

American Presbyterian AND GENESSEE EVANGELIST.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1862.

JOHN W. MEARS, Editor.

The Union Prayer-Meeting of our Churches will be held in Buttonwood street church, (below Sixth) Rev. Mr. Shepherd's, to-day, Thursday, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

NOTICE.—The annual concert of prayer for Colleges, and other Institutions of learning, will be held on Thursday, February 27th, in the 1st Presbyterian church, (Rev. Mr. Barnes,) at 4 o'clock, A. M., and in the Western Presbyterian church, (Rev. Dr. Smith's,) at 7 o'clock P. M.

We learn that the Church at BAY CITY, MICHIGAN, has been burned by fire on the 2d inst. there being \$700 have been subscribed to rebuild it on the ground, and it is settled that friends here and in other parts of the Church will assist.

THE CONSUMPTION DETERMINED.

The wicked generally have their day of revivance. Providence mercifully waits for them. His vengeance is not immediate or regular. Few liars are struck down like Ananias and Sapphira. Few seditions ones are swallowed up like Korah, Dathan and Abiram. And often their hearts are miserably hardened by delay. "Because sentence against an evil work is not executed speedily, therefore the heart of the sons of men is fully set in them to do evil." They say in their heart; "God hath forgotten; he hideth his face; he will never see it." They delude themselves into a godless and reckless security. They scoff and ask "where is the promise of his coming?" They despise the riches of the divine "goodness and forbearance and long suffering; not knowing that the goodness of God leadeth to repentance; but after their hardness and impenitent heart treasure up wrath against the day of wrath and revelation of the righteous judgement of God, who at last will render to every man according to his deeds."

And thus we might go on, quoting sentence after sentence out of the Great Statute Book of Justice, applicable to the events now transpiring in our country. For nearly a year, the authors and promoters of the Crime against our country, have gone on with comparatively little rebuke. Long preparation, promptness and unanimity of counsel gave them the advantage in the outset. On two or three occasions, they have been taken back indignantly the armed hosts sent forth as representatives of the laws to subdue them, and their pirate flag has waved beside not a few of our captured and burning merchantmen. Outrage and murderous violence have been heaped upon the friends of justice and of right authority within their borders, or with unbounded insolence and abuse they have expelled them, while the repulses of the just cause were repairing and the preparations for a decisive demonstration were becoming complete, has apparently but hardened their hearts, and purged up their pride, and strengthened their purpose to persevere. Even the good have grown impatient and anxious while judgment waited, and sympathizers with anarchy and rebellion abroad have repeated, over and over again, in every form of assertion, the utter impossibility of successfully coping with this great wrong.

The delay is over—the delay that seemed so long—that was long enough for disgraceful defeats, for the loss of some of our bravest and best, for foul corruption to gather upon our public transactions, for treason more rank and more murderous than Arnold's to develop itself in our army, for the European Continent to be filled with angry threatenings of intervention—the delay, that after all has been so short and that only seemed so long, because the great issue of national life and death trembled in the balance—it is over; and thick and fast, and overwhelming fall the strokes of justice at last; the consumption determined is begun; the ministers of God's providence are ready, and short work will be made in righteousness. Within the brief space of a single month, a rebellion as deeply and treacherously contrived, as unjustifiable, and as barbarous in its ultimate aims, as it was vast, violent and powerful, has been brought to the verge of destruction. On the 19th of January, General Zollikoff's army was routed in Southern Kentucky and himself killed. On the 6th of February, Fort Henry, a stronghold on the Tennessee river, surrendered with its forty guns and mortars, and the commanding General, Elghan, On the 8th, two days after, Roanoke Island, with a succession of batteries and twenty-five hundred prisoners, was captured; and on the 19th, an immense stronghold on the Cumberland river, named Fort Donelson, defended by an army of 15,000 men, after having resisted our forces for three days and part of a fourth, and having crippled and driven away our gunboats, was surrendered with all its garrison, comprising some of the ablest leaders of the army of the rebellion, to the brave soldiers of the Union, under General Grant.

Was there ever a month's history more crowded with great and glorious deeds, or fuller of promise to the cause of human freedom, of republican institutions and of lawful government the world over? We are not yet ready for the grand *Tydem* of the loyal people—but we can call upon all most devoutly to praise and give thanks for the progress now making to the wished-for end.

