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HENRY DARLING,

## American Presbyterian and Eenesee Gvangelist.

of what we design to say on the subject.

American Bresbyterian Genesee Guaugelist. THURSDAY, AUGUST 22, 1861. JOHN W. MEARS, EDITOR. GEORGE DUFFIELD, JR. ALBERT BARNES. JOHN JENKINS, THOMAS J. SHEPHERD. THOMAS BRAINER

PROCLAMATION

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES. Whereas, A joint committee of both Houses of Con gress, has waited on the President of the United States. and requested him to recommend a day of public humiliation, prayer, and fasting, to be observed by the people of the United States with religious solemnities. and the offering of fervent supplications to Almighty God for the safety and welfare of these States, his blessing on their arms, and a speedy restoration to peace; and whereas, it is fit and becoming in all people, at all times, to acknowledge and revere the supreme government of God-to bow in humble submission to His chastisements-to confess and deplore their sins and aggressions, in the full conviction that the fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom, and to pray with all fervency and contrition, for the pardon of their past offences, and for a blessing upon their present and prospective actions; and whereas, when our beloved country, once, by the blessing of God, united, prosperous, and happy, is now afflicted with factions and civil war, it is peculiarly fit for us to recognize the hand of God in this visitation, and in sorrowful remembrance of our own faults, and crimes, as a nation, and as individuals, to humble ourselves before Him, and to pray for His mercy; to pray that we may be spared further punishment, though most justly deserved; that our arms may be blessed and made effectual for re-establishment of law, order, and peace throughout our country, and that the inestimable boon of civil and religious liberty, earned under His guidance and blessing, by the labors and sufferings of our fathers, may be restored in all its original excellency; Therefore I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, do appoint the last Thursday in September next, as a day of humiliation, prayer, and fasting for all the people of the nation, and I do earnestly recommend to the people, and especially to all ministers and teachers of religion, of all denominations, to all heads of families to observe and keep that day, according to their several creeds, and modes of worship, in all humility, and with all religious solemnity, to the end that the united prayer of the nation may ascend to the Throne of Grace, and bring down plentiful blessings upon our country. In testimony whereof, &c. ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President, WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

THE "BANNER" AND THE "QUARTER-LY" ON THE STATE OF THE COUNTRY. We are sorry to see the spirit manifested by the Pittsburgh Banner in its notice of the Artic

Article published in 1852, which placed the Exscinding Acts on the same level with the Act of Uniformity, the Acts establishing Episcopacy in Scotland, and other high-handed acts of violence, its object was simply to hold up to all men the enormity of this great public sin, that such wickedness might never again be perpetrated. The very effects which have been produced by the spirit of these Exscinding Acts in the Secession of 1861, were then dwelt upon, nine years ago. One of the aggravations of the Exsending Acts was then said to be that this deed was perpetrated by an American Church, and after laying down the pharacteristics of our American government as

one of opinion and resting upon liberty-in-law, the Reviewer proceeded to show the natural and logical result of the unconstitutional violence of a great American Church. "Let it become," he said, "the rule for every Protestant Church in America thus to laugh to scorn the benignant and noble efforts of the State to raise men up to a heavenly condition of liberty under law, and how, long can legislators and judges, and the utmost power of the executive, combat the wild passions thus let loose? Our government is one of opinion and of rational common sense. By the might of carefully inculcated principle, and the considerate wisdom of grave men are the flood-gates of human madness restrained in our beloved Republic. And these flood-gates this Assembly strove to throw open by setting the example of unbridled license reaking through all restraint of law, and fierce violence rending asunder the cords of wise constitutional environment."

Our brethren must drink their cup. Their an ger at us will not dash it from their lips. They are a Church of Christ, and in many respects, a noble one. But they have grievously sinned. They have committed foul wrong against liberty against right, against law, against their brethren. When they are brought to acknowledge this, when they bow before the great Head of the Ohurch in sorrow for it, when they see that we have been only standing up for constitutional right and freedom then we will join hands and hearts with them in one holy, pure, free and glorious Church. But to stand sullenly aloof, still to claim superior excellence, to refuse to acknowledge the rod and Him who hath appointed it, this is not the way to obtain favor with God or man. How can a Union be formed in such a spirit? And how can they expect us who have come through our tribulation by simply doing right, to acknowledge ourselves wrong in presence of a body broken and disorganized for their continued and obstinate opposition to the right?

The Banner mistakes the spirit of our Church We have longed to see the evidence in them of sorrow for their grievous treatment of their brethren. 'We have longed to see the reestablishment of true, staunch, liberal, free, godly, lawabiding Presbyterianism, in the very spirit of our Confession of Faith, by a union of both branches and all sound branches of our Church. We have

all their rebel masters desired, masked their in his work and acceptable to the Churches. battery, or those who have refused to labor and left the battery unmasked ?"

