PRESBYTERIAN BANNER.4-SATURDAY, JANUARY 25, 1862.

Banner Presbyterian PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY, JANUARY 25, 1862.

SIMMER

NOP Having purchased for our affice the "Right" to use Dick's Accountant and Dispatch Patend, ell, or nearly all, of our subscribers new have their papers addressed to them regularly by a singularly unique mackine, which fastens on the white margin a small colored "aidness stamp," or label, white margin a small colored "aidness stamp," or label, white margins a small colored "aidness stamp," or being aschorized by an Act of Orgress. The date will always is advanced on the receipt of subscription money, in the dustriance with the amount so received, and thus be on ever-ready and valid receipt; securing to every one, and all times, a perfect knowledge of his newspaper ac-count, so that if any error is made he can immediately di-tect it and have it corrected—o, boan alike vulnable to the publisher and subscriber, as it must terminate all painful unisunderstandings between them respecting accounts, and thus tend to perpetuate their important relationship. ",* Those in arrears will please remit.

Large Accession .- The Central Presbyterian church of this city, Dr. JACOBUS', received an addition of forty-three on certificate, and three on profession of faith, at a late communion.

Mr. Everett's Lecture. on Tuesday even ing, on "The Origin and Cause of the War," was listened to by a house entirely full, and with unwavering attention throughout. The lecture is a very able. clear, and interesting presentation of the subject.

The Church of Scnecaville, Ohio, under the pastoral care of Rev. W. M. FERGUSON. was greatly revived during the services held there during the week of the world's prayer-meeting. Ten were added on examination : seven of these were young men In a few years the church there has risen from twenty-six members to one hundred and thirty-five, with most flattering prospects for the future. God has greatly blessed them.

The Christian Commission .- In another column we print the address of the Christian Commission for the Army. Bad as the times are made by the rebellion, and sad as are the horrors of war, there is still a large amount of Christian benevolence in our land. The Address will direct to the means and facilities for conferring great benefits upon those who are imperilling their lives in their country's cause. We who live at ease and in safety, may well contribute to their comfort; and especially may those of us who have sons, brothers and neighbors in the field, embrace the opportunity presented by the Commission, of manifesting our benevolence.

Three Hundred Copies of the Banner were ordered last week, for the soldiers, to be sent for two months. We trust the order will be made permanent. We send a number of packages, of ten to forty, to different regiments. Will not the soldiers' friends, and especially those who possess the Christian's heart, greatly multiply these bequests. The men delight to get the Banner; and we can plead for them the more importunately, because we make no pecuniary gain thereby. We furnish Banners at the rate of one and one-fourth cents each ; that is, we send FORTY copies for *fifty* cents weekly, and at the same rate for any large number. To the Army of the Potomac packages go by Adams' Express, free of charge-a gratuity thus given to the cause by that enterprising Company, and an incitement to Christians to send the paper. The charge made by us pays the paper-maker and pressman. Our own services, the quota of office rent, type setting, &c., &c. is a gratuity. We then, again, entreat the soldiers' friends, to send them Banners.

EFFECTS OF A SYSTEM OF OPPRESSION UP | mind is chained. The soul may not ex- | consumed. Some of the regiments of the first | born in Juniata County; graduated at Jef-ON THE MORALS AND JUDGMENTS OF THE pand. The man, with the slight exception noted, is treated as a brute.

Those who, for a year or two past, have We need not dwell upon these wrongs, had access to Southern newspapers, the nor depict the cruelties which belong to the messages of public officers, and the sermons system. The brief and simple statement and speeches of distinguished men, have made is sufficient to convince the virtuous been astonished at their moral perversitymind that when a man is brought to practice, their want of truthfulness in the statement sanction, and defend such a system of wrong, of facts, and their shocking libels on their he is prepared for any other wrong which Northern brethren. Their justification of may suit his fancy or his interests. His perjury on the part of officials, is also wonmoral principles are blunted. His judgderful. DAVIS, STEVENS, MASON, SLIment is perverted and his conscience de-DELL, BRECKINRIDGE, and ten thousand filed. He has, for his own ease and gain, more-every man' who was in Congress; committed a sin against God and humanity. every man who ever accepted a commission We say, for his ease and gain; because he no more labors for himself; and yet he

of any kind under the General Government; every man who ever sat in a State Legislature, or held a State office, swore solemnly to support the Constitution of the United States. And yet, see the traitors, and the treason justified. Contemplate the perjured multitude. It is utterly astounding.

the end of the

.

And not only do we find this defection in morals in those who profess no principles beyond their temporal interests. We find it equally manifest among those who claim to both fear and honor God. We find it among the ministers of religion. We find it in men born under freedom's auspices, and educated in Northern schools.