We are pleased to find that a new edition of Count Gaspari's remarkable book, the *Uprising of a Great People*, has been called for. When one observes the date of the preface to the 1st edition, March 19th, 1861, one is astonished at the first-handness of our Gallian friend who had then written of our grand rally to the defence of the Constitution and Laws, while, from the President down, we were trembling with uncertain hope, and feeling our way cautiously to a result, which, in his anticipations, was as clear as history. So, in his letter on the Trent affair, published in this second edition he anticipates, with the same sagacity, our acquiescence in the demand of Great Britain. In fact, he has as much, if not more, faith in us as a divinely guided nation than we often have ourselves. De Gaspari is the prophet of our crisis. The translation is a good one, by Mary L. Booth. New York, Chas. Scribner publisher; J. B. Lippincott and Co., Philadelphia. 12mo pp. 300 price 75 cents.

OUR NEED OF A REVIVAL.

The manifestations of the Spirit are various. Religious influences may be active and pervading when we scarcely suspect it. While longing and crying to God for a revival, we may be overlooking an actually existing revival, different in its mode, yet just as real as the one we are seeking. We shall greatly err, for instance, if we fail to trace the great and continuous uprising of the loyal people of this nation, to the comparative prevalence of religious principle, and the influence of evangelical pulpits in the land, as a leading cause. If the personal history of this movement could be unfolded, it would be seen, in many instances, to be a revival of religious principle in the direction of patriotism, serving the individual to a true, martyr-like devotion, at once to his country's cause, and to his God. Many a soldier, while buckling on his outward armor, has been inwardly putting on, as he never did before, the whole armor of God, and has gone forth to wrestle with principalities and powers, and the rulers of the darkness of this world, as embodied in the armed hosts of rebels and traitors to our government. It has been as performing a religious duty of the very highest import, that he has gone; and not a few, in the very act of giving themselves to their country, have found grace to give themselves to their Saviour. We claim, as one of the elements of this uprising, a true and extensive revival of religion.

This revival has been extended to our views of the Scriptures and of doctrinal truths. We have been elevated and enlightened to see, as we have never seen before, the meaning and importance of passages like the 13th of Romans, in which the sanctity and divinity of the ordinance of human government are taught. Our low views have been corrected. The importance of maintaining rightful authority in the family, the Church, and the State has been realized as never before; and the excellence of the divine law, and the majesty of an inexorable justice which, out of Christ, will forever punish the guilty, have filled us with new awe, and built us up in our evangelical faith as only a true revival can. Only in the light of the Holy Spirit and of Providence together, could the meaning of the Psalms—particularly those which call for expression, in vehement language, the exhibition of the divine justice—become so clear and so acceptable. Wondrous things have been shown to us out of God's law.

As part of this revival, we reckon the improved tone of our people on the subject of slavery. Without as all joining in the cry for the immediate, indiscriminate and extra-constitutional emancipation of the slaves, the eyes of the people have been opened to the violent, dangerous and anti-Christian character of an institution, which would sooner invoke all the horrors of civil war, and put in extreme jeopardy the best of human governments, than resign its dominant position in the policy of the country. Perhaps the special illumination of a divine Agent was not needed to arouse the people to the real animus of an institution which called freedom-loving Americans to choose between the rule of slavery or no rule at all. But that permanent, healthful impression now being made, which will remain as a standing protest against slavery in the national mind, and which will constitute a part of the world's moral progress gained in this struggle, may be regarded as one of the great works of the Spirit, who is leading on the nation through this baptism of sorrows and blood, in its progress towards holiness.

And from the beginning of this conflict, the nation has given proofs of humiliation before God and dependence upon his arm for strength, as clearly genuine, as they were unparalleled in extent and universality since the days of the Revolution. As the nation arose unanimously to hurl back its proud defiance to traitors and foes of flesh and blood, thus unanimously it bowed and wept, and repented and pleaded before the Almighty One, the acknowledged arbiter of its destinies. If ever there was proof of a palpable and great revival, it is found in the serious and extensive observance of the National Fast. And from the same revived state of the people, doubtless, has sprung that readiness of men in high station, ever since our troubles commenced, publicly to acknowledge their dependence on God, and together with the evident gratification with which such expressions are everywhere received. The prayer of Major Anderson's Chaplain at the raising of the Stars and Stripes on Fort Sumpter, and the devout and Christian language and bearing of the hero ever since; the solemn appeal of the President-elect to his fellow-townsmen of Springfield for their prayers, when about to leave them for Washington, and the tearful response, "We will pray for you," of the multitude; "We will pray for you," of the multitude; the interview of our youthful General with his pastor, before starting to assume the grave responsibilities he has been enabled to bear so well; and finally, the very recent request of the new Secretary of War for the prayers of all God's people; these are facts in the religious history of the nation that will never die out of our memories; and we must not, we dare not, be so blind as to overlook the special pervading influence of the Holy Spirit in producing them. Recurring so frequently and in places where we do not usually expect to find them, are they not proofs of a truly revived state of religious feeling in the nation?

