# American Presbyterian Genesee Grangelist.

THURSDAY, MAY 17, 1860.

D. C. HOUGHTON. JOHN W. MEARS. ALBERT BARNES, THOMAS BRAINERD, GEORGE DUFFIELD JR

JOHN JENKINS, THOMAS J. SHEPHERD

THE PRINCETON REVIEW AND "THE ELOHIM."

In the last number of the Biblical Repertory, there is an able review of "The Elohim Revealed in the Creation and Redemption of N. J." The article is written, as is supposed, by Prof. Hodge. It is in the professor's mas-

terly style, and it completely demolishes the fa-

vorite theory of the learned pastor.

Prof. Hodge and Dr. Baird claim to be orthodox ministers of the Old School Presbyterian Church, and they are recognised as competent lagians more sweeping, emphatic and bitter denials expounders of the word of God, and the doc- of the principles on which the great doctrines of trines of the Westminster Confession. Were satisfaction and justification rest, than are to be we to call in question either the ability or or- found in this book. How does Dr. Baird avoid thodoxy of these gentlemen, we should be re- these conclusions from his principles? He atgarded by all the Old School, and many of the tempts it in two perfectly inconsistent and con-New School brethren, as presumptuous in the tradictory ways." And he closes his review of highest degree. We will not, therefore, dare the book thus: "We feel bound to enter a solemn to expose ourselves to such a censure. We protest against doctrines which we firmly believe will simply state what the professor thinks of subvert our whole system of faith, and to be inthe pastor's theory, and what the pastor thinks consistent with the preservation of evangelical reof the professor's, and leave our readers to ligion." Dr. Baird returns the compliment by judge, if what they affirm of each other's the- pronouncing the views of the Professor, and those ories be true, and if their respective theories are who agree with him, as being "Manichean, Peembraced by any considerable number of the lagian, and atheistical," and their advocates as ministers and elders of the Old School, whether that branch of the church is any longer the and the platter," and that these principles involve united, the harmonious, and orthodox body it the assumption "that holiness is no more in harclaims to be. The charges of heresy preferred mony with God's nature than sin, truth no more against the New School by the signers of the pleasing to him than a lie." Act and Testimony, and subsequently by Drs. Wood and Cheeseman, are not more sweeping ourselves that they are well founded we should than those preferred by the professor and pastor still be prompted by charity to think these learned against each other's theory of the way in which the posterity of Adam became involved in ruin after all, think them to be so heretical as they seem through his transgression.

The review is, at times, terribly caustic: and the animus of the article bespeaks the professor's orthodoxy. The professor is generally disposed this matter, we will expect to hear of charges But people must have confidence in the general to speak as one having authority, and to rebuke being tabled against each other. The professor his teachings. This peculiarity is conspicuous sustained by a large majority of the church, and in the article under consideration; and from the yet, perhaps, Dr. Breckinridge, and the Stapfernotations from "The Elohim" it would seem that Dr. Baird is not lacking in these attributes either, though he has less to sustain his claim. It is not our purpose to express any opinion on the point in dispute by these learned doctors. ory, though we must confess that while reading ton is not the only fountain of knowledge in evil tendency of theorizing on the facts of the . Bible, and exalting these theories to the lofty position of divine revelations, and demanding that they be adopted. on pain of being charged with a denial of the facts themselves. The facts are divine, the theories human; and while the fact of the apostacy of the race, in consequence of Adam's first sin, is a stubborn truth, the theories by which it is accounted for often perplex the mind, and cause doubt in relation to the fact itself. The more we muse on this entire church from the first: we mean that which subject the more we accord with Dr. Dwight, who says, when discoursing on human depravity as derived from Adam: "I have heretofore declared that the manner in which the state of differences of opinion upon articles judged to be things became such, is not at all involved in the present discussion. I now observe further, that that branch of the Presbyterian church is again I am unable to explain this part of the subject. planted on this original foundation, its future Many attempts have been made to explain it, but must be attended with difficulties that will mar I freely confess myself to have seen none which was satisfactory to me, or which did not leave the difficulties as great and, for aught I know, as numerous as they were before. I shall not add to these difficulties by any imperfect explanation of my own. At the same time, I repeat, that the fact in question is not at all affected by these difficulties, and that a denial of this fact is perplexed with difficulties which are greater both in number and degree."

