

American Presbyterian and Genesee Evangelist.

JOHN W. MEARS, Editor.

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THE AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN, A WEEKLY RELIGIOUS AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER, IN THE INTEREST OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, AT No. 1334 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

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PREMIUMS. Any clergyman procuring two new subscribers, with the pay in advance, is entitled to a third copy free.

Religious Intelligence.

ARMY. Col. Charles Frederick Havelock, late of the British army, and a brother of the late General Havelock, has been appointed to Major Gen. McMillan, with the rank of Colonel, and assigned to duty as Inspector-General of Cavalry, his late position at home.

In the Douglas Brigade, now raising at Chicago, there are no less than eleven clergymen holding positions as privates and officers. Every evening religious services are held in many portions of the camp.

Resignation of a Chaplain.—The Rev. F. T. Brown, formerly pastor of the O. S. Presbyterian Church, Cleveland, has resigned his position as Chaplain of the Seventh Regiment O. V. (Colonel Tyler's). Reason—he and the Colonel could not agree.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Dr. Dollinger who has had the reputation of being among the most enlightened Romanists, who consider the temporal dominion of the Pope unnecessary, has quite surprised the theological world by a statement, which he made at a recent Roman Catholic assembly in Munich: "The most remarkable incident in connection with this resolution was a declaration of Dollinger. His friends, he remarked, had informed him that doubts were entertained whether he agreed with the manifesto of the Assembly on the temporal power. He, therefore, wished to say that in his opinion the Pope, in the exercise of his temporal power, was fighting for the most just cause; that the cause of the Pope was the cause of all legitimate monarchs and of the people peace and order of all Europe; and that if he were stripped of his dominions, the restoration of his temporal power should be made the common cause of Catholic Christendom. The Assembly was awfully surprised by this declaration of the celebrated church historian, but still more by the assertion that such had always been his opinion, and that he had only been misunderstood. It was undoubtedly considered strange, as both the Roman Catholic and Protestant press had put on the former expression of his views the same construction, alike regarding them as opposed to the temporal power of the Pope."

The Rev. H. Grattan Guinness.—This noted preacher has got into trouble in Canada. Dr. Irving of Hamilton, appeared to him to be an "un-savoured man," a "bad man," and so he would not preach in his church. The Rev. Thomas Paul, of the Congregationalist church, was equally bold, and he told Dr. Jennings, of Toronto, early in this month, that Mr. Paul is "a very bad man." The thing is clear, that Mr. Guinness is a very independent and reckless man. Dr. Irving speaks of Guinness as "utterly unworthy of any notice from me," and should consider myself degraded by noticing him. He acts the part which even an honest man of the world would long ago have done, and that without being driven from one contemptible holding to another to cover his own baseness.

Rev. N. Shepard has resigned the pastorate of the Baptist church at Tremont Temple, in Boston. The reason, according to the N. York Examiner, is that the hall was recently leased to Anderson, the musician, for four weeks, with the express agreement that his trappings should not be removed for Sabbath worship. The trustees would doubtless have the plea that the vestry could be used for the Sabbath, and that this temporary arrangement was necessary to secure a reasonable income for the church. It must be confessed, however, that such a plea is utterly out of keeping with the sanctity of the Sabbath.

Some Rare Men carry the enthusiasm of their faith into their old age, and to the grave. The Rev. Dr. Mason, of the Episcopal Church, is one of these. Though next after Dr. Wade, the best of our missionaries, he writes to the Board: "I shall endeavor to comply with your injunction not to run you in debt, but of the other, not coming home, I am not quite certain. My son has come down to Washington, I hear, with the 7th New York Regiment; and if he falls, I may come to take his place."—N. Y. Express.

Rev. Dr. Scott.—The Acapulco correspondent of the San Francisco Herald, in a letter dated Oct. 24, and which arrived per steamer Sonora, says: "The Scott and family, I am informed, came passengers by the Uncle Sam, and so strong was the desire to request his services for Sunday, consequently they were obliged to dispense with any marked commemoration of the day set apart from the business of the world as one of devotion—something unusual when a clergyman is at hand."

