# American Presbyterian and Genesee Evangelist.

### American Presbyterian AND-GENESEE EVANGELIST. THURSDAY, FEBUARY 6, 1862.

JOHN W. MEARS. - - Editor

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QUARTER CENTURY CELEBRATION. - The congregation of Pine Street Church propose to celebrate the Twenty-fifth Anniversary of Dr. Brainerd's pastorate, on Tuesday evening, February 11th, at Sansom Street Hall. Tickets may be had of the following persons:

John Wallace, 9th st., below Coates. Samuel Work, No. 36 South 3d street. W. J. P. White, 5th and Chestnut street. George Young, No. 48 South 3d street. Robert G. Mercer, No. 404 South 9th street.

### HEALTH OF THE ARMY.

MANY adverse statements having gone abroad on this subject, some of them of a very painful character, we are happy to be able to say upon the authority of an eminent physician of this city, now a Brigade-Surgeon in one of the least active the nature and extent of the discussion, no further of the divisions of the army, that not only is the hint of the manner in which the re-union is to health of his own brigade and division remarka. be effected, [is given] than the intimation that. bly good, but that the army as a whole, is in a as the Southern Presbyterians have been separated most gratifying sanitary condition. He avers from the Church on the one side, and the Plan that when the statistics of sickness and mortality of Unionists on the other, every obstacle has been are made public, it will appear that our army is the healthlest ever known. The deaths in his this muy mean, we cannot perceive that it really brigade of four thousand men, during the past five months, have been TEN!

### REV. DR. SCOTT.

WE have learned by a recent communication from England, that Rev. Dr. Scott, of San Francisco, has joined the Presbytery of London. England, a body in sympathy with the Free Church of Scotland, of which, we believe, Dr. James Hamilton is a member.

## SOCIAL HYMN BOOK.

THE Committee charged with the preparation obtaining a few good hymns, general and speecifle, on Christian activity, or personal engagement | the ground of the Assembly's final action, may in the work of Christ. While the Christian ted in our English Hymnology, the present actual since. It is sufficiently manifest that it was doc home work of the Christian, and of the particu- trinal disagreement between two great parties lar Church, is referred to in only two or three which led to the sundering of their friendly rela hymns. As this personal work is becoming bet- tions. ter appreciated, and more widely assumed by our

hibition in our Hymn Books.

#### THE QUESTION OF UNION. Under this heading the Presbyterian of this city thus discourses upon the recent action of the Ogdensburgh and St. Lawrence Presbyteries : "We ordinarily publish Presbyterial proceed ings without special comment, leaving our rea

ders to exercise their own discretion in judging of their force. From this rule we deviate, for special reasons, in reference to the action of the Presbytery of Ogdensburgh, which appears in our columns to day. Recently we have noticed in the journals of the New-school Presbyterians, and one or two of the Old-school, something re sembling overtures for the re-union of the two bodies of Presbyterians which they represent. We did not feel called to interpose any opinion on the suggested topic, as thus presented. Now, nowever, one of the Presbyteries within our bounds has held a formal convention with a Presbytery of the other body, and a resolution, mutually adopted, recommending re-union, has been referred for consideration to their respective General Assemblies. This presents the subject in a tangible form, and may probably lead to its discussion in the higher judicatories. In the Presbyteries referred to, whatever may have been removed to such an amalgamation ! Whatever touches the core of the difficulty. Had we ever credited what some, at the time, were loud in as-

serting, that the separation was effected-on mere grounds of policy, we should have had no agency in it. There may arise many annoying difficulties in a Church, as in a State, which may cause controversy, without justifying disruption. In the present case, however, it was honestly believed by us, and we are very sure by the great mass of Presbyterians with whom we acted, that a much more vital question was involved-a question which related to radical differences on cardinal doctrines, and particularly in reference to human depravity and Christ's atonement. We (for the Presbyterian Publication Committee) of are not called on here to recite these differences a Social Hymn Book, namely, for use in the lec- in detail. They were developed in a protracted ture room and Prayer meeting, are desirous of controversy, and the result was separation. The principal papers adopted at that time, and made readily be referred to by those who have forgotwarfare and the future life are largely represen- ten them, or may have appeared on the stage

