LS PREBINING PRESBYTERIAN BANNER, --- SATURDAY, 152 22 <u>amenticus</u>

Presbyterian Banner

PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY, MARCH 8, 1869,

As Having perchased for our affice the "Right" to use Dick's Advantation and Dispatch Patent, all, or mearly all, of our hibstribers now have their papers addressed to them rogstatly by a singularly unique machine, which fastens on the white margin a small colored "address stamp," or label, where a gapears their name plainly printed, followed by the days up to which they have paid for their papers. The Hungs be advanced on the receipt of subscription money, in exact accordance with the amount so received, and thus be a further any error is made he can immediately de-tect itend have it or or is do hen receipt of subscription the bisher and subscriptor, as it must terminate all painful misualerstandings between them respecting accounts, and thus tend to perpetuate their important relationship. ** Those in arrears will please remit.

TEN CENT STAMPS. Our friends will please not send us these, nor any of the large stamps. We cannot use them, and our Postmaster will not exchange for them. Send only THREE cent and ONE cent stamps.

Annapolis, Ohio,-The Presbyterian congregation of this place lately expressed their regard for their pastor, Rev. ISRAEL PRICE, by a donation visit. Kindness and liberality seem to have ruled the hour. We rejoice in such tokens of goodness, and should note them in "A Visitor's" own words, but that he is quite too minute and protracted.

AN APPRAL FOR THE DANVILLE REVIEW. The Appeal of Rev. R. J. BRECKIN-RIDGE, D.D., in another column, in favor of the Danville Review, will be read with deep interest by Old-School Presbyterians. A duty presses upon us just now, imperiously, to sustain our Church in the border. States. Dr. BRECKINBIDGE was one of the, main instruments of saving us, some thirty years ago; from Congregationalism, Pelagianism, and ruin. True Presbyterians owe to him an immense debt of gratitude. And now in our country's calamity he has come forward as nobly as he did in the day of the Church's danger. His writings during the last year have done more, perhaps, than those of any other man, to save Kentucky, and the other border States to the Union, thereby abbreviating the conflict and diminishing the horrors of war. And his agency, and the instrumentality of the Periodical for, which he makes his appeal, are needed for the reëstablishing of true Presbyterianism in the border States.

The movement against which Dr. BRECK-INRIDGE contends, is Secession and Pro-Slavery. He would resist this to the utmost. He believes that there is "no course for the purity, the peace, or the safety of the Church, but for it to stand immovably and unalterably, by all its past deliverances and all its ancient landmarks.

REUNION OF THE OLD SCHOOL AND NEW tions of the Holy Spirit—That regenerat of the General Assembly; at the same school pressure and churches. Union is delightful—when consentation is the act of the singer That Christ and churches which were Presbyterian in neous. Bring together persons whose surety of sinners-That the atonement of Christ was not strictly vicarious-That souls are homogeneous, and who are adapted | the atonement is made as much for the noneach to the other, and you make two beings elect as for the elect.""

happy. But bind in bonds of unity those This was certainly a doctrinal test. It who are dissimilar and antagonistic, and alludes not to either order or policy. It was, misery to both is the result. We hear however, set aside, a non-committal substimuch talk of Christian union in our day; tute being adopted, and it was refused a and the thing is lauded as the acme of social place on the records. attainment. It may be so, but let us note The Old-School then tendered a protest, reciting their resolution. It was as fol-

well, that a union of Christians is a very. different thing from Christian union. The lows: and the section "We protest against the refusal to confirst may result in strife, rather than in

sider and act definitely upon the above resconcord. Real Christian union, that is olution, 1. Because the errors alluded to the cherishing of peace and good will, of are contrary to the Scriptures and to our respect and love, and of a general and Confession of Faith, and are of a very pernicious tendency. "2. Because the Assembly was informed ardent labor in the cause of human salva-

tion, may consist with, yea, may result from that such errors, to a great extent pervade ecclesiastical division. This was the case our land, and are constantly circulating in the division of the Presbyterian Church, through our Church, in books, pamphlets. in 1838. For many years previously, and periodicals. "3. Because in the refusal to consider, there had been a perpetual strife in our

and amend if necessary, and adopt the body-ill will, suspicions, jealousies, wrangabove resolution, this Assembly has, in lings. Our social intercourse was marred. our opinion, refused to discharge a solemn Our periodical literature was tainted. Our duty, enjoined by the Confession of Faith. Ecclesiastical Courts were scenes of unfra- and loudly and imperiously called for by ternal contest-meetings where brotherly the circumstances of the Church." love found no genial habitation, and the This Protest is altogether on doctrinedoctrinal errors then existing and likely to spiritualities of Zion's interests were postbecome dominant. But it also was refused poned. On the division of the Church. things began immediately to improve. The a place on the records, though it was sus-Presbyteries and Synods, and Assemblies of tained by the following names : "David McKinney, James Magraw