He says he has very decided opinions upon ...the subject of the order referred to above ..... He plainly intimates that if enforced on his field, he shall obey it only as a soldier must, while, if left to his own discretion, he should take a widely different course. The last paragraph of the letter is remarkable. We quote it entire, emphasising some of theless, we are inclined to think, has been nearly

the sentiments. "In a loyal State I would put down servile insurrection. In a State of rebellion I would confiscate that which was used to oppose my arms, and take all that property which constituted the wealth of that State and furnished the fying the character of the Church, and more or means by which the war is prosecuted; beside less preparing it to meet, and perhaps survive the being the cause of the war; and if, in so doing, it should be objected that human beings were brought to the free enjoyment of LIFE, LIBERTY July number of the Edinburgh Review, on Church AND THE PUBSUIT OF HAPPINESS, such objection

might not require much consideration." To this ingenious and noble letter, whose le gal tone is not more manifest than its sympathy with the anti-slavery tendencies of the war. Secretary Cameron replies, in a carefully prepared paper, in which he refers to the recent doubted that these reforms aided to awaken the act of Congress, confiscating all slaves who have popular mind, and in a measure prepared it to been employed in the rebel trenches, (about ) participate in the revolutionary movements of the whom, in fact, there had been no difficulty in next year, which fightened the amiable pontiff

Gen. Butler's mind) and in regard to other fugi- into a complete abandonment of his liberal positives throwing no obstacle in the way of har- tion, and threw him into the ranks of the reaction, boring them, but leaving the final adjudica- where he has stubbornly remained ever since. tion of the matter to the coming session of Con- Not so the Romish Church itself. The reforma-

gress. Look now at the difference between the posi- | sented a feeling which already largely prevailed in the Church, and which still exists in its bosom tion of this quondam Breckenridge leader, and that of the administration-Congress included. | in a very wide and influential measure. There is a class of sincere and orthodox Romanists who Gen. Butler is ready to confiscate all the proseek to sympathize with the great onward moveperty which constitutes the wealth of a rebel ments of the age. In Italy, there may be found State, beside being the cause of the war. The illustrious members of the priesthood who are administration have concluded to go no further actuated by a profound conviction, that the nathan the confiscation of such property as is actional movement is not necessarily incompatible. tively employed in the war. Gen: Butler has an eye to the deserts of the slave as well as the with the principles of the Church. They even master, when he suggests that those fugitives go so far as to argue the possibility of a genuine | who have not worked on the trenches, may have alliance of the Roman hierarchy with all that is noble, great, and enlarged in modern civilization. a higher claim to be harbored, than those who They present the Church in the high ecclesiastical have worked and done, us injury thereby; and sense, as advancing with an extended hand to meet then, with delicate but effective satire, he dismisses the objection that through the operation it. Sincerely attached to the Church, they are will not, cannot reform. It is doomed. of his views "human beings will be brought to struck with alarm at beholding it fall back into a the free enjoyment of life, liberty and the pur- fixed attitude of hostility to the liberal tendencies suit of happiness." Does the Breckenridge of our times in government and politics generally They philosophized deeply and ardently on the elector mean to insinuate, that that would be an subject, until they came to regard the papacy "as objection with a Republican Congress and Exthe mystic keystone of that theocratic constitution ecutive? However that may be, Congress and on which their imagination loved to dwell." the Executive, in the treatment of this subject,

The three distinguished French philosophers have seemed to keep steadily and solely in view the relations of the rebel slave-owner to the go-Lamennais, Lacordaire and Montalembert, fired vernment. If he puts his slave in the trenches, with enthusiastic confidence in the great capaci- fifty millions, by Secretary Chase, with the

ception of which are the rebels to be most one so soon as they possibly can. They are Italian government, as it was represented by the distressed, by taking those who have wrought anxious to procure such a man as will be efficient Catholic Cavour a readiness to make such ar rangements as would secure to the Pope his spi-Communications and donations are to be sent ritual dignity intact. As the Pope ceased to be for the present, to the undersigned. a temporal sovereign, the State would cease to BENJAMIN J. WALLACE, claim any right of interference with him as a Associate Secretary. spiritual notentate In the words of Gayour "Italy will no sooner have pronounced the for-feiture of the temporal power, than she will eman-Philadelphia, August 10th, 1861. cipate the Church from the State, and secure the THE REFORMATION OF THE CHURCH berty of the former on the firmer foundations." OF ROME. This, if we understand, it, is offering to put, the It is a remarkable fact, and one which never Pope in Italy on the same footing with Archbishop Hughes in New York, or Cardinal Wiseman in overlooked, in treating of the present condition England. Those in Italy, or elsewhere, who choose and prospects of the Papal Church, that while may recognise his authority, and render him tribute; outward changes threatening its overthrow have he may assume what state he can; the govern been gathering to a crisis that cannot be remote, ment will not interfere to encourage, suppress, o inward influences have been at work silently modiregulate his proceedings, so far as they are dis connected with temporal matters. There would be no concordats, and no voice in the nomination event when it comes. Our attention has been or elections of bishops allowed to the government. called to this fact, by a very able article in the

