

Presbyterian Banner.

PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY, JUNE 28, 1862.

Sewing Machine.—We have in our office a Howe Sewing Machine, for sale. It has not been unpacked, and the manufacturer assures us that it is a first rate article. Price \$65, from which a slight reduction may be made.

Nation Seminary, Ill.—The Catalogue of the first session of this Institution shows an attendance of 104 pupils—females 66, males 38. It is under the care of Rev. D. F. McFarland.

Rev. James M. Brown, D. D., of Kanawha, Va., died at Lewisburg, Va., on Sabbath, 8th inst. He had left his home to attend the sick bed of a son and daughter, both of whom died; when he was taken sick and followed them speedily. Other particulars we have not seen stated.

Rev. R. L. Stanton, D. D., accepts, as we learn on good authority, the appointment to Danville Theological Seminary. The selection, on the part of the Assembly, we regard as excellent, and we rejoice that Dr. Stanton responds favorably. Danville will have three able Professors, and will afford very desirable facilities for students. The church at Chillicothe will be supplied by Dr. S. Gill September.

The Sick and Wounded.—Read the communication, "The Christian Commission, and its Work in the Army," and make the response which benevolence requires. We have peace and safety in our homes, and the enjoyment of our patrimony and the fruits of our toil, through the labors and sufferings of our soldiers. A ministrations adequate to the wants of the sick and wounded of these brave men, is among the first of our social duties.

To What Purpose is this Waste?—This is the title of a most admirable discourse preached before our Board of Foreign Missions, by the Rev. JOHN M. KREBS, D. D. In this discourse Dr. Krebs answers most effectively the objections urged by a sordid spirit against the expenditures of money and men in the work of Foreign Missions. We would like to see this sermon distributed very generally among the members of our Church. For just now all such appliances are greatly needed to keep alive that little missionary spirit we have, to say nothing of an increase. Let pastors be on the alert, that other things do not lessen the missionary interest and the missionary contributions.

Foreign Missions.—The communication, in another column, from the Mission House, is an earnest appeal to the Christian. Let not the work decline. God bless the labors of our missionaries. Many souls are made happy, and are being prepared for eternal joy. And who shall tell their value? The money we give does not convert men; but it feeds and clothes those who communicate a knowledge of Jesus, which knowledge God makes effectual in conversions.

And we are to contemplate not only immediate conversions, but the long line of influences by which we are making Christian nations, where myriads of millions will be the number of God's sons and daughters. Then give. Give liberally. Abound far beyond last year's gifts. God will bless you in your giving.

LORD BROUGHAM. This remarkable English scholar and statesman is now in the eighty-third year of his age. In health, intellect, and attainments, he is one of the most wonderful men of his generation, or of any age. He has travelled most extensively over the fields of literature, science, and philosophy, making large acquisitions from each. But he is no longer the HENRY BROUGHAM of his early and glory days. Most of his late productions, since that he is but a feeble reflection of his former self. This is completely demonstrated in an address lately delivered before the Social Science Congress, in which he could rise to no higher conception of the great conflict in which our Government is engaged, than that it was an inglorious struggle, marked by "a thirst for vengeance," and by "the prevalence of epidemic falsehood and slander." He is so blinded by aristocratic feelings that he can see nothing to admire in the heroic efforts and sacrifices our people are making to sustain the integrity of our nation. We are a Republic, and to put it down, Lord BROUGHAM, like many other of England's great ones, can affiliate even with slavery.

While England does not claim even an insignificant island in the remotest ocean for which she would not go to war with any nation on earth, rather than part with it, Lord BROUGHAM looks upon our efforts to retain territory absolutely indispensable to us and to maintain a principle vital to our national existence as a "miserable war." Pity that this once great man can in his old age condescend to retail the babble of prejudiced abusers, which he would have scorned in his better days. This, however, is additional testimony that England, as such, bears us no good will. Among her people we have many friends; among her statesmen a very few. All accounts represent the Queen as decidedly friendly; but PALMERSTON and RUSSEL are certainly adverse to us. And the great body of the aristocracy, of the manufacturing and commercial interests, and of the established Church, are very decided in opposition to us and in sympathy for the rebellion. They are not admirers of republican institutions.