Bayless, Robert Love, H. Campbell, Alex-

Sickles, Wm. Wylie, Benjamin T. Spill-

each, became at once meetings of brethren, Ashbell Green, Samuel Boyd, E.H. Snow in unity. love, and labor for the Master. den, Simeon H. Crane, George Morris, A And the two bodies soon learned to dwell side by side in peace; and esteem grew ander McFarlane, Wm. L. Breckinridge, greatly, till now we can commune together, Isaac V. Brown, James Scott, I. N. Canand help each other, and rejoice each in his dee, D. R. Preston, Loyal Young, William neighbor's prosperity.

man, James Blake, W: A. G. Posey, Cyrus So rapidly has this real Christian unity Johnston, Benjamin McDowell, Edward been advancing, and so blissful are the at-Vanhorn, Wm. McComb, George Marshall, James McFarren, S. McFarren, Wm. Craig, tainments, that some of our brethren have conceived the idea of an amalgamation. James Remington, Jacob Green, C. Beers Charles Woodward, J. Clark, Jacob Coon, The thing took form under the action of John P. Vandyke, John W. Scott, James two Presbyteries in Northern New-York-W. McKennan."-39. not just the region in which to look for the It was now manifest that no check would soundest Presbyterianism. The Presbytery by the Assembly, be put upon the progress of Ogdensburg, (Old-School,) invited the of error. No testimony would be borne Presbytery of Lawrence, (New-School,) to against it. Nothing in opposition to it a joint meeting. It was held, and the could be put on record by either, protest or two communed together, and all was very pleasant, and, in the ardor of their love. become indispensable. Hence the rejecthey conceived the thought of having their tion of the Protest was followed immedibrethren partake in their joy. They hence ately by a call for a meeting of conference, passed a set of resolutions, of which the at which meeting the "Act and Testiprincipal are these :

mony", originated. This paper was signed " Resolved, That having confidence in very extensively by the ministers and elders each other's piety, orthodoxy, and patriotof the Church, and may be regarded as a ism, we desire to be united in one Presbytery, in one Synod, and in one General comprehensive and truthful setting forth Assembly. "Resolved, That a copy of this paper be of the grounds of the division which re-

sent to the two respective General Assem blies, and they be overtured to approve and adopt the same."

That the brethren of these two Presbyries should unite in one, may be a n

and churches which were Presbyterian in sentiment, to seek proper organizations. and duly to report themselves.

In 1838-the Assembly again met in Philadelphia, in Ranstead Court, and when the House was engaged in organizing, the clerk reading the roll, it was found that he did not record the names of the Commissioners from the four Synods ; those Commissioners then and their friends tumultuously went through the farce of organizing, and left for Washington Square. Thus was the Church divided. The party which left was the dividing party. It went off. It was numerous, but was a minority, and so it still continues.

Now, what caused the division? New School men say it was not doctrinal differences; and in this they are seconingly correct. Their adopting the Confession of Faith as a system, and for substance of doctrine, enabled them to keep an easy conscience while they rejected or explained away any or all particular formulas of statement; and the power they had got into the Church, by the Plan of Union and by the National Societies, enabled them to laugh at discipline. They did not go out for doctrine's sake, but because the disowning of the four Synods diminished their power: and because the annulling of the Elective Affinity scheme, and the adopting of the rule of examination, and the new zeal in educating our own ministers and conducting our own Domestic Missions, took away their prospect of gaining a controlling in fluence. "What they call the "Excinding Act " was the proximate and seeming reason of their leaving the Assembly in Ranstead Court, and forming a new Assembly, But the real reason of division was, as is manifest from the historical statement just made, A DIFFERENCE IN DOCTRINE. An important question now is, Have the

two parties become assimilated in doctrine? It is not pretended that the Old-School have changed. Have the New-School abandoned their errors ? Some of the more erratic have left them ; do those who re main, hold with us? If they do, the door resolution. An appeal to the people had is open. It was set open in 1838. and remains so. Some few have entered. They have come to our Presbyteries and given evidence that they were sound in the faith. and have been received most cordially Others-all who will-can do so. And Union thus effected is the only union to which we could heartily consent. It is the only union which could promise love, confidence, and peace.