The point in controversy between Professor Hodge and Dr. Baird is in relation to the manner of accounting for the fact that the sin of Adam deeply humiliating. There is an upper and a involved his posterity in sin and ruin. The Professor maintains that the immediate imputation of Adam's sin to his posterity is the orthodox doctrine, "not peculiar to Calvinism;" that "it theran as in that of the Reformed churches." doctrine of the immediate imputation of Adam's sin that the dark side of men's natures should equally intelligible, though erroneous and danger- the wider circles of the fashionable or the business means nothing."-He adds.

of its words without meaning, is nothing more distance at which she can hold them. One glance than the familiar doctrine adopted by the more at the inner side of her character, at its involun orthodox brethren of New England, who repudiate | tary manifestations, when under no powerful mo the idea of immediate imputation, and yet main- tive to appear well, would dispel the delusion. It tain the propagation of a morally deprayed nature is only because you cannot climb over to the other from Adam to his posterity." Page 346.

as we think, he deceives himself and does not un- Literary men and the public in general are inst self existed." Page 357.

Dr. Baird, on the other hand, charges the theory to his memory. The royal household which had with Delegates from other Churches, Committees,

of the Princeton Professor with being an impeachment of the moral character of God. He says: "If there is any one principle which shines forth on the pages of the Scriptures with a light as of the noon-day sun, it is that thus attested. It is, that at the bar of God every man shall be judged and rewarded in precise accordance with his deserts; which certainly have respect to the attitude of the soul and its affections, as well as the actions of the life. When the Scriptures speak of the justice of God, the meaning is not obscure nor doubtful. We are plainly and abundantly taught that the rule of his judgment is his law, which is the only criterion of merit and crime; that there are but two classes recognised at his bar, namely, those who are conformed to the law or righteous, or those who are not conformed, and are, therefore, criminal or sinners; and that God's justice consists in the fact that to these severally he will render a reward appropriate and precisely proportionate to their desert."—Review, pages 368, 369. Man, by Rev. Samuel J. Baird, D. D., Pas- Dr. Hodge treats the views of Dr. Baird as unintor of the Presbyterian Church, Woodbury. | telligible, and, so far as their meaning is discovered. unsound. He says they are "neither sound nor discriminating," and that Dr. Baird advocates "principles more entirely subversive of the system of doctrine taught in our standards" than he (Dr. H.) was at first aware. He adds: "It would be difficult to find in the writings of Socinians or Pe-"Pharisees who make clean the outside of the cup

These are hard charges, and could we persuade divines better than their theology. We do not, to think each other, nor can we persuade ourselves that they will, on reflection, after all the severe things they have said, deny that each still holds conscious superiority in intellect, learning, and the essential truth. Should we be mistaken in with severity those who presume to disparage is confident, no doubt, that his views would be theory men, in such an emergency, if they did not fully sustain Dr. Baird, might hesitate to sanction the position of the Princeton professor; and hold the immediate imputation theory in abeyance. This book of Dr. Baird, and the re-We do not now condemn or justify either the- cent work of Dr. Breckenridge, show that Princethe review we were impressed with the folly and the O. S. Presbyterian Church. Danville and Allegheny and Chicago claim to have a right to teach theology too, and to expound the doctrines of the standards; and it will be a marvel if they can all teach the same doctrine, ipsissimis verbis. There seems to be some divergence already, and what the future history of that church will unfold. no mortal can divine. One thing is certain, they must yield the ipsissima verba construction of the standards, and take the position of our own branch of the Presbyterian church—the position of the admits of the existence of articles in our standards, which are "not essential and necessary in doctrine, worship or government," and tolerates such. Unless the new basis is repudiated. and its harmony, if not peril its existence as a denomination. And yet we cannot discover any way for its restoration to these primitive principles of the Presbyterian church of America, where these

# THE ENCHANTMENT OF DISTANCE.

difficulties must not be encountered.

Esse quam videri.

