Banner. Presbyterian

PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1862. BJ Having purchased for our office the "Right" to use Hill's Accidentant and Disputch Patent, all, or nearly all, of our subscribers now have their papers addressed to them regularly by a simputarly unique machine, which fastens on the while margins a small colored "address stamp," or label, whereon appears their name plainty printed, followed by the data, up to which they have paid for their papers—this ving authorized by an Act of Congress. The date will sluways be undemoted on the receipt of subscription money, in coast accordance with the amount so received, and thus be an ever-ready and valid receipt; securing to every one, and at all times, a perfect knowledge of his newspaper according to that if any error is made he can immediately defect it and have it corrected—aboon alike valuable to the publisher and subscriber, as it must terminate all painful unisunderstandings between them respecting accounts, and thus tend to perpetuet their important relationship.

** Those in arrears will please remit.

Rev. B. L. Agnew's letter, in another column, will rejoice Christians. It is delightful to know that a faithful Chaplain is assisted in his labors by "a large number of very devoted Christian men." We have such men in our armies. Some of our volunteers are the rougher specimens of humanity, but multitudes of them are from our refined, orderly, well-educated religious families. Mr. AGNEW is from Johnstown, Pa. We trust that his appeal for reading matter will receive a liberal response.

Roldiers' Religious Aid Society. -- We invite attention to the appeal of the acting Committee of this Society, to be found in another column. The great business of states men, just now, is the preservation of the country; and the great work of Christians is the spiritual instruction of the country's defenders. The duties commingle. All need information, encouragement, incite-

Through the Aid Society, every Chris tian may do something toward promoting his special part of the work.

"H. Protestantismo."-Such is the title of a pamphlet of twenty-four pages, neatly printed in Spanish, and bearing date, Bo gota, 1862, by the Rev. WM. E. McLAREN. one of our beloved missionaries in New Grenada. In this tractate Mr. McLaren gives a succinct statement of the distinctive features of Protestantism with respect to the Church, the Word of God, the Sacraments, the power of the clergy, justifica-

tion, a future life, etc. Last October Mr. McLaren adminis tered the Lord's Supper after the Protestant form. This is probably the first time this ordinance was ever dispensed in South America, by a Protestant. He is now able to preach with a good degree of ease in Spanish, and his Sabbath School and Bible Class are in a flourishing state. Altogethor he is quite encouraged in his work.

THE BIBLICAL REPERTORY.

The January number, being No. I. Vol XXXIV., of this valuable periodical, is now before the public. Contents: Art. I. God and Revelation; II. Memoirs of Philip de Morney; III. The Human Body as Related. to Sanctification; IV. Bilderdijk; V. Are there too many Ministers; VI. England and America. Short Notices.

This is an able number of an able work We began with the Repertory in its first issue, and have never failed in the receipt of a number; and for twenty-three years we seldom, if ever, omitted the reading of an Article or a Notice. And still, though overwhelmed with reading matter, we cast an eye, not only over the Table of Contents, but over the things written; carefully reading a portion, and always with interest.

We make these remarks preparatory to the urging upon our readers the importance of possessing this work. The selection of subjects, the ability with which they are treated, the soundness in Christian doctrine, the fairness and acumen of the criticism, and the excellence in the style of writing, are such as to meet the wants, and should elicit the favor of all ministers in the Presbyterian Church. And not only should ministers take the Repertory Many of our laymen should be readers of its pages. Many of our elders and private members have a mind, education; taste, and refinement to appreciate and enjoy the work. [See advertisement.]

BIBLE ANNIVERSARY.

The Forty-fourth Anniversary of the Young Men's Bible Society, of Pittsburgh, took place in the Liberty Street Methodist Episcopal church, Monday evening Jan. 22d, Mr. James Cassidy, President, in the chair. The exercises were opened with a chant, after which Rev. Dr. Douglas read selections from the Scriptures, followed with prayer by Rev. Thos. K. DAVIS. The Annual Report was read by WM. H. KINCAID, Corresponding Secretary.

This is an active and enterprising Association of young men, who rejoice in the privilege of laboring in the best work which God entrusts to man. Let them not

Upwards of two thousand Testaments, besides Bibles in the German and English languages, were donated to the soldiers, and also a number of religious tracts, papers, etc. A donation of two thousand volumes was furnished by the Pennsylvania Bible Society, to supply applications from Morgantown, Clarksburg, Va., and Uniontown, Pa. Results of last year's work, by the Society's Agent: Amount subscribed -City, \$978.50; County, \$623.50; in all, \$1,602. Cash receipts, \$1,502.04. Amount due on subscriptions, \$500. Cash and subscriptions, \$2,002.04. Volumes donated to soldiers, 2,239-value, \$181.56; to hotels and individuals, 60 volumes—value \$87.62. Amount of volumes sold, \$20.86. Life Directors, at \$20, one. Life members, at \$10 each, eight. Life members under twenty-one years of age, at \$5 each, sixtyone-in all, seventy.