Among recent instances of awful perversity, we are pained to notice that of Rev. involved. and they readily embrace the Dr. MOORE, of Richmond, Va. The Presas an extract from Dr. MOORE's sermon on fallen. the late Fast Day:

"Never, since the terrible scenes of La Vendee, under the ravaging hordes of Re- of our country, was never adequately publican France, has the old heathen warery, Væ Victis (woe, to the conquered !) been more unmistakably sounded by an army of invaders. Let this tremendous to sustain slavery, officers of the army and crusade become successful, either by mis- navy, men who had their education at the management in the army, or cowardice and greediness at home, and history furnishes no page so dark and bloody as that which would record the result. Our best and bravest men would be slaughtered like bullocks in the shambles; our wives and daugh-Legislators, would violate their solemn ters dishonored before our eyes; our cities oaths and seek their country's destruction sacked; our fields laid waste; our homes and that Christian ministers, some even pillaged and burned; our property, which of those educated on the Church's charity. we are perhaps selfishly hoarding, wrested would foment rebellion, cherish treason. from us by fines and confiscations; our grand old Commonwealth degraded from revile their brethren, and disrupt the her proud historic place of 'Ancient Do-Church? But, as before intimated, what minion.' to be the vassal province of a huge may we not expect from those who will encentral despotism, which, having wasted her with fire and sword, would compel her slave, in indefinite perpetuity, a whole race by military force to pay the enormous ex- of their fellow-men; depriving them of the pense of her own subjugation; or in de-fault of this, parcel out her broad lands to first rights of manhood, in man's state of innocence, and of manhood. under a dispeninsulting emigrants as a feudal reward for

the rapine and murder of this new Norman conquest; while the owners of these lands must either remain as cowering factors for insolent conquerors and oppressive lords, or wander as nenniless and homeless fugitives in a land of strangers."

How Dr. MOORE could write and utter such words and thoughts, is exceedingly

sation of grace?

Ah, you are Abolitionists, say some of

our readers. No. brethren, we are not.

We never were. If slavery existed in our

class have sint home, at a single payment, twenty thousand dollars to their families. There has never been, and never can be,] think, a mole perfect illustration of the operation of permissive prohibitory sys-

And colonel can prohibit. Some tem." do, and we see the consequences; some do not, and we see the difference-a difference so apparent, that in many cases where the commanders are not themselves teetotalers. they compel their soldiers to be so, in order to maintain good order, and have an efficient and well-behaved regiment. I was much gratified to find that a great many officers and soldiers abstained entirely-not because they were compelled, but chose to do so. No small number of officers in high command are teetotalers."

This would indicate a good degree of efluxuriates. He feeds on unrequited toils; fort to prevent the monstrous iniquity, and also a considerable success. There are also. he clothes himself from unrequited toils; he has his wealth and splendor, and nourfrom various sources, authoritative stateishes and decorates his wife and children, ments of great zeal on the part of officers, from unrequited toils; he uses the lash to in excluding intoxicating liquors from the make those toils the more productive ; and, camps.

The following is from the report of the to perpetuate the profitable system, he is SANITARY COMMISSION, and is worthy of ready to say, or to do, without limit. To sustain it against even fancied danger, he credit:

" Drunkenness .- In 31 regiments, the can employ the most unjust defamation, sutler was allowed to sell liquor. In 169, and revel, both in the thought and deed of the officers reported that the sale was proreason, public robbery, theft, and murder. hibited. In 177, it appeared that the men Now we know that propinquity is condid in fact, get liquor with more or less taminating. Men catch the feelings and freedom and facility from the sutlers or otherwise. In 23, the Inspectors were satadopt the principles of those with whom isfied that the men did not often or readily they live. Their ease and interests become obtain liquor.

"It must not be understood, however, sentiment which will sustain that ease and that, in all the regiments which had access byterian of January 11, gives the following, interest. Thus it is that Dr. MOORE has to liquor, there was any serious habitual excess in its use. Intoxication was acknow-

ledged to be common only in six regiments. The corrupting influence of a system of In 31, it was said to occasionally occur, oppression, such as is established in a part though not deemed a serious evil; and, in 163, the Inspectors were assured, and had no reason to doubt, that it was very rare. known until the breaking out of the present rebellion. Who could have supposed that, In the majority of regiments there is very little dram-drinking, except shortly after pay-day. The volunteers are believed to be more temperate than any European army. public expense, and had long drawn their Most of the liquor drunk by the volunteers thousands annually from the national treasis probably obtained from the pie-pedlars. When other means fail, it is conveyed in ury, would turn traitors; and that Secretanies." ries, Senators, Congressmen, Governors,

There is both room and encouragement for temperance men to work earnestly. Congress might strengthen and extend the law prohibiting liquor. Temperate officers might be encouraged. Chaplains could do much. Public sentiment could accomplish wonders.