"No man is a hero to his own valet." "Fa miliarity.breeds contempt." These proverbs convey a truth, which in some of its illustrations i under side to character. There is a public and private manifestation of the same individual, in volving great contradictions. Some there are resembling the moon, in that they always manage is as much inwrought in the theology of the Lu- to keep their illuminated side to us or to the public, while to others, in a different relative pos And in the same connexion he declares that Dr. tion, they are a waste of darkness, unrelieved by Baird's position "is neither the old intelligible a single ray of truth or goodness. It is a pity as not our own act, but the act of our divinely often be reserved for their families, and that constituted head and representative; nor is it the their power to please should be quite expended on ous doctrine, that the thing imputed to us, and the world. It is a pity that a father should be cour primary and only ground (apart from our personal, teous and agreeable to his customers; his clients actual transgressions) of condemnation, is the cor- his patients, and inconsiderate of the feelings, and rupt nature derived from Adam. This, we say, careless of the minor comforts of the household is intelligible. We know what a man means when It is a pity that only such as associate with the he refers everything to the law of propagation and wife in the remote relations of fashionable life. explains the derivation of a corrupted nature from should commend and admire her, and seek her so Adam on the same principle that the asps of to- ciety, while the moment she vanishes into the narday get their poison from the asps before the flood. rower circle of home, the cloud of graces which en-This is, in one sense, intelligible; but we defy circled her should disperse, and peevishness, dis any man to put any intelligible meaning on what content, and neglect of home duties should take Dr. B. says. Wherein he differs, or supposes he their place, repelling those who should be the differs, from this doctrine, he deceives himself nearest, and for whose regard she should care the with words. He does not see that what he says most. We fear there is many a young woman who holds from one to a half-a-score or more of "In our opinion, Dr. B.'s theory, when stripped admirers under an enchantment, due mainly to the side that your luminary appears so invariably In setting forth the "monstrous position" of bright and pleasing. We repeat, it is humiliating the author of the Elohim, Dr. H. speaks thus:- to be obliged, as we sometimes are, so largely to "Apostacy being an act of self-determination, reduce our estimate of persons with whom we have it can be predicated only of persons; and if the come into close relations, or of whose inner chaapostacy of Adam can be predicated of us, then racter some unexpected revelation has been made we existed as persons thousands of years before Like the Psalmist in analogous circumstances, we we existed at all. If any man believes this, then, are inclined in our haste to say: -all men are liars.

derstand what he says. Dr. B., however, asserts now undergoing a sort of disenchantment as to the that he did thus act in Adam, and that he feels character of the renowned Alexander Von Humsorry for it. He teaches that we are bound to boldt. Only a few months ago, a mourning, as feel remorse and self-reproach for this act of self- sincere as it was general, was made over the burial determination performed so many centuries before of this distinguished and venerable philosopher. All orders of society joined in a tribute of respect

fying their regard to one long esteemed as the ornament of his country, and of the court in which he so meekly and calmly moved. Down to the grave he went, covered with stars, and crosses, and decorations, and charity strove to discover evidence that so devout a student of nature had not in describing, eulogizing, and popularizing the man and his works. Surely one could not have

lived to such an age an unsuspected hypocrite! But here it is-a judgment out of his own mouth; Humboldt, a self-convicted hypocrite, -or something very like it,—carping, railing, dissatisfied, spiteful, sneering at royalty in a manner unreasonable to a republican, and at his royal friends in a manner really mean and disgraceful; turning from their acts of sincere kindness to sit down at his table and write sarcastic criticisms upon them, and retail scandals concerning them; hinting that the idea of a God is a creation of the theologians, delighting in Strauss' Life of Christ, describing the clergy as knowing how to enslave mankind anew, and revealing to us the extent of his hopes for the future in the following words to a friend: "I am always very much attached to this life, having learned from you that, according to Kant's doctrine, there is not much to boast of after dissolution." Here it all is in the shape of confidential letters, which the recipient, who must have had slender claims to confidence, has seen fit to give

unreservedly to the public. Much, very much of the seeming nobleness of Humboldt's character is dissipated forever by these revelations. That philosophic calmness and grandeur in which we were wont to imagine the life of the profound thinker was passed, is shown to be a fiction. His easy readiness in receiving the fayours of princes, and his apparently cordial acquiescence in the position of a royal favorite, are shown to have been false and insincere. That re serve on matters of religion, to a great degree characteristic of his works, which might have been ascribed to a condition of doubt-a deficiency of faith—is now shown to have been the veil to hide a positive state of disbelief, and a sneering rejection of some of the main articles of the evangeli-