The Presbyter, and the Standard, advo. sulted four years afterward. It hears solemn testimony against the right of men to cate an entire, or mass union. The Presclaim that they adopt our Standards as a byterian, and the Herald, think the propo-

system of doctrine, while they deny their sition is premature, the two bodies being particular statements of truth, and hold not sufficiently homogenious to amalga of duty and interest; and that they should and teach doctrines inconsistent with the mate. With these we agree. Though the then determine to which branch of the system. And it particularly testifies against New-School are greatly modified since 1838, still they are not with us in doctrine the errors held and taught by the New--but they are disposed to kind and frater-School concerning Our relation to Adam : Native Depravity; Imputation; Ability : nal intercourse. They and we live beside and in one General Assembly," and would Regeneration; Divine Influence; and Atone- each other in true brotherhood, keeping ment. It also recommends a Conference of the unity of the spirit in the bond of the Presbyteries, by their Delegates, to be peace. This brotherhood we would cherheld in Pittsburgh, a week before the next ish with assiduity. We cannot but regret the stirring up of meeting of the Assembly would be and and the question before us. It tends to alien-This Conference was largely attended. It met on the second Thursday of May, ation. The arguments to be adduced, pro and con., must produce farther separations 1835, and adopted a memorial to the Assembly, which set forth the difficulties as between the two bodies, and also separastated in the Act and Testimony, and asked tions between the members of each body: for redress. These movements of the or-The New-School weekly journals are divithodox had a profound influence on the Asded on the question. The Old-School sembly. A class of persons who being journals are divided. Ministers take differsound in the faith, had claimed to be "Peace ent sides, and church members will be found not to agree. Thus, time will be men," but had voted with the New-School, wasted in discussions, and possibly parties found that matters were coming to a crisis, and that the friends of truth must show may be formed in each church. We are sorry to see it insinuated that our their hands. This Assembly, as the beginning of a reform, condemned the Elective Old-School contemporaries which oppose Affinity principle for Presbyteries and the amalgamation, do so because they wish Synods, dissolved the Synod of the Chesa- to win back the new Southern Assembly. peake, which had been formed to shelter We trust there will be no such motive atthe errorists in and around Philadelphia, tributed to us. We rejoice that the Southabolished the Plan of Union with the Congre- erners, holding, their newly, avoived sentigationalists, favored Church action in Edu- ments on Slavery, have left us. We pray cation and Missions as distinguished from that they may have the grace of repentance : the National Societies, and affirmed the proand until they shall obtain it, and shall be priety of examining all intrants to Presby- ready distinctly to avow it, by reaffirming teries, however clean their papers. the act of their fathers, in the Assembly of Here was a great gain. The "Plan of 1818, we trust they will not think of reof Union" which had been the great chanturning to the ecclesiastical connexion nel for inundating our Church with Conwhich they have abandoned. We wish gregationalism, and other isms, was now them all spiritual good, but it could be for stopped; and the flow of error from the neither their joy nor ours, that they and American Education, and Home Mission- we should, with their recently published ary Societies, was by the rule to examine sentiments, be embraced in one General intrants, somewhat checked. But, had we Assembly. the power of administering discipline? We invite all who cordially agree will Might error still flourish? This was a us, to enter our communion. To any of 'our ministers or churches who prefer ano Accordingly in the Summer of 1855, Dr. ther communion, we say, go in peace. To FEORGE JUNKIN brought charges against every branch of the family of Christ, we Rev. ALBERT BARNES for holding and say, brethren, let us each cherish our own teaching erroneous doctrines, bringing his chosen organization, and harmoniously and proofs from the acknowledged publications fraternally do our appropriate work, under of the accused. The charges were ter in the direction of the great, the honored, and number, and all related to doctrines. They the beloved Masters were brought before the then Second Pres-Cherishing such sentiments, we should bytery of Philadelphia, (New-School Elecbe pleased to see the question of uniting tive Affinity.). Mr. BARNES was acquitted, the two Assemblies in one, indefinitely and as a matter of course; and an appeal was peacefully postponed. At the same time taken to the Synod of Philadelphia. let it be understood that ministers, church. The Synod met in October at York, es, and individual members of each, may Pennsylvania. Nearly all the ministers without odium, transfer their relations, a were there, and almost every church was duty may call, and a willing, reception be represented. The trial was very protractgranted. the second sector the second sector ed, and resulted in the suspension of Mr. BARNES from the functions of the minis-EASTERN SUMMARY. try. Mr. BARNES appealed to the General BOSTON AND NEW-ENGLAND Assembly. Though the of fails The Assembly of 1836 met in Pittsburgh. Last week, we noticed the ILLNESS OF The appeal of Mr. BARNES was ably ar-PRESIDENT FELTON, of Harvard, College, gued, and was sustained; by a majority, and hand also that hopes were entertained of his in a manner which put to flight all hope of speedy recovery. But he died on Wednesenforcing discipline. day, the 26th ult., at the home of his The Assembly of 1837 met in Philadelbrother in Chester County, Pa., in the 55th phia. It declared the Synod of the West- | year of his age. He graduated at Harvard | ern Reserve, and three Synods in Western in 1827; was appointed Latin Tutor in and Northern New-York, which had been 1829, Greek Tutor in 1830, and College formed through the action of the Plan of Professor of Greek in 1832. In 1834, he Union, to be unpresbyterian, in their, or- was appointed Eliot Brofessor of Greek Lit. with that of the preceding week loans,