We have made these remarks in connection with the subject named at the head of this article, because we think that in proceeding to ask for further favors from the Divine Spirit, we ought to be sensible of what he has already accomplished for us. It is with no feeling of deep description or painful and prolonged withdrawal of his influences, that we should ask Him for his special, reviving presence now. We should, with thanksgiving, make known our requests unto God. "He hath blessed us, he will bless us." That our churches generally need to be revived, is only too true. Here and there over our field, and among the different denominations, there are blessed indications of the divine presence, but the churches generally are but little moved, and in our own city the signs of a special work of grace are almost entirely wanting. The season of effort is rapidly drawing to a close, and we begin to look one another doubtfully in the face as we ask: Shall we have a revival?

We deeply need a revival. War with its excitements, its bloody work and hardening influences, its culture of ambition and of pride, its campfires and restless spirit, unfriendly to domestic quiet and the occupations of peace—even though its purpose be most righteous—is no means of grace. With it, rather, the enemy comes in like a flood, and the Spirit must lift up a standard

against him. It is well, the good men are trying to evangelize our soldiers in their present condition; but they must above all be met by an aroused and alive Church, which seater to their homes and mingle with the people again. It requires salt which has not lost its savor, a Christianity which has not parted with its life, and aggressiveness, to counteract the demoralizing tendencies of war.

And deeply do we need in the community the influence of a revived, vigorous, evangelical element, to fasten upon the people the conviction that our national welfare depends upon the practical recognition of God, of his law, and of the obligation of Christian principle in the management of our public affairs. That sense of dependence and of responsibility, brought out so vividly on the national Fast, needs to be kept near the national heart. Our crisis has given the Church a new calling; it is to bring the unworshipful principles of the Gospel into contact with our political and social and commercial life as controlling power, and to save the country. The lessons of this time have given us peculiar advantages in this work; it is true. The sanctity of the Sabbath for instance, can now be insisted upon with illustrations drawn from Bull's Run and Big Bethel on the one side, and Somerset on the other. But it will need all the energy and zeal and love for souls of a revived Church, to enforce these lessons upon the unthinking minds and hard hearts of the impenitent multitude.

This hitherto untaxed nation must now go under the yoke and, for a generation to come, for aught we can see, carry a great financial burden. All will feel it, down to the poorest citizen. It will reach every source from which the streams of Christian benevolence can flow. We know that a patriotic people will endure these sacrifices cheerfully for the "good cause." But how will the enterprises of the church be affected? How will pastors' salaries, newspaper subscriptions, the necessary funds for our Missionary, Bible, Tract and Education causes be raised? The gold and silver are the Lord's, and as heretofore he has done, so heretofore we may be sure he will provide for these objects, so dear to him. But not without a revived state of the Church. Not without a higher style of piety, a more complete self-consecration, a deeper gratitude to the Redeemer, an abounding "in this grace also," as the culmination of a character already abundant "in faith, and utterance, and knowledge, and in all diligence, and in love." The Church must needs be toned up to endure the coming draft upon her inward and outward resources. She is providentially furnished with a stimulus, nay, wonderfully relate, with a model, in those heathen communities which her charities, by the divine blessing, have but newly Christianized. From neophytes in her missionary churches, she is learning a lesson of primitive devotedness to the cause of Christ. Taxed and burdened, and even crushed beneath the oppressions of heathen customs and heathen deities, "in a great trial of affliction, the abundance of their joy and their deep poverty abounded unto the riches of their liberality; to their power and beyond their power, they were willing of themselves, praying us with much exultation, that we would receive the gift." These acts of liberality have constituted a revival—have been accompanied with all the phenomena—the prayerfulness, the spontaneity, the holy joy—of a revival. In all probability we shall need such a revival, to enlighten us as to our relations to our property as stewards of the Great Proprietor, and to animate us with a similar spirit of unreserved consecration to our Saviour.