We cannot say that we greatly deplore these r velations. They will break the force of the philosopher's moral influence upon the multitude. The general tendency of his writings has been to remove from men's conception of the universe the idea of a personal God, and his transcendent abilities and popular style have made him dangerous. sincerity of the man to whose leadings they commit themselves, and that which damages the character, damages also the influence, even of a man of great genius. The power which Humboldt. as a man of unquestioned uprightness and integrity, would have wielded, is gone. It is clear now to all, that a sincere evangelical faith would have made Humboldt a better man-a nobler character -and would have saved his friends the mortification of such disclosures. The importance of character, to which the glare of genius so often blinds us, is here re-asserted, and the superior honorableness and safety of his position illustrated who "is as he seems;" especially in view of the liability we are all under of having our characters some day turned inside out, and thrown open to the most intimate inspection of any who may concern themselves in us.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY. To-day the General Assembly commences its sixty-sixth session, in the city of Pittsburg, the first session held there since the disruption That city is a place of deep interest to every student of our church's history. It was there that in the year 1835 the famous case of Mr. Barnes was brought to an issue, and the injunction of silence which had been placed upon his lips by the Synod, and to which he had calmly and gracefully submitted, was removed by a vote of almost two to one. Nothing could have been more fitting than his election as a Commissioner to the Assembly, once more meeting on the ground of those memorable scenes. There, too, in the same year, and before the same Assembly, met the convention called by the signers of the notorious Act and Testimony to organize measures for the overthrow and exscision of such men as Mr. Barnes, and those sympathizing with him: measures which were unsuccessful at the time, but which, two years later, by means of an accidental majority were carried into effect.

But these events are matters of history, with which the body meeting there just a quarter of a century later will concern themselves but little. God has given them a work to do for to-day and for the future, quite sufficient to occupy their thoughts and energies. Firm in the consciousness sense of their high and important mission to perpetuate and extend the usefulness of their own Church, guided by the clear indications of Providence on every hand, as men that have underand rearing the structure of a distinct and specific organization, having its own work to do and its own high calling to accomplish, in the subjugation. of a rebellious world to Christ

We have already, in a previous issue, indicated our views of the character of the business likely come before the body. Our own denominational Christians, particularly our Congregational brethren, will demand the prayerful and careful attention of the Assembly. That they will be attended to wisely and well, we have not the shadow of a doubt. We have no fears but that a due selfrevealed to us by Providence, will mingle with a which it was referred. high-toned Christian courtesy in our dealings with all others. Glancing over the list of Delegates we perceive that the Assembly will fairly represent the experience, the wisdom and the ability of the Church. Guided, as we believe they will be, in the exercise of these qualities, by the presence of the great Head of the Church Himself, we anticipate a happy issue of their labors: a real impulse communicated to the life of the Church in its important enterprises, and, if not a final solution, encouraging progress in the solution, of the embarrassing questions which have lain in our way.

#### OUR ASSEMBLY WELCOMED. The Presbyterian Banner, the O. S. paper in Pittsburg, thus handsomely welcomes our General Assembly to that city:

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY IN PITTSBURG.

The sessions of the body may be expected to continue from eleven to fourteen days; and will be open to all. Many of our people, doubtless, will feel it to be a privilege to attend. Christians show intelligence and taste, as well as courtesy, by their presence at such gatherings of God's servants.

We proffer to our brothren a cordial welcome; dence that so devout a student of nature had not omitted to acquaint himself savingly with nature's will open to them their hearts and houses. The God. Pens and tongues everywhere were busy two Assemblies are more alike than are any other branches of the Christian family. The authorized public exposition of their Faith, Order, Discipline, and Worship, is expressed in the very same words; und in the actual manifestation of their religion, they bear to each other a resemblance so extended and minute, that strangers cannot see the difference. Even among themselves it is but their theologians who can point out dissimilarities. For the sake of these it is well to keep up separate Ecclesiastical Councils; but in brotherly love, personal regard, kind attentions, and in all efforts for the conversion and sanctification of men, there

should be an entire cordiality. The committee of arrangements have invited the Commissioners to meet and spend Wednesday, the 16th, the day before the organization, in special religious services. Some of the pastors and laymen will come from scenes of revivals; their hearts being full of the subject, we may expect the day to be one of peculiar interest. To this meeting especially, would we invite all the hurches in the city. Prayer and supplication will be made, not only for one Assembly and one branch of the Church; but for all similar convocations, and for all maches of the Lord's Zion. Especially may we hope that a revival of religion in this city, will be the burden of many carnest

#### THE ASSEMBLY OF THE "OLD SCHOOL"

This body meets to-day, at Rochester, N. Y.