THE TEMPERANCE CAUSE IN GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

The use of intoxicating liquors in the United Kingdom is immense. The people of England, Ireland and Scotland consume millions upon millions of gallons. But the land is not without hope. The Temperance cause met there a stern opposition, but it got a footing, and has been making advances. There have been fluctuations there, progress and retardation, as in our own land; but, upon the whole, we note progress.

When Father MATHEW, the Apostle of Temperance in IRELAND, was at the acme of his successful labors, it seemed as though all the people would become converts. But Satan's kingdom is not to be destroyed by a rush. It has too deep a hold in human depravity, to be quickly extirpated. And the best of men will tire in their labors, and the holiest and warmest enthusiasm will subside. Drinking habits have recovered some of their losses in Ireland. But still, a rich gain is left to sobriety. When Mr. MATHEW commenced his labors, the consumption of whiskey in that country was one and a half gallons per head of the population, per annum; whereas, by the official return of last year, it was only a little over three-fourths of a gallon per head. This, it is true, is a large average, but it is a reduction of about one-half in less than a generation; and it affords a reasonable hope that the reform has taken root, and especially as many of the Rev. Clergy, both Protestant and Romanist, are the ardent and active friends of the cause.

In ENGLAND, the ministers of the established Church—some of them—are awake on the subject. On May 2d they held a conference on the Temperance question, in London, at which Rev. Dr. CLOSE, Dean of Carlisle, presided. Some excellent resolutions were ably advocated and unanimously adopted. The following are of the number:

"I. Seeing that the evils arising from the drinking habits of the people are so widely extended, and exercise such a pernicious influence over every effort for the advancement of the Gospel at home and abroad, they appear to call upon this meeting of clergymen for special and extraordinary efforts to counteract them for the good of the Church, and for the glory of God.

"II. That considering the influence of the clergy, and the force of their example in their respective circles, it appears to this meeting that their adoption and open avowal of the principles of total abstinence would be one of the most effectual means of checking the deplorable evils resulting from the drinking customs of the day.

"III. That this meeting suggests to the clergy the desirableness of establishing parochial associations for the promotion of the principle and practice of total abstinence in their several localities—incooperating the temperance movement with their other ecclesiastical operations; and in all respects using it as a means to the moral, social, and spiritual good of their people."

In Liverpool, at a public meeting, in contemplating the monstrous anomaly of allowing the nefarious liquor business to be presented on the Lord's Day, while the sale of articles needful to life's comfort must be suspended, it was resolved to send a petition to Parliament, embracing this declaration. "That the glaring anomaly of legalizing the sale, on the Sunday, of an article so inimical to the sacred objects of that day, whilst traffic in useful things is most properly forbidden, is a reproach to our National character and consistency; and the interests of our Christianity demand its immediate removal."

In SCOTLAND, also, labor is being performed, and is producing its fruits.

In the United Kingdom it is stated that there are now at least four thousand Temperance Societies, and not less than three millions teetotallers. Thirteen large Temperance Associations employ forty paid lecturers, and have a united annual income of \$110,000. The movement sustains three newspapers with a united circulation of 25,000 weekly, besides periodicals circulated among the young; and there are also two quarterly reviews with a joint circulation of about ten thousand.

No work can be carried on without laborers; and laborers must have sustenance, and money is the sustaining medium; and to procure this, liberality, principle, and organization are needed.

ARMY CHAPLAINS.

Much has been lately said about the unfitness of some or many of the army chaplains for the responsible duties they have assumed. This alleged unfitness has been the cause of much apprehension and grief throughout the country; and with good reason. For Christian parents naturally and properly feel anxious about the character of the religious instructors appointed for their sons while in defence of their country. And Christian ministers feel a great and tender anxiety about those who go out from their churches to the army, lest unfit chaplains should be appointed to serve them.

But the Congressional Theological Seminary at Chicago has taken the matter up, and after careful and full examination has published a report. The main fact deduced is as follows:

"The conclusion to which the Society of Inquiry has come, after a careful analysis of all its reports, is, that two-thirds of all the chaplains now in the army are men unfit for their place.