"The question, preliminary to all others, now i churches, there is a call for its proportionate ex- is the difference obliterated ? If it be, we will hail, with all our heart, a re-union. If it be not heretore invite contriof what avail would a nominal union be? butions upon the general topic of Christian activ- would have at least one effect, and that would be ity, as also upon the special subjects of Bible and the revival of belligerent parties, the renewal of Tract distribution, and other ministries connected old controversies, the agitation of our Presbywith household visitation of the poor and une- teries and Synods, the upheavings of our Genevangelized. If possible, they desire to obtain, ral Assembly, and, in short, a painful interrupwhat thus far they have failed to find, a good tion of the peace of the religious world. Are hymn on Christian labors for the removal of In- these things desirable ? Will men of God look so superficially on this question, as to rush heed-Such contributions, with any others, or sug- lessly into such dangers? And yet, as we think,

nication on the subject is worthy of a place in our columns. He says :---"Circumstances occurred to render the meeting of Presbytery interesting and memorable in a very marked degree. I will not anticipate information which you will receive officially, respecting a paper submitted by Judge Fine, and she acquiesces with her wonted readiness and sarily be brought, will be satisfied with it." which, after a full and frank discussion by the calm dignity in her self-imposed code of laws, and densburgh (Old-school) and St. Lawrence (New

school), was unanimously passed, looking to a and it is believed that the proposal will not be measure is impracticable and impossible. Let the the adjustment of the "Trent affair" impossible.

no one oppose its onward progress without thoughtfulness and much prayer." Here is nothing of "radical differences on car-

If such differences exist, they are not worthy to arc content to place these views of the editor and

correspondent in the same paper over against each other, and to wait for other developments to show which of them represents the prevailing feeling, as to obstacles to union, in his denomi-

nation.

# THE MOB-WHERE IS IT?

THE innate good sense and the regard for lay and order which incorporate themselves into the being of every civilized and thoroughly Christian ized people. are exhibiting themselves among us at this crisis, in a manner which should make us truly thankful to God. Not the least among the perils of such a period are the temptations and opportunities it offers to bad men to create new disorders, and thus pave the way to a general confusion and overthrow of all. The American

people hitherto have shown themselves a law abiding people, and up to the time of the out break of this rebellion, the simple measures and the small army necessary to sustain our Government, were in marked contrast with the necessa-

ry policy of the remainining civilized nations of the world. It is the anti-Republican, pro-Slavery interest, which has ever been most in sympathy with the mob in this country, which has now

a very different view of the case. His commu- lumbus, at Memphis. The North is shedding | at the course pursued by the ministerial organ, her blood, and pouring out her treasure for the and the insufficiency of its explanation. The maintenance of order, for the upholding of the Putrie says : "This explanation is scarcely one at only principles that can save us from endless all, and evidently calls for another." The Temps' anarchy. Her attitude, and her sacrifices for opinion is, that "this pitiful excuse need these principles are writing them deeply on the comment, but we doubt much whether the top the hearts of the people, and is it any wonder that of Commons, before whom the affair must nece

conjoined meetings of the Presbyteries of Og- adheres to the Constitution which is the most sacred watchword of her cause?

England, January 14th. 1861. The contemners of Republicanism in Europe, re-union of the two General Assemblies. What- who long to create the opinion that all Govern-THE year 1861, now that its doings are counted ever view may be taken of the measure by the ments not kingly is of the mob, have loudly and p, has a balance to show in favor of liberty. Church, through her judicatories, all honor is confidently proclaimed that the North was at its In its second month, the first Parliament of the due, and will be accorded to the heart of its ve- mercy in the settlement of the "Trent affair." Kingdom of Italy was opened at Turin. A few nerable proposer, and the Presbyteries that gave The journals of Great Britain-the Examiner, days before, Gaeta had capitulated to the Sardiit endorsement. The two great obstacles of the Spectator, the Economist, the Press, the Sa-Boards and Slavery are rapidly passing away, turday Review, the London Review, the corresnians, and "Bomba" and his Queen left it for Rome. A free Parliament in Turin! Such a phenomenon Italy has not seen for ages; but i pondent of the Times, have unitedly and simul-'laid upon the table ' without free discussion, and | taneously thrown the insult into the face of this has its drawbacks in the shape of an Italy witha statement of reasons which commend themselves | Christian nation, that it was utterly at the mercy out its capital, and in the sudden removal from the scene, of the illustrious statesman. Count to the common reason and conscience, why the of the mob, and that mob-violence would render Cavour.