Rev. E. P. Hammond, was at late date, laboring in Portland, preaching nearly every evening to large interested audiences. The Portland Courier says that on Sunday evening last 500, it was estimated, went away unable to gain admittance to the church, where addresses were made by Mr. Hammond, and by Rev. Dr. Kirk, of Boston. The paper adds that since the great revival of '58, there has been nothing in Portland to compare with religious interest now manifested.

Religious Liberty in Wurtemberg.—On the 29th of September, a bill making the enjoyment of civil and political rights and immunities in that country independent of religious profession, was adopted by the House of Deputies for discussion. It is adopted by the decisive majority of eighty to one. Hitherto, by the Constitution, the adherents to the three dominant confessions—Roman Catholic, Reformed and Lutheran—enjoyed these full and equal rights. This is the state of the case in many, perhaps a majority, of the German States.

Rev. D. I. Heath, who was brought before the Court of Arches about a year ago for teaching false doctrines—a wild and chaotic cross savoring doctrine—the Essays and Reviews—has been commended after a full trial, by Dr. Lushington. The case may be appealed to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. If it is not, and Mr. Heath does not retract within a given time, he will be degraded. Dr. Lushington opens his opinion in the case with a reaffirmation of the general principle of the Gorham decision, namely, that both the Articles and the Liturgy are standards of doctrine.

The consecration of the new Bishop of Honolulu, Dr. Steyer, has been postponed, owing to some legal technicalities. The John Bull attributes the delay to the hostility of the Bishop of London.—Church Journal.

ITEMS.

The Jews are remonstrating with the Government, because only Christian ministers can obtain a chaplaincy, when, according to their statement, at least one regiment is composed mostly of Jews, and desire a Rabbi as chaplain.—The army chaplains at Washington have held a meeting with a view of obtaining from the Government a definition of their position and rank, and directions as to the uniform they shall wear. The Rev. S. N. Greeley, of Grand Rapids, Mich., formerly of Great Barrington, Mass., was elected chaplain of the Third Michigan Cavalry, and wished to accept, but his people remonstrated so earnestly that he remained at home. This, says the Congregationalist, is the first instance that has come to our knowledge where a church has not been patriotic enough to allow its minister to go as chaplain when wanted. Another has transpired at a Methodist Church in Ohio. Here, however, the church had already given up a former pastor, and they may well be excused from a second privation of the kind.

Domestic News.

POLITICAL. Instead of the usual amount of religious intelligence we present our readers with some of the most important matters contained in the Reports of the President and Cabinet departments.

The following exceedingly well prepared digest of the President's Message we take from the Philadelphia Ledger:

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE is short, but it goes directly to the subject that most interests the people of the United States, and most commands the attention of foreign governments. The revolt in the disloyal States, the effect upon our foreign relations, and the duties it imposes upon ourselves, are all temperately and firmly discussed. Without ignoring entirely the manifest sympathy abroad for the insurgents, he dwells upon it only sufficiently long to point out the unprofitable character of our interference with the domestic troubles of other countries. If it were just to suppose that foreign nations could forget their moral, social and treaty obligations, and aid the destruction of the government, for their own selfish ends, the President says a sound argument could be made to prove that their object can be more easily reached by aiding to crush the rebellion. But as foreign dangers may attend our domestic difficulties, the best plan is to prepare to defend our rights, by putting our seasons and lake shores in a proper state of defense.