of Harvard upon the retirement of Presi- culation, \$5,489,496-decrease, \$273,010; dent Walker. He was the editor of Several important classical and literary works. As a Professor of Greek he occupied a very distinguished position. Amount of the analysis of the several sev distinguished position. Among the schol- Government loan, was 25 20-100, against ars of classical Greek in this country, 24 11-100, and excluding it, 25 79-100, President Woolsey, of Yale College, was supposed to be the most extensively read; and held on Wednesday over \$29,500,000. President Felton was considered to be the most polished-that is, to have the finest week ending February 25th were \$2,436,perception of the beauties and the niceties 112 against \$3,045,068 last year, and \$1,of meaning in the words and phrases of that language; while it is admitted by all [1861, \$21,421,537; and in 1859, \$11,541, competent judges that Professor Hadley, of 967. The imports for the week ending Yale College, is the most profound in his February 21st were, \$4,581,899 against knowledge of the structure of the language 1859. The totals since January 1st, were

1862

MARCH 8,

and the derivation of words. The death of President Felton will cause 384; and in 1860, \$36,444,214. considerable anxiety as to his successor, since, during the present Winter, there has been a good deal of excitement in the election of the Overseers of the College. The institution belongs to the whole State of Massachusetts, and the majority of the people have been for years restive, from the fact that a small minority, as the Unitarians are even in this State. should control the foremost University in the land, especially when that University was founded and endowed by those whose doctrines are now excluded from its walls. Yet Unitarians have the assurance to demand, notwithstanding their loud professions of the widest liberality, that the whole Board of Overseers should be taken from among them. During the contest an attempt was made to elect the Roman Catholic Bishop, Fitzpatrick, a member of the Board; but he had the good sense to decline. Dr. vard, has attracted a considerable number of Unitarians to his church. But his advances to High-Church ideas are by such long strides as to remind one of the sevenleagued boots. A VERY FEW YEARS ago much was said

church in Boston, and the project was favored by many Congregationalists, from the fact that there were many in the city. Presbyterians by birth, education, and preference, and who could not cooperate heartily with Congregationalists. The late Rev. J. W. Alexander, D. D., was at one time urged to undertake this work. The Rev. Dr. N. L. Rice was then suggested. At length a part of a congregation formerly in connexion with the Associate Reformed Church united with us. This was made a nucleus, and the Rev. David Magill, of

Philadelphia, was chosen pastor. The next move was the purchase of a Unitarian church in a most eligible location for \$35,-000, about one-fourth its cost. Of this sum the congregation was able to pay a