Whatever man has done, it is affecting to think paper of Judge Fine and the two Presbyteries be | The dignified attitude of the American people carefully considered before being condemned as during the whole discussion, is now becoming that the great actor on the stage of 1861 has visionary and vain. The ball is in motion ; let known to them, and exactly in proportion to the been Death. The mortality among our great men has been unusually heavy. Not a few were error, the folly, and the indignity of their prediceminent in the various departments of statestions will America and the honor of true Repub-

manship, of law, of theology, of literature. of licanism be exalted. The mob is enlisted in the dinal doctrines "--- nothing about doctrines at all. science, of war, and of social improvement. A cause of the slave-masters and would-be-aristolarge amount of power has gone down to the crats of our country. Reason, forbearance, and tomb during the year now closed; and it seems be mentioned in connection with "Boards" and | loyalty to just principles of civil and international that the world is much poorer, morally and intel-"slavery," points on which we are rapidly ap- law, are with the adherents of freedom in the lectually, at the end of 1861, than it was at its proaching an understanding. For ourselves, we thoroughly Republican North.

BAD FAITH.

beginning. Running the eye over the more prominent

names of the obituary roll, the good King of Prussia heads the list. Then, among other royal WHAT apology or explanation there may be, which, if known, might change the appearance of personages, we have the Emperor of China, the the act, we, of course know not, but we greatly Sultan of Turkey. The King of Portugal, and fear it will be impossible to give a favorable con- both the mother and the husband of the Queen struction to the recent suppressio veri of which of England.

ENGLISH CORRESPONDENCE.

In statesmanship, there is the loss of Cavourthe Palmeston government and its organs have been guilty in regard to the Trent affair. It the first statesman Italy has produced in recen seems scarcely credible, yet it is true, that dur- times, and called away, too, when the day seemed ing that whole month of wild war excitement to open on a land where the night had long rested. through which England has just passed.-while Other statesmen, smitten down by the destroyer immense armaments were being prepared, twenty are Adam Czartoriski, the distinguished Pole millions of money expended, and the two great Sir James Graham, and John Campbell, Chan Christian nations of the earth brought to the cellor of England.

In literature and science, there has to be la verge of war, on the supposition that our Government had wantonly insulted the British flag, mented the loss of Laird, the African explorer all this time (since Dec. 19th), Earl Russell was of Donaldson, the learned philologist; Mrs. aware of the disavowal, by our Government, of Browning, the poetess; Corbitt, the engineer the act of Captain Wilkes. The following letter Schlosser, the historian: Necker, the mineralo from our minister, Mr. Adams, to Secretary gist; and others not a few. But there are two Seward, dated London, Dec. 20th, is sufficient eminent deaths which have signalized the close proof of the fact: of the year, and shed a gloom over the whole so of the fact: Si .--Although nothing remains to be done empire,--Dr. William Cunningham, and the here to modify the respective positions of the Prince Consort. Both of these men died in one two countries in regard to the affair of the Trent, day: and on that day what intellectual power I decided to ask a conference with Earl Russell. what theological accomplishment, what manly

began with an apology that lecturing was not in his line, which was the pulpit; but no one who heard Mr. Spurgeon would admit the plea, for he is capable of equal excellence in either.

No doubt the terms lecture and sermon arc often interchangeable. An effective lecture from a Christian orator must have something in it a kin to the sermon; and a sermon that has relation to man in his entirety, will have in it many of the features of a lecture.

Mr. Spurgeon's lecture wanted only a text to useful sermon. Or, it wanted only the elimination of all its best, that is to say its spiritual parts; to have made it an admirable lecture in the common acceptation of the term.

The next lecture, by Mr. Boyd, on Truth may be framed on the same principle as that of Mr. Spurgeon; and so may the succeeding lectures of Mr. M'Gee, on Prophecy; Dr. Candlish, on Miracles, and Dr. Miller, on the New Testament Narrative. All these may be constructed on the mixed principle: with a text they may be sermons; and without text, appeal, or application, they may be lectures. The closing lecture, by the Methodist orator, Punshon, on Lord Macauly: can only be a lecture; no power can turn it into a sermon.

The death of Dr. Cunningham, has made vacancy in the Principalship of the Free Church College, which will have to be filled by the next Rev. R. Rainy, of the Free High Church will be appointed to Dr. Buchanan's Chair of Theology. ALPHA

# THE SUPPLY OF MINISTERS.

OUR readers will find this topic discussed an extract on our first page, taken from an able article in the Princeton Review, The writer of that article regards the plan of the Scotch Free Church, called the Sustentation Fund, as superior to that in vogue in this country. That fund. gathered from every part of the Church, is used to make up deficiencies in the salaries of ministers, and to keep the minimum salary at such a point as to insure an adequate support in every case. Since the article was in type we have received the following from a correspondent in Geneva, N.Y., which shows that the subject of an apparent over-supply of ministers is attracting-attention in our Church. In such a time of general prostration, the cry of an over-supply in every department of activity that cannot be brought directly within the scope of the war, is anything but surprising. It would be ill advised to at tempt now to judge of the relation of demand and supply in the Ministry, or in any other branch of intellectual effort, but we are pleased to see attention drawn to the subject, and hope good will arise from the discussion. Our New York

#### CONGREGATIONALISM IN CHARLESTON. SOUTH CAROLINA.

FEB. 6.