We need a revival. The need is so clear that we can scarcely doubt the Lord's purpose to grant it. But he will be inquired of for this thing, and we must stir ourselves up to take hold upon him in importunate prayer.

OUR CHURCH IN MISSOURI.

St. Louis, Mo. Jan. 28, 1862.
Mr. Editor.—In looking after the interests of our church in the department of Home Missions, I am brought to this city. And though through the unprejudicial and very wise act of the American Home Miss. Society, and this late atrocious rebellion, we have very little left in Mo., yet we have enough left for a "base of operations" in the future, which, after the war, and Missouri become substantially a free state, we trust will grow like the mustard seed, that is, like the kingdom of heaven. We have a few very few missionaries in this state laboring faithfully amidst secession and perils. They have faith in the future for Missouri. Nor are they alone. The "Union Church," which cost nearly \$90,000, and was originally New School Presbyterian, and went over to the Old, to get help to pay its debts, and failed, has just been sold for \$35,000 to the Methodist church. North. Most of the Methodists in Missouri I am told belong to the Methodist church South. Those who sympathize with the North, in numbers, wealth and influence are probably less than our own church. But such confidence have they that the day of Missouri's glory is about dawning—that this is the propitious moment to strike, for the existence of a church in the state, in which the principles of freedom shall flourish and Northern men be at home—that they have made this purchase, depending on their brethren in the North and East to help them pay the debt. So we must be ready for the close of the war. Many eyes are turned towards Missouri. A great Central State, abounding in resources, there will be room in it ere long for many free men—when the slaveholders have gone South and their slaves to Kansas or Canada—and they are preparing to enter in and possess it.

Our Home Mission work is much larger than we had reason to expect. The feeble churches turn to us so naturally that we are sure to need all we can possibly raise during the year; though the churches are contributing much more generally and liberally than we expected; but it is wise to anticipate the future. If the war shall terminate in a few months we shall be called to establish churches in places we never heard of, places selected as their future home, by men who are taking observations as soldiers of the United States. Our friends in this city are very much prostrated in business—indeed, all business in St. Louis, except that which thrives by war is utterly ruined. Men but a little while ago, worth a hundred thousand dollars, do not know now if they are worth a dollar. And they are looking to General Halleck with great expectations, and longing for his success. Some of his late orders have given eminent satisfaction to Union men. His summary dealings with Engler, his ordering the Professors in the State University, the officers

on railroads, and those of the "Young Men's Mercantile Library Association" to take the oath of allegiance, were not so soon. And was not that a very sagacious recommendation that all loyal teachers and ministers of the gospel should take, and fill their oath of allegiance, that they might be easily and promptly distinguished from others? We know some ministers that will hasten to place their names on that scroll of honorable work; but I do not think we shall add

How strange is it to realize that this city is under martial law. Yet to enter it at midnight never more safe, never less disturbed and sleep lawless. Verily, the law was made for the lawless and the disobedient, and some of them are feeling its rigor.

I spent a day in camp Benton and the hospitals. Two brethren of our Church—Brothers Babb and Kennedy—were laboring faithfully and acceptably in their respective regiments, where are the sick and the dying to be ministered to, saints to be strengthened and sinners warned, all of which one can hardly realize till he goes among them. Our armies, by the blessing of God will crush out this rebellion; but war alone cannot save this country. If it is to be saved in the best sense of that term, Mr. Editor, you in your sphere, and I in mine, have much to do, for our country can be saved only by the Gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ. Yours truly,
H. KENDALL.

THE STATE OF RELIGION IN WESTERN COLLEGES.

The Committee of the Society of Inquiry of Lane Seminary, have sent us valuable statistics on the above subject, which are very reasonable, in view of the approaching day of prayer for Colleges; to be held next Thursday. They have also attached some items of information, from which we select such as will prove interesting to the reader. Though there is cause for thankfulness, the exhibition is not as gratifying as could be wished, and it should stimulate us to be the more earnest in our petitions in behalf of the institutions of learning, where her future teachers, guides and leaders of our land are now in course of training.

Summary of the Reports for the last Four Years.

Table with 4 columns: Year (1859, 1860, 1861, 1862), No. of Students in four College classes, Prof. of Religion in four college classes, Prof. of Religion in four college classes, Prof. of Religion in four college classes.

