is to insure its escape, and add to the danger. Yet the traitor in disguise may achieve his work of treason, if he is not to go on, and if he is just passing from treason to purpose to treason in act, his arrest and imprisonment for a season may save both him and the country."

"The obvious and just deductions from these observations is that the power of suspending or denying for a season the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* in time of rebellion, is a most reasonable attribution to the Executive power, such as the Constitution of the United States has made it, and so indispensable to that branch of the Government that, without it, the very arms of the Government might be baffled, and its worst enemies escape."

The following statement, at the close, is a concentration of the argument:

"The conclusion of the whole matter is this: that the Constitution itself is the law of the privilege, and of the exception to it; that the exception is expressed in the Constitution, and that the Constitution gives effect to the act of suspension when the conditions occur; that the conditions consist of two matters of fact, one a naked matter of fact, and the other a matter of fact conclusion from facts, that is to say, rebellion and the public danger, or the requirement of public safety. Which ever power of the constituted government can most properly decide these facts is master of the exception, and competent to apply it. Whether it be the President, or the Congress, the power can only be derived by implication, as there is no express delegation of the power in the Constitution; and it must be derived to that department whose functions are the most appropriate to it. Congress cannot exclusively decide. All that a legislative body can do is to authorize suspension by giving that effect to an Executive act; and the Constitution having authorized that, there is no room for the exercise of legislative power. The Constitution intended that, for the defence of the nation against rebellion and invasion, the power should always be kept open in either of these forms, to be used by that department which is the most competent in the same events to say what the public safety requires in this behalf. The President being the properest and safest depository of the power, and being the only power which can exercise it under real and effective responsibility to the people, it is both Constitutional and safe to argue that the Constitution has placed it with him."

Col. COZZ, the celebrated manufacturer of fire arms, died a few days ago, at Hartford, Conn.; after a short but painful illness. The establishment owned by him employs fifteen hundred men in the construction of arms, at wages averaging two dollars per day; while there are several hundred men at work upon the buildings, which are now being duplicated, and on other manufactures, which would bring the monthly payroll probably to more than \$80,000. The Sharpe's Rifle Company work day and night, and pay out \$20,000 per month. The saddlery establishment of Smith, Bourne & Co. employs five hundred hands, at a monthly cost of \$15,000. Woodruff & Beach, engine builders, have three hundred and fifty men at work, whose monthly pay amounts to \$12,000; \$15,000. Jewell & Sons, belt makers; the Phoenix Iron Works and the Hartford Manufacturing Company also employ numerous workmen. The above and other establishments in Hartford probably disburse \$150,000 monthly. At Chicopee, the Dwight Manufacturing Company, the Ames Company, Emerson Gaylord, the Chicopee Manufacturing Company, the Arms Company, and other smaller concerns, pay an aggregate of \$68,000 monthly to their artisans. At Springfield the national armory and private workshops disburse from \$80,000 to \$100,000 per month for labor.

THE BIBLE WITHOUT NOTE OR COMMENT.

The Bible Societies of England and the United States, early adopted the plan of circulating the Scriptures in the simple text; and they have continued in that plan. They thus effect united action on the part of nearly all the Protestant Churches. Latterly a portion of the Baptist Church has withdrawn, because they dislike the transfer, as in the Common English Bible, of the word *testament*. A few of the Episcopalians have objected, also, to the plan of the Societies; insisting that the Prayer Book of their Church must always accompany the Bible. The *Episcopal Recorder* well sets them off, in a recent number. It says:

"Those who object to sending out the Bible without comment, forget that still stronger objections exist to sending out the Prayer Book. If the Bible is simple, sometimes, of a double interpretation, the Prayer Book is still more so. Independently of the fact that the Gorton case judicially established the fact that a margin was to be allowed in which two very distinct views of the Sacraments find room, we have the notorious fact that the most divergent have claimed the Prayer Book as their own. The authors of the 'Essays and Reviews,' for instance, maintain, as stoutly as does Dr. PUSEY, that they have the Prayer Book on their side; and yet, we apprehend, neither the authors of the 'Essays and Reviews,' nor Dr. PUSEY, have it with them. We have heard of a document has ever received more various and hostile interpretations than the original?"

"But this is not all. What, for instance, can be more confusing to an uneducated mind than the order of the services? Bishop HORTON, we have heard, once ordained a Methodist preacher, who not having heard the service much read, found himself so much confused with the sentences and introductory portions straight through, and was just beginning with the second verse of the Lord's Prayer, when he took the book out of his hand. And so utterly unable is a non-Episcopal congregation to follow the service even with the minister's aid, that printed slips, as in Exeter Hall and in the New-York services have to be scattered, giving the service straightforward. A general and common sense document has ever received more various and hostile interpretations than the original?"