In our article on the conflagration of Charleston, we spoke of the Circular church, burned at the time, as Presbyterian. The Presbyterian, of this city, corrected us by saying that the church -was Congregational. The Congregationalist, remarking upon the correction, and confirming it at the same time confirmed all that we said of the sentiments of its New England pastor. It says: -" The Presbyterian, we regret to say, is right. have made it a noble, a powerful, and a most The Circular church is Congregational, and the Rev. Drs. Adams and Blagden, of this city, assisted in the installation of Mr. Rice, who is still a member of the Suffolk South Association. He was formerly settled at West Killingly, Connec-

jout, acted as stated supply of the Chestnut street church in Chelsea, through the summer of 1857. and was subsequently settled in Brighton, from whence he went to Charleston. When in Connecticut, he was understood to be strongly conservative, but while in Chelsea, he repeatedly expressed earnest anti-slavery sentiments, and especially in his prayers evinced a warm sympathy for the oppressed. On his last visit here. which was several months previous to Mr. Lincoln's election, he seemed to have become thoroughly Southernized, and even persistently rgued the rightfulness of slavery on Bible rounds. In the last letter which we saw from him, he mentioned with apparent gratification, Assembly: The opinion prevails that Dr. James the fact that, as he wrote, his ear was saluted Buchanan will be made Principal, and that the with the click of the hammer used in preparing the floating battery to operate against Fort Sum-

TURNING THE OTHER CHEEK .--- A few weeks igo, we expressed our strong disapproval of the New York Observer's misapplication of this Gospel precept to national affairs, and to the conduct of our own nation in yielding up Slidell and Mason. The Observer, of last week, admits a lengthy and able communication into its columns, reproving it for the same egregious blunder. The writer approves of General Jackson's-celebrated maxim of Governmental action. " Ask nothing but what is clearly right, and submit to nothing that is wrong." We quote the main point in the writer's argument :---

"The principle of the atonement, wrought out in suffering and self-sacrifice for the good of others, even enemies, is the true law of the individual Christian life. But nations have no atonement; Governments have no Saviour. They are, like God, absolute ministers of justice, and failing in its enforcement, under the inflexible rule of his absolute equity, they, in due time, and infallibly, become its victims.

"This Gospel law, therefore, is not their law: these Gospel rules are all plainly and by their terms, directions and principles for the regulation of the private individual spirit and conduct of Christians, having no possible proper application or

temperance.

gestions with regard to the Book, may be sent to a wholesale amalgamation would produce just the care of John W. Dulles, Philadelphia, Pa.

#### "IN PRISON AND YE CAME UNTO ME."

The new Secretary of War scarcely reached his place before he performed one of the kindliest and most Christian acts in the history of the war. He called upon a high official in one of our evangelical churches, Bishop Ames, and a distinguished civilian. Hamilton Fish, of New York, and appointed them to visit those gallant defenders of our assailed constitution who have perhaps the saddest fate of all-to pine in dreary captivity in the hands and under the absolute power of the enraged rehels. We know well that the horrors of this captivity,-bad enough at the best, have, in many instances, been shamefully aggravated by the brutality of the captors. And in the general destitution which prevails in the South, it is not to be expected that our captured soldiers will enjoy many comforts. The deputation started from Washington, via Fortress Monroe, January 81st. If it be allowed to proceed upon its most Christian errand, there is little doubt that it will greatly promote the comforts of our men in exile.

We hope some special regard will be paid to the case of such chaplains as are still retained prisoners, in strange disregard of the laws of civilized warfare. Rev. John F. Mines, of Grace church, Portland, Me., chaplain to the Second Regiment of that State, was exchanged, after suffering a confinement of five months in Richmond, and is now again with his regiment. Rev. Hiram Eddy, of the three months' Connecticut Volunteers, reported as taken prisoner at the same time, is we believe still in durance. Rev. John Eaton, Jr., recently ordained by the Maumee Presbytery, to serve as chaplain of the 27th Ohio, was captured soon after in an engagement in Missouri. We have not heard of his release Rev. S. Herbert Lancey, chaplain of the Three Years' Connecticut Volunteers, was reported killed in the battle of Bull Run. We have never learned whether the report was true or not.