It is known, that a certain Father Passiglia brought Reformation in Italy, which furnishes the basis positive offers to this effect from Turin to the Papal Court. This is certainly a most interesting It will be remembered, that Pope Pius the state of things. Could an agreement have been Ninth, at his inauguration in 1847, quite startled brought about between the representatives of national progress in Italy, and the head of a Church the world with the liberal reforms which he underwhich gives multiplied evidences in its most ortook in his government. It can scarcely be thodox portions and orders of liberal tendencies. then the present crisis in its affairs might yet be safely passed. But no man living probably, is farther removed from the view of Pope Pius of 1847, than is Pope Pius of to-day. The offer was rejected, and the Catholic minister who offered it Pope in a solemn Allocution, held on the 18th of March; "that to a civilization of such a nature tory attitude of the Pope in that year, but reprethe supreme pontiff should stretch out the right hand of friendship, stoop to conditions with it, and bind himself to alliance therewith ?" In all probability, the Reform movement is frustrated by the action of the Pope, and the crisis of the Church stands out in all the nakedness of a conflict between the old hierarchical spirit, and the civilization and progress which are the offspring of Protestantism. Ricasoli is probably less disposed to concede to the Papacy, than was his predecessor. The golden moment has gone by. Should the present Pope die soon, and be succeeded by one resembling in spirit his earlier self. the opportunity may come again. We believe that the conflict in any case is inevitable. Popery

THE HOUR AND THE DUTY.

In spite of defeat, and the death of one of on bravest Generals, our encouragements in the present state of the country are neither few nor small. Two facts, especially, must be reckoned of the highest importance: the complete Union victory at the late election in Kentucky, and the successful negotiation of a loan of one hundred and enhanced by the fact that they followed close upon the heels of the fearful disaster at Bull characterizes the action of the banks in negotisort of liberalized counterpart of the Society of There is now no fear that the Government will Jesus, and which has drawn upon it the most be insufficiently provided with the sinews of war; violent opposition from the Jesnits. After ten it is done; and in such a way as to sustain its Now let the masses of the people enter most earnestly upon the work. Let us give ourselves, our sons, our husbands, our friends, our ministers, if need be, to the service of our country. Let our better classes, let the young men of our churches promptly and nobly respond to the new call of our government. Let us renew our sense of the sacredness of our cause, which is nothing less than the preservation of the fairest structure of liberty from overthrow and ruin. The work which our own forefathers freely ofberal opinions. At Monte Cassino its printing fered their lives to achieve, shall we, their children, for a moment hesitate to defend and perpetuate at a similar sacrifice? Shall we suffer the glory of their age to tarnish in the age and at the hands of descendants who bear their names, and who enjoy the fruits of their labor? Is this a time to buy and to sell, to marry and to give in marriage, to play at war and pursue the avocations of peace, when the enemy is ambushed around the city which bears the name of Washington, and when our brethren are pouring out their blood like water or languishing in rebel dangeons? Shame on us stay-at-home patriots! Let us shut up our shops, let us arm the order which furnishes the two superior officers our clerks and employees, let the wives, mothers to that Institution for the suppression of human and sweethearts nerve themselves to part with thought, and blocking the wheels of human prothose they love; nay! let them quicken the steps gress,-the Dominicans, are not unaffected by the of the delaying, and set an example of fortitude powerful current of events and ideas shaping themand cheerfulness to the faint-hearted and the selves around them. These of this order who oceffeminate. Let us cease idle regrets and vain cupy the ancient seat of that famous Protestant speculations about the policy of selfish and ig-Dominican of the 11th century, Savonarola, chenorant governments abroad, and manfully and earnestly, and in the fear of God alone, apply eloquent brother, in spite of the ignominious ourselves to the duty of the hour. and fatal sentence passed upon him. Those Do-

who hate republican institutions.

to be able to furnish an offset from the columns of the London News, which is one of the most popular; as well as able papers of the metropolis It is from the issue of July 25th. "No party, we affirm, no class of society, no number of Englishmen worth reckoning has ever States 'a desirable event' for English' interests, or tion, should fail to read this volume. for the common cause of human freedom, which

is as dear to the English as to the American people. Flippant cynicism, however loud-mouthed cannot inflict such a calumny on England. Civil war is an immense calamity, but the triumph of a righteous cause is not too dearly bought even by civil war. It is the misfortune of liberals in the Old World that they have been accustomed to associate the triumph of 'law and order' over revolution with defeat of liberty and the slaughter of a people. This American war will teach us that rebellion is not always just, nor revolution always in the right. For the present it is satisfactory to find that the promptitude of our Government in conceding the rights of belligerents to the rebels begins to be understood in the North as a conces-

OUR DENOMINATIONAL PRESS. The Boston Congregationalist, a most ably conducted and patriotic paper, in noticing the spirit of our denominational issues says :----

South."