GREAT GENERALS ARE SLOW IN BRINGING ON A BATTLE.

There is much complaint about the slow ness of our army movements. If our fireside, editorial, and Congressional Generals had only the command of our armies, one might soon expect battles by e score. and a victory at every fight, and pcace conquered'in a month. It is easy for the ignorant

own State, we would seek its removal. In to talk, and for any man to be brave when the District of Columbia we would annul far from danger. But the knowing, the it. But in other States we have no authorvise and the truly brave, are always car ity over it in any wise-no authority as tious. individuals, and none as a National Govern-NAPOLEON remarked at St. Helena: ment. The National Government is lim-Generals are rarely found eager to give ited by the Constitution. That is both the battle; they choose their positions, estab charter and boundary of its power. And lish themselves, consider their combinations, but then commences their indecision slavery is not written there: nor is abolinothing is so difficult, and at the same time tion there, beyond the abolishing of the so important, as to know when to decide. slave trade. The Government has no more WELLINGTON said :-- "The fault with right to interfere with slavery in South most commanders, however brave, is back-Carolina, than with the prohibitory liquor wardness in taking the last step to bring on law in Maine ; no more authority to annul a battle, especially when armies are large ; arising from deep moral anxieties, and, afa merely Domestic institution in Virginia, ter all, the uncertainties of the issue." than in Canada. The people, in the Na-WASHINGTON, in a letter to Congress, tional compact, did not confer upon the in 1780, expressly speaks of "our security Government the power of abolishing slavery depending on a want of enterprise in the in the States; and such a power may not enemy," and says that "we have been indebted for our safety during a greater part be assumed. We are covenant keepers, not of the war to their inactivity. covenant breakers." Our fathers, in NAPOLEON had much of the dash, with Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, New-York, and superior judgment, and a great amount of New-England, abolished slavery. But they prudence. But the world has produced. confined themselves to the field of their very few NAPOLEONS. And even NAPOown authority. We hold with them. LEON, the Great, was beaten and ruined. Our readers will perceive that we here WEILINGTON was extremely slow in speak of the authority of our Government, bringing on a fight. Yet, in his long warin its normal condition, and not of what fare he became the "hero of a hundred may be its rights and duties in a state of battles," and never lost one. war, in suppressing a rebellion, or under WASHINGTON, also, was slow, and mostly the necessity of self-defence. This vastly successful. His worst defeat was when, alters circumstances; but still, knowing under the clamor of public feeling, he that "necessity is the tyrant's plea," we fought contrary to his own judgment. yould resort to that plea only when the SCOTT took his time to prepare, and was pressure shall become extreme. We would lways victorious. If it should be said not even seem to make it a pretext for althat he lost one important field, (at Bull lowing any man to gratify a preëxisting Run, he can reply, that he was first conquered by the clamor of the public, led on by

recision of a great general; whether he

has the judgment and energy, is yet to be

manifested. His personal reputation is at

stake; his aspirations for fame and posi-

and safety, and the lives of myriads are in

A SOUTHERN CONFESSION.

"From various ecclesiastical reports we

in South Carolina. One-half of the male

membership of the churches in South Car-

olina Presbytery are reported by the Synod

to be in the army; and but for their fe-

have to be abandoned. In Bethel Presby-

tery, in the same > ynod, the attendance on

the services of the sanctuary has been

greatly reduced by the war. Efforts for

the evangelization of the colored popula-

tion ' of one blood with us,' say the Synod,

proud and defiant tone of Southern politi-

ferson College in 1845, in the same class with Senator LATHAM, from California; studied Law at Carlisle, in this State, and at the University of Virginia, in which There has been also more activity in the State he was admitted to the bar. His discount of business paper. Some large professional career in this city since 1849, loans of prime grades have been passed at is well known. The fact that he was the 6 and 7 per cent., at dates from 60 days to unanimous choice of the Pittsburgh Bar, 90 days, and at 7 and 8 per cent. for dates was highly complimentary. His learning, from four to eight months. Single names legal ability, dignity of manners, and Chrisof high grade pass at 8 and 9 per cent., tian character, give promise of entire sucand second grades at 10 and 15 per cent. cess in the high station to which he has been called.

THE ANNUAL REPORT of the City Su-Princeton Theological Seminary .- The Cat- perintendent of Schools, states that during alogue, for 1861-62, of this venerated and the year 1861, \$1,500,000 have been exexcellent Institution, is before us. The at- pended in the support of our public schools, tendance given is, Resident Graduates, five; and nearly an equal amount has been raised Senior Class, fifty-three; Middle Class, for their maintenance during the ensuing forty-four; Junior Class, sixty-three. year; \$820,000 have been paid to the teachers, male and female, who have con-Total, one hundred and sixty-five.