#### OBDINATION.

Mr. J. Harvey Beale, licentiate of the Third Presbytery of Philadelphia, was ordained as January 29th, in the Calvary Church. Rev. B. J. Wallace, D. D., the Moderator, presided, and put the constitutional questions; Rev. R. Adair preached a very admirable sermon from 2 Tim, 4:2: "Preach the Word ;" the ordaining prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. Jenkins; an affectionate and appropriate charge to the

#### UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINABY.

The catalogue for 1861-62, shows a total of seemed a sort of brutal extravagance of zeal on "seedy author" is now a ghost of other days-a 109 students, 10 of whom we believe are from dieval scholasticism. With those, indeed, the of things indicating that the people had been behalf of our national "interest." But it had not tradition of Grub Street, long since numbered the bounds of the Synod of Pennsylvania, 40 are fresh, elastic spirit of Christianized modern incrossed in their darling purposes? In a word, ropean Governments would recognize its inde-made by prominent Christians, certain indivithis excuse. It was not yone to induce the Ameamong the things that were. from New York State and city, and 26 from New quiry, would have little sympathy; a union of where in all our disorders, is the mob?... There ricans to concede. It was done with the delibe-England. Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee, the two might well be called "amalgamation" The course of lectures to the Young Men' pendence. is indeed, but one answer to this question-it is duals have requested the prayers of the Church rate purpose of goading on the proud and sensitive Christian Association in Exeter Hall, is now in each supplies one. 15 of the students were never (the word is not to our taste), would be as inconnot in the North; it exists, but it is that against which the North is fighting. The mob and law- people of the Northern States into some passionprogress. The most popular and striking delivgraduated; 16 are from Yale; as many from gruous as the union of the senile Tithonus with ate defiance of England, in order that England, ered up to the present time have been those by ful Government are arrayed against each other. the immortal goddess of the dawn. The Presbybeing the stronger, might crush and trample her Rev. H. Allon, and Edward Corderoy, Esq. ; but Williams, and 14 from Amherst. It is many-headed; it is organized; it has bor-The faculty is composed of the same able and terian may rest assured, that, in such a case, the free offspring." The French journals also express astonishment free offspring." the one delivered last Tuesday eclipsed them all. rowed the externals, and is aping the manners of distinguished men as heretofore, and the affairs union shall not be of our seeking. this blessing." Mr. Spurgeon's subject was Counterfeits. He true government. Behold it at Manassas, at Cofacilities for conquering the South." of the Seminary move on without change. But its correspondent from Ogdensburgh takes Here and the contained in the ي المركز الم المركز المركز

such unhappy strifes. Now we live in comity with our New School brethren ; we have no controversy with them while they abide in their lot and we cordially extend to them the right hand of fellowship when they come among us, accord ing to the method prescribed by the General Assembly. They may think they have been un justly dealt with; but do they themselves suppose that a re-association would mend the matter? We do not think that they do. They have a highly respectable organization, a talented ministry, a prosperous scheme of benevolent enterprises, peaceful counsels; and why should they seek any other union than that which is based on affinity of doctrinal views? Why should our respective pulpits alternately ring with variant conflicting statements of doctrine? Would it not be discreditable to both sides? We are sorely misrepresented, if we be charged with one bitter feeling to our New School brethren; or if we are regarded as opposed to union on right rounds. It is not at all our temper. We covet unity and peace, and are only afraid, that by any precipitate movement, what of these we already have may be jeoparded. This is as much as we wish to say in reference to the action of the Presbyteries of Ogdensburg and St. Lawrence. We give the article in full. The position of the Presbyterian is thus taken at the outset of a novement likely to continue, and perhaps to produce important results. Thus early, it hastens to throw cold water upon it. It sees in the proposed mion only "such an amalgamation ;" " a wholesale amalgamation." It uses a term which shows that it revolts from union at heart. Its complimentary language to our denomination-rare as

such language is in its columns-must be judged in the light of that odious phraseology, and could have been spoken with about as much truth of High Church Episcopalians, or any other active on-Evangelical body, with whom union would ndeed be nothing but "amalgamation." If, indeed, the case as to doctrinal differences