The Christian Observer, (New School) is rank pro-slavery, and while not daring to favor treason and secession fairly and squarely, is yet affording rebellion all the aid and comfort in its power The American Presbyterian, takes high patriotic ground, and deserves the hearty support of the denomination

We would inform the Congregationalist, that the first named paper, several months ago bought out the organ of the "United Synod," the Southern Secession body, which left our church in 1857. Since that purchase, the paper has opened an office in Richmond, and has no other connexion with our body than arises from the name of its editor being upon the rolls of our church and certain obsolete endorsements, which have not been renewed for years, and never will be It is repudiated by ministers and laymen, in this city and vicinity, and as far as our church-member ship extends, Southward, Westward, and Eastern from this point, with fast decreasing and insignificant exceptions. It is, therefore, scarcely just to speak of it, under present auspices as a "New School" paper. There is no denomination in the country, from which the tone and spirit of that paper

> For the American Presbyterian SYNOD OF GENESEE.

BRO MEARS:-Will you allow me

fear of invasion from the one, or of interference | entitled, "Mission schools of the A. B. C. F in India from the other, would disappear from mission, India." The author, Rev. R. G. Wilder. the calculations of British Statesmen. In like draws largely from his own experience, having manner the division of our own country, into two been fifteen years under direction of the American rival States, would be a great gratification to those Board, as a foreign missionary. If any person who have regarded us as an upstart people, and has ever doubted the great value of these mission schools, or the intense interest and bright promise

To this exhibition of tory spleen, we are happy of the missionary work, I commend him to this book. It has already elicited the warmest ap-proval in kind notices from some scores of our ablest pastors and missionaries, as well as from the public press, and needs no commendation from

me. But no person wishing to understand the character and results of the mission schools. and considered the dismemberment for the United the disastrons change effected by our late deputa

A FRIEND OF THE AMERICAN BOARD.

Aug. 22

EDITOR'S TABLE.

Messrs. Munn and Co., of the SCIENTIFIC AME-AICAN, have been held up by one of the Southern Journals, as a Northern firm, already making preparations to open a separate place of business i the South. under the soon to be recognised Southern Confederacy. A letter purporting to emanate from the firm is published, which would go to substantiate the charge. It turns out to be forgery, and the whole charge is repelled by the excellent editors of the Scientific American, as a tissue of falsehood. So we believed when we first sion to humanity, not an act of sympathy with the saw the story. It is another instance well brought home to these traitors, of the unscrupulousness which has characterized the management of the

whole secession movement.

RECENT REVIEWS AND MAGAZINES

THE EDINBURGH FOR JULY, contains articles on Popular Education in England; Literary Remains of Albert, Dürer; Carthage; the Novels of Fernan Cabellero; Watson's Life of Porson; the Countess of Albany, the last Stuarts and Alfieri Buckle's Civilization in Spain and Scotland; Du Chaillu's Adventures in Equatorial Africa Church Reformation in Italy; Count Cavour.

Mr. Buckle's new Volume on the History of Civilization in England, which is made up of two disquisitions on Spain and Scotland, receives very severe treatment at the bands of the reviewer: He says: "The truths which he announces to mankind as the discoveries of genius are in reality mere fanciful conceits, when they are not plagia. riazed from the French Encyclopædists of the last century; and if his book retain hereafter any place at all in the literature of this country, it will be remembered chiefly for its misapplied ingennity and its logical perversity." The attempts of Mr Buckle to explain the order of the world by reducing the moral government of Providence to a system of averages based on necessity, and his design to trace the growth of modern civilization ir. respective of, or rather in opposition to the influences of Christianity, his aversion to the doctrines and institutions of Christianity, in fine his epicurean-like treatment of religion, as if it was only superstition, and as such the source of the chief evils of society, are properly denounced Mr. Buckle thinks Spain and Scotland to be very much alike! He says: "The most striking simi larity betweew those countries is in regard to superstition. Both nations have allowed their