ANTIOCH COLLEGE, YELLOW SPRINGS, OHIO.

No. of Students in four College classes, 1859, 1860, 1861, 1862.

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gentle refreshing last spring. Some hearings stirring themselves to take hold on God now. Two general prayer meetings are sustained.

HANOVER COLLEGE.—In Hanover College, eight persons have made a profession of religion during the past year. One of the Faculty writes: "The religious interest commenced in connection with the week of prayer in January, 1861, became more decided after the day of prayer for Colleges, the last Thursday of February, and continued till April. There is no special seriousness at present, but prayer meetings are held daily by the students, and good order prevails in a remarkable degree. Over twenty undergraduates are in the army, six of whom are professors of religion."

KENYON COLLEGE.—There have been a few conversions in this College during the past year. Lawrence University, Appleton, Wis.—Two prayer meetings each week, well attended. The general religious interest is good. There have been two conversions during the past year.

MARQUETTE COLLEGE.—One of the officers of this institution writes: "There are class prayer meetings held weekly, and two general meetings, one of which is on Sabbath morning. Many students also attend a young people's meeting at 8 P. M., at the lecture room of the Congregational Church. During the year there have been six conversions. There has also been a healthy religious tone, and the meetings have been pretty well attended. In the winter and spring there was unusual interest, manifesting itself chiefly in connection with the young people's meeting on Sabbath afternoon."

MIAMI UNIVERSITY.—The average attendance at our weekly prayer meetings is about twenty. We have reason for gratitude to God that the University has suffered so little in consequence of the war, either in numbers or good order.

OSBERN COLLEGE.—There is a weekly prayer meeting for each class, attended by one of the Professors, and a general weekly meeting for all students. Both have been well attended throughout the year, and of unusual interest. There have been frequent conversions. We have not had a general revival since a year ago, but the blessing of God has been with us, and Christians have been built up in the faith. The religious condition of the classes improves very manifestly as they advance; the proportion of professors to non-professors being much the largest in the most advanced classes.

WABASH COLLEGE.—The last year at Wabash College has been marked by no special religious interest. Wabash asks the fervent prayers of her friends.

WESTERN RESERVE COLLEGE.—There is one prayer meeting of the students, and one of the officers and students, each week—both well attended. There have been eight conversions during the year. The religious interest has been, in the main, good.

WITTENBERG COLLEGE.—There has been no special religious interest in this institution during the past year, though four members of the College have been converted. The prayer meeting is well attended.

As usual, many of the Colleges have failed to reply to the circular of the Committee.

COMMITTEE SOCIETY OF INQUIRY.

Lane Seminary, Feb. 7th, 1862.

Our Church News.

REVIVALS.—A Correspondent of the Evangelist at Richmond, Ill. says: "In a time of general indifference to the cause of religion in this region, in the latter part of December we commenced a series of public services of evenings, which we kept up for several weeks, with social meetings in the afternoon. Many hindrances beset our way, yet the Lord granted us a precious season of refreshing. The church was greatly revived, and some fifteen souls were hopefully converted. Our Old School brethren followed us with a similar effort, and had an interesting season. And our Methodist brethren are now in the midst of a precious work of grace. Judged various denominations all around us are waking up to efficient action, and the Lord is working by them in the salvation of souls. So general a season of religious interest has not been witnessed in this region for many years past. To God's name be all the praise."

Another writing from Wyoming, Iowa, says: "It is four weeks to-day since we commenced having meetings every day. I have been alone until Tuesday (21st), when Brother Atherton, of Cedar Rapids, came. God is with us. Twelve or thirteen are now rejoicing in the hope, and a good number are inquiring what they must do to be saved. A general seriousness seems to pervade the community. All is quiet; no excitement, but a still solemn speaking in tones not to be mistaken. In our meeting last night (23d) a seriousness prevailed such as I think I never witnessed before."

Rev. G. C. Wood, writes to the same paper under date of Jan. 30th, in regard to the work of God in Chatham, Ill., as follows: "The Rev. Mr. Thayer, who is the stated supply of the church, informed me that there had not been what might be called a revival there for more than twenty years, and during this long period the number of additions to the Church had not been equal to the decrease. Besides this I was informed that there were difficulties in the Church of long standing, so that before any good results could be looked for, much time must be spent in preparing the way, and removing the stumbling-blocks. God blessed the means, and after a few days the obstacles began to be removed and the high way of the Lord to be cast up. Never did I witness deeper feeling in a church, and more humble and penitent confessions. The result of these meetings to the time I left was the hopeful conversion of upwards of thirty persons, of whom eighteen had been received into the Church. Of the converts nearly half were young men."