"Then, if we admit this position, that the Bible should take the Prayer Book with it as a comment, it would be necessary, on the same reasoning, for the Prayer Book to take its comment. The world, in fact, would be overcome by an interminable series of comments; for, if the principle be admitted, it can have no end. Suppose, for instance, that the Bishop BROWNELL's Commentary on the Prayer Book as our authorized exposition. Would it not be necessary to furnish another commentary to tell what that excellent and venerable prelate meant? Take, for instance, the definition he gives us of the word 'Church.' Now where are there three kinds of commentaries we can suppose on this definition. The first would be, that Bishop BROWNELL took the High Church view. The second would be that he took the Low Church view. The third would be that his views require criticism to make them understood. In either case, there has to be a new commentary, and on *ad infinitum*. We would have, therefore, the following retinue involved in Bible dissemination on 'Church Principles':

- 1st. The Bible.
- 2d. The Prayer Book.
- 3d. Bishop BROWNELL on the Prayer Book.
- 4th. An explanation of Bishop BROWNELL.
- 5th. An explanation of Bishop BROWNELL's explanation, and so on *ad infinitum*."

EASTERN SUMMARY.

BOSTON AND NEW-ENGLAND.

THE HON. CHARLES SUMNER, in his late European tour, obtained an undoubted portrait of the great poet, Milton. It is his signature in the Album of a German scholar, written during his continental journey.

The Rev. Dr. ORVILLE DREWY has closed his connection with the Unitarian Church in Boston, which he has been serving for some time, and will retire to the country on account of his health. This Unitarian church, and several others of the same faith in this home of modern Unitarianism, are in a very precarious state. Their very existence is threatened. They are not growing, and their income is less every year.

AMONG the members of the Legislature of Massachusetts, now in session, is the Hon. Caleb Cushing, who first served in a similar capacity as far back as 1825. He is a man of great talent, wonderful versatility, and indefatigable industry. After the organization of the Legislature, the members of both Houses, accompanied by the Governor and Staff, proceeded to the Old South Church, and listened to the Election Sermon by Rev. William R. Alger. His text was Proverbs xiv: 34—"Righteousness exalteth a nation; but sin is a reproach to any people." Subject, Public Morals; or the True Glory of a State.

THE SEMI-CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY of the Litchfield County Foreign Mission Society was duly celebrated on the 16th of October, 1861, and a pamphlet has been printed, embodying the doings, and an historical discourse by Rev. Mr. Parmelee. It appears that Connecticut has contributed to the A. B. C. F. M. in fifty-nine years the handsome sum of \$1,305,796, to say nothing of her sons and daughters, whose bones are now mouldering, wherever Foreign Missions have been established, from Turkey to the South Sea Islands. Hindostan, Ceylon, the Sandwich Islands, Africa with "its golden sands," and the remotest North American Indian tribes, can attest the labors and sacrifices of devoted Litchfield County missionaries.

THE LATE CHIEF JUSTICE WILLIAMS, of Connecticut, left large legacies to his relatives and bequests to public institutions; among the latter were the following: To the American Tract Society, \$5,000; to the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, and to American Home Missionary Society, \$5,000 each; to American Bible Society, \$3,000; to American Education Society, \$2,000; to Sabbath School Union, American Christian and Foreign Union, and the Colonization Society, \$1,000 each; to American Seamen's Society, and American Temperance Union, \$500 each; to Hartford Female Benevolent Society, Hartford Orphan Asylum, Hartford Widows' Society, \$1,000 each; to John C. Parsons, Trustees, \$1,000—\$500 of which is to purchase books for Young Men's Institute, and \$500 to the library at the Centre church.

NEW-YORK.

MESSRS. R. G. DUNN & Co. have just published their annual circular, showing that the number of failures is much less than is generally supposed. The total number of failures in the Northern States during 1857 was 4,257, for \$265,818,000; while in 1861 they were 5,665, but for only \$178,682,170, showing a diminished liability of \$87,185,830. In 1857 the greatest sufferers were the private banking, importing, and commission houses, while in 1861 the greatest losers were the jobbing houses.

Our domestic troubles have come upon us when a healthy condition of trade had been attained, after the great sifting and collapse of 1857. Many of the failures in 1861 were also of houses who had been weakened in 1857. Messrs. Dunn & Co. report the amount of Southern indebtedness to be to New-York, \$150,800,000; to Philadelphia, \$24,600,000; to Baltimore, \$19,000,000; to Boston, \$7,000,000; Total, \$200,000,000.

The Western and Eastern States are self-sustaining, and the West especially is reaching a state of prosperity, from the demand for its produce, which is unparalleled, notwithstanding the war.