The banks are increasing their specie, The exports of domestic produce for the 518,781 in 1859. The totals since January 1st, were in 1862, \$20,635.517; in \$4.629,802 last year, and \$6,048,126 in in 1862, \$23,765,035; in 1861, \$31,215,-The shipments of specie to foreign ports last week were \$784,512, and since January 1st, \$5,961,389 against \$732,567 last year \$1,824,556 in 1860; \$4,644,343 in 1859; and \$8,492,540 in 1858. ton front it is COL. ALEXANDER R. THOMPSON, who fell in the Florida war, bequeathed to the American Tract Society premiums of \$10

each, for ten short "religious tracts best adapted to soldiers of the United States Army." A Committee of Award, consisting of the Rev. Drs. Chambers, Hitchcock, and Weston, was some time ago appointed. To them two hundred and forty manuscripts. were submitted, from which they have selected the following, as in their judgment best entitled to the award, namely : " Show your Colors," by Rev. William M. Thayer, Franklin, Mass.; "True Courage," by Henry L. Boltwood, Lawrence, Mass.; Sentinels for the Soul." by William R. Durvee, Newark, N. J.; "The Soldier's Huntington, formerly connected with Har- Best Friend," by Rev. David Inglis, Hamilton, C. W.; "The Soldier's Trust," by Care," by Rev. Dr. Tryon Edwards, New- but especially in the West-and of all re-London, Conn.; "Halt," by George F. Davenport, Huntingdon, Pa.; "Major Sanderson," by Rev. J. K. Lyle, Lexington, do what shall seem to them good. about planting a strong Presbyterian Ky.: "The Soldier's Talisman," by Mrs. E. N. Horton, West Cambridge, Mass.

"The Dying Soldier," by Rev. Charles Hyde, Ellington, Coun. The above ten premium Tracts will be issued by the Society about March 1st, in a small and neat packet, adapted to the soldier's pocket; price five cents, postage two cents. Another similar packet will soon the premiums. In the said start) and a gift

THE BAPTISTS have permitted their Bible House, on Nassau Street, which cost ciples of my Discourse of the 4th of Jan-\$140.000. to be sold under the hammer, to the United States Tract Company, for \$65,-000. Certainly our Baptist friends have not been very successful in their attempts bers besought him not to publish in the to get up a great institution for circulating Review the political article which he has very small part; it was expected that the a sectarian Bible. Let us have one Bible even if we should interpret a few words and phrases differently. D. APPLETON & Co. have nearly ready, Aids to Faith : A Series of Theological Essays, by Various Writers; being a Reply to 'Essays and Reviews.'" This will be a very important work, adapted to, meet, and overthrow several pestiferous, errors that have crept into the public mind, and also into some Churches. We give a full account of its contents and authors, that our to the Church at large as eminently adapted ministers and others may know its exact bility and unwillingness to carry it on upon to that particular work, the result would character. The contents are: 1. Miracles as Evidences of Christianity, by H. L. to allow us the use of our own Mail Book Mansell, B. D., Waynflete Professor of Moral and Metaphysical Philosopy, Oxford ; 2. The Study of the Evidences of Christianity, by Wm. Fitzgerald, D.D., Lord Bishop of Killaloe: 3. Prophecy, by well qualified for their work. Men of A M'Canll, D.D., Professor of Hebrew and faith and men of prayer, there have also Old Testament Exegesis, King's College, been no contemptible scholars in their London; 4. Ideology and Subscription, by ranks we think from what we have seen F. C. Cooke, M.A., Chaplain in Ordinary of them, their men are better qualified on to the Queen; 5. The Mosaic Record of I may add, of the minds of men in the Creation, by the same author as No. 3; 6. the new Arabie version of the Bible : Stod- On the Genuineness and Authenticity of start, the author of the modern Syriac gram- the Pentateuch, by George Rawlinson, aumaar; Riggs, of the Bulgarian Mission, and thor of Historical Evidences, editor, of means, that have been resorted to, is both a Herodotus, &c.; 7. The Death of Christ, calamity and a wrong, which loyal Chrisby William Thomson, Lord Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol; 8. Scripture and been enriched by their labors, and yet the its Interpretation, by Charles John Elli- scribers enough to sustain the publication, "cott, B.D., Dean of Exeter, and Professor and enough money was paid by them, withof Divinity, King's College, London. We are persuaded that many of our ministers. and others are in need of just such a work or less complete, of the Armenian, Tamil, as this to stimulate their own minds and to prepare them to grapple with insiduous and dangerous error, PHILADELPHIA. THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSO-CIATION, of this city, is still vigorous and useful. While most other similar institutions have disbanded or are dragging out a sickly existence, this one still continues its course. This is owing greatly to the ac- ready as soon as the next number can be tivity, perseverance, and liberality of its issued which I hope will be by the end of President, George H. Stuart, Esq. The March. Anniversary Festival was held last week, and was an entire success. The supper itself may be best described as an elegant collation, including tea and to the enterpise is requested to obtain subcoffee, and concluding with ice creams. jel. scribers and remit by mail their names and lies, and confectionary. Most of the provisions were presented for the occasion by individuals, and as their preparation was be noticed, must be directed hereafter to conducted by a number of the lady friends Danville, Ky. of the Association, the expense of the festival was comparatively little. The proceeds realized from the sale of tickets go takes which loyal men were liable to com-