Among the important items of business likely to be brought before it, are the proposed revision of the Book of Discipline, the management of the Assembly's Board of Publication, and the position of the Assembly in relation to the various voluntary societies sustained by Christians generally. Upon all these topics there exists a wide diversity of opinion. As to the last point, the Presbytery of Louisville passed a resolution, endorsing the action of the last General Assembly, which was adverse to the recognition of such societies by the Assembly, and requesting their commissioner, Dr. W. L. Breckenridge, Moderator of the last Assembly, to sustain that action. But Dr. Breckenridge and his alternate both decline the appointment on the ground of such a requirement, and the Presbytery was oblight, at an adjourned meeting, to appoint others in their place. Dr. Breckenridge, therefore, not being a commissioner, he will not be present to preach the opening sermon. So we are informed by our contemporary, the Presbyterian. As to the management of the Board of Publication, the attack appears to have been led on by Rev. Dr. Edwards, of this city, in the form of letters to the North Carolina Presbyterian, complaining of extravagance in the expendialready had to do service in newspaper defences of the Revised Book of Discipline, and may have to do more in the form of debate on the floor of the Assembly. The Presbytery of Tombeckbee have adopted a memorial to the Assembly, asking that steps may be taken to prepare a Church Commentary, which may bring up that whole question again. Whether the subject of slavery will, as heretofore, be ignored by this body, we do not know. A new reason for expecting its speedy agitation among them, is given in the columns of the Presbyterian of last week. It is in the form of a request that we, whom it styles "our philanthropic brethren," will unite with us in praying that the storm may be averted." We fear that it is only a feeling of imminent and urgent necessity that can open the eyes of our neighbor to the value of our prayers in its behalf! As they are looking around for help from us, and "good men" generally, there would seem to be considerable aprehension of the actual nearness of the storm. We freely join their name with that of our own body, that they may be led to take action worthy of God's free men, and of the Presbyterian name on this and on all other questions.

# THE ECLECTIC TUNE BOOK.

The long expected Eclectic Tune Book, has come to hand. The account which it gives of itself in its external appearance, its name, title useful in mission purposes, are earnestly soliattractive, and unpretentious. The names of about the mission. William B. Bradbury as Editor, and of the Mason Brothers, (sons of the great master of sacred harmony) as publishers jointly with the Presbyterian Publication Committee, the fair, clear, and open music type, the distinct headings, and the alphabetical arrangement of the tunes combine to give the book an impress of success in its important mission. Looking more closely we find in the tunes themselves, both old and new, selected of the rectitude of their position, elevated with a from those accounted most popular, effective and chaste of the most eminent composers, living and dead, a rich store-house of sacred music. The seventy or more occasional pieces for the opening and closing of worship, and other special occasions, standing of the times to know what Israel ought are finely varied as to style and subject, and skilto do, they will go on laying deep the foundations fully adjusted, each to its theme. They seem

also generally simple, and easily read. These are the impressions made by a first examination of this handsome book, issued by the Publication committee on the recommendation of the General Assembly. From the fact that it is the result of a studious effort to learn the real taste of the churches, we anticipate for it success. enterprises and our relations to other bodies of The editor (Mr. Bradbury) has not been sparing of labor upon it, and the collection shows that all of the best composers are well represented in it. Nor should we omit saying that to the Rev. J. G. Butler, of West Philadelphia, the book owes much for the persevering zeal with which he has given respect and sense of our own responsibilities as it his services as a member of the committee to

# DEATH OF PETER PARLEY.

Mr. S. G. Goodrich, known to the juvenile world by that household name Peter Parley, died at his residence in Boston, on Wednesday, the 9th inst., in the sixty-seventh year of his age, having been born August 19th, 1793, at Ridgefield, Conn. About the year 1816 he commenced business as a publisher in Hartford, and continued it until 1823, when he went to Europe. There he remained for tent years visiting England, France, Germany and Holland. Upon his return juvenile books, which, under the soubriquet of Religious Knowledge among the Poor. London, Peter Parley, have made him not only famous, but 1772. 4to. like an old and familiar friend to every child who knows how to read. We well remember the intense delight with which we spelled out for me the death of Mr. Osborn by Mr. tense delight with which we spelled out, for we Boggs; and A Term of Adoption, a sermon, by The General Assembly of the Presbyterian had just learned the mystery of reading, his the same. Church, (N.S.) will meet in this city, on the 17th "Winter Evening Tales," "Travels in Africa," From the Rev. B. F. Stead, Astoria, New York inst., in the Third Presbyterian Church.

This Assembly, if fully convened, will consist of about two hundred and fifty members; but with Delegates from other Churches, Committees, well for children, and with so uniformly an elevation.