The students are from thirty-three Col- ducted the operations of these schools; leges, and from twenty-one States of the \$76,000 for school apparatus, and \$250,000 Union, and four foreign States. All but for building, remodeling, and furnishing nine are Graduates. The Professors are school-houses, and upwards of \$150,000 for Revs. Drs. Hodge, McGill, GREEN, MOF- the support of the various evening schools, FIT, and Rev. C. W. HODGE. Lectures Extraordinary are given, by of the Board of Education, and the salaries Prof. ARNOLD GUYOT, L.L.D., of Prince- of its officers. One hundred and sixty thouton College, on the Connexion of Revealed sand children, between the ages of four and Religion, and Physical and Ethnological twenty-one, have been under-instruction-for Science, and by Prof. LYMAN H. ATWATER, a greater or less period during the year, in D.D., on the Connexion of Revealed Reli- the several public and day schools, exceedgion and Metaphysical Science.

Bevival.-An interesting revival is now in the forty evening schools, taught during a period of five months, from fifteen to in progress in the church of Tarentum, twenty thousand pupils were under instruc-Allegheny Presbytery. Many inquirers tion. The average daily attendance of pupils are found of all ages and classes. Some in the several day schools during the year, have found peace in believing, and a deep

from the pen of Rev. R. J. BRECKIN-BIDGE, D.D. It has been extensively published, we understand, in a separate form. It is largely quoted in the daily and weekly journals. It is Christian in its spirit, patriotic and seasonable. We may yet give a specimen of it to our readers, but would advise those who have the opportunity to read it all.

EASTERN SUMMARY. BOSTON AND NEW ENGLAND.

THE CITY OF BOSTON, like some other cities of note, has a debt by no means in- 000. At present there are 120,000 volumes

those supported by the State of Pennsylvania, the largest number (28) belong to Phil. adelphia; Allegheny and Lehigh Counties

NEW-YORK.

ing by nearly twelve thousand the number

taught during the preceding year; while

THERE HAS BEEN less stringency expesend 11 each ; Luzerne, Chester and Berks rienced this week than last, and the rates for temporary loans are reduced 2 and 1 per each; Lancaster 5; Bedford, 7; Blair. ; most of the other counties from 1 to 4 cent., the range being 6 and 7 per cent. each.

Great care is paid to the health and com fort of the pupils, and the sanitary condition of the institution is reported to have been of a satisfactory character.

The expenses of the institution for food clothes, &c., for 1861, were \$16,893.76. for salaries of teachers, \$13,455. The amount received from this State last year. was \$23,256.72; from Maryland, \$3,010.10. New-Jersey, \$1,665.66; Delaware, \$733.33 The report says that Philadelphia has set the example to other cities and towns of the Commonwealth in providing for the support of three deaf mutes, which, it is hoped, will be extensively followed

For the Presbyterian Banner

Annual Report of the Female Bible Society, of Pittsburgh, for the year ending Bee. 21, 1861.

The Board of Managers of the Female the Free Academy, the incidental expenses Bible Society, of Pittsburgh, in reviewing the history of their operations the past year, see ground for both humiliation and thanksgiving.

There is a variety of reasons for regret and sadness, none for discouragement or

loss of confidence. The civil war which has affected injuriously the monetary interests of the country, has had its effects on our own city, and as might be expected, has operated unfavorably on our receipts.

But this is nothing new or strange. In looking over the history of past years, we find it has always been the same. Years of financial depression have been years of diminished operations by this Society. Yet these periodic fluctuations have been only The immediate pressing wants of the volunteers raised in our city for the present war, so occupied the attention and efforts of many of our managers, that they have failed to make their usual annual collections. them have been engaged in the thition of shill we have great satisfaction in being cause. The report of our Treasurer shows the amount collected as donation during the year to be two hundred and five dollars and ten cents. Of this sum one hundred mous New-Hampshire dwarf, Commodore and twenty dollars has been applied to constitute four life members to the Pennsylva-For this privilege Barnum pays at the rate of \$200 per week together with all the

We are happy to state that we have partravelling expenses of the Commodore and any companion he may select. There was ticipated with other Bible Societies in supa great rivalry among the showmen, but plying the soldiers with an important portion of the Word of God. We have furnished five hundred volunteers with the

THE TOTAL VALUE of the Astor Li New Testament. That our Society has been permitted to brary property, the title to which is vested send forth the pure streams of the water of in the City of New-York, is nearly \$700,-Life, for more than thirty years, affords considerable. On the first of January it on the shelves. The whole number of vol- matter for devout gratitude. How many nounted to the handsome sum of \$9,624,- umes consulted during last year was 59, strumentality we do not know; but he

pares the way. The annual meeting of the above Society

was held in the Session Room of the First

Presbyterian church, on Thursday, Jan. 2,

1862, Rev. Dr. Aikin in the Chair. The

Reports of the Secretary and Treasurer

were read and adopted, after which an elec-

tion of officers and managers took place, of

Vice-Presidents-Mrs. McClurg and Mrs.