office until his election to the Presidency | cie, \$28,875,992-increase, \$761,844; cir- be that he should not insult Northern prisoners, especially when attempting to preach stated that J. Lansing Burrows, D. D., fol himself called upon to rebuke our Rich mond prisoners, for their wickedness in making war upon the South; and that, in matter and manner, he was so insolent as to exasperate our noble fellows! We hope Burrows will live long enough to be sorry for both his treachery and his insolence

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In passing, it may be remarked that ro turned Philadelphia prisoners from Rich mond speak in high terms of the Christian kindness shown them by the Rev. Charles Hollis Read, D.D., of the Southern New School Presbyterians. But they saw nothing of the Rev. Drs. Moore or Hoge though the former is a Pennsylvanian be birth and education, and the latter an Ohioan. Dr. Read has many friends in the North who will be gratified to learn his attentions to our prisoners.

ON THE 22D OF FEBRUARY, a large con. gregation assembled in the Second Presbterian church. The pastor, Rev. Charles W. Shields, D.D., offered prayer, and made an introductory address. Washington's Farewell Address was then read by the Rev. W. J. R. Taylor, from the original manuscript, loaned by Mr. Lenox, of New-York, for the occasion. Mr. Lenox Durchased the manuscript, a few years ago from the heirs of David Claypoole, who was the first printer to put the address in type. The reading was followed by D. Boardman, in an address suitable to the times and the occasion. Probably no other meeting in the land, on that day, was con. ducted with equal profit and satisfaction to all concerned.

> For the Presbyterian Banner The Danville Beview.

Godly and loyal persons who fear the A. M. Smith, Mauch Chunk, Pa; "Take Lord and love their country, everywhere. ligious persuasions, but especially Preshy. terians-are requested to consider carefully the statements which follow, and afterwards

About a year ago a certain number of ministers, of whom I was one, founded the Danville Quarterly Review ; four quarterly numbers of which, making a yearly volume, have been issued. It is to prevent

the destruction of the work that this appeal is made ; a destruction such as could hap. pen only by means that would justify such appeal as this.

Before the first number of the work was issued, the Rev. Messrs. Stuart Robinson, be issued, consisting of tracts of almost Thos. A. Hoyt, and John H. Rice, with. equal merit, selected from those written for drew from our Association, of which they were members; because they understood the majority of its members desired me to advocate in its pages the loyal prinuary, 1861—that is, because they were Secessionists At a much later period the Rev. R. L. Breck withdrew from the Association because the majority of its memince published in pamphlet form and which as was feared before we had full knowledge of its contents-it was impossible for any loyal man even to appear to endorse. Still later, and in succession, the Rev. Dr. R. W. Landis, and the Rev. Prof. James Matthews; went into the army of the United States as chaplains; and the Rev. Dr. J. T. Smith removed from the West to Baltimore. Finally, Richard H. Collins, Esq., the Publisher of the Review, and the owner of an extensive but qualified property in it-and who, if not a Secessionist, is much misunderstood-having first notified the Association of his inathe terms of his contract with us, refuses except upon terms which are wholly inadmissable. The Rev. J. M. Worrall approves of his conduct. as he did of Mr. Breck's What remains is, that the Rev. Drs. E. P. Humphrey and S. Yerkes, together with Prof. Cooper and myself. aided by Dr. Landis and Prof. Matthewsas their duties, in the army may permitmust start the work anew, or it must be discontinued. In the present state of the country, and region to which the Review particularly appertains, touching a multitude of subects of the greatest importance, it seems tian people will not hesitate to defeat. The insuperable difficulty is the suppre in the year, to have covered all proper expenses. The object of this appeal is to procure the names of a certain number of subscribers, immediately, whether of those who have already taken the work, or of new patrons. And so great is my confidence in the loyalty of my countrymen, in their approval of the past course of this Review, and in their love of upright conduct; and so little am I either inclined or accustomed to be baffled in important matters deliberately undertaken, by such conduct as I have described, that I have become personally responsible for the expense of continuing the work, under the conviction that a sufficient number of patrons would be The subscription price is \$3.00 per annum; \$2.50 if paid strictly in advance; \$2.00 where a club of five numbers is paid for strictly in advance. Every one friendly address, with money, current where re-ceived, to the Rev. Prof. Jacob Cooper, at this place. Exchanges, and works sent to Whdever will consider the state of public affairs in Kentucky, a year ago, will into the fund for carrying on the general mit, in organizing our Association, and starting our Review. And, perhaps, those This is according to the custom of most who bear in mind the present affairs in this region, and the perils of all kinds through which the favorable change has been its currency gold and silver chiefly, and ries are accompanied with a breakfast, dinby God in producing that change, shall be, just yet, ignominiously put out of the way, in the interest of the most flagitious conthis city, but at present resides in Rich- If in these things I am mistaken, I desire, the matter, should understand by what means this enterprise failed, and how thorough was my conviction that the failure ought to have been prevented.