The Treasurer's Report is-To balance per last report, To City and County collections, \$ 495 95 by Rev. J. C. MILLER, agent, 1,502 04 To J. CULBERTSON, books sold,

Salary and expenses of agent, \$600 00 Rent of Depository, 60 00

Printing, 1 2000 95 28 Penna Bible Society, 409000 Rev. Arken, on account of books, in the state at 358:36 and of Sundries! strill ban : 1.47 28 ors wie Juga ei tod zatella coni - 1.569 87 - a duty. All the links ...

Balance on hand its \$605 49 The distribution of the Bible is really a work—a perpetual labor. New families spring up. Immigrants arrive. Bibles wear out. This work has been taken up by the laymen of the Charles. Wherein ministers are engaged, they are rather employees than directors.

It is a privilege to have the liberty of the cause likely to prosper." complaining. There is a joy in it a joy mingled with sorrow, it may be-and much sorrow, perhaps; but still, there is a pleasure in it. If not, why does it so abound? Why do many people almost worry themselves to find out something that is seemactions or motives of their fellows? Surely there must be some kind of a joy, a selfflattery, or at least a relief, in complaining and fault-finding. Husbands practise it, and wives also, and parents, all to the destruction of domestic peace and family love. How sweet it must be, to more than

tors are famous for it. Just now, the grand topic for fault-finding and complaint, is the slowness of our little cause for this; and it may also have quieting the rebellion, will then be brief. its use. It may arouse the sluggish, and fortify the over-cautious. Let no man despise criticisms, nor ignore public sentiment. But still he must not yield to clamor. contrary to his own well-informed judgment. Pastors of churches, heads of families, magistrates, legislators, generals, all who act efit, of those entrusted to their care.

trouble, they have it. The commanders of tious, the wise, skillful, and well-informed. the opposing armies, and their President there are grievous.

the great doings and great sufferings of marched to Richmond, but could he Virginia, in the war, and of the imposition have held it? And what, in the upon Virginia by the States of the South, adds:

gic combinations in which she is sure to be it have been worth the cost. Gen. LYON plundered, no matter what the result may be. But patience. This state of things cannot last more than six years. It will what of that? They are not cotton planters.

The Charleston Mercury says: "We hope that President DAVIS and the troops on the Potomac, lying on their bucks in the sun, feel very comfortable: but we do not envy them their glorious inactivity. The Memphis Argus, of Jan. 5, is quoted

as saving: "We have yet to learn that this Confederacy is the private property of JEFFERSON DAVIS or the joint domain of his cabinet; and we find it still harder to comprehend how either the President or his cabinet came to be considered the autocratic dispensers of weal and woe to these people, untrammeled by any responsibility to the same.

"We, for one, were and are far from considering that, in voting for the secession of Tennessee from the despotism of LIN-COLN, we were merely making a choice between two irresponsible sultans, propped by dunlicated divans. We never meant in abandoning the Union to abandon with it the rights of speech and of the press, and as long as we can wag a tongue or wield a pen, we shall do both in the assertion of truth, however palatable or unpalatable to Presidents, cabinets, minorities or majori-

"Our assertion, last Tuesday, of the true state of our affairs, has caused quite a flutter among a few home soldiers, irresponsible and illegal wielders of authority, etc. men who, holding their position from the higher servitors of the people, think it sac-rilege and "weakening of the cause" to fault any of their acts or no acts, and who, unable to deny our statements, would cover a statement of the results arising from said sins is encouragement and comfort to the enemy. We seldom anathematize, but in such connexion we can scarce help sayingwhich, judging from the policy of both Cabinets, is already better known to the

Federal Cabinet than it is to our own. "We spoke and speak of the ill-conducting of this war, which has now taken from our homes some three or four hundredthousand of our best and bravest, which has paralyzed all business, save that which puts the money we can so illy spare into the pockets of the creatures of said President and Cabinet. Of this war we spoke, when we said so much might have been done in it that has been left undone. Those at the head of affairs were leaders to the war-we ask how they are leading through it?