"Winter Evening Tales, "Travels in Africa,"

&c., a few years after their first publication. Perhaps no writer has written so much and so well for children, and with so uniformly an elevation.

The American Preacher, vols. 1 and 2. 8vo. 1791. Rare.

From Mr. Irvine, Philadelphia—10 valuable olerical portraits. with the self-the color to the termination of

ever seemed to delight in honoring him when Foreign Missionaries, visitors, &c., we may expect | vating and moral influence. With him indeed living, neglected not this last opportunity of testi- the presence of three hundred guests or more. may be said to have commenced an era in child his place in it, easily, the first among all his contemporaries.

He began in 1828 the publication of an Annual called The Token, and continued it for fourteen years. The poems and some prose articles contributed to this were published in a volume in 1841. In 1851 all his poems were collected and published in an illustrated edition. In the same year he was appointed U. S. Consul at Paris, which post he held until 1855. On his return to this country he published in two large volumes his Recollections of a Life-time." full of New England scenes and incidents. He was the author of one hundred and seventy volumes, one hundred and sixteen of which bear his name. Almost seven millions of these works have been sold.

### A CONCESSION.

The Tennessee Baptist, a paper of the most exclusive "close communion" type, has an article in its issue of the 5th inst., finding fault with 'Union Meetings," and bewailing the participation of leading Baptists in the late National Convention of delegates from Union Prayer Meetings in this city. In concluding it is obliged to make concession painful to itself but refreshing to men of enlarged views in every denomination.

Never was such an effort made on the part of error to beguile our people, and never an age when error found more professedly Baptist ministers and members willing to do it reverence, and fellowship it, in the name of Christian charity and liber-

#### ANNALS OF THE POOR The following was designed for an earlier insertion

ut has been deferred for want of space. . THE YOUNG HOUSE-KEEPER.

Again, dear reader, let us bend our steps to vard the home of the poor. In passing up this lley we must choose our path, for though it is sed by so many persons as the passage to the street, yet the way is not even. Now we enter this yard, and climb this stair-way to the second floor, and knock upon the door. A pale, sicklylooking girl, about twelve years old, pulls the door towards her, and looks out to see who is there. A faint smile of recognition crosses her vomanish features as she bids us "Come in." and then, drawing her thread-bare shawl closer round her neck, goes on clearing the cinders from the stove. This is our little house-keeper.

"Where is your father?" "He is in the other room, at work."

We open the door and enter his work-room. here, before us, sits a man perhaps forty-five rears old, throwing his shuttle, for he, too, is a weaver. The continued confinement in-doors has given him a pale appearance, and added nothing to his health. He is evidently a sober man, and intelligence seems to be marked upon movement of the loom has ceased, and now he listens to your missionary, and tells us the history of his family.

Some years ago weaving was profitable, and he learned that business, and took to himself a wife. All seemed prosperous until a few weeks after the birth of his little girl, when his wife sickened and died. He and his infant child lived at boarding-houses until she grew to be some seven years old, when he rented two rooms. The paleness upon the girl's cheek is caused by the neglect of those who were as strangers to her: and most probably all through her life-time she will be sickly, and she is now of a sad countenance. Weaving has gotten to be but a poor trade, (he makes \$3 per week.) for lately some employers have cut a half cent per yard off the small pittance for weaving check. With this he is able to pay his rent of three dollars per month, and provide food, with which he seems to be content. His daughter keeps house for him, and also attends Sabbath School. He told us he was unable to attend church, because his clothing had become so very shabby, and he was unable to renew it. I promised, trusting in God to supply him with means, to provide for his want.

N. B.-Any clothing, for men, women. or children, together with money, or any thing pages, and preface, is highly satisfactory. The cited. We hold ourselves ready to call upon cover strikes the eye pleasantly; its color is new, any person who may wish us so to do. to talk

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From the Rev. George Patterson, Pictou, Nova-Scotia—Biography and Remains of the Rev. J. Macgregor. 2 vols. 12mo. 1859. N. Carolina-Circumcision and Baptism. 12mo.

Intelligencer. 8vo. 11 volumes North British, London Quarterly, and Edinburgh Reviews. 8vo. 65 numbers North British, London Quarterly, and and 4 12mo. volumes.

From the Rev. George McNeill, Eayetteville, North Carolina 5 8vo. Sermons by Presbyterian From the Rev. John Leyburn, D. D., Philadel-

phia—200 valuable theological pamphlets.