"Upon that clear and firm basis," he says, "the loval and orthodox in Kentucky will unanimonsly stand."

We should greatly rejoice to find many of our readers take the Danville Review: and we cheerfully volunteer to receive and transmit subscriptions.

We have a letter from Mr. Collins, affirming his loyalty, and stating that he has a number of the First volume of the Review for sale; also, pamphlets containing Dr. BRECKINRIDGE'S "Four Articles on the State of the Country," (price 35 cents); also the article on the "Civil War," (price 12 cents.) These articles, all of them, are among the most valuable to be found, on the subjects of which they treat. Address BICHARD H. COLLINS, 25 West Fourth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

SPECIMEN OF SOUTHERN TALKING.

The Richmond Dispatch, of Feb. 19th, after giving an account of the fall of Ft. Donelson, adds:

"If these bloody barbarians, whose hands are now soaked to the elbows in the lifeblood of men defending their own homes and firesides, dream that they are now one inch nearer the subjugation of the South than when they started on their infernal mission, they prove themselves to be fools and madmen, as well as savages and murderers. They have taught us a lesson, we admit; they have admonished us to be more wary and circumspect, to husband with greater care our limited, resources, and not to underrate our enemy.

"But they have also placed between them and us, a gulf that can never be crossed by their arts or arms, and a universal determination to die, if die we must for our country, but never permit her to be subjugated by the most malignant, the most murderous, the meanest of mankind, whose name is at this very moment such a byword of scorn and reproach, throughout Europe, for their combined cruelty and cowardice. that their own-ambassadors cannot stand the scorn of the world's contemptiand are all anxious to fly back to the United States." gport the

"Out of the abundance of the heart, the mouth speaketh." According to these utterances then, the Southern heart must be far from pure, peaceful, and lovely. How far the Dispatch is a representative of the people, it may be hard to discover. It probably represents the ruling party, with much fairness; but that party we think is quite a minority.

Taking the above quotation as a sample of Southern feeling, it might be supposed that the country could never be pacified; and by such exhibitions they have persuaded many Europeans that the States can never again be united in one government:"We, however, make no such inference. "Men are liable to change. Compare JEFFERSON DAVIS' Inaugural with his speeches a year ago, and you perceive a wonderful amelioration. The change is likely to be progressive; and if it were not for the halter which awaits treason his conversion to the condition of a peaceful man, would be very rapid.

A duty which the Government at Washington will soon have to perform, will be a declaration making it known to what classes of active rebels pardon will be extended. and upon whom it may be expected that

family they would be attached, is a matter of choice; and whichever way they would turn they would then be "in one Synod thus have their "desire" accomplished. But this was not enough for them. They must throw the matter out to the disturb-

ing of the whole of the churches of the two Assemblies ! Whether it shall be for good or for evil is yet to be seen. We hoped at first that it would be left to rest: quietly in the papers selected as the medium of its publication ; but it has become a matter of discussion, and duty calls us to take our part.