As a military measure, he recommends that the loyal portions of East Tennessee and Western North Carolina shall be connected by railroad with Kentucky. He also states that the Government has removed all obstructions in the way of a desirable amelioration of the rigor of maritime war, though other commercial nations have failed to accede to them to the extent desired. This, we suppose, refers to the questions of privateering, blockade, and the rights of neutrals in time of war. He recommends an appropriation to satisfy the demands of the British owners of the *Ferret*, illegally captured for an alleged violation of blockade. This suggestion is renewed in regard to the disposition of the surplus which will remain after satisfying the claims of American citizens against Canada. The same suggestion is also made in regard to Liberia. For the protection of our commerce in the East, Congress should authorize the commanders of sailing vessels to recapture prizes taken by pirates. He submits to Congress the question admitting Hayti to recognition as a sovereign power, being unable himself to see any good reason why it should not be so recognized. The revenue of the country from all sources during the year was \$86,836,000; the expenditures, \$84,678,834. For the first quarter of the present year, the receipts were \$102,532,607, and the expenses \$98,238,733. He refers to the discipline of the army with pleasure, and proposes to increase the corps of cadets to the greatest capacity of the military academy, also provision for chaplains of the army. The energetic operations of the Navy Department have created a navy and brought it into service within the last seven or eight months, which has done good service on the coast. Additional grades are recommended in the service.

The agencies on the bench of the Supreme Court are referred to, and a modification of the present system of Circuit Courts suggested. The evil of hasty legislation, and the necessity of making statute laws plain and reducing them to a smaller compass are pointed out. He also recommends that a plan be devised for administering civil justice in the revolted States, as our army progresses into their territory. Some more convenient system should be adopted for the adjustment of claims against the Government, now growing very large. The execution of the Post-office Department are eight per cent. on last year; the excess over the revenue is \$4,867,462. The increase in the gross revenue is four per cent. on last year. The estimated deficit for 1862 is \$3,145,000. The receipts from the Land and Patent Offices have declined considerably, and a reduction of force has been made. Passing over some of the minor suggestions, we come to that in reference to the "contrabands," or the slaves who have fallen into the hands of the General Government. He thinks that the only mode of disposing of them is to declare them free, and suggests to Congress the propriety of colonizing them in some congenial clime. As to those slaves who may be made free by the enactments of different States, he thinks they might be taken by the General Government in lieu of direct taxes, and then made free, always with a view to colonization. He further suggests that the free people of color might be included in this broad scheme of colonization.

In the policy adopted for suppressing the rebellion, he has seen the integrity of the Union a prominent object, and has preferred to blockade the rebel ports to closing the ports. He says emphatically that the Union must be preserved, and all indispensable means to that end must be employed. The insurrection as developed is a war upon the first principles of popular government—the rights of the people. It is an attempt to make labor the slave of capital, and the President closes his message by ably refusing some of the fallacies of the political economy of the South, with whom this is a favorite theory, warning the people against the insidious approaches of despotism through theories which the experience of the world, and especially of our own country, prove to be false.

In addition to this, we give the President's remarks on the subject of confiscation. "Under and by virtue of" the act of Congress, entitled an act to confiscate property used for insurrectionary purposes, approved August 6, 1861, the legal claims of certain persons to the labor and services of certain other persons have become forfeited, and numbers of the latter, thus liberated, are ul-

ready dependent on the United States, and must be provided for in some way. Besides this, it is not impossible that some of the States will pass similar enactments for their own benefit respectively, and by the operation of which persons of the same class will be thrown upon them for disposal. In such case I recommend that Congress provide for accepting such persons from such States according to some mode of valuation in lieu of *pro rata* of direct taxes, or upon some other plan to be agreed upon with such States respectively, that such persons on such acceptance by the General Government be at once deemed free, and that in any event steps be taken for colonizing both classes, or the one first mentioned at some place or places in a climate congenial to them. It might be well to consider, too, whether the free colored population already in the United States could not, so far as individuals may desire, be included in such colonization. To carry out the plan of colonization may involve the acquiring of territory, and also the appropriation of money beyond that, to be expended in the territorial acquisition. Having practised the acquisition of territory for nearly sixty years, the question of constituting new power to do so is no longer an open one with us. The power was at first questioned by Mr. Jefferson, who, however, in the purchase of Louisiana, yielded his scruples to the plea of great expediency. If it be said that the only legitimate object of acquiring territory is to furnish homes for white men, this measure effects that object, for the emigration of colored men leaving additional room for white men remaining or coming here."

