

American Presbyterian and Genesee Evangelist.

THURSDAY, APRIL 12, 1860.

D. C. HOUGHTON, EDITOR.

JOHN W. HEARS, EDITOR.

The kind of remedies required, it is not difficult to see. Between the holy God and the unholiness...

work, therefore, of Christ is quite as peculiar as his person. In its highest expression a redemption-work, it demands the purpose and the power of Godhead.

Now, if the thought of Christ's unchangeableness carries with it such peculiarities of person and work as constrain us to acknowledge him the God-man, the one Mediator between God and man...

First, Man may have entire confidence in Jesus as a Savior. The manifested Son of God is not fickle, vacillating, changing perpetually in purpose and plan.

The soul that on Jesus hath leaned for repose He will not desert to its foes; That soul though all itself should endeavor to shake, He'll never—no, never—no, never forsake!

Next, the followers of Jesus may cherish the largest expectations of coming, unending blessedness. The salvation of every redeemed soul is the result of infinite power exerted in accordance with an eternal plan.

If only He is mine, Then all else is given— Every blessing lifts my eyes And my heart to heaven. Filled with heavenly love, Earthly hopes and fears no longer tempt to move.

NATIONALITY.

NATIONALITY, a half century since, was imperilled in many of the states of Europe. Especially was this true of that belt of Scandinavian and Teutonic empires...

And is there no lesson here for the churches of our Assembly? That the day of our greatest peril as a denomination is past, we are happy to know. Ecclesiastical self-consciousness has begun within our body.

The first question for us, "Are there reasons why we should live as an organized body of Christians?" If we find in our history, our principles, our position, reasons for our continued existence, we must take proper measures to secure its perpetuity and expansion.

THE CHURCH EXTENSION COMMITTEE.

Our readers will rejoice with us in the announcement that the Church Extension Committee is able to meet all approved applications.

It follows from this announcement that all our churches that need aid, and ought to have it, can now obtain it, either through the Home Missionary Society, one of its branches, or through the Church Extension Committee.

Protestants in Austria.—Positive information has been received that the Hungarian Protestants will never accept the Imperial edicts, "but will continue to insist on their rights to the internal affairs of their Church and schools in the way determined by the Synods which were held at Pesth and Buda in the year 1791."

THE SABBATH IN PENNSYLVANIA.

We have received from Mr. Wilder, our Representative at Harrisburg, a copy of the report in relation to our Sabbath laws, submitted a few days since by Mr. Landon, Chairman of the Committee on Vice and Immorality.

We would be glad, if we could find space in our columns, to give the report entire. We must, however, content ourselves with a brief abstract. The report states that the hereditary policy of Pennsylvania has been to observe the Sabbath.

The founders of our Government wisely excluded from their plans an ecclesiastical establishment. But, in doing this, they were not so obtuse as to imagine that a State could flourish without a religion, and that a Christian people, and not a Mohammedan, a Pagan, or an atheistic people, could be a nation.

The aggregate of such contributions would be a source of strength, not only in a moral, but also in a pecuniary point of view.

But we must not be unreasonable. The training of twenty years in a virtual diocese of all denominational action is not to overcome in one year or in five years. But that our churches are steadily opening their eyes to the absolute need of a stronger organic life and action, is undeniable.

PHILADELPHIA INQUIRE.

The Pennsylvania Inquirer, one of the oldest and most respectable of our city dailies, appears in a complete new dress, a la mode of the popular journals of New York.

This is one of the grounds upon which our legislation on this subject rests. Another is, that the State needs the sustaining influence of that morality which is essential to the maintenance of its efficiency under the Bible.

It will be remembered by those who read the "Annals" that this young woman's case was presented some two or three months since. It attracted a good deal of attention, and enlisted the sympathy and good offices of one of the ladies whose faith and works have gone hand in hand, unobtrusively, but efficiently, with us from the beginning.

"ANNALS OF THE POOR."

It will be remembered by those who read the "Annals" that this young woman's case was presented some two or three months since.

The other consideration urged by the opponents of our present Sabbath law is, that "it is especially oppressive to the working classes to deprive them of the use of these conveniences on their only day of leisure."