"If this is a discouraging statement, it must be remembered that it has an encouraging side: for the fact that, after an impartial scrutiny, a full third of the chaplains of seven hundred regiments are believed to be faithful Christian instructors, has nowhere a parallel in the history of armies."

responsible places they hold. This arises partly from the haste with which our great army was necessarily gotten up, partly from the favoritism manifested by regimental Colonels in recommending improper persons, and partly from the difficulty found in securing the services of pastors in this department of labor. But still, with all these drawbacks, no army of equal size was ever as well supplied with religious teachers, books, and papers, as is our own at the present time; and no army ever had in its ranks as many pious and praying men as ours has to-day.

PROFANITY.

The sin of profanity is condemned by the laws of decency, the laws of the country, and the law of God. It is a senseless, useless, and outrageously wicked habit. It brings down the displeasure of God, and is productive of great and fearful evils. Ministers preach against it; the press denounces it; legislators multiply statutes against it; female modesty and purity reprove it; and the Lord abhors it. Yet it is to be feared the evil is increasing greatly, and that it will spread still more rapidly through our cities, villages, and neighborhoods, as our soldiers return from the army. For, alas, this unholy practice is alarmingly prevalent in the camp, as it always has been in large armies.

And not a few of our political speakers are greatly addicted to using language bordering on blasphemy, at times, in order to give what they consider a happy and strong illustration, or a telling anecdote. But probably no man of note in our day approaches, in this respect, the famous PARSON BROWNLOW. Of his profanity none has a higher opinion than ourselves. Nor can any one have a profounder sympathy than ourselves with him in the persecutions he has suffered, and in the losses to which he has been subjected. We admire his determination, his boldness, and his unshrinking fortitude. But we do protest against his irreverent language, which is now so broad as to cover the land by means of the public press. Let the press cease to copy and circulate the profanity.

Mr. BROWNLOW was once a minister in the Methodist Episcopal Church, has been a member of its General Conference, and is now, we believe a local preacher in the same denomination. So we have seen it stated. He is a man who professes to fear and honor God; but certainly his speeches contain much that is highly objectionable to every Christian man, and every Christian community. We have not yet seen his work, but we trust that it is free from the terrible familiarity with the language of the bottomless pit, which abounds in passages of his reported speeches. If it is not, no amount of ardent patriotism or personal suffering that may be detailed in its pages, will atone for its irreverence and blasphemy.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE NEW SCHOOL GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

The late New School General Assembly passed a series of highly loyal resolutions on the state of the country, and also adopted an address to the President of the United States. These were transmitted to the President, and the following felicitous reply has been given:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, Washington, 9th June, 1862.

To the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of the United States, holding its annual session in the city of Cincinnati:

REVEREND GENTLEMEN:—I have had the honor of receiving your address to the President of the United States, and the proceedings of your venerable body on the subject of the existing insurrection, by which that address was accompanied. These papers have been submitted to the President. I am instructed to convey to you his most profound and grateful acknowledgments for the fervent assurances of support and sympathy which they contain. For many years heretofore, one of the greatest subjects of solicitation among good men will be, the signal success of the Government of the United States in preserving our Federal Union, which is the ark of civil and religious liberty on this continent and throughout the world. All the events of our generation which preceded this attempt at revolution, and all that shall happen after it, will be deemed unimportant in consideration of that one indispensable and invaluable achievement. The men of our generation, whose memory will be the longest and the most honored, will be they who thought the most earnestly, prayed the most fervently, hoped the most confidently, fought the most heroically, and suffered the most patiently, in the sacred cause of Freedom and Unity.

The record of the action of the Presbyterian Church, seems, to the President, worthy of its traditions and its aspirations, as an important branch of the Church, founded by the Saviour of men.

Commending our yet distracted country to the interposition and guardian care of the Ruler and Judge of nations, the President will persevere steadily and hopefully in the great work committed to his hands, relying upon the virtue and intelligence of the People of the United States, and the candor and benevolence of all good men.

I have the honor to be, Reverend Gentlemen, your very obedient servant, WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

THE REV. DR. GRUNDY.

The Rev. Dr. Grundy, formerly pastor of the Presbyterian church in Maysville, Ky., has been for several years pastor of the Second Presbyterian church of Memphis, Tenn. Our readers will be glad to receive the following report of him, lately given by a gentleman from Memphis to one of the editors of the New-York Evangelist, in Nashville:

"He named especially a Presbyterian minister, a parson GRUNDY, (belonging, we understood, to the old GAUNDY family in Tennessee,) whose faith had never failed, even in the darkest times. The secessionists had turned him out of his church, but his friends rented a hall for him, where he still preaches to large audiences with a boldness that defied persecution. 'And when the United States get possession of Memphis,' said the gentleman, getting excited, 'we are going to build him a church

five stories high, and he shall preach in every story of it. Such courage deserves its reward.' He who has dared everything in the hour of danger, will not be forgotten in the hour of victory."