SOME IDEA of the vast amount of provisions demanded by our armies, may be had from the following statement of one of four equal instalments of subsistence stores to be delivered in New-York alone during the month of January:

30,000 pounds of mess pork; 252,000 pounds of bacon; 67,500 pounds of ham; 437,000 pounds of mess beef; 50,000 pounds of beef tongues; 300,000 pounds of pilot bread; 1,388 bushels of beans; 1,388 bushels of split peas; 22,000 pounds of rice; 130,000 pounds of coffee; 9,000 pounds of tea; 36,000 pounds of sugar; 10,000 gallons of vinegar; 30,000 pounds of candles; 96,000 pounds of soap; 2,188 bushels of salt; 10,000 gallons of molasses.

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION of this city has fixed the salaries of teachers at \$1,500 for the highest, and thence down to \$400. The highest salary paid a female teacher is \$700.

THE HON. HENRY J. RAYMOND, editor of the Times, has been elected Speaker of the House of Representatives at Albany. Mr. Raymond is a man of experience and capacity, able to fulfil all the duties and responsibilities of the speakership, having been for two years Lieutenant-Governor and President of the Senate.

THE INSPECTION OF TENEMENT HOUSES has been thorough and complete. Every house of this description has been examined, the number of inmates, the means of escape, the hygiene condition and the capriciousness of the several departments ascertained and recorded. The results of these labors are embodied in tables appended to the report of the Sergeant of the Sanitary Squad, and from an instructive record of the causes of the rapid deterioration of the public health within the past few years.

The population of the city of New-York is estimated at 900,000 persons, of whom 404,000 reside in tenement houses, or houses containing four families and upward. In a good many of the churches of this city and Brooklyn, they are dispensing with paid singers and choirs. In some of these churches the music has heretofore been a very costly matter, greatly exceeding the average of salary paid to country pastors. The stringency of the times is the cause of the present movement.

THE NEW-YORK correspondent of the *Banner of the Covenant*, speaks thus of the Presbyterian churches of this city:

The Presbyterian churches of this city, of the Old and New School assemblies, number forty-six congregations, of which an equal number belong to each of the two bodies. Among these are three German and two colored congregations. As to location, these churches are scattered over almost all parts of the city from the Harlem river to Canal Street, which is now the Southern boundary of the Presbyterian Church in New-York. Of all the churches none has so effectually deserted the lower wards of our city as the Old School Presbyterian Church, of which the one in Canal Street has hardly an existence except in its property and its vexatious litigation; the Grand Street church joined a few years since from the Associate Presbyterian Church; and the Rutgers Presbyterian Church would long ago have been in the fashionable part of the town, but a property cannot be sold. There is also a colored church and a German Mission church within this district in their connection.

The New School Presbyterians have seen congregations below Union Square, and while some of these have suffered, and from removal of pastors and of wealth, members, yet several of them show a good degree of activity and usefulness.

Several of the Presbyterian churches of the city have immense wealth, and manifest great liberality in giving, especially the Old School churches. They are, however, very deficient in personal devotion, to the various departments of individual exertion in the evangelization of the masses. In this important feature they fall behind the New School brethren, who are generally very active home missionaries. The latter have some advantage in the cooperation of a large band of theological students attending the classes of their seminary in University Place. And in this I may remark that these students, and those of other city seminaries, have an advantage over Princeton students and others in country seminaries, by their location, necessarily cut off from such opportunities of missionary work as cities afford.

A few of the larger Presbyterian churches have built Mission chapels, and employed missionaries to occupy them. This mode of procedure is evidently the one our city requires, and the churches cannot enter too soon or too heartily upon this work of occupying our destitute districts by plain houses of worship, and supporting ministers, and other laborers to gather in the poor, and ing multitudes from the streets and lanes.

PHILADELPHIA.

THE BOARD OF TRADE has published a report against the movement now being made on behalf of New-York to establish a Mint in that city. Their main points are: 1. That the Mint at Philadelphia now has ample capacity readily to coin all that has been offered when the demand for coinage was greatest, and all that is likely to be offered for coinage under any circumstances that may arise. 2. That it is done as promptly here as it can be done at New-York. 3. That coinage is more cheaply performed in Philadelphia than it can be done elsewhere.

Mr. Pollock's Report states that the Mint, in full force and working regular hours, could produce, in gold and silver, of pieces of all denominations, \$66,875,000 per annum, and that this capacity, vast as it is, could be greatly extended by coining more of the larger pieces of money, or by working double time and employing a double force, without straining the present admirable machinery, or requiring it to be augmented. This is far beyond any requirements which can be made. To establish a Mint in New-York would require a large staff with good salaries; a heavy