clergy to exercise an immense sway, and both bmitted their actions. as we sciences, to the anthority of the Church." review states what Mr. Buckle's understanding of superstition is : "He applies it in fact, to every form of faith; he even extends it to the faith of of the day, for the stated meeting which will convene | the Deist, because he denies the doctrine of its Moral Government of the world." Mr. Buckle, therefore, in effect refuses to discriminate between the dark delusions of heathenism, and the temper of an earnest, God-fearing people, which walk ac-cording to its light in the faith of the Gospel. In the afternoon of the same day, the hour from Mr. Buckle has taken great pains to accummulate 4 to 5 o'clock will be devoted to the subjects of evidence from old records and sermons of the Education for the Ministry, the discussion to be opened by Rev. Chas. F. Mussy. Wednesday evening, at 7<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> o'clock, sermon by Rev. Geo. tion; it belongs to the history of religious enthu-siasm. He refers to the disgusting excesses of Mormonism and the Agapemone, unhappily linking with them. "the frantic excitement of an American revival and the practices of a considerable portion of English society" in Exeter Hall. by Rev. J. B. Shaw, Rev. W. L. Hyde alternate. It is well replied to Mr. Buckle's assertion of the assumption and gross abuse of power by the clergy over the people, that he has probably never " taken the trouble to inform himself what the constitution of the Church of Scotland really is. Its es-94 o'clock, foreign missions, Rev. E. Whittlesey, sential condition is, that from the very first it laid aside the notion of priestly exclusiveness." The fact that of the forty-one members composing the first General Assembly, only six were ministers, is adduced to show how thoroughly the idea of r sacerdotal caste was ignored. The reviewer even goes so far as to assert, that contrary to Mr. Buck-le's theory, it is the clergy who are over-riden by TIMOTHY STILLMAN, Stated Clerk. the people; and makes the surprising statement, (to which he adds a more surprising note,) that "every thing conspired to place the ministers at the mercy of the prejudices and even of the vices For the American Presbyterian. of their flocks." Here, and in what follows of the article, the pecular High or Broad Church prejudices of the writer make him, to the mass of Christians, parative statistics of mission schools," as given by an unacceptable champion of the cause of truth your contributor "W.," in a recent number of against the disciple of the atheistic cause. He takes refuge from the sweeping charges against the Scottish people, in the distinction (overlooked by Mr. Buckle and regarded by us as too insignificant to weigh much in this discussion) between the "Moderate" and the "Popular" party in the Scotch church and people. Nevertheless, he well exposes the errors of Mr. Buckle's plan and statelarge proportion of the scholars they report, in lizing all history, and that, too, without the aid of Christianity, or a belief in an overruling Provi-2. What is the number of scholars in the dence. It is a monstrous and God-defying atschools of the London Missionary Society, the tempt, such as should bring upon the vain-glorious author the reprobation of his fellow men. England seems threatened to be overran with a resur rected German Rationalism on the one hand, and philosophical French Atheism on the other. And "Moderate" reviewers, deprecating disciplinary action on the part of the Church, and quoting Tennyson, cannot stay the tide of these influences The reviewer of Du Chaillu's book leaves the question of the genuineness of the discoveries in natural history, claimed to have been made by the same Board in past years? The history of the traveller, to the savans for solution, and ran-Board shows that there have sometimes been racks the book for internal evidence of incredi-6.438 in the schools of the Ceylon mission alone, billty. Some of the inconsistences pointed are very startling to such as desire to believe bility. Some of the inconsistencies pointed out and in all her missions the number has been as the captivating narrative of the French-Ameri high as 50,000, and even 60,000. Now why can explorer. He exhibits the chronology of this great reduction to 10,615? Are the officers the volume in a very unsatisfactory light; of the Board convinced that they misappropriated reveals seeming discrepancies in descriptions the simplest scenes; he finds the loads to be altogether disproportioned to the number schools heretofore ? If so, why are they not frank the bearers, the illustrations contradict the de enough to confess it? Or if the late deputation scriptions, and the extreme facility with which the traveller holds intercourse with the various tribes is most extraordinary. The book is certainly full of maryels, yet we believe discussion in England is leading to an acquiesence in ili general truthfulness. The concluding article-Church Reformation because thoses in the Sandwich Islands cost the in Italy, is more, fully treated of in another con-We are afraid Messrs. Scott and Co's., reprints of the English Reviews, will soon unpopular 1 this country, if with each batch of fine essays, "" "A: Your allusion to a "recent" tract entitled "Missionary schools," published by the Board for and our cause which would not read amiss in the Missionary schools," published by the Board for gratuitous distribution, suggests the inquiry is is Rialmond Enquirer, or Charleston Mercury iteright to use the funds of the Board for such The London Quarterly Review, besides a number of articles on such taking themes as De Quincey,

on the "State of the Country" in the Presbyterian Quarterly Review. The Banner in its excitement, mistakes the spirit and the object of the Article. The Presbyterian Review never was, and is not now, opposed to the reunion of the two branches of the Presbyterian Church. On the contrary, it has always been of the opinion that the division forced by the Exseinding Branch of our Church was unnecessary and very wicked, and it has always advocated and continues to advocate a reunion based on correct principles. It contends against all who create a schism in the body of the Redeemer, and all who perpetuate one, and it urges always the Union of all Presby-

terians who are sound in doctrine and order. The Article on the "State of the Country," merely shows the tendency of unsound principles when adopted by a great body, to work out their legitimate results. Our erring brethren began by unconstitutional violence, and went on compromising more and more with slavery, and thereby encouraged violence, unconstitutional action, and oppression. They thus began a series of actions and advocated a set of principles the same in essence as the Southern secession, and which have been fully carried out by the South in the State, as the Exscinders carried them out in the Church. The parallel is fairly and candidly drawn.