We hope that time will reveal the fact that some other of our ministers in the Seceded States have continued as true to their country as has Dr. GRUNDY.

EASTERN SUMMARY.

BOSTON AND NEW-ENGLAND.

THE INDEFATIGABLE BARNUM has extended his exhibitions to the modern Athens, as the people of Boston delight to have their city called. He has not yet opened a baby show, but no doubt this will come off in due time if sufficient encouragement be given. But he has a dog show, in full blast, having nearly one thousand dogs on exhibition. No less than one thousand dollars are offered in premiums for the best specimens of the different species of the canine genus. The dogs are kept separate from each other, but notwithstanding this the vocal music served up by them is anything but harmonious.

THE SWEDENBORGIANs of the United States have just held their forty-third anniversary in this city. This sect of errorists does not make much headway. In Massachusetts they have but fourteen societies and nine hundred and eighty-seven members; while the whole number in attendance at their places of worship is only one thousand six hundred and twenty-nine; and the children in the Sabbath Schools number but four hundred and sixteen.

THE 17TH OF JUNE, the anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill, was quite generally observed as a holiday in Boston and vicinity. There was a parade of three military companies in Charlestown which also passed through State Street in their route. Dodworth's New-York band added to the attractions of the occasion. Many public buildings were dressed with flags, and some daring fellow put a flag upon the lightning rod which overlooks the monument.

The Catholics dedicated their immense church on Bunker Hill with a sermon by Bishop Rosecrans of Cincinnati, brother of the General. The Bunker Hill Monument Association held its annual meeting, showing receipts of nearly \$1,300, as admission fees to the ascent of the monument, twelve thousand persons having made the ascent during the year.

LYNN, Mass., was never fuller of life and industry than now. A large number of workmen and workwomen, and families from other towns, have moved in within the past six months, for the purpose of seeking employment, which they have obtained. The population of the city has largely increased this year.

ALMOST all the factories in Lawrence, Mass., are in operation, some running whole time and some only a part. Manufacturers throughout the country have, as a whole, suffered severely by the rebellion. A few, however, have made money, while a large majority, if they have not lost anything, have not more than paid expenses. As soon as the Southern ports are open, cotton must fall in price considerably. In the meantime, manufacturers will confine their operations within the narrowest limits.

THE ancient town of Plymouth, famous as being the landing place of the Pilgrims, has been visited with a remarkable work of grace, which includes about three hundred hopeful conversions in the town; many of them are whole families taken from the Unitarian Society. The most hardened have been reached in the broad sweep of the Divine influence over the Old Colony.

NEW-YORK.

THE BANKS and CAPITALISTS have been less inclined to grant loans since last Saturday, owing to an uneasy feeling caused by the advance in gold and exchange, and the large exports of specie to foreign countries, and the proposed bill of Mr. Chase to make the Government paper money \$500,000,000. The rates for money accordingly are advanced, and few call loans are made under 5 per cent, excepting thorough, of course, the established commission firms, who are still supplied with all they require at 4 per cent, and have some loans running at 3 per cent.

WORKMEN are busily engaged in preparing the Merchants Exchange building to be the new headquarters of the Custom House. The tin dome will be replaced by one of glass, and the interior of the building will be restored to its original design. The front entrance will remain as at present, but there will be only two in Hanover Street, two in Exchange Place, and one in William Street—the superfluous staircases having been removed. The three sides named will be surrounded by an iron picket fence, five feet in height. There will be a rear-entrance, as also a place of exit, in the rear-basement. Government has ten years' lease of the building, with the right to re-lease or purchase it. The rent of the building will be the interest on its cost—about \$200 per day. It will not be ready for Custom House purposes until September.

THE NEW-YORK DIRECTORY contains, this year, 153,186 names. The Directory of last year, contained 152,825, which was an increase of 2,522 names over those in any previous directory. So that it would seem that through this year of "horrid war," notwithstanding a large falling off in foreign immigration, and the considerable number of active business men and mechanics off at the war, whose names would otherwise appear in the directory, there has yet been a considerable increase in the population of the city.