"We have been made to stand still and they pleased. We have heard our Generals blamed for not doing what it appears they were not permitted to do. The smothered report of BEAUREGARD has made that truth clear enough. We have for months and months been told that England would do our fighting for us on the seas. We have been told everything, save this one thing; that in the cities of the North lie the keys of our blockaded ports, and the peace we

seek and need. "We see access to that peace rendered more and more distant by the wondrouslyaccumulating power of the Federal armies and navy. We see the advance that was easy six months ago difficult to-day, and your health. The public buildings are likely to be impossible to-morrow. We see never heated, and if you visit them and that from a shoe-latchet to a steam-engine, detain long enough to witness a ceremony, we lack everything, and that the families or to make an examination, you are liable of our obedient soldiers are suffering from to incur injury; and besides not being mission, "preach the Gospel to every creathe seeming fabulous prices they have to pay for everything of domestic use. We or brick, which increases the danger. And ourselves, ask our readers, ask our rulers, of the city, are greatly distant from its why all looks darker and darker as day follows day; and our vast armies prepare to rot in their camps, while their mothers and of my taste in this line till the return of

sisters suffer from their absence at home. "Three times since the inception of this war has the road been opened unto us into splendid. The sun is so warm that I choose the very heart of the North. In July, after the shady side of the street, to enjoy a Manassas; when FREMONT resigned, and walk. Flowers are still blooming. The when JOHNSTON moved to Bowling Green. trees exhibit their bright, yellow oranges. We blame not BEAUREGARD, PRICE or The climate is, in some respects, superb-JOHNSTON, but we ask why they were not but, take care about catching cold. permitted to do what they wished to do and could then have done secured our peace on Slavery as one of the Causes of the War. made to flow from the fact of his planting; and our liberty? Whom do we blame? When I was in the South, the views of good cultivating, tending, feeding, The men at Richmond. Not ours the people, on the subject of slavery, were so our people are so situated. We say the they so freely acknowledged the evils of this question. We want to see ministers, leaders to the war have been the leaders slavery, and so generally expressed a hope more ministers, ministers well qualified "One year's reticent suffering is enough; and as we never were, and never intend to he, a puff sheet for Jefferson Dayis, or ably reconciled to the system, as one, for the any other statesman or politician in or out time being, necessary and to be tolerated.

of place or power, we speak the more Ruttime being, necessary and to be tolerated.

dently a great dissatisfaction and much diversity of sentiment among the rebels. They are far from being a unit. They are heartily sick of their undertaking. Most of the men in their armies have no slaves, ingly wrong—look, voluntarily, on the dark no lands, nothing to fight for. They are side of things—almost torture themselves poorly paid, much exposed, many are sick. in exerting their ingenuity to distort the And the period of their enlistment is almost ended. They were one year's men. Will they reënlist? Will others take their places? In the midst of such complainings, the recruiting of the rebel armies is very doubtful.

Also there are many loyal men still in the South, though very silent; and there are compensate for such a loss! Neighbors many who have no interest either in Slavery practise it; yea, and ministers, too, and or in establishing an oligarchy. Some of also the people of their charge. And edi- the present complainers against JEFFERSON DAVIS and his Generals may yet become leaders of the people alluded to; especially In the meantime let us, on our side, not complain, more than is pleasant, and not beyond the bounds of reason and utility. And let those who stay at home, who venture but little, and who know not much about the enemy's position and power, be modest. We may well wish earnestness for and over others, should regard, not only and energy, on the part of the Government. the opinions and wishes, but the real ben- We may insist that neither an imbecile, traitor, a coward, nor a laggard shall have Speaking of our generals, however, if command of an army; but still, let us bethere is any relief in having companions in ware not to reproach the brave, the cau-

The enemy might, at the beginning, have also, are berated by their friends, far beyond taken. Washington with ease, and possibly any thing of the kind which our leaders might have taken it immediately after the are called to endure. The newspapers of battle of Bull Run; but, how long could rebeldom occasionally get to our side of he have held it? His armies might, for the lines; and if we may believe the ex- months, have marched to Baltimore, Chamtracts, given, to be genuine, complaints | bersburg; Harrisburg; but would they ever have returned? Gleneral Scott

The Richmond Dispatch, speaking of might have concentrated this forces and meantime, would have become of Maryland? Gen. M'CLELLAN could, at any "Still, she is regarded as but a geograph- time, have cleared the banks of the Potoical expression—as a field for grand strate. mac, and have held them safely, but would could march to Springfield, but he could not be supported, and must fall. Gen ruin thousands of loyal Virginians; but PRICE could penetrate to Lexington and take it, but could not hold it. Gen. ZoL-LICOFFER made a great mistake when he crossed the Cumberland, beyond the reach of reinforcements. Gen. SCHOEPFF would likely make a similar mistake, and find as severe a reverse if he should suddenly

> A people who well sustain their Government, may insist upon its acting with promptitude and energy, but should indulge sparingly in clamors and complaints. We may demand that the rebellion shall be crushed, and that with all practicable quickness; but of the times, manner, and places of making the assault, we are poor judges. We are too ignorant of topography, too illy informed of the power and resources of the enemy at particular points, and too ignorant also of the varied demands upon our own forces

penetrate Tennessee.