PRESBYTERY OF ROCHESTER.—The annual meeting of the Presbytery of Rochester was held in the Central Church in the city of Rochester on the 7th and 8th days of January last. The Rev. R. S. Crampton was chosen Moderator, and the Rev. J. B. Shaw, D. D., and the Rev. F. F. Ellsworth, were chosen Commissioners to the General Assembly, also Dr. Harry Allen and C. K. Adams, Lay Commissioners. The Rev. C. E. Furness was chosen Commissioner to Auburn Theological Seminary for three years.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HAGENBACH'S HISTORY OF DOCTRINES.

Let not studious ministers and theologians be alarmed at the issue of new books in their department, each successive one proclaimed independent of a complete theological collection. Such books, as that above announced, synopical-like, obviate the necessity of multitudinous purchases, being the essence of a thousand books in one. Here is a careful, discriminating, and impartial statement of all the doctrinal views and controversies of any importance that have prevailed in the Christian church from the beginning to the present time, with apt citations from authors and church standards, all systematized and presented in a clear, philosophic manner. Since this work has been brought before the public, it may be maintained that no one can easily grasp a theological point without first consulting it. Its author, Dr. Hagenbach, is a profound German scholar and liberal-minded, one of the greatest luminaries of the theological heavens. Prof. Smith of Union Seminary, the American editor, is equally well known, and respected among us for his attainments in the same department, has not only presented it to us in a correct and idiomatic version of the last German edition, but has made extensive and valuable additions; in references to English and American Literature, and especially in new sections upon topics fully handled or wholly neglected in the original. We especially thank him for the sections on the history of theology in our own country. Here for the first time, we have presented a systematic, condensed view of the theological controversies, which have been so vigorously waged in the Congregational and Presbyterian bodies of our own land—and we are glad to see that this long and waited-for pen of the philosopher-historian, to set them forth in their proper proportions. The references of Prof. Smith to our controversial and periodical literature are copious and valuable, coming down to our own time.

PAMPHLETS AND PERIODICALS.

Rev. E. Whitaker's sermon at the Funeral of Rev. M. Lord of Shelton Island.

Dr. Anderson's Letter to Rev. Robt. S. Candlish, D. D.

African Colonization: annual address by Hon. John H. Latrobe at the anniversary of the American Colonization Society, held in the Hall of House of Representatives, Washington, January 21st, 1862.

The Tried Stability of our Government, a cause for Thanksgiving; Thanksgiving Sermon by Rev. SAMUEL H. HALL, Oswego, N. Y.

Charter and By-Laws of the Women's Hospital of Philadelphia.

The New York Teacher for February, contains the report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, a very important document, besides an interesting variety of miscellaneous articles.

Littell's Living Age for this week contains Pitcair's Lives from the Quarterly Review; The Yard Measures extended to the stars, MacMillan; America's Answer to England's Demands, from English Papers of January 11th, with other valuable articles, sustaining its well-established reputation as a journal essential to all who would be well informed on the best current literature of the two continents. Littell Son & Co., Boston.

The Fort Pitt Works, Pittsburg, Penna., have made arrangements for turning out twelve mortars per week, each weighing eight and a half tons. Large numbers of heavy Dahlgrens and Columbiads, and an immense quantity of shells, are also being manufactured at this establishment.

held in Sweden on the 4th inst. the Rev. John G. Taylor was ordained and installed as the Pastor of the Presbyterian congregation in that place. It is a remarkable fact that although the Church in Sweden has been in existence from forty to fifty years, Mr. Taylor is their first Pastor! They have always been furnished with stated supplies.—Evangelist.

"Dedication."—The Church in Montrose, Pa., have just completed a new, commodious, and attractive house of worship, at a cost of about \$14,000. This amount having been provided for, so that the church could own the house and honestly dedicate it to the Lord, that interesting service was attended to on Wednesday, the 5th inst. The Sermon was preached by Rev. T. S. Ward of Carbondale, and the dedicatory prayer was offered by the Rev. Henry A. Riley, who has for twenty-one years been pastor of the church. Its location and arrangements are such