THE EXPORTATION OF GRAIN from this port continues with little abatement. The number of vessels now receiving cargoes is about one hundred. A few days ago, there were one hundred and thirty loading, but several have just sailed. Last week, no less than sixteen large ships left port, carrying an aggregate of nearly 1,000,000 bushels.

IT IS PROBABLY not generally known that within the past year three or four Sunday-schools have been started by Jewish synagogues, in this city. It is to be particularly noted that the sessions are held on the Christian Sabbath. Mr. Pardee, well known by his connection with the New York Sunday School Union, stated, recently in an address in Brooklyn, that he had just come from the celebration of the first anniversary of the Jewish Sunday School As-

sociation, held that day. He had been quite minutely consulted by the Rabbis interested in the movement, to get the benefit of his experience, which he gave, of course, joyfully. Mr. Pardee also stated that, among a number of prizes given on this occasion to meritorious pupils, was a Bible containing both the Old and New Testaments! What this means, or what it will lead to, it is difficult to say. Of course, the intelligent admission of the New Testament into the education of the Jews, strikes directly at the distinctive faith of that sect.

REV. W. C. DUNCAN, D. D., of the Baptist Church, who was driven out of New Orleans, last Fall, on account of his Union sentiments, and who spent the Winter and Spring, in this city, is about to return to his former field of labor in New Orleans. Dr. Duncan is among the most eloquent and successful preachers of his denomination.

ON LAST SABBATH evening week, an exceedingly interesting missionary meeting was held in Dr. Potts' church, on the occasion of the departure of two of the members of this Church, Rev. Charles H. Lloyd and wife, to labor among the Zulus in Africa. After prayer by the Rev. Asa Smith, D. D., Rev. Mr. Lindsey, who has spent twenty-five years in this mission, and who will soon return to it, made an address describing the degradation and superstition of the natives in Africa, and the many obstacles that a missionary has to contend with in seeking their elevation and conversion to Christ. He spoke also strongly of the joy which this service brings to the missionary's heart, declaring that in the twenty-five years that he had spent in Africa, where he had been compelled often to sleep in the meanest huts with all sorts of domestic animals, he had never for one moment regretted that he had consecrated himself to this service.

Mr. Lloyd made a brief address, expressing the tenderness of the ties that bound him to the Church and friends that he was leaving, but saying also that instead of making a sacrifice he felt that the highest honor that could be conferred upon him he was enjoying, in going as an ambassador from Christ to the benighted heathen. He was fulfilling also the long-cherished desire of his heart in going to Africa: this was his own chosen field, to which he was led by the providence and the grace of God.

Rev. Dr. Potts followed, with an affectionate farewell, and in prayer commended the young missionaries to the care and blessing of God in all their future circumstances of peril, and trial, and labor.

Mrs. Lloyd is the daughter of Dr. Willard Parker, an eminent physician of this city. She leaves all the comforts of a most cultivated and refined home, to dwell in a heathen land, and labor for the salvation of a savage people.

PHILADELPHIA.

THE PEOPLE of this city are making the greatest exertions to secure the location of the Naval Armory at this place. To secure this, a bill was passed at a special meeting of Councils, making an appropriation for the purchase of League Island, to be presented to the Government for naval purposes, and signed by the Mayor. The Mayor and Committee of Councils left for Washington for the purpose of properly laying the subject before the Navy Department, and urging upon our Representatives at Washington the great importance of the acceptance of this proposition. Philadelphia presents a better field for the establishment of a first-class navy yard than any other city in the country. The Island contains six hundred acres, of which 100 are high and nine are high and good land, and the rest marsh, which can easily be filled up and reclaimed. Enough space is now offered to contain all its new foundries, rolling mills, and other establishments for the preparation of iron plates for the navy, besides the docks, arsenals, barracks, ships, workshops, etc., of a great naval station, such as there is not now to be found anywhere else in America.

THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION is untiring in its efforts to supply the sick and wounded of our soldiers, wherever found, with proper nursing, food, medical attendance, and religious reading. To these objects money is freely contributed, and what is more, direct personal attention is given: All honor to them, and all praise to the noble self-denial of the ladies of Philadelphia for their devotion to the relief of our suffering heroes. Young and old vie with each other in their offerings of all that money can procure, or gentle hands produce; and not content with this, many go yet further, and give the soldiers the genial effects of their sympathetic visits. Wives, sisters and daughters seem determined to be as ministering angels to those whom the horrors of war have thrown upon our hands, and their zeal proves their labor to be one of love. There can be no better way to show their patriotism than this, attended, as it is, with so many grateful results. And in this good work the Jewish ladies are co-operating most heartily and liberally.

THE REV. NATHANIEL WEST, D. D., formerly of Pittsburgh, has been appointed by the President, Chaplain of the United States hospitals in this city.

For the Presbyterian Banner.

The Christian Commission and its Work in the Army.

The intense and universal interest which is felt in regard to our brave soldiers who have been suffering so much from sickness and wounds, while protecting our homes, and defending our Constitution and our laws, has led to numerous efforts to alleviate their hardships, and minister to their welfare. The United States Sanitary Commission has done incalculable good, the Philadelphia Ladies' Aid Society has been operating with great efficiency, private benevolence has been largely at work; but still there has been so much to do, that it seems almost as if nothing had been done. Letters from the scenes of warfare, and the

collections of the churches, as these have been made of late years, do not justify the Committee in sending out quite so many new men; they are not even adequate support of the missions in their existing force.—See what is stated on this subject in the Annual Report.

Why then do the Committee send out more men? Why incur the risk of debt? Why venture beyond the actual gifts of the churches? Instead of answering these questions directly, let us ask our Christian brethren to place themselves in the Mission House, in the room of the Executive Committee. There let them consider for whom it is that this Committee acts. It is for two hundred thousand followers of the Lord Jesus in our churches, most of them in comfortable worldly circumstances; many of them possessing wealth, while many have given but little and some nothing in aid of this cause. It is further for the venerable chief Court of our Church, whose expressed judgment is that we are called upon, "in the exercise of a more liberal benevolence and a higher faith, to send forth these new laborers."

Then, still standing in the Committee-room, let our brethren look out on the perishing millions; let them listen to the calls of Providence; let them ponder the eternal destinies of themselves and their fellow men; let them try to see and to hear the blessed Saviour, as he holds his people in this land as a quotation from the Gospels; let them bring into his fold these missionary lands—and then let our brethren judge concerning the duty of the Executive Committee. For this once, if we were again, the members of this Committee have felt constrained to go forward. We cannot but hope and believe, that their course in this respect will be approved; yes, and that it will be justified by the liberal gifts of the people of God during the year now passing over us.

We would be glad to feel that this little statement of the case might receive the particular and timely consideration of our brethren in the ministry of the Gospel. Mission House, June, 19, 1862.

For the Presbyterian Banner.

Mr. Editor.—In the Banner of the 21st inst., you notice the comments of the Pittsburgh Catholic on the Report adopted by the Reformed Presbyterian Synod, as the State of the Country. That Catholic is the last person who can consistently charge Protestants with intolerance, you have made manifest. Some of your remarks, however, would seem to imply that the Report was liable to the charge of illiberality. You describe the body to which the Synod belonged, as "the least liberal of all the branches of the Presbyterian family." And you add, after a quotation from the Constitution, that "instances of illiberality on the part of Protestants are on record. But mostly it was the illiberality imbibed from Romanism."

I had not thought that Reformed Presbyterians differed from other Presbyterians in the land, in holding that the Government should discriminate in favor of Christianity. It has been contended that it does so, and this is sometimes set forth as its excellence. The difference between the Synod and other bodies, respects the fact, as to whether the Government does this—not the principle that it should discriminate. And even this difference appears, in so far as your own General Assembly is concerned, as will appear by the following, which was published as part of a deliverance at the late meeting:

"There is not that clear and definite recognition of a personal Jehovah in the Constitution of the United States, which ought to characterize the organic law of a Christian nation. As a necessary consequence of this, there is not the slightest reference to Jesus Christ as the one Mediator between God and man—a fundamental truth, the recognition of which must necessarily underlie all our claims to the title of a Christian nation, but a truth not referred to in a solitary instance in any of the feeble recognitions of a Superior Being in our public documents."