MORE ABOUT ROME.

Our friend in Italy, comfortably ensconced in his own "hired" room, on the Via Gregoriana, chatting French with his landlady, talking theology with the Rector, gathering news in the reading Room from the New-York, London, and Faris journals, and enjoying the wonders of the wondrous city, does not forget home. Home ever has its charms to the virtuous mind. Many a long, long letter, but never more long than welcome tells home of things seen, the sins of their superior by asserting that heard, felt, and desired. "Blest be the

tie that binds." Rome, in its influence, its splendor, and the duration of its importance, excels all something of the enemy. We spoke and other cities. For more than two thousand speak of the state of this Confederacy, years, it has been a wonder. For centuries it was the rival of the greatest cities. For other centuries it was the mistress of the world. For yet other centuries it was the

centre of religious influence. And still, though greatly waned, it is the point of attraction for the traveller, the scholar, the artist, and the antiquarian, and is the focus of a religious influence as extensive as Christendom. Wherever the fine arts are admired, and history read, and classical literature cultivated, and Christian doctrine studied, there Rome, even declining Rome-yea, apostate Rome-is known, and take such cuffs and kicks as the Northerners is spoken of with the deepest interest. chose to give, when they pleased and where What is going on in Rome? Is the Pope sustained? Or, are the Apocalyptic days

almost numbered? In regard to "sight-seeing" in Rome however attractive the operation may be. it is not to be enjoyed at all times by in-

valids. The letter before us says: "The fact is, that persons in delicate health must, from the first of December to the first of April, forego this pleasure. This is a little trying where there is so heated they are mostly floored with stone ook to the future, and, seeing but war, ask the remains of antiquity, the classical part English end, and there are no street cars, as with you. I must defer the gratifying more balmy weather " The weather is now cool (Dec. 16,) with some frost; but it is

place to ask whys and wherefores. We say modified by the principles of the Gospel through it, and we simply state the result. that it would cease; and I saw at the same and who shall so love their Lord's work, that plainly. We believe less adulation, real Were I now to speak there as I did twelve and hollow, of our public men; who have years ago, my life would probably pay the yet done nothing, would have been attended forfeit. And, worst of all, Christian men, with more beneficent results; and we also even devoted ministers, have so tacked believe that the sconer our press ceases about in their views that they now defend own charge, or the labors of his individual this slavely, year exalt it to the dignity of one hands value to the slavely, year exalt it to the dignity of one

cause with any set of men, the sooner is the cause likely to prosper."

Such is very plain talk. There is evidently and man an pless no people who uphold such an iniquitous institution and upon such Heav-

en-dishonoring ground.

"You express a hope, or wish, that I may see the decadence of Popery. I would greatly delight to witness its overthrow But there is no seeming possibility of so desirable a consummation for a long while to come. Without the consent and aid of the French Emperor, the Italian Government will hardly think of establishing itself at Rome. The effort would be vain I can hardly work myself into the belief that the Italians will ever be a united people. Southern Italy does not consent to the supremacy of the North; and the elements of the country; over its whole extent, are so heterogeneous, and the seeds of discord and rivalry are sown so extensively and possess such vitality, though they may seem to be dead; that I can entertain no sanguine hopes of Italian unification. The Papal power will be overthrown. God has said so.! But as Providence usually brings as the presence of want increases and as about events, the thing as yet distant commanding generals. There may be a the Federal army advance. The work of And still I know that changes may be sudden, and prophecy speaks of calamities coming in a day, and hence it is possible that God intends, even by the present movement, to bring the Italians under one liberal, wise; and efficient government. So

> may it begons day says "As for the Pope personally, the Romans profess great reverence and a strong attachment. They regard him as sincere amiable, and disposed to consult the happiness of the people, and say that the of icials around him prevent him from acting ccording to his personal feelings.

> . The newspapers have made a mountain out of a mole hill, in their reports about the Pope's ill health. I saw him some days, ago, and he appeared to be a hale hearty; old man, not affected by any disease which was likely to prove speedily fatal.

ELDERS AS MODERATORS.