be as the Presbyterian asserts : if there be "radical differences on cardinal doctrines," then must be conceded union would be nothing but : misfortune, and would end in further alienation Does the Presbyterian suppose that any large portion of either denomination is so blind as not Chaplain by the Presbytery, on Wednesday, to see this? That we, or the Ogdensburgh Pres bytery, desire the external combination, for the sake of empty appearance, of elements without inward affinities and true spiritual sympathies? No I we do not wish to be joined with bodies radically differing from us on cardinal doctrines For ourselves, we stand fairly upon the Westminster Confession and the well known Standards of the Presbyterian church; we believe our. church, as made up of men of at least ordinary intelligence and honesty, has abundantly vindicated her claim to this position; and if the Presbyterian and its constituents "radically" differ from us on "cardinal doctrines," they must be away off from these standards, in the very tran-

taken the form of open rebellion. And the truly republican part of the nation, even in the exciting and fearful trials through which it is passing. has never once given evidence of being swayed by the violence of a lawless passion, or of being in the hands of a mob whom it dare not resist. With all our imperfections, we are yet, in the great features of our political character, as truly and thoroughly a Christian people, and as much under the influence of Christian principles, in our policy at home and abroad, as any nation of the globe. If the public has a strong and nearly unanimous opinion about the management of the most serious business it has ever entrusted to its representatives in council and in the field-the suppression of this rebellion-and if that opinion is seemingly disregarded, it indeed chafes impa-

tiently, it speaks without restraint, and criticises and denounces unsparingly, but in what way has t shown itself inclined to mob violence, and when have proper explanations made to its representatives failed to curb its demonstrations of impatience? If the Tribune's cry-" On to Richmond 1"-had not been followed by a premature movement of our army, it would never have raised this people to the pitch of revolutionary

violence. The calm self-restraint even of our border population, our scarcely settled emigrants of the North. with their large infusion of foreign elements, was never more clearly seen than in the circumstances attending the removal of General Fremont, who was peculiarly the idol of these

border and foreign populations. Though we have great faith in our people, we confess we looked with some anxiety for the results of that removal, difficult as it appeared to give a sufficient reason for the step. Yet the excitement which it occasioned never took the shape of resistance to law, and the numbers who were estranged from the service by this policy of the Government to their favorite, were too trifling to be noticed. The magnanimity of Fremont himself, who nobly repressed any demonstrations of the sort. doubtless aided in bringing about this believe that the material for a revolutionary demonstration was not there. It was not in the thronged cities, and prairie towns, and river and

vast populations who saw and admired in the "Pathfinder of the Rocky Mountains" the embodiment of their own enterprise, and felt themselves cast down in his removal. A disappointed of filibustering," and other insolent language of the rude wilderness, acquiescod, like the Christian people they were, in the decision of the Government, without a seditious movement, and believe. one court-martial for insubordination.

The people were thrilled with uncommon exultation at the boarding of the "Trent," and the capture of Mason and Slidell. Even eminent civilians, like Edward Everett, aided and sustained the general sentiment by their published most equally malignant character committed opinions. The House of Representatives passed a vote of thanks to Captain Wilkes, and Secreta-

ry Welles made honorable mention of the act. The first intimations of English anger were met

I then remarked that my despatches enabled me worth, and what wise, prudent, and patrioti now to assure him that the act of Capt. Wilkes counsel, did the nation lose !

had not been authorized by the Government; The first week of the new year has been se apart very generally for united, special, daily and further, that they would reserve themselves praver, both in London and in the provinces. perfectly free to act upon it until they should At Freemason's Hall, London, two meetings hear from this side of the water, but if her Mawere held each day of the week. The first forejesty's Ministers were disposed to enter upon the noon meeting was presided over by Sir Culling subject with a view to an amicable adjustment. they would be met in an equally friendly spirit. Eardley. There was an immense gathering, His Lordship expressed his gratification on rechiefly of the upper and middle classes. The ceiving this information. He had himself little solemn feeling which pervaded the meeting from doubt in regard to this first point, ever since first to last was remarkable, and had its appro hearing from me the instructions given to the priate outward expression in the habiliments of Commander of the James Adger. The other mourning for the Prince consort worn by all point was likewise important, inasmuch as it re- present. a trades 202

moved the danger of committal, prior to the mo-An address was delivered by the Rev. Pre ment when the views of the Government should bendary Burgess, of the Church of England. be presented on the part of Great Britain. I His subject was, the grounds which exist for then proposed, as a means of fully bringing to humiliation before God at this time. He ob his Lordship's knowledge the real spirit of the served that all outpourings of the Spirit had Government of the United States; that he should been preceded by confession and self-abasement let me read to him a despatch exactly as I had of the Church. He gave a series of reasons why received it. A judgment might be fully formed we, as individuals, families, and a nation, should of it in this way, inasmuely as the paper had re- sorrowfully acknowledge and deeply deplore our capitulated the various grounds of misunder- short-comings.

