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GENESEE EVANGELIST.

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Religious Intelligence.

Congregational.

Revival in Massachusetts.—The report from

Plymouth continues highly interesting. A brother

who has passed a few days amid the revival, said,

the meetings are continued to late hours notwithstanding the remoteness of the pastor. The people

are so interested that it is difficult to make them

leave the place of worship. In one case they were

three times dismissed before they left. The interest

is not confined to the limits of Plymouth, but is

extending to the surrounding villages.

In North Middleboro', a work of grace has lately

commenced. Within four weeks, about seventy

persons have obtained a good hope through grace.

The revival commences in the Sabbath-school, but

has extended to all classes in society. Conviction

is in deep and pungent. The features of the revival

are much like those that prevailed fifty years ago,

wherein the work was more of God and less of

men than what has in modern times been called

revivals.—Boston Recorder.

Army.

Gen. McClellan's Sabbath.—Speaking of the

recent Sabbath of this officer the New York

Examiner says:—"General McClellan is clearly as

well as noble right in this. He will effect more

with his army and horses in six days than in seven,

as all experience proves; and gain more strength

in the crisis of battle, and in the long and trying

strains of the campaign, from the preservation of his

intended return to the "church of his fathers"; the

Episcopal Church—the pastoral relation was dis-

solved, and the name erased from the roll of minis-

ters in his Presidency.

Mr. Lavery has been in both branches of the

Presbyterian Church. He now goes from the "Old

School."

The General Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran

Church was in session from the 1st to the 8th of

May. A Sabbath school paper, with a circulation

of 25,000 copies, is issued by the Board of Publica-

tion, which is in a prosperous condition. The

Church Extension (Evangelical) Fund—\$11,447 18—

has nearly all been loaned out, but of \$7293, now

due, nothing has been repaid, and only one church

is paying interest. Notwithstanding these discourag-

ements, the society has, under God, been the means

of accomplishing much good.

The mission in India is prosperous. Many of

the heathen are applying for baptism, and the schools

are prosperous and increasing in size and number.

Several young natives are preparing for the minis-

try. A meeting of the East India Synod was not-

ified. There are ten congregations, eight mission-

stations, four ordained and four assisting, two cate-

chists, two colporteurs, one hundred and ninety-four

communicants, six students of divinity, twenty-three

schools, forty teachers and six hundred scholars.

The African mission in Liberia was also represented

as doing a good work.

In their resolutions on the state of the country

they regard this rebellion as more immediately

the natural result of the continuance and spread

of domestic slavery in our land, and there are

Novelties in Worship.—The Unitarians in

New York have taken to "Vespers." Those who

have gone with the crowd each Sabbath to Rev. Dr.

Osgood's Church, opposite the New York Hotel,

on Broadway, say it is only the Episcopal service

channeled. "A rose by any other name would smell

as sweet." By giving the music an attractive de-

signation, surrounding it with novelty, the Unitarians

gather a great crowd, as they do at Rev. Dr. Cum-

ming's Roman Catholic Church on the Sabbath, to

"hear the fine music." At Rev. Dr. Bellows's

Church, on Fourth avenue, (the "Holy Zebra," as

it is called for its parti-colored brick and marble

ornaments), the singing is admirable, being simple

and expressly congregational. In many churches,

Rev. Dr. Spring and Rice's, for example, the music

is led by a "Percussionist," with the organ accompa-

nied, and the entire congregations join. It has

that deep power and religious union which is ex-

perienced in your mid-day Philadelphia prayer-

meetings, as well as in those in Fulton street, in this

city. In some churches one simple, familiar hymn

or psalm is sung with the congregation, but the suc-

cessful pieces are so artistic, so expressive often, that

the contrast is both distasteful and disagreeable.

When will people learn that singing sacred psalms

and hymns is as much part of public worship as

praying?

The Young Men's Christian Association in

New York City, for years, has been under a cloud.

It was rent into two portions, a few years since, by

three or four members, who insisted upon making

itself an independent organization. The party tempo-

orarily succeeded, and those two hundred of its most

efficient and best men withdrew. Under its new

management it became disorderly and even riotous,

until the society had to reject its new leaders, and

meet with inevitable defeat. It did the former, but

it has never reached its former honorable position. It

has no such power as the corresponding society in

Philadelphia, which has really done honor to the

cause of Christ and the young men who assumed

his name.