It is not often that our brethren, the Ruling Elders, are ambitious for the attain ment of office in our ecclesiastical courts. They sit as the equals of ministers in the conducting and determining of all business; and there is but two parts of the presiding officer's duty which they might not perform. These are the preaching of the sermon, and the blessing of the people in the name of the Lord. To these services they have not been called and ordained?mersuones call norall two c

Our contemporary of Louisville recently ventured an opinion, or wish, different from the above; and has received a response from Cincinnati. Havet Inc sove save and

The Herald says : . . rig stedamed the We do not remember that a Ruling Elder has ever been chosen Moderator o any ecclesiastical judicatory of any branch of the Presbyterian Church in this country. We know no good reason, however, why such should not be chosen. We would be glad to see the custom introduced into our Church in this country." The Presbyter responds:

"We refer our Louisville contemporary o the following, which he will find in Chapter XII, Section 7, of our Form of

"The General Assembly shall meet at least once in every year. On the day appointed for that purpose, the Moderator of the last Assembly, if present, or in case of his absence, some other minister shall open the meeting with a ser-mon, and preside, until a new Moderator shall "We have no objection to electing an

Elder as Moderator of the Assembly, provided he shall be a preaching Elder. If a Ruling Elder is Moderator, he must preach the next opening sermon, and if absent some other minister than himself must do the duty: In Chap. XI, Sec. 5, there is the same rule in regard to Moderators of Synods. So also in Chap. XIX, Sec. 3. In number 43 of the General Rules for Judicatories, it is said .: The Moderator shall, in finally closing its sessions, pro-nounce the Apostolic benediction." We commend these provisions of our Book of Discipline to our contemporary."

ARE THERE TOO MANY MINISTERS?

This question, which has been slightly agitating the Church for some months, is liscussed by Dr. Honge, very ably, in the January number of the Biblical Repertory. So acceptable is this article that our Board of Education have had copies of it multiplied and sent around as a Gircular. We suppose every minister in our Church has a copy. We are glad of it. The paper is both suggestive and instructive. It incites thought, and gives food to thought. It discusses, with much lucidness, a question of vital importance

With some few of the author's remarks, a portion of our ministers and people will not sagree. . For instance : Dru Honge affirms and endeavors to sustain "the proposition to provide an adequate support for the clergy, independent of their congregation tions, "as si "righteous and Scriptural." Good and able men have advocated this doctrine It prevails in the Free Church of Scotland. But in our Church it has never found acceptance sufficient to induce a serious effort toward its, accomplishment. Many things may be said to indicate that it is "righteous" but that it is "Scriptural "-taught or enjoined in Scripturehas not been convincingly proved. The Scriptural argument, as seems to us, sis much the other way. When Christ sent much both to invite and gratify curiosity; forth heralds, he gave them no money, no But you must put up with it, unless your stores, no promises to pay. He bade them are willing to incur the risk of ruining live off the people; to eat what was set before them, and to abide where they were received. It was so with the twelve, and so with the seventy. In the general comture," there is nothing like the proposition quoted above. In the providence which guided and sustained the first ministers, wexfind nothing like a binding example to that effect. In the apostolic affirmation of the ministers' right to a living, there is no intimation that the Church, in general shall so support each pastor as to make him independent of the people of his charge. The contrary is rather, to be inferred—he is to eat of the fruit of the wineyard which hemplants, and of the milk of the flock "I was much pleased with the Banner which he feeds. His rights seem to be

But we do not purpose here to discuss this question. We want to see ministers. they will most cheerfully labor in any field which he has, in any part of his vineyard, with any flock which he deigns to own; depending upon his promise and his providence for support, whether that support shall come from the general benevolence of the church, or from the liberality of his

That it as the duty of the Church to inductiinto the ministry all whom the Lord shall call, is a truth which Christians can not doubt; and "that she is bound gratefully to receive, and, if need be, to educate, every young man whom the Spirit mercifully calls to preach the Gospel," is also a proposition to which we most cordially assent and consent. But still, we would like to see the Scripturalness of this proposition clearly set forth-so clearly that all God's people could perceive and appreciate it. He who shall perform this task will have conferred upon the education cause an immense benefit. We commend it to our Board, and especially to our Theological Professors It is just such a work as should enlist their love and energies. And intimately conmeeted therewith, and to perfect the force of the proposition, let them show, from God's Word, and his providences, and the manner of his Spirit's workings, what are the evidences to be exhibited by a youth, which shall be conclusive upon the Church that Christ has called him to the ministry and which shall bind her to educate him

A VOICE FROM THE FOE.

and send him to the work some and a send

Troubles, mistakes, delays, are not all on one side. The fact is, that civilians, far off from the field of danger, do not see the impracticabilities of an advance. where an enemy is to be met. It is also manifest that delay will exhaust the enemy, while we shall be yet in our vigor. In addition to our quotations in another article, we give the following from the Memphis Appeal:

"PRICE is in full retreat Southward. Parce will probably continue in full retreat, for there are several-indeed, no less than three Federal armies, each as large, bet ter armed, and better equipped, convergin upon him. His past victories have been rendered valueless. Federal forces have been massed in Kentucky too great for a man of SIDNEY JOHNSTON'S calibre to venture to attack, and the paralyzing of PRICE through the withdrawal of McCulloch has rendered the overfunning of Missouri to the Arkansas frontier an easy task to the Federals. We're forced back out of Missouri obtained his money in Wall Street. The blockade is unbreakable by us

In one word, we're hemmed in. We've allowed the moment of victory to pass. We were so anxiously watching the operations of England, that we stand aghast on turning our eyes homeward again to find ourselves ten-fold worse off than we were ere the commencement of PRICE's last forward march, and that accursedly used sensationism, the arrest of Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL. Day follows day, and in lieu of being weakened, we find the Federal armies, at all points, being strengthened almost every a ticle of manufacturing and our money will soon be exceeding scarce, for lack of paper and pasteboard wherewith to make it.