standing and complaint. His Lordship said he The prayers on this occasion were offered by should be glad to hear it; so I read all the de- the Rev. B. W. Noel (Baptist), the Rev. T. spatch No. 136, of Nov. 30th, 1861, except the Fisher (Presbyterian), the Rev. E. Bickersteth (Episcopal), and the Rev. P. Latrobe (Moravian.) first paragraph, personal to myself. An immense number of requests for prayer were I have the honor, etc.

sent in, and the Rev. W. Roberts in the closing CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS. Had this disavowal been announced to the prayer, made appropriate reference to them. British people, it is impossible to believe that Another characteristic of this meeting was, that they would have assumed the extraordinary it was opened by silent prayer, which was ob-attitude in which we have just seen them, served a second time between two yocal utter-They have apparently been deliberately cheated ances of supplication in the course of the service. into regarding us as wanton and wilful viola- The meetings of the subsequent days were tors of their most sacred prerogative. And equally good, at one of which a most powerful for what? For no other end on the part of the address was delivered by the Rev. John Rottenauthors of the mischief, than for that so nearly bury, President of the Wesleyan Conference. In this country there is a spirit abroad mus brought about-for war. The British newspapers not in the interest of tering its forces for the destruction of the Old the ministry, are inquiring why this first import- and New Testament Scriptures. The authors of most satisfactory result; yet we are inclined to ant despatch had been withheld, and why the that book-Essays and Reviews-are laboring in English people had been so shamefully deceived? | this direction. So, also, are Maurice, Kingsley The London Post came out first with a denial, and Macnaught. These men seek by inferences but caught in the falsehood it offered the miser- alike forced and false to bring the revelations of able apology that the "communication was not the Bible and of conscience into antagonism; railroad emporiums of the Great West .--- in the an official paper;" and in the same article went and thus to destroy all faith in Moses and the to abusing the United States Government as one Prophets, or in the inspired Apostles and Evan-"which respected no law as against the instincts gelists.

But there is a bright side to this dark picture people powerful, restless,-till lately dwellers in the same sort. But this is far from satisfactory of abounding infidelity. Never since the Refurto independent journals. mation has the Gospel been so widely preached. The London Standard says : "There could be Never has there been a more determined effort no war after Mr. Seward's despatch of the 30th to bring all classes of the community, from the the army accepted its new leaders without, we of November was written. Lord Palmerston lowest depths of society, up to its highest pinnaknew this. His Cabinet knew it. The people. cles, within the joyful sound. The special ser only were hoodwinked and made tools of. We vices in the metropolis, and the Revival Meetrise as one man to resent the insult of a buccaings all over the land, are singularly blessed neering American Commodore to our flag. Is and there can be no doubt that Christ, has been there no voice to impeach an affront of an alglorified.

Literature is undoubtedly looking up in this against the nation by the Ministers of the country. For authors, the good time that has been so long coming, has surely arrived. Crown ?" The London Star says: "When has the New Sir E. L. Bulwer gets £100 a week for his story in "All the Year Round," Mr. Thackeray York Herald written anything so coarse, so slanderous, so vulgar, so false, as the Times and the gets £5,000 a year for editing the Cornhill Ma-Morning Post have written of the American Govgazine, and Mr. Wilkie Collins has been en ernment and people, day after day, during the gaged by Messrs. Smith & Elder to write a novel, recent crisis, with a systematic infamy of lanfor which he is to be paid £5,000.

Since the multiplication of cheap newspapers otherwise known as the 1st regiment of Cavalry pear as our Government cautiously withheld its been done to intimidate the U.S. Government. racy now in Europe, who are secretly laboring to writers of inferior name-some of them of n of the Pennsylvania Reserve corps. counsel from the public. But all is over and disto force it into yielding to our demand, it would name at all have been earning as much as £15 purchase the favor of Foreign powers, by making posed of in a manner the very reverse of what have been sufficiently mean and cowardly, but, and £20 a week, simply by leading writing. and propositions of the gradual emancipation of slaservice. This interest has been on the increase was expected, by an excited people. And has not, perhaps, wholly inexcusable. It might have what is called "picturesque reporting." scendentalism of Turretin and the fogs of methere been a ruffle on the even and orderly course

correspondent says :----"Several vacancies in pulpits occurred in this

region during the past year, but there were very promptly many applications to fill them; and now nearly or quite all of them are supplied. Quite a number of ministerial brethren remain still unemployed, however; and the prospect for them, and also for graduating theological students. as to speedily finding fields of ministerial labor is certainly not very encouraging.