Managers .- Mrs. Denny, Mrs. A. Laugh-

lin. Mrs. J. Laughlin. Mrs. J. B. Morgan,

Mrs. Jones, Mrs. Rowan, Mrs. Barclay,

Mrs. Semple, Mrs. J. Irwin, Mrs. W. Thaw,

Mrs. Pears, Mrs. S. Rea, Mrs. Dr. Prest-

ley, Miss Thaw, Miss Fahnestock, Miss

Laughlin, Miss Breed, Miss Arthurs, Miss

Magee, Miss Ralston, Miss Kerr, Miss Trainer, Miss Lane, Miss Brackenridge.

which the following is the list :

McCracken, group

President-Mrs. Dr. Brooks

Secretary.—Mrs. Crittenden. Treasurer.—Miss Brooks.

was upwards of sixty-two thousand, exceedsolemnity prevails in the congregation. ing by nearly five thousand the average of The Banville Quarterly Review.—The De- the preceding year; and in the evening as the flux and reflux of the waves, in a cember number of this ably conducted and schools this average amounted to about interesting Quarterly, is before us. It ten thousand. Seventeen hundred teachcontains- I. Imputation, part second ; II. | ers, about fifteen hundred of whom are fe-Cometary Astronomy; III. The Civil War, males, have been in daily attendance upon its Nature and End; IV. Identity of the these schools, and a large proportion of

Church: The third article is understood to be the evening schools. BARNUM has secured for his Museum, and also for a travelling exhibition, the fa-Nutt, considerably smaller than Tom Thumb.

DIRECT TAXATION.

"Taxation" is not a pleasant word. People do not like it. But there are circumstances when a Christian and loyal people will willingly bear even an unusual and large burden of this kind, rather than risk a greater evil. The dangers of an expanded paper currency are so great and startling that it cannot be depended on for relief in the present emergencies of our country. The "material aid" must be had.

Now the practical question before the people, and which our legislators have to meet, is this: Have the people of the loyal States the ability to pay \$150,000,000 or \$200,000,000 per annum, in the way of taxation, to preserve the finances and trade of the nation from embarrassment? We may be aided in answering this question by reference to what Great Britain did under somewhat similar circumstances, and in doing this we quote from The World, which Says :

In the years 1811 to 1815 the population of Great Britain was about 12,000,000, and the resources of the country had been drained by the exhausting process of an expensive war with France for about fifteen years, and yet the British people submitted to the following startling figures :

Years. Taxation. Loans. Expenditures 1812...\$325,000,000 \$125,000,000 \$450,000,000 1813... 345,000.000 390,000,000 735,000,00 1814.... 355,000,000 55,000,000 410,000,000 1815... 860,000,000 \$15,000,000 675,000,000 In 1811, when the above commenced the national debt of Great Britain was \$3,105,000,000, (three thousand one hundred and five millions of dollars,) and on February 1st, 1815, its account stood as follows:

Total. ...£872,835,341 2 7

Total founded debt of Great Britain and Ireland, four thousand three hundred and sixty millions of dollars. BRITISH UNFUNDED DEBT.

£ s. d. ..57,941,700 0 0 Exchequer Bills.. List, and Barracks...... 8,351,226 19 11 Trish untunded debts. 2,737,018 6

...£71,317,542 17 0 Total Total floaitng debt, three hundred and

The twelve millions of British in 181

In view of these facts, let not the twenty the enjoyment of the truits of his tori. It disposed. On inquiry, I have found that to lay their loved ones in the grave. May is true that the slave, in the sweat of his the difference is owing in a great degree to God speedily avert from us this terrible millions of Americans in the loyal States face, eats his bread. But it is only a small the course which the commanding officers scourge, and say to the destroying angel: portion of the products of his labor that have pursued in relation to the use of in- . Stay thy hand, it is enough." be discouraged. Heavy as the burden will be, they will be able to bear it; and we behe eats. The master lives by it, and luxu-riates in it. 3. The system restricts mental improve-impro lieve they will do it for the most part cheerfully. They only ask of our rulers and legislators due economy, the punishment of ment almost to a nullity. His slave may the camp, I find every thing in the best and Quarter Sessions of Allegheny County, not be taught writing, arithmetic, geogra- condition, the best health, the best order. made by the death of the Hon. WM. B. all frauds on the public revenue, the expulsion of all persons of suspected loyalty Where there has been no prohibition, the McGnuar, has been filled by Gov. CURTIN, phy; to read a newspaper, or even to read God's Word. A little oral instruction is all the information he may have, respecting either time or eternity. The immortal wages; where they are not, their wages are inter they are not, their wages are inter as been not promotion, one MCGLURE, has been niled by Gov. CURTIN, 1501 by excommunication. Nul by the appointment of JAMES P. STER-ber of members of Sabbath Sc inter and send home their kETT, of this city. Judge STERRETT was inter and send home their inter and send home their inter are communication. Nul inter and send home their inter are communication. Nul inter and send home their int from the public service; and a determined and vigorous prosecution of the war. But upon these things they will insist, as they have a right to. and the second s