"We pay fifteen cents apiece for sperm candles, and are told we ought to be glad to get them at that. Our twelve months soldiers' time will soon be up, and we cannot help asking, as they do themselves, what have they been permitted or led to do? It is an old and over-proven truism, that where two nations are at war, that which has the least means must find sucgain little by time, while the other finds in time the power to bring into efficient use

his more varied means. Cabined, cribbed, confined as we were. the rapid use of our early Revolutionary enthusiasm an overmatch for the slower and less spirited but more enduring North. banks of the Potomac? When shall we see an end of the farce there being enacted at our expense? "Indirectly, every mouthful we eat

taxed; our babies wear taxed caps and shoes, our boys write on taxed paper, our girls wear taxed calicoes, our men do a taxed business, and hopelessly ride in a taxed hearse to a taxed grave, and we. forsooth, are hurting the cause if we dare to turn from Messrs. Mason and SLIDELL. to look at the country we were born and bred in, and, having looked, we are hurting the cause if we dare tell what we see.

"Our cause is right, it is holv: Our suffering may be God's price of success but who, seeing what might have been, and knows what is being suffered through its selfishness or idiocy that stopped the conquering BEAUREGARD; that arrested the narch of PRICE, the tachecked the gallant We have gazed imploringly on the lion,

while the fox has been weaving his toils. Our press and our people have trusted long enough ... We now ask, are we to continue hemmed in for another six months and lack all things, or shall our armies on to Washington, and lack nothing Bed bas

HOME AND FOREIGN RECORD.

The February number of the Record reminds the churches that the fiscal year of the Boards of Domestic Missions, and Publication, terminates with this month. Hence appropriations to these Boards, to be embraced in the Annual Report, must

reach their treasuries on or before February | wages as they pay men for the same kind and of the second of the second value of the s The financial prospects of this Board still brighten. It began the year with a heavy debt, and many liabilities. That portion of the debt which lay in the form of borrowed money is still a weight grievous to be borne. We hope that another year will remove it entirely. Just at present, however, the Board rejoices in the prospect of being able to meet all its obligations to the missionaries. If the contributions in February shall be equal to the average of the two or three past Februaries, this will be accomplished; gladdening the hearts, not only of those whose toils will be thereby rewarded, but of all who love the cause: - 11 O. The grange and shoot of RECEIPTS in December: at Philadelphia, \$11,-

EDUCATION. The Record contains a long and able article on the question. " Ought the Church to Continue this Prayer?" a that is othe orayer to the Lord of the Harvest; forth laborers. Some of our own views on the general subject, we present in another column. agarmagain man ara ar

RECEIPTS in December : at Philadelphia, \$5,909; at Pittsburgh, \$248.

FOREIGN MISSIONS The reports from the different Missions are encouraging. The foundations of the kingdom of Christ, on earth, are being exsuperstructure advances.

PUBLICATION. Many donations enabling the Board to

send its publications to the soldiers, have been recently received; but books and tracts are sent off in such numbers, and to so many places where the men are stationed, that the fund does not accumulate. A steady influx is ardently desired. RECEIPTS in December: Donations, \$2,167; Sales, \$4,049. CHURCH EXTENSION.

We are about to be called upon to pay

taxes for ten times, or perhaps, with most

people, a hundred times the amount we

have been wont to give toward Zion's ex-

tension. And those taxes we must pay.

But let us not find in this an excuse for withholding from the Lord's cause. He will not force us to give; but still he desires to receive, and loves a cheerful giver. RECEIPTS in December, \$1,477.

ECCLESIASTICAL. At a meeting of the Presbytery of Rich land, held at Mt. Vernon, Ohio, January 16th, Mr. D. B. HERVEY was ordained, and installed pastor of the

Presbyterian church. Rev. D. W. FISHER, late from New Orleans, was installed as a junior pastor of the First Presbyterian church of Wheeling, Va., on Sabbath evening, January

Rev. Dr. LEYBURN has been appointed by the Southern Assembly, Secretary of Domestic Missions, the office of which is to be located at New Orleans.