The Exscinding Church relied upon their success as showing that they were right, and became exceedingly arrogant. The Reviewer shows that what has been constantly pointed out as certain to overtake the "Old School Church" has happened. Their violence and arrogance are punished by a dreadful schism running almost through the centre of their body. It is the great lesson that violence, arrogance and the removal of old landmarks provoke the vengeance of Providence. Now what we regret to see, is that the Banner. instead of acknowledging the truth of these things, instead of confessing the faults of their Church. and being suitably humbled in view of its chastisement, attempts to keep up the same arrogant spirit. "Pride," we have the best authority for ever may be the personal convictions of the latsaying, "goeth before destruction, and a haughty | ter parties, the former is far bolder in the spirit before a fall." But surely, after the fall, when Presbytery after Presbytery is seceding, when the Church which has constantly pointed to tion is unbecoming. The Banner still takes the by which all able bodied slaves, fit to work in Church in processing against it, and refusing to of a reunion is in our coming back as prodigals who other classes of slaves, fugitives from, or abanwent foolishly and wickedly away from our father's doned by their masters. What civil condition in maintaining such views in such circumstances? work in the trenches, be regarded as holding. for trampling on our Constitution and joining they take refuge in the United States lines? Eshands with oppression, does not produce a better pecially in case of abandonment by rebel mastemper. what could do so? We are-and we ters, if these negroes continue to be property. know that we speak the sentiments of the Pres-) are they not the property of those who receive byterian Quarterly-cordially and earnestly for a and rescue them from starvation? "But;" says raunion of the Presbyterian Church, on right the General, "we, their salvors, do not need." principles. If the Exscinding Acts were repealed; and will not hold such property, and will assume, Presbyterian order, to be insisted upon in the come thereupon men, women and children? case of every officer of the Church, without the Have they not assumed the condition which we

met? Shall these brethren be appointed? The Quarterly Review, in this country, which, in its or engaging in a senseless quarter. ... Diplomacy to a common Church with ourselves. But what The General then refers to the order, issued iteright to use the funds of the Board for such purposes? If such pamphlets are needed, why not Montalembert on Western mona Churches alone can answer this question at this January number, took grounds almost precisely will gain immensely by a change which promises a strange hallucination it is, to suppose that it is in Gen. McDowell's department, just previous masible for us, for any motive or for, any reason, to the departure of the unfortunate expedition The Churches will understand, at the same let their expense be met by their sale, and not by translators of Virgil, Scottish character, Russia of identical with that of Dr. Dollinger. This review, to reduce such statesmen as Seward, and such time, that we have now nearly one hundred mis-bears the sanction of all the Romish Bishops of officers as Harney, to their proper level." And funds contributed expressive for the work among the licathen?a signs a rot density of the work among the licathen?a signs a rot density of the work among Thave recently perused a volume which gives more of the details and working of the imission to sanction the violation of the very essence of to Munassas; forbidding all fugitive slaves from our Constitution, and the upholding of slavery as coming into the lines or being harbored there: and sionaries for whose support the Committee is are this country on its cover. Similar views are being the writer dismisses this part of the subject, by asks whether that order is to be enforced in all. right and Scriptural ! The Banner is quite wrong and very uncharian military departments? and, "Who are to be new appointments are make. For both these purmore of the details and working of the mission of the rebel cabinet. Our Reviewer is so may to declare that the trial of Democracy is concluded table in supposing that it was the wish of the considered fugitive slaves? Is one any more or poses the contributions of the Churches are imme of this persuasion are avowedly concerned. advantage." and chant so tel et . Law schools of the American Board, than a score of and the bubble of a free government has burst Quarterly to "render" our brethren "odious" less a fagitive because he has labored upon the diately needed to prevent suffering. The Committee are carefully considering the disposition to adapt itself to the pequilar wants such spamphlets, tand which is published, like It is manifest, that the wish of this royalist writer and "destroy" their " Church at the North:" Its rebel intrenchments? If he has so labored, if I other books on private responsibility." I allade to the work just published by Randolph of N. Y. object was vory different. Like that of the understand it, he is to be harbored. By the re-

minicans at San Marco are, however, not alone

longed to see any thing like heart in our brethren owards those whom they have injured. We have not showed obstinacy or perverseness of spirit in this thing. When God gives them repentance we will not be slow to take our brethren to our hearts. But when the very thing we felt must be, if God were just, has come to pass; when the convulsion of a hemisphere has brought about the punishment we knew must come, we should be ecreant to truth and to Providence if we did not point it out as one of the mighty lessons that God means that mankind shall learn.

## PROGRESS OF OPINION. GENERAL BUTLER AND THE CONTRABANDS.

It is one of the most hopeful signs of the time that a person of General Butler's political standing should have become the centre of the emancipation movement, which, it was foreseen, would necessarily arise ont of the present war. No one can accuse him of having been led into it by anti-slavery zeal. He was no secret disciple of John Brown, biding his time impatiently, and lending his aid to increase and imbitter the sectional feud, until it should be past conciliationready, when that crisis came, to welcome the arbitrament of war. The peril of our Constitution and Union alone summoned him, with his thousand of true New England men, to the prompt offer of their assistance in April, and whatever he has done to facilitate the natural tendency of the war towards emancipation, he has been led to it step by step, under the gradually increasing light of events transpiring