strange. How could he? A part of them might proceed from the mind of the reckless and conscience-seared iraitor, robber and murderer, who dreaded the execution of the law's penalty. But how could Dr. MOORE so speak? He cannot plead that he imbibed in childhood a hatred of the North, and grew up in prejudice and in ignorance of Northern uprightness and generosity. Such a plea might possibly paliate the course of Drs. PALMER and THORN-WELL, but not of Dr. MOORE. Dr. MOORE is, by birth and education, a Pennsylvanian. It was his lot, in childhood and youth, to be one of those whom his present confreres call the "mudsills" of society, but none the worse for this. Northern benevolence took him up, and educated him for the ministry. He was, for some time, pastor of

the Presbyterian church in Carlisle. All that Dr. MOORE has, which makes him worthy of respect, he owes to the Northhis superior education, gentlemanly manners. nobleness of spirit-every thing which caused him to be acceptable to a wealthy and refined Richmond congregation, he owes to the North. He went from us already a made man-accepted and admired. Now, what has caused the moral defection in Dr. MOORE? What has caused him to conceive in his heart, and utter from the sacred desk, and publish to the world, the libel above quoted? Our readers will perceive that we thus speak of one whom we desire. have long known personally; whom we have esteemed as a friend and loved as a brother, and whom we can even now pardon without a confession-we thus speak not to expose the fallen, but to get at the cause of

the fall. We would reach and expose the monstrous destroyer of truth, honor and

What then is the fatal cause of the evil which we mourn? It is THE SYSTEM OF OPPRESSION which prevails in Mr. MOORE'S new surroundings. According to this system, men, of a certain lineage and color, are doomed to perpetual bondage; and that not merely a bondage obligating them to service or labor, but a bondage which 'deprives them of some of the most precious

virtue.

rights of humanity. Of this system we may remark, that, 1. It deprives men of the first social

right of creation; a right belonging to Paradise ; that is, the family right. One part of this right is marriage, and this is denied to slaves, as to its sacredness and permanency. Slaves marry, it is true, according to the usages of the Church ; but the laws of the State do not sanction the

act, nor protect the relation. The master may violate it at pleasure. He may separate the parties, and make the separation perpetual. Thus, what God has joined together, this system puts asunder. The other part of the family right, is that of the parent to his children. This right is utterly ignored and made void by the system. The parent may not train his child,

recognized to man, after the fall; that is, their whole appearance shabby; in others, aries is few our homes have been dis the enjoyment of the fruits of his toil. It everything neat and tidy, orderly and well- mantled, and already have many been called

Congressmen and news apers. TEMPERANCE IN THE ARMY. MCCLELLAN exhibits the caution and

Tee-totalism is unhappily, not the habit f all our officers and men. But neither is drunkenness the habit of all. Temperance is the rrile; and inebriety the exception; but alas, the exceptions are vastly tion are imperilled; his country's honor numerous. The amount of drinking is

very great, and the effects are deeply harm- his hands. Everything consistent with a ful. Drunkenness caused the loss of the sure victory, urges him to a speedy movebattle at Bull Run. No man who drinks ment against the foe. liquor even moderately, should be entrusted with a command. We would make the ap-

proach toward an habitual tasting an utter The American Presbyterian has a copy disqualification for the holding of an office of the Southern Presbyterian of Columbia. in the army. Such a rule would deprive S. C., under date of December 7th. us of many Generals, Colonels, and other Among other remarks relative to the concommanders, and some of them brave and tents of the paper, we have this:

skillful men too; but still, the army would be better without them. gather a number of interesting facts. One Drunkenness, however, though a great thing is clear-the THORNWELL doctrine evil in the army, is not so common as some that the Church has nothing to do with secular matters, is now utterly repudiated

men seem to delight in proclaiming. The Hon. AMASA WALKEB, of Massachusetts. publishes a letter in the Journal of Temperance, in which he says: "I have been on a visit to this place, male members, their Sabbath Schools would (Washington.) two weeks, during which

time I have been busily employed in passing through the entire line of the Federal army on both sides of the Potomac and have had excellent opportunities for examining into the character and condition of our troops, of whom there are now, in this are spoken of as vigorously and successdepartment of our army alone, some two fully prosecuted. There is nothing of the hundred and fifty thousand. In general, I have found them in the most satisfactory