"This excess of supply beyond the demand for pulpit and pastoral labor is manifestly a present fact, with the probability of an increase to that excess in years to come. It seems a strange result, however, for often, in times past, in our churches and religious journals; the need of more ministers has been urgently set forth. But now. instead of churches (able to support a pastor, with or without Home Miss'y aid,) seeking in vain for ministers, unemployed ministers seek in vain for churches. It is a thoughtful questioning that arises-ought, must this apparently surplus ministerial talent be turned to methods of secular activity ?"

#### (For the American Presbyterian.) DELAWARE LADIES AND THE SOLDIERS.

St. Georges, Del., January 27, 1862. THE ladies of the Presbyterian church in this place, last week completed and sent away to the sick and wounded among our soldiers, two large and well-filled boxes, valued at \$175. These boxes contained garments, bed-clothing, and delicacies for our poor fellows, who are now absent from their homes, among which are \$30 worth of wrappers for the sick ; \$12 worth of loose, warm slippers: \$10 worth of woolen socks; \$22 worth of comfortables; \$55 worth of flannel underclothing, and \$20 worth of jellies, preserved fruits etc., besides very many other nicetics which will materially aid and comfort the soldier in the dark

hour of his need. It may be well to notice also the fact, that the children in the Sabbath School of the abovethirty copies of the American Messenger, to be we quote in part. sent to the Rev. Mr. Condron, the indefatigable benedictions. D. H. E.

## WILL THE SOUTH EMANCIPATE?

WE cut the following from one of our exmatter of emancipation into its own hands. There is reason to believe that the so-called Confederate Government will publish a decree of emancipation, if found necessary, as a last resort to gain the acknowledgement of the powers of Europe, and a permanent separation from the North. It

relation to public, official, governmental action The notion that they have such relation or application is a bold and fallacious assumption, the proton pseudos of a series by which every thoroughly consistent man who adopts it becomes of necessity an anarchist."

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Our Church Mews

Revivals .- We are cheered by news from vari ous quarters of the outpouring of the spirit in greater or less degree upon our Churches. The Herald and Recorder of the 23d of January mentioned church, have recently subscribed for furnishes a number of interesting instances which

The church in Shelbyville, Ills, under the care chaplain of the Second Delaware regiment: that of J. B. Sheldon, has recently enjoyed a season they frequently send papers and books to Rev. Mr. of refreshing from on high of a far more marked Murphy, the excellent chaplain of the First Del- | character than has ever been seen there since the aware regiment; and that, sometime ago, when organization of the church. The brethren for the United States soldiers were here as a guard some time have been hoping for such a visitation, to the Delaware and Chesapeake Canal, which and on December 12th, special services were passes through this place, the Sabbath School commenced. Deep solemnity pervaded all minds, children presented to each soldier a copy of the manifest emotion was apparent, but everything "Soldier's Friend," with their best prayers and was orderly and harmonious. The results thus far have been the addition of twenty-nine to the church, while others are hoping, and others still deeply interested and anxious. Quite a number of these are adults, several heads of families. Among those added to the church, there were changes :-- "But the South itself may take the three husbands and their wives, and two husbands, whose wives were already members of the church. There were six family altars erected in one week.

The brethren already feel that their house of by the most determined and apparently unaniworship is too strait for them, and know that Chaplain was given by Rev. B. B. Hotchkin. Mr. mous resolve on the part of the people, to stand the necessity for a new one is already upon them. and a permanent separation from the North. It is reported, with how much reason we know not, that there are agents, of the Southern Confede-their hearts, all the needed aid is not far off Beile is Chaplain of the 14th Regiment of the by the act, and accept its utmost consequences; Pennevivania Division under General McCall; and much wonder and indignation began to apguage and baseness of purpose? Had all this Much interest is reported in Oxford, Ohio. It s seen, says the correspondent, "in the crowded assemblies that meet every evening in our union very. It is said that three prominent newspapers since the commencement of the Week of hove spread the report 'that the South is ready Prayer.' There has never before been such a spirit to grant freedom to the slaves, provided the Eu- of union between the different churches in this "Mr. Toombs, if we mistake not, has intimated in their behalf. Others have requested prayers that if worst comes to worst, the South would for their friends and relatives. The Church is that if worst comes to worst, the South would emancipate the slaves as a measure of strength against the North, and to prevent them from fall-against the North, and to prevent them from falling into our hands, and thus of increasing our the Western Female Seminary, are sharing in Band Barries and the many of the research with a first and the form the second the