Rev. J. H. TOWNE, D.D., of Rochester

foreign news, by the Europa, that Mr. SEW-ARD's explanation of the visit of the San Jacinto to the Trent, and our surrender of Messrs. Mason and SLIDELL to the English Government, are received as satisfactory. Thus a case which threatened to involve two Christian and kindred nations in a terrible war, is amicably and honorably settled. How wise, how blessed is the spirit which ruled our Government and percheck-mated in Kentucky CHASE has vaded the nation ! Christians in Great Britain and America prayed and spoke. The Lord heard, and the raging of the people was stilled.

There are those, both in England and France, who are our foes, and who would yet stir up strife. And where there is a will, it is not difficult to find a pretext. The blockade, the long-continued interruption of traffic, the stringent enforcement of maritime law; some accident, or some fancied insult, can, and likely will, be seized upon, reiterated and magnified. But we domestic necessity quadrupled in price, and trust that the promptitude with which we met the British demand, and the peaceful and generous spirit which we manifested, only a limited quantity offered in the mar will give us such a hold upon the public feeling in Europe, that clamors against us will be harmless.

But there is one thing we must do, and

that speedily. We must put forth sufficient power to suppress the rebellion-to suppress it at least so far as to possess all the principal harbors and seaport towns. cess in early and rapid action, for it can We can then raise the blockade, and suppress rebel bands or rebel armies in the interior, more at our leisure. In a country so extended as ours, a guerilla warfare may and evidently would be, our shortest, clear- be long waged. But with this, foreigners est, and most noble policy was to find in have no concern. Let but the seaports be opened; or open up the principal ones, and either blockade or abolish the others, and Where shall we ask relief? Where should we may be freed from foreign complicamedium of action, till the rebellion is thoroughly broken. Until that is accomplished, every man who will make party issues, or stir up sectional strife, or bring his hobby into the national councils, should be frowned down and laid aside.

EASTERN SUMMARY.

BOSTON AND NEW ENGLAND. FORT WARREN, within whose walls Messrs. Mason and Slidell were recently held, and which have now in durance vile" a goodly number of traitors, is intended to be a very formidabeing undone, can refrain from cursing the | ble affair: Its armament will consist of two hundred and forty-two pieces of heavy ordnance of the very largest calibre. The fort is now entirely ready to receive its full compliment of cannon. Fort Independence, another of the defenses of Bos ton, is also nearly completed, and will have one hundred and thirty pieces of heavy ordinance. अंग्रेड केट्टी अंग्रिड अंग्रेड के व्यक्तावर कार्य

An Anti-Woman's-Rights movement is on foot in Boston, the journeymen sailmakers of that city having held a public meeting to remonstrate against the employment of women in the manufacture of army tents. It is stated that a single firm of sailmakers in Boston employ about two hundred and fifty women in different sections of the city, paying them the same of work, by which the women, many of whom are soldiers' wives and in destitute circumstances, are able to earn from \$4 to \$8 a week. The women work by themselves in separate lofts, and the tents are taken to other lofts to have the finishing process applied to them by the men. During the past few months it has been impossible to procure practical sailmakers in sufficient numbers to make tents as rapidly as they were wanted. It was voted by a large number of the journeymen that employed women.

A Collection, in behalf of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, was taken up in the Old South church, Boston, a short time since, and the amount received was over 4,000.

THE MASSACHUSETTS STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, at Salem, has twelve pupils of the advanced class, thirty of the senior class, thirty-nine of the middle, and twenty-seven of the junior class-making one hundred and eight in all. Since 1854 the aggregate number of pupils has been six hundred and four. The course of study is so three years is customarily required for that arship to those of any other denominapurpose. The number of three years putended gradually, and in some places the pils since the institute was organized, has been two hundred and sixty-seven. CALEB CUSHING, in sa speech delivered RECEIPTS in Decembers \$7,146 and won a second

in the Massachusetts House of Representatives on Thursday, said:

"Our country is in agony for victory, panting and yearning for it, and God grant that it may come speedily, and deliver us from all the untold evils which gather like the darkest storm cloud over the future of the United States."