around him. Gen. Butler began his present military career by offering to aid Gov. Hicks of Maryland in suppressing a slave insurrection. At the present stage of it, we are much mistaken if the Breckenridge leader of Massachusetts is not greatly in advance of our exceedingly cautions Republican Congress and Executive. Whatschemes which he proposes, and in the views he advances. Witness the recent correspondence between the General and Mr. Cameron on its increasing numbers and has relied upon its the whole question of the mode of dealing with prestige of success, is about to lose something like fugitive slaves in the enemy's country. The 100,000 members at a blow, this haughty assump- General's letter refers to his early declaration. ground that the Excision was right; that our the trenches, became contraband of war. To this he still adheres, and regards himself as fully be connected ecclesiastically with those who per- sustained in it by the government. He nowpetrated it, were wrong, and that the only method seeks a solution of the question as it relates to house. Is there not something insanely arrogant should the women and children who cannot If such dreadful chastisement as they are receiving and what treatment shall they receive when if the true basis of subscription to our Standards, no such ownership; has not, therefore, all proan ex animo adoption of the Calvinistic faith and prietary relation ceased? Have they not betiction of ipsissima verba, were laid down; if the hold to be the normal one of those made in past noble testimonies of our Church on slavery: God's image? I confess that my own mind is were recognised as living and vital, then we should compelled by this reasoning to look upon thems rejoice with exceeding joy to welcome our brethren as men and women."

then, so soon as we have the power, we punish ties of the Romish Church, undertook a pilgrimage banks of New York, Boston and Philadelphia. him by bestowing upon his chattel the inesti- to Rome to convert the last Pope to modern ideas. The significance of these events is wonderfully Two Italian philosophers, Goberti, and Rosmini, mable boon of freedom; thus rewarding the negro for the very act which we have declared it wrote largely and acceptably on the reformation of a crime for the master to require of him. The the Church, and the latter threw his ideas into Run. We agree with the N. Y. Times, which interests of the negro himself are ignored by practical shape by the formation of a new religious the Republican Government, and regarded by order called the Institute of Charity, which is a ating this loan the grand victory of the war. the Democratic officer. This is a surprising phenomenon. It indicates a great revolution in public opinion on this whole subject of the character and destiny years discussion, it received the approval of Pope credit in the most honorable manner.

of slavery. The friends of the institution, with Gregory, and is now slowly extending itself, being most flourishing among the Papists of England. great arrogance, have attempted the desperate work of revolutionizing the government in its But not only has a new order of liberalists arisen, the old orders of monks are pervaded more behalf. God will make their wicked endeavor the occasion of its humiliation and, perhaps, or less with the same disposition to try the exfinal overthrow. And he will, in this work, periment of harnessing the old-fashioned Church make prominent use of those very men, in the to the traces of modern progress. That honor-North, upon whom the pro-slavery conspirators able, and comparatively pure order, the Benedictines, which represents the intellectual element relied for aid in carrying out their nefarious in the Church, has become an object of marked schemes. suspicion to the authorities, on account of its li. It is erroneous and short-sighted to say that this war is a useless expenditure of blood and treasure, and the victory of our forces a barren presses were seized, and an eminent member of the order and distinguished historian, Father one. if slavery is not finally abolished thereby. Tosti, was driven into temporary exile. Houses A constitutional government would be saved of this order have been exempted from suppression and re-established, which is work enough for a under the recent decree of Victor Emanuel's gocentury, and slavery would be crippled beyond vernment. It is also asserted that the order of recovery-wounded to the death. But we Capuchins, who represent the popular element of should be on the alert for providential openings the Romish hierarchy, and who furnish the most and indications, and prepared to strike a morfervent and impressive of their preachers, are tal blow at this dragging remnant of barbarism. openly disposed to protest against the Pone's temthat would stay the wheels of progress and work poral authority, and to throw the whole weight the ruin of the Great Republic. of their sympathy with the national movement. Even the keepers of the keys of the Inquisition,

nuel

OUR MINISTERS IN WASHINGTON. From a gentleman who has spent a week lately in the capitol, we learn that among the true, brave, patriotic, loyal men, none have stood in advance of the Rev. Drs. Smith and Sunderland. At an early period, months ago, they publicly announced their allegiance to their country, their Constitution and their flag, and though some secessionists grumbled, they have rish, it is said, some lively reminiscences of their never swerved from their position. The Rev. Dr. Smith daily visits the Infirma-

ry as voluntary chaplain to the sick and wounded-opens his house to the sick, and acts as a good Samaritan generally to our soldiers. In this patriotic and benevolent labor, Mrs. Smith is a most cordial helpmeet. May God bless them 1