" " Can two walk together. except they be agreed ?" Surely not; that is, not in harmony and to edification. Now, that the members of the two bodies agree sufficiently to respect each other, and live peaceably as neighbors, we have stated. But do they so agree that they can quietly and lovingly submit to a mutual ruling of each other. and a mutual responsibility for each other's sentiments and acts? This is where we find our doubts and fears. We are told, and we have been surprised to find the assertion in the Presbyter, and the Standard, that the division was caused, not by differences in doctrine, but by a disagreement as to policy; and that now, as the New-School have got rid of Congregationalism, and have adopted the principle of ecclesi-

astical action in educating ministers and propagating the Gospel, there is nothing to keep us apart. Is this so? We have thought differently. It was doctrinal differences which produced the strife, alienation, and division. Let us test this point. Filipin abitalie -

The controversy assumed a definite and malignant form, we may say, in the Assembly of 1831, on the occasion of the introduction of Mr. BARNES into the First church, Philadelphia. The objection to him was certainly doctrinal, and to shelter him in his doctrinal diversities, the Elective Affinity scheme was originated. The controversy was continued in 1832, 1833, and 1834. In the latter year the contest was violent. There were three parties; the Old-School, New-School, and Middle men. the last two voting together on most questions, and thus, carrying them-but all affirming their orthodoxy. To try this point the following resolution was offered by the Old-School :

"Resolved. That this Assembly, in accordance with a previous resolution which allows this body to condemn error in the abstract, and in accordance with our Form of Government which gives the General Assembly the privilege of warning and bearing testimony against error in doctrine; does hereby bear solem testimony against the following errors, whether such errors be held in or out of the Presbyterian Church, viz., 'That Adam was not the covenant head, or federal representative of his posterity-That we have nothing to do with the first sin of Adam-That it is not imputed to his posterity—That infants have no moral character—That all sin consists in voluntary acts or exercises-That man. in his fallen state, is possessed of entire ability to do whatever, God requires him to

sum necessary would be mostly raised in other places. But the pastor was not acquainted with American ideas, and the con-

gregation failed to inspire the confidence expected, in men of wealth and liberality. The pastor has returned to Europe, and it is almost certain that the mortgage on the church for \$20,000, will be soon foreclosed, and thus the property will pass out of our hands. Had the congregation been content with a less ambitious house of worship; or had the pastor been a man known no doubt have been different.

THE Evangelical Christendom, for February, closes a review of the American Boards' "Fifty Years" with the following testimony:

"The American missionaries seem to be -scholars like Eli Smith, the translator of others. The journal of the American Oriental Society gives fall proof of their linguistic researches. The sciences of comparative philology and ethnography have hands. Grammars have been published by them of modern Greek, Armenian, Arabic, Syriac, Tamil, Hawaiian, Dakota, Grebo, Mpongwe, Zulu, etc., and dictionaries, more Chinese, Hawaiian, Grebo, Mpongwe, Zulu, and Dakota A dictionary too of modern Syriac, of about ten thousand words, has been prepared, and will soon be published. O si sic omnes!"

STATISTICS collected by the Societies of Inquiry in Lane and Andover Theological Seminaries, show that of six thousand six hundred and seventeen students in thirty Colleges in the United States, two thousand nine hundred and twenty-three are professors of religion.

NEW-YORK.

MUCH APPREHENSION is entertained that the country is on the very eve of the wildest speculative expansion, which has ever visited this Continent in the event of speedy termination of the war. This fear is owing to the ocean of paper that will soon be in circulation, and that will tempt men into all kinds of inconsiderate risks and rash investments. To avoid this calamity is now the study of many of the wisese financiers. The following plan is proposed by some. They say : The remedy even now from that paper

inflation which threatens us, is within our reachtin It is a heavy tax on all bank circulation Tax bank notes out of existence. The nation in such event would have for \$150,000,000 of Treasury notes, consisting | ner, or supper. of \$5 and above, of which not more than about \$40,000,000 could be used as money The United States are estimated to contain about \$250,000,000 in specie, which

The weekly statement of the New-York city banks, ending February 22d, shows the

objects of the Association. of the great religious and benevolent Societies of Europe, where their anniversa-

THE REV. J. LANSING BURROWS was formerly a popular Baptist clergyman, of has now ceased to be used as money, owing mond, Va., where he is one of the many at least, that all who feel any interest in the level tender bill do not be used as money, owing mond, Va., where he is one of the many at least, that all who feel any interest in the level tender bill do not be used as money owing mond, Va., where he is one of the many at least, that all who feel any interest in the what clerical champions of Secession, of which that city can boast. Of him the Newo following figures and differences compared Vork Examiner (Baptist) says