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR. This is an exceedingly interesting document—one that will encourage the hearts of all loyal men in their endeavors to put down the present unholy rebellion, and fill our enemies with dismay, as it will show them the utter hopelessness of their mad attempt. Speaking of the extent of the rebellion, he says, "the conspiracy against the government extended over an area of 733,144 square miles, possessing a coast line of 26,414 miles, with an interior boundary line of 7,031 miles in length. This conspiracy stripped us of arms and munitions, and scattered our navy to the most distant quarters of the globe. The effort to restore the Union, which the Government entered on in April last, was the most gigantic endeavor in the history of civil war. The interval of seven months has been spent in preparation." What has been done in that time is given in the following table, which shows the present numerical strength of our army:

Table with columns: STATES, VOLUNTEERS, 3 MON., THE WAR, AGGREGATE. Lists states like California, Connecticut, Delaware, etc., with corresponding numbers.

VESSLS CONSTRUCTED.

Table with columns: Gun-boats, Screw sloops, Side-wheel steamers, Iron-clad steamers, and their respective counts and values.

Making a total of 264 vessels, 2557 guns, and 218,016 tons. The aggregate number of seamen in the service on the 4th of March last, 7600. The number is now not less than 22,000.

In his report he makes the following statement in reference to the employment of fugitives: "In the coastwise and blockading duties of the navy, it has been not unfrequently that fugitives from insurrectionary protection, and our naval commanders have applied to me for instruction as to the proper disposition which should be made of such fugitives. My answer has been that, if insurgents, they should be handed over to the custody of the Government; but if, on the contrary, they were free from any voluntary participation in the rebellion, and sought the shelter and protection of our flag, then they should be cared for, and employed in some useful manner, and might be entitled to serve on our public vessels or in our Navy yards, receiving wages for their labor. If such employment could not be furnished to all by the navy, they might be referred to the army, and if no employment could be found for them in the public service they should be allowed to proceed freely and peaceably, without restraint, to seek a livelihood in any legal portion of the country. This I have considered to be the whole required duty, in the premises, of our naval officers."

THE SOUTH.

The Old Point boat has arrived, bringing Southern papers, from which the following have been gleaned. The reported removal of the rebel capital from Virginia is denied. The Southern papers are advocating the abolition of the elective franchise. The latest advices from Pensacola represent that the fight had not been renewed. The accounts say that the fire from Fort Pickens was continued, Fort McKrae would have been destroyed. No particulars of the Southern embargo are represented to be destroying their crops, lest they give aid to the hands of the Yankees. A conspiracy of Union men in New Orleans has been discovered, causing great excitement in the city. Many suspected persons had been arrested. A man who came by a flag of truce to Old Point, reports having read in a recent Southern paper that plenty of Yankees were running around outside of Fort Pulaski. The steamers Florida and Panama engaged the Federal fleet off the east end of Horn Island on the morning of the 4th inst. The Federal force consisted of Colonel Heath, of Virginia, has been appointed a Major-General, and supercedes General Price in the command of the Department of Missouri. Some of the Southern papers say there is great excitement at Nashville in regard to drafting troops for the rebel service. Some 10,000 troops have arrived at Columbus, Ky., since the battle of Belmont, and are rapidly concentrating there. They declare that 75,000 men cannot now take the position.

THE SOUTHWEST.

Several letters from Somerset and Stanford, Ky., dated Dec. 6th inst., just received, state that Government forces under Gen. Schoeff had been compelled to retreat this side of Somerset, and that the rebels, 10,000 strong, had crossed the Cumberland river, and are marching on Somerset, Men, woman, and children are leaving Somerset in every possible conveyance, and rushing into Stanford!

The Commercial's Frankfort despatch of Dec. 8th says that the report that Gen. Zolpoff had crossed the Cumberland river, is considered by some persons there. Gen. Schoeff occupied a hill three quarters of a mile this side of Somerset, with but 500 men. Gen. Pope has been assigned to the command of all the U. S. forces between the Missouri and Osage rivers. This force constitutes the largest part of the army which Gen. Fremont took to Springfield. Busy preparations are now being made for the establishment of winter quarters for the troops. Gen. Price is still south of the Osage, and near Osceola, and is losing more men by desertion and the expiration of the time of service, than he has gained by his proclamation. If the crosses the Osage lively times may be expected.