Other donations received will be acknowledged Contributions to the Library earnestly solicited. SAMUEL AGNEW, Librarian, 821 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

# EDITOR'S TABLE.

MANUAL OF GEOLOGY: Designed for the use of Colleges and Academies. By EBENEZER EMMENS. IIlustrated with numerous Engravings. Second edition. New York: A. S. Barnes & Burr. For sale by Gaut

The object of the author of this work in presenting it to the public is not to announce any new theories, or to discuss unsettled questions touching the science of geology, but to give a condensed yet comprehensive view of all the more leading and important facts already established. And in doing this he has given especial attention to the geology of our own country. This last feature of the work strikes us as an important one, and well calculated to increase the interest of the student in this comparatively new, but interesting and important branch of education.

THE STORY OF A POCKET BIBLE. A book for all classes of readers. Ten Illustrations, Boston: Henry Hoyt, No. 9 Cornhill.

We have noticed this book in our columns once before as issued by Carlton & Porter, for the Me- Bath, thodist Book Concern, and we believe it has also been published by the American Tract Society. Lyons, It is a valuable book, and we are glad to see that it is having so wide a circulation.

THE LIFE OF STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS. By James W. Sheahan. New York: Harper & Brothers, Publishers. For sale by Lindsay & Blakiston, Philada. This is a work of over five hundred pages; and embraces an almost complete record of the life New York, 8d and public services of a man who now occupies a very conspicuous position in our country. The New York, 4th, interest with which it is read, will, of course, depend very much upon the political proclivities of the reader. Yet it becomes every American citi- Long Island. zen to inform himself thoroughly upon all subjects touching the progress of events in our country, and the men who have a part in moulding its destiny. It will undoubtedly meet with a rapid and extensive sale. As a general thing, we have observed that works of this kind are more reliable and less eulogistic, when published post mortem or post election. THE OLD RED-HOUSE. By the author of "Captain

Russell's Watchword," "Ellen Dacre," &c. Boston: Henry Hoyt, No. 9, Cornhill.

This is a book of nearly 400 pages, and consists of interesting reminiscences of childhood and Kalamazoo, school-day life. It presents a beautiful illustration of the power of a Christian mother's influence. and cannot fail to make a desirable impression upon its readers. For sale by W. S. & A. Martien. OLD LEAVES: Gathered from Household Words. By

W. Henry Wills. New York: Harper & Brothers, Franklin Square, /1860. Philadelphia: Lindsay & The title of this work is its own sufficient pass-

port. It consists of a choice selection of stories and other articles from Dickens' "Household Words." Those who have seen them as they first appeared, will be glad to see them preserved in this form, and those who have not, cannot fail to be interested in them. TYLNEY HALL. By Thomas Hood. Boston: J. E.

This is a novel by the author of the "Song of the Shirt." The plot of the story is well laid and the characters well sustained, while it abounds Fort Wayne; with humor and keen satire. For sale by W. S. CHILD'S BOOK OF NATURAL HISTORY. Thus-

trating the Animal, Vegetable, and Mineral Kingdoms; with Application to the Arts. By M. M. Carll New York: A. S. Barnes & Burr. For sale by Gaut & Volkmar, Philadelphia. Although a work of modest pretensions, yet

we think it rarely the case that as much useful knowledge is imparted in a form so condensed. intelligible, and attractive, as in this volume. POPULAR HISTORY OF ENGLAND. By Mrs. Thomas Geldart, author of "Truth is Everything," "Sto-

ries of Scotland," etc., etc. New York: Sheldon &

Co. For sale by E. H. Butler & Co.: Philadelphia. This is the first volume of what the author intends shall be a complete work of the kind The present volume gives us the history of England from the year 60, A. D., to the war of the Crusades. The object is not to supply the place of the class-books of our schools, or the more voluminous works of Macaulay, Hume, &c., but to present in a popular, readable style, an outline of English history for those whose taste would not incline them to the study of the dry detail of facts as found in the former, or who have not the time necessary for the perusal of the latter. It is handsomely got up, and is indeed a valuable book.

wholly superfluous for us to express any opinion I see of him the more confidence I have in him. of its merits, so widely spread and so universally is a true man." acknowledged is his fame. Our young people Dr. B. gives the number of French Canadian fa-

SCIENCE IN THEOLOGY. Sermons preached in St Mary's, Oxford, Before the University. By Adam S. Farran, M. A., F. G. S., etc. Philadelphia: Smith. English & Co. No. 23 North Sixth Street.