Certainly this does not greatly differ from the declaration by our Synod, that the United States Constitution "puts false religion on an equal footing with Christianity; does not recognize the existence of a Supreme Being, the moral dominion of our Divine Mediator over the nations, or the duty of nations to submit themselves to her authority and law." Let Presbyterians contend for great truths, and let Papists sneer if they please. THOS. SPAULL, Allegheny, June 19, 1862.

For the Presbyterian Banner.

Board of Foreign Missions.—More Men Wanted.—More to be Sent Out.

More men should be sent out to India, if we would keep up the present staff of laborers in that field—to say nothing of enlarging our missionary force in a country, where many more men are greatly needed. More men should be sent to Siam, if we would efficiently occupy the vacant places in our Church, and one in which we might at once employ three times as many laborers as are now on the ground, and thus carry on better the work among the Siamese, and commence efforts for the Cochinchinese, Cambodians, and Laos, who are accessible in Siam. And what shall be said of China? How many men ought to be sent there? The 70,000,000 of Chinese who may be reached from Canton, and perhaps a score of millions from our Church, and perhaps a score of millions from all branches of the Church, (Che-kiang, a province of nearly the same number of square miles as Ohio, has a population of over 26,000,000, and has probably a dozen missionaries, including our five brethren in Ningpo.) The province of Shan-tung, about as large as Virginia, has 29,000,000 of souls, and less than half-a-score of missionaries, including our three brethren in Tung-chow. In many provinces there are no missionaries at all; and remarkable providences in late years have called our earnest attention to its people. Ought we not to send every man there, who is qualified for the work, and who is willing to go? Among the Japanese we have one good man, and in all there are about half-a-dozen missionaries. We say nothing now of Africa, nor of South America, except that both these fields of labor more men are needed. We indeed are the laborers. Earnest is the call for prayer to the Lord of the harvest. A few brethren ask our Church to send them out. Of those referred to in the Annual Report as under appointment, it is now ascertained that some will be prevented from going abroad, and others will be delayed by reasons not referring to the proper time. Others will be ready to go at the proper time. Within the next two or three months will be sent to Japan, two to China, one to India; and perhaps others will be ready to be sent in the same period or at a not much later day. We are glad and thankful that some new men are to be sent out.

But we earnestly wish our Christian friends to understand the case, just as it stands. The usual sources of income—leaving here out of view certain large gifts received last year—and especially the usual

For the Presbyterian Banner.

A Pastor Installed.

The last Thursday of May was an interesting-day to the church in Schellburg, Pa. The scattered flock was gathered in to their pleasant sanctuary, and received one of the Saviour's ascension gifts, in the person of Rev. William Pridoux, at that time installed as their pastor. A member of the Carlisle Presbytery presided on the occasion. The Rev. W. A. Fleming, late of Lewisport, Illinois, preached the sermon and delivered the charge to the pastor. The Rev. D. D. Clark, of Huntingdon Presbytery, who served the Schellburg church during a pleasant and profitable pastorate of six years in the early part of his ministry, delivered the charge to the congregation. He was listened to with tearful interest, and we trust the appropriate and solemn charge will be for the future. Mr. Pridoux enters on his labors under pleasant and encouraging circumstances. His people recently manifested their affection and cordial reception of him as their pastor; by a bountiful donation, and many acts of kindness. May he long be spared to this little flock, and be wise in winning souls to Christ. R. F. S.

For the Presbyterian Banner.

Acknowledgment.

MR. EDITOR:—Permit me, through your columns, to acknowledge the kindness and generosity of the people of Richland congregation, Clarion Presbytery, toward their pastor. On Saturday, June 7th, quite a number of them came to his residence laden with the good things of this life. They did not even forget to bring a little of that "the love" of which "is the root of all evil." What evinced their good sense, as well as their kindness in bringing a donation at the above mentioned time, was, first, that their pastor had but lately commenced house-keeping; second, that the Presbytery of Clarion was to meet on the following Tuesday in Freedom, the place of their pastor's residence; and, third, that every thing brought was in place, and valuable. So that their example be contagious, so that many other congregations may imitate their generosity. It is also due to the congregation of Rockland, which forms a part of the same pastoral charge, to say, that they have greatly encouraged the heart of their pastor by the aid they have rendered him in building a parsonage. S. P. KIMKAP.