THE VETERAN TEACHER, Benjamin Greenleaf, of Bradford, Massachusetts. whose arithmetics have become so famous. was lately asked how many pupils he had instructed in the fifty years of his labors as a teacher. He replied: "I have instructed six thousand pupils. About fifty of these have become ministers of the Gospel; as many more have become lawyers; a greater number have become doctors and teachers: a much larger number still have become farmers and mechanics; four have been sent to the state prison; two have been hanged-and-a good many ought to be." THE NAVAL SCHOOL at Newport is thus

alluded to by a correspondent of the Provi-

dence Journal: William "I presume that no institution in this country was less understood, outside of Annapolis, than was the Naval School. We had often heard of it, but had no definite idea as to what it was. By most, probably, it was supposed to be merely a receiving ship, like the North Carolina. But we were agreeably disappointed in the whole nature and character of the school. If the lads trained for their country's service do not enter upon and discharge their duties with dignity and ability, you may rest assured it will be from no want of good precept and good examples. It is little won-City Presbytery, was installed pastor of der that the navy still retains its hold upon the First church, Milwaukie, on the 4th the prider and affections of our people. The training here is admirable. A sant sight it is, that of two or three hundred selected, healthy lads, from fourteen THE TRENT DIFFICULTY SETTLED. to twenty years of age—boys, not young it will be seen in our brief summary of men, in round about jackets—full of life and vivacity, yet under strict manly discipline, and made to feel that they are exected to represent favorably, abroad and at home, the nation to which they owe their culture."

The Rev. D. X. Junkin, D.D., is the chaplain of this school.

NEW-YORK.

THE accumulation of unemployed capital s on the increase, owing to the unsettled feeling existing among capitalists and the business community arising from the uncertain course of Congress in regard to the taxation and loan bills, necessary to provide funds for the payment of Government expenditure and the prosecution of the war against rebellion. Capitalists are cautious in placing their funds out on loan, and are more desirous of entrusting them to prompt borrowers with satisfactory collaterals at low rates of interest, than to others at high rates. Money is abundant on call for short loans at five to six per cent. Prime indorsed notes maturing within four months. range from 62 to 7 per cent, and there is ket. The banks take all the desirable short business paper offered to them at seven

per cente spoigiler to son un ve beheader s Gold has declined in the premium to 21 per cent. as the selling rates with the bullion dealers, who buy at 11 per cent. Silver is at 1 per cent premium, for the

buying rates, and one per cent. selling. THE EXPORTS from New-York to foreign ports for the year 1861, were valued at \$142,831,100, comprising \$138,594,900 in merchandise, and \$4,236,200 in specie; showing a large increase in the value of the merchandise exported, and a corresponding decrease in the export of specie. The imports at New-York, in 1861, were valued at \$162,768,800, of which \$95,326,500 we ask it save in the camps on whom have tions. The whole loyal people should at were dutiable goods, \$30,353,900 were free been lavished our heart's blood, our hopes, once put forth their united power; having goods, and \$37,088,400 were in specie, our wealth, our whole; where but upon the the Government as the bond of union and showing a great talling off in dutiable goods, and a corresponding increase in the import of specie. The expert of domestic produce and the import of specie are alike almost unprecedented. The revenue from customs was but \$21,714,981, but at the close there was a large increase over the

closing period of last year. The state of th ON ACCOUNT of the high price for cotton, and the greater durability of hemp, the Post Office Department is substituting mail bags made of hemp for those of cotton, which have been heretofore wholly used. Parties in this city are now furnishing six thousand bags for the New-York office about x a surround last salt at the contract

The manufacture of goods from hemp has been brought to a high state of perfection, and the material is particularly serviceable for articles of a strong and coarse texture. Hemp is now raised to a considerable extent in the Northern part of this state for the seed, and yields a good profit for that purpose alone.

THE TURKISH BATHS which have been so successful in London are about to be inaugurated on a grand scale in this city. A company is forming with the intention of investing \$30,000 in a building which will include hot air and the ordinary Turkish baths, with hair-dressing and other accommodations suitable to such establishments. The London Turkish baths are owned by a company with \$500,000 capital, and have become a feature of London life. There can be but little doubt of the feasibility of a similar enterprise in this city. It is estimated that over ten thousand persons in this city daily take baths in private establishments. This, of course, is apart from the domestic bathing, now so much practiced. The hot air baths, about which so much has been written in English journals, will be a novelty, and are recommended by the highest medical authorities for many serious diseases. The Turkish bath proper they would not work for employers who is to be superintended by operators imported from Constantinople: Some of the most noted of our city physicians and clergymen have consented to act as a Board of Directors, and soon we may expect the establishment of an institution" in this city which will be one of the lions of the country.

ARCHBISHOP HUGHES still remains in Paris. For several Sabbaths his sermons delivered in the church of St. Rock, attracted large audiences. He will soon proceed to Rome on a visit to the Pope, who is in great need of sympathy just now.

THE Christian Intelligencer thus notices

arranged that the female pupils may, if the claims made by the Church Journal sufficient previous attainments favor, com- in behalf of the clergy of the Episcopal plete their education in two years; but Church, as superior in gentility and schol-

tion that share all analysis of dust at the feet of these gentlemen and scholars. Let us learn from them what polished courtesy it is to borrow the church of