- 1. The Rev. G. W. Elliott, Milwaukee, Wis. 2. The Rev. J. C. Whitney, Forest City, Min. 3. The Rev. William Porterfield, Washington and Ainsworth, Iowa. 4. The Rev. M. Waldenberry, Nauvoo, Ill. 5. The Rev. L. F. Severance, Suspension Bridge, N. Y.

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the Commonwealth, and this aggregate is constantly increasing. Those who are familiar with the services these men perform, are accustomed to think that it is already sufficiently rigorous. What would it become if they were compelled to spend the Sabbath also in the same way?

The "GREAT LAY," passed in the Assembly at Chester, soon after his first landing. Dec. 12, 1682, WILLIAM PENN has recorded his estimation of the Sabbath as one of the main safeguards of civil and religious liberty.

Since the abrogation of the Sabbath laws would be absolutely oppressive to a large mass of laboring people; would tend directly to the increase of vice; would be contrary to the known convictions of our patriot worthies of the past, and in contradiction of all previous legislation; would be a reversion to the moral sensibilities of the great masses of the best citizens throughout the State, and directly in conflict with the statutes of Revelation, therefore we submit that the prayer of the petitioners should not be granted, and accordingly be.

Geo. Landon, Jeremiah Schmidt, Kennedy L. Blood.

"THE SHORTER CATECHISM WITH PROOFS."

In your notices of New Books, you recently referred to the new edition of the Assembly's Shorter Catechism, issued by the Publication Committee.

As a book for Sabbath School instruction, it is invaluable. The catechism is no longer dry and repulsive; the words of living truth quoted to prove its positions, are so suitably and clearly, that one helps to explain and illustrate the other.

"THE ORPHAN."

It will be remembered by those who read the "Annals" that this young woman's case was presented some two or three months since. It attracted a good deal of attention, and enlisted the sympathy and good offices of one of the ladies whose faith and works have gone hand in hand, unobtrusively, but efficiently, with us from the beginning.

We wish those who may have access to the published Annals, would once more read the case of this orphan, as thus presented. She is invariably present at S. S., and at meetings, and appears to be at peace.

Every week the Governor and lady receive calls from two to five on Wednesday; and those who favor her with a call are invited to parties at the governor's house. The other citizens have made entertainments for the strangers, the most popular of which is the "maroon," which differs from our "picnic" in that the host furnishes the eatables and takes the party to his country house instead of the woods.

THE BAHAMA ISLANDS.

The following letter, although written for the eye of a friend, contains so much information, with regard to a favorite place of resort for invalids, that it cannot fail to interest many of our readers.

Message, New Providence, Bahama Islands, March 17th, 1860.

DEAR SIR:—As you were kind enough to call my attention to this place as a healthy retreat, I will not let another mail go up without fulfilling my promise to write to you.

You will be interested to know what have been my impressions of this place. It is a comfortable town, in an agreeable location, with well-paved streets, and light and well-ventilated houses.

In all but the business parts of the city, these houses are surrounded by gardens, which give the air a sweet fragrance, and the view is beautiful. The one at the east, Fort Finest, is elevated about 150 feet from the sea, and is a place of frequent resort for us to get the pure air.

The States, which you pass, show but the remains of former thrift and cultivation. Some of the houses are inhabited, others are only used as "maroon" places. The lands, with the exception of a few acres which are planted in oranges and pine apples, have run to waste, and are covered with a thick growth of brush and palmetto.

Resolved, That the abrogation of the existing Sabbath laws would be unwise in itself, and vicious in its results, and the Committee are hereby discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

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as she appears upon the Governor's beautiful saddle horse. Sir Gore we meet frequently at the library, which is to us another place of agreeable resort.

As to our religious privileges, we have extremely much to regret. It is a comfortable town, in an agreeable location, with well-paved streets, and light and well-ventilated houses.

There are four denominations here: the Wesleyan, the Scottish Presbyterian, the Church of England, and Baptist. The former have two churches, and one or two chapels among the colored population.

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