The prolific press is constantly sending forth works of a highly intellectual and philosophical character, in which the foundations of our religion are re-examined and re-affirmed. The attacks un-Dr. J. J. Owen's Commentaries on Matthew, der the color of Science, the conceit of American Budhism, and the pride of German trancendents. ton, New Jersey—A bound volume, embracing lism, are met by men who can expose their sophvarious valuable pamphlets, his own productions. Svo very instrument, reason, of which they boast the exclusive right to use. A timid theologian, when Daniel Baker's Life and labours. 12mo. Hill's he sees, reason, science, philosophy, all arranged Crucifixion of Christ and Consideration of the Ser- against religion, naturally trembles for the ark of mon on the Mount. 2 vols. Hymns of Worship, God, lest the heifers will overturn it, and all will be lost: therefore, Christian men, sometimes are found to distrust reason; or to join, in the senseless clamor against science and philosophy. Religion itself is the truest philosophy; theology is From the Rev. F. K. Nash, author, Gilopolis, the highest science. Apparent discrepancies between theology and the sciences, between the re-monised. Theology must again listen to secular discoveries; must refuse them, or re-adjust its doctrines and its methods to them, and the hum-Edinburgh Reviews. 8vo. Numbers of Biblical doctrines and its methods to them, and the num-Repertory from 1835 to 1859, consecutive. Minot's History Rebellion in 1786 in manuscript, and loving temper, to aid in such desirable result, must surely be useful.

In nine sermoils the author ably discusses the philosophical principles of Christianity; illustrating and defending its doctrines by science and metaphysics. We tead the chapter exhibiting the DIVINE BENEVOLENCE IN THE ECONOMY OF PAIN, which we could feel in all its experimental force and application. We believe the book worthy of attention, as furnishing food for thought, and as suggesting principles by which natural doubts may be solved and the understanding established and fortified against infidelity.

MEMBERS OF THE NEXT ASSEMBLY. The following is the list of delegates primarii to the next General Assembly so far as we have been able to learn:

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Elroy Curtis, Sam'l McClain, J. A. Carnahan, H. W. Mann. SYNOD OF PEORIA. J. Ambrose Wight, Henry Smith, R.W. Patterson, D.D. Bacon Wheeler. Chicago,

SYNOD OF WISCONSIN. Wm. Lusk, Alanson Heughson SYNOD OF LOWA. John C. Erving, John G. Weeks, G. E.W. Leonard, Wm. Slewart, E. J. Gillet, D. D., Solomon Beckley, C. Martin, W. D. Evans,

C. Martin, W. D. Evans, Geo. E. Delavan, John Maday. SYNOD OF MINNESOTA. J. Mattucks, D. W. Ingersoll E. D. Holt, C. G. B. Jones. SYNOD OF ILLINOIS.

J. C. Downer, H. Ellis, C. H. Taylor, SYNOD OF ALTA CALIFORNIA. San Jose, S. B. Bell, Siera Nevada, E. B. Watsworth.

STROD OF MISSOURI. Northern Miss., W. W. Whipple, James Porter. Father Chiniquy and his Colony.—The Rev. Dr. Baird has recently visited the French settlements in

Illinois, under the care of "Father Chiniquy," and

has published the result of his investigation. We have room only for a few brief extracts. Dr. Baird AMERICAN HISTORY. By Jacob Abbott. Illustrated "I am compelled to acknowledge that, in its nature, with numerous Maps and Engravings. Volume I.
Aboriginal America. New York: Sheldon & Co.
Boston: Gould & Lincoln. When the name of Jacob Abbott is found upon try, nor, indeed, in any other, since the XVIth centhe title page of a work of this character, it seems tury." Of Father Chiniquy, Dr. B. says: "The more tury."

cannot be too familiar with the history of their milies which have left the Church of Rome, to reown country; and, we have no doubt, that the present work, as its several volumes make their appearance, will prove as profitable to both publisher and reader, as have others from the cified solution of the country of their layer left the Church of Rome, it is considered and vicinity, as follows: St. Anne, 375; Chateauville, 30; Kankakee City, 100; Petites Isles, 30; Momence, 50; Borbonnais, 40; Middleport, 35; St. Marie, 20; In 1997. lisher and reader, as have others from the gifted Erable, 15; Barren, 16; Chicago, 125; Ava, 50. pen of its author.

Erable, 15; Barren, 10; Unicago, 120; all, 886 families, comprising near 6,200 persons.