699.79. Against this the authorities had cash bonds and mortgages on hand amounting to \$1,222,053.94.

In this "Athens of America" they have at times, strange doings. At the Lyceum Hall, on Sabbath; Dec. 8th, Miss'Lizzie Doten, a celebrated trance-lecturer, issued forth in the following inconceivable blasphemy and nonsense :

O Lucifer, thou son of the morning, who fell from thy high estate, and whom mortals are prone to call the embodiment of evil, we lift up our voices unto thee. We know thou canst not harm us unless by the will of the Almighty, of whom thou art a part and portion, and in whose economy thou playest thy part : and we cannot presume to sit in judgment over Deity. From the depths of thine infamy stream forth divine truths. Why should we turn from us all? Is one in God's sight better than another? We know thou art yet to come up in his expanded creation, purified by the influence of God's love-for his love is not yet perfected while one of his children writhes in misery. So, O Lucifer, do we Ancient of Days, hand in hand with thee. As thou hast been the star of the morning, thou wilt again become an angel of light. O Satan, we will subdue thee with our love, and thou wilt yet kneel humbly with

us at the throne of God. Such stuff as this is disgusting and reand has begun by cutting down the salaries volting. and we would gladly conceal it of the Secretaries. Even Mr. Beecher's from the public eye, were it not an exhibi- church, in Brooklyn, shows a falling off in tion of the delusions of Satan practiced even the income for the present year of from now. Devil-worship finds an advocate and \$6,000 to \$8,000. The Rev. Mr. Hatfield, an audience, even in the metropolis of of the Methodist Church, occupies the New-England. But this is not much worse pulpit of this church in the morning, and than what was once done by Elizabeth Oakes Mr. Beecher in the evening Smith, at one time one of the most popular

female writers in this country, in the newspapers and magazines. She wrote a glow ing article in praise of the Witch of Endor, in whom she professed to discover all that was lovely in womanhood.

THE AMERICAN BOARD, suffering, like all our great Benevolent Societies, from the hard times, has sent out a "Letter to Pastors on the best mode of making collections," suggesting a plan which deserves the serious consideration both of pastors and of Christian laymen. It is that of systematic contributions by all the members of a family. At present the vital defect in our method of benevolence, is, that but few Vinton, of the Episcopal Church, and othgive, and those irregularly, according as they happen to feel in a liberal mood, or as they are plied with solicitations. This city, at this time, as to give much importis all wrong. If Christian benevolence is a duty, it is a duty which devolves on allrich and poor, old and young; and if all would but give, and give regularly, even

Church. 56. REV. CHARLES LITTLE, formerly mis-

sionary of the American Board in Madura. Southern India, on Wednesday, Jan. 8th. was installed pastor of the Congregational church, in Cheshire, Ct.

cians in the following sentences in the ACCORPENS to carefully compiled statisnor the child honor his parent. The child condition, in good health, and well providnarrative : tea, \$919; sugar, \$654; cheese, \$589. " Notwithstanding Providence has greattics of the Congregational Quarterly, just is the master's property, and is reared for ed with all that a generous Government the master's uses, to serve at his will, or to and patriotic people can furnish. Yet I THE CONTRIBUTORS to the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, held their, annual meeting on Wednesday affernoon ssued, it appears that the number of ortholy blessed us with abundant harvests, yet fifty-five millions of dollars. from all of our Presbyteries we hear of the have had occasion to observe a remarkable dox Congregational churches in the United dox Congregational currents in the States and British Provinces, is 2,856; of meeting on Wednesday afternoon. The and safe intercommunication, between the be made an article of merchandize for difference in the appearance of the differsad ruin which our present calamities have could not only pay these enormous burdens ent regiments. In some cases I have found wrought throughout our beloved Zion. but end the war in that year, prosperous in gain. The number which appears in our sanctu 2. The system violates the first right the men dirty, their camps disorderly, and manufacturing industry and at the highest pinnacle of **pelitical** power as a nation.

516; of which the largest portion were knoweth, who has said "that his Word British literature, 9,992; British history, shall not return unto him void, but shall accomplish that whereunto it is sent." The 2,649; American history, 3,481; Ameripresent distracted state of our country can literature, 2,489; Jurisprudence, 3,should lead us to feel more deeply than 257; Geography, 2,052; Medicine and ever the value of the blessed Bible, and constrain us to be more ready in coming Surgery, 2,742; Theology and Church years than before, to give it a wide circulahistory, 3,548; and Encyclopædias, 4,650. tion, not only throughout our land, but in It may be worth noting, that in this city, other lands, as the providence of God prefounded by the Knickerbockers, only five

volumes of Dutch literature appear to have been awakened from their dusty slumbers; while of heraldry there were 238, and of magic, 125!