ITEMS.

There are over twelve hundred sick and wounded soldiers in the hospitals around Washington. The main hospital at Alexandria has now about one hundred and sixty patients. The pirate Sumner was captured by the *Mercury*, Nov. 25, and carried to the U. S. gunboat *Troquois* received the news on the 12th, and started in pursuit.—The Dutch government had concluded to allow the United States vessels of war to remain in their ports forty-eight hours to coal.—Next week, 11 officers and 240 privates of the North Carolina Regiment captured at Hatteras, will be sent to Fortress Monroe from Fort Warren, and released on parole. An equal number of our men will be released from Richmond.—A letter from Fort Royal says that one of the Quartermasters, on his own responsibility, has set forty cotton gins at work. The negroes receive three cents per pound for all merchantable cotton, and have gone into the business with enthusiasm.—C. J. Faulkner, of Virginia, will be released from confinement in Fort Warren on his parole. The letter has probably already been mailed for that purpose. He will proceed immediately South and procure a similar release of Hon. Alfred Ely. If not successful in that regard, he has pledged himself to return to Fort Royal, and to continue his military service in the rebel countries. They constitute a military resource, and being such, that they should not be turned over to the enemy, is too plain to discuss. Why deprive of supplies by a blockade and volunteers when we give him men to produce supplies? The disposition to be made of the slaves of rebels after the close of the war, can be safely left to the wisdom and patriotism of Congress. The representatives of the people will unquestionably secure to the loyal slaveholders every right to which they are entitled under the Constitution of the country.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.—In his Report he refers to the low condition of the navy at the last meeting of Congress, and the efforts which have since been made to organize an efficient naval force. He refers also to the noble exploits already performed by this arm of the service, and gives the following as its present condition: "When the vessels now building and purchased, of every class, are armed, equipped and ready for service, the condition of the navy will be as follows:—"

Table with columns: Number of vessels, Guns, Tons. Lists various types of ships like 6 Ships-of-line, 17 Frigates, 17 Sloops, etc.

Number of old navy. 76 1783 105,271. Purchased vessels. 36 side-wheel steamers, 105 26,680. 43 Screw steamers, 175 20,438. 13 Ships, 52 9,993. 24 Schooners, 49 5,324. 18 Barques, 73 8,432. 2 Briges, 4 460. Total 136 524 71,277.

Marrriages.

On November 27th, by the Rev. Thomas Brainerd, D.D., Mr. Thomas C. Stewart to Miss Susanah Mogridge.

On the 14th ult., by the Rev. James McCaskie, Mr. James Hawks, of Cambria Co., Penna. to Miss Jane Watson, of Philadelphia.

On the 18th ult., by the same, Mr. John Steel to Miss Nancy Douthett, all of Philadelphia.

Deaths.

At Fentonville, Michigan, Nov. 22d, Mrs. SARAH H. McLAUREN, aged 61 years.

A lady of pious, excellent talents and education, she spent many years previous to her marriage, as a teacher at the South, and in the States of New York and Michigan. She has now closed a life of usefulness with a most peaceful and triumphant death.

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T. B. KNIGHT, PAPER WAREHOUSE, No. 523 Commerce street, Philadelphia.

JAMES BERRY, MERCHANT TAILOR, No. 1847 Chestnut Street, (near the U. S. Mint), Philadelphia.

CONFECTIONERY. Having occasion for a portrait, I procured one from Mr. Robert Newell, of the city of Philadelphia, a miniature in oil colors, under the new process discovered by him, and take great pleasure in expressing the satisfaction given me, not only by the accuracy of the likeness, but his artistic finish in all respects, and recommend him to the patronage of those disposed to encourage the beautiful art.—JAMES PAGE. [dec12]

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