## THE HOME MISSIONARY COMMITTEE.

DEAR BROTHER :--- Please state in the AMERI-CAN PRESEVTERIAN that the following appointments have been made by our. Home Missionary Rev. Judson Aspinwall, Prairie City and Olathe. Kansas; Rev. Hiram Gregg, Presbyterial Missionary, Presbytery of Dayton, Ohio; Rev. John F. Severance, Niagara City, N. Y.; Rev. J. H. Trowbridge, Dubuque, Iowa; Rev. R. B. Bull. Stillwafer, Minnesota; Rev. M. Waldenmyer, Nauvoo, Illinois; Rev. Samuel Sawyer, Marion, Indiana: Rev. William Lusk, Pique, O.; Rev. L. F.; Dudley, Atalissa, Iowa; Rev. Jacob Patch, Superior City and Oneota, Wisconsin; Rov. Isaac W. Atherton, Cedar Rapids, Iowa We are doing what we can. But the Churches

should know that our brethren are suffering from the failure of appointments that ought to be made. us, but suspended for want of funds. The Committee will not go in debt. Shall these claims be

WANT OF SYMPATHY IN ENGLAND. in their order in entertaining liberal sentiments; even those of them who are occupying confidential An article in Blackwood for July, discloses th posts, are regarded as infected. The Oratorians secret of the cold, unsympathizing attitude at least of Naples also have been so conspicuous for liberal of the aristocratic party in England, towards the

opinions, that their establishment has been spe- constituted authorities of our country, in their ef cially exempted from suppression by Victor Email fort to subdue armed rebellion. It amounts t this, that as a class, this party hates and despise Turning again from Italy, where it might be America, and has always regarded with aversion

supposed that political occurrences had operated to and disgust the growing, and almost unquestione ritiate the genuineness of the Catholicism of these power of our government, to maintain its right orders, we find the same development of opinion in the face of foreign opposition. Not having found Committee since the meeting of the Assembly: in places and persons far removed from those it convenient or practicable to humble us them special influences, and above all possible suspicion selves, the English tories rejoice at a prospect o as to their orthodoxy. Of these, Dr. Dollinger the same result being reached by dissension amon in Munich, furnishes the most remarkable in ourselves. Says Blackwood: "The Union wi stance. This very eminent scholar and divine, certainly be vitiated by secession, whether violent has recently delivered a series of lectures, in or peaceable . . . The influence of the States which he deliberately examines the Pope's tem- thus partitioned will certainly be diminished poral power from every point of view, and ends | They will no more retain their importance, that by pronouncing its cessation to be to the advan- the halves of a split diamond will bear its origina tage of the Church This is a declaration of un value. But in the lament, of the Federalists fo peakable importance, as coming from the man their lost prestige we cannot join. We shall fee who, of all others, may claim to stand at the head as we do towards a friend, whose loss of impor of Catholic theology and Catholic Science: It is tance is to him a real gain in the beneficial influ the fegult of an argument based on grounds most ence, which it exerts on his character, and whom w elaborately orthodox. And it strengthens our may well congratulate on exchanging a pernicious About twenty-five applications are regularly before belief of the general prevalence of these liberal elevation, for a more safe and suitable position. ideas among the orthodox, to be able to refer, as We shall no more have forced on us the unplea the reviewer in the Edinburgh does, to Brownson's sant alternative of admitting arrogant pretensions

columns of the Presbyterian, to remind members of the Synod of Genesee, that at the stated meeting in 1860. Synod adopted the following orders at Batavia, on Tuesday, Sept. 10th. 1861.

are more foreign than ours.

On Wednesday, from 11 to 12 o'clock, the hour be devoted to the subject of Church Extension, the discussion to be opened by Rev. F. F. Ellinwood. Folsom : subject :- Full assurance of Faith.

On Thursday at 11 o'clock, A. M., Rev. Dr. Cox will speak on the peculiar elements and permanent effects of the later revivals.

In the afternoon, the Lord's supper. Sermon In the evening, the hour from  $7\frac{1}{2}$  to  $8\frac{1}{2}$  o'clock, will be devoted to home missions, the discussion opened by Rev. W. C. Wisner, and from 81 to leading the disussion.

I take pleasure in adding that members, who come to Synod by the Buffalo and N. Y. and E. R. R., and pay full fare, will be furnished with return tickets free, on application to the stated clerk.

MISSION SCHOOLS. MY DEAR EDITOR, I am interested in the "com-

your paper. Allow me to ask you, or your contributor, in behalf of many warm friends of the American Board, if you will kindly inform us on the following points. It is the provide the same

1. Are not the statistics of the other Societies mentioned. confessedly imperfect? And are not a their higher institutions?

Church, the Weslevan, and other European missionary Societies? Comparative statistics of this kind, to be of much value, should all be equally complete, and should show us the practice of all the more important missionary societies: ALLANSA 3. How does this (10,615) present number of scholars; in the schools of the American Board, compare with the number in the schools of this

the funds of the churches, in supporting so many made asmistake in breaking up so many schools, and the officers of the Board are now gradually returning to their former policy, then why not be frank enough to admit this, too? Were schools with 60.000 scholars supported a few years ago;

Board but slittle? Then why did the deputation nection. interdict all the schools of a whole mission in India, which never cost the Board anything?