IN THIS CITY, just now, there is a good deal of difficulty in some of the churches of all denominations, in the matter of raising the salaries of the pastors. As a matter of course, this is not true of the old. thee? Does not the same inspiration rule | wealthy, and vigorous churches. Though their incomes may be lessened, the salary of the pastor will be provided for. But new churches, churches burdened with debt, or churches that have been running down, are suffering very considerably. come up and stand before the throne of the And to make the matter worse, none of the Domestic Missionary Boards are in a condition to render much assistance. Their beneficence is mostly demanded in other quarters. The American Tract Society has

Barnum came in ahead.

Address of the Christian Commission. been taking steps toward retrenchment,

OFFICE OF THE CHEISTIAN COMMISSION, New-York, January 13th, 1862. The following named gentlemen were appointed a Christian Commission for the Army, pursuant to the resolutions of a National Convention, held in the city of New-York, November 16, 1861: Rev. Rollin H. Neale, D.D., Boston; Charles Demond, Esq., Boston; Rev. Bishop E. S. Janes, D.D., New-York; Hon. Benjamin F. Manierre, New-York; Rev. Benjamin C. Cutler, D.D., Brooklyn; Mitchell H. York, that has hitherto prosecuted its la-bors so prudently and so successfully, has made arrangements for a series of sermons Thompson, D.D., Cincinnati; Clinton B. different religious denominations. The Esq., Chicago, Illinois; John D. Hill, first of the series was delivered last Sab-M.D., Buffalo. Fisk, Esq., St. Louis; John B. Farwell,

CEPHAS BRAINERD, Secretary of the Convention.

The Christian Commission met in Washington, and arranged a plan of operations, which they now submit to the public, and call upon the friends of the soldiers to aid

Their object is to promote the spiritual and temporal welfare of the brave men who now are in arms to put down a wicked rebellion.

They propose to do this by aiding the chaplains and others in their work-

Ist. By furnishing to them religious tracts, periodicals, and books.

2d. By aiding in the formation of religions associations in the several regiments. 3d. By putting such associations in correspondence with the Christian public Drug 4th. By cultivating, as far as post the religious sympathies and prayers o Christians in their behalf.

5th. By obtaining and directing such gratuitous personal labor among the soldiers and sailors, as may be practicable.

6th. By improving such other opportubeen upwards of \$10,000. Among the nities and means as may, in the providence of God, be presented.

7th. By furnishing, as tar as possible, profitable reading, other than religious, and, wherever there is a permanent military

these, 919 have settled pastors; 1,040 have report of the Directors states, that during men in the army ard navy, and their stated supplies; 456 pulpits are vacant; 565 the past year; 26 -12 boys hed, 14 girls friends and families by which small packministers are not in service. The member-have been received and 35-14 boys and ages of clothing; books, and medicines, and shin of the churches is given at 259,119, 21 girls were discharged. Of those ad memerates of social affection can be interministers are not in service. The member-ship of the churches is given at 259,119, of whom 158,239 are females. Of the whole number, 32,180 are reported as pe-ing "absent" from the churches with which they are connected. The additions for the year were 12,151, of which 5,522 The dismissions were the dismissions were the dismissions were the end of the states of social affection can be inter-there were 111 boys and 95 girls in the inwere by profession. The dismissions were there were 111 boys and 95 girls in the in- us, with a small expense for intermediate were by profession. The dismissions were 10,589, of which 3,708 were by death, and 1551 by excommunication. Number of bap-tisms—adults, 2,151; intants, 4,544. Num-ber of members of Sabbath Schools, 246,-; 547. there were 111 boys and 95 girls in the in-supported by the State of Pennsylvania, 17 by Maryland, 9 by New-Jersey, 4 by Dela-by their friends or by the institution. Of the whole number, 158 are by Maryland, 9 by New-Jersey, 4 by Dela-by their friends or by the institution. Of the supported by the state of Pennsylvania, 17 ber of members of Sabbath Schools, 246,-by their friends or by the institution. Of

ance to movements of this kind PHILADELPHIA. THE ANNUAL REPORT of the City Con-

such in this country, and especially in this

be ample for all the enterprises of the the year, including loans, to be \$5,864,484.-

THE EXPENSE of the refreshment rooms fitted up in Philadelphia for the benefit of volunteers passing through the city, has

items are the following : Bread, \$1,645; butter, \$1,293; meat, \$3,116; coffee and

on the Sabbath, by pastors belonging to bath evening by the Rev. Dr. Rice, in the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, on the 'Origin and History of the Sabbath."

This will be followed by sermons from the Rev. Dr. Hague, of the Baptist Church; Rev. Mr. Gause, of the Reformed Dutch | them in their work. Church; Rev. Dr. Adams, of the New School Presbyterian Church: Rev. Dr.

ers. The state of the Sabbath question is

were it ever so small a sum, the total would | troller states the total appropriations for

THE SABBATH COMMITTEE of New-