Recently, or rather some months since, the

Young Men's Christian Association of this city took

up the subject of aiding the soldiers, and the

distribution of religious reading among them. One

of the foremost in the good work was Mr. Vincent

Colyer, and the society did when they sent him

to Newbern and other places South. He has proved

himself a most valuable man among the "poor

whites," and the "contrabands," having found him

a wise teacher and a considerate Christian friend.

Mr. Colyer is an artist (a painter) by profession,

and for years has struggled in obscurity; yet he

is a man of much cultivation and talent. He was

formerly a member of Rev. Dr. Morgan's (St. Thomas)

Church, but is now with Dr. Tyng. He married

the grand-daughter of John Hancock, of

Boston, of Revolutionary fame, and at the recent

death of his father, he became the recipient

of an interest in the estate of the great patriot of

our Revolution. Mr. C. is a most earnest,

consistent Christian, and his "light" is never obscured.

Deaths of New York Ministers.—The venerable

Dr. Bangs of the Methodist Episcopal Church,

has just gone to his rest. He was aged and infirm,

but, like a shock of ripened corn, he was ready

for harvesting. Another aged servant of Christ,

who has labored for years, in the foreign field, for

the "American Board," passed away in his reward,

four or five weeks, in this city. Rev. Benjamin C.

Meigs, long of the Cuyler Mission, has been a suf-

ferer some time; but his age precluded much

hope of his recovery, and on Monday he expired.

Still a third aged minister, long known and one

of the best in the Dutch Church, of New York, has

just passed away. Rev. Dr. McCauley for many

years had a high position, and was eminent as a

preacher of the gospel. In appearance he was a

most venerable man, and, "in his better days," few

men were more respected. He was a true patriot

of warmer personal friends. Of late years he has

been one of strange vicissitudes and deplorable

Protestant journals, which comprehend the inter-

ests and movements of the universal church in their

scope. Such a paper is greatly needed by the Catho-

lics of Germany. In Maynoth, however, there is

a local paper, *Das Katholische Volksblatt*, which

circulates of 25,000. In Westphalia there are two

such journals. Fifteen others are named in

various parts of Germany, but their characters and

circulation are not given.

Among journals for science, literature and art,

the *Tubingen Quartal-Schrift*, founded 1819, stands

highest as a theological journal. It is claimed that

this journal first extorted respect for Catholic ex-

egesis and church history. The author complains

of the multitude of sermons incessantly issued by

some of the journals which have large lists of subscribers.

All Catholic preachers, he thinks, should bind

themselves by an oath to give no sermons to the

press for thirty years to come! (On the principle

of lying at Jericho?)

Among journals for the family is the widely-read

Jugend-Blätter, of Stuttgart, which calls a "true

parent of juvenile literature;" the *Jugend-Freund*.

(Youth's Friend), of Munich, and others, of which

many thousand copies are issued. Yet a new peri-

odic for the young is about to be issued, and will

be an illustrated, and which, in the hands of com-

petent laborers, is expected to exceed in value any

now published.

We were interested in the declaration of the

writer that there is greater necessity for bringing

forward a class of conscientious publicists than for

founding new journals. He bewails the slavery of the

public mind to incompetent literati.

Bishops should labor zealously to exclude hostile

influences from Catholic families, and to surround

themselves with men selected from the clergy and

trained to this sort of literary pursuit, and who,

when they become mighty in the use of the pen

should settle in the cathedral towns and employ

themselves in literature and journalism. In our

day, says the writer—and we Protestants may take

note of it—while the grandest movements are

taking place in the world's history, no man, and

most of all no priest, should be willing to remain

inactive. He who will not take part in the great

struggle of the present, deserves to be treated as

the unprofitable steward.

Perhaps our readers will not be unprofited by

considering the hopeful view which, in conclusion,

the writer takes of his church at the present time,

while we Protestants are daily expecting its over-

throw.

"Catholic air," he says, "is breathing through

the world. In North America already the church

is represented by 47 archbishops and bishops, and

with her 6,000,000 of Catholics takes an imposing

position. In England, thirty years ago, could

scarcely 50,000 Catholics, there are now more than

2,000,000, and the conversions are numerous

every year. In six years the number of Catholic

bishops has increased 150; 178 different orders

of monks exist. The approximation of the Russo-

Greek and Roman churches is significantly in-

creasing year by year, and meets with no opposition

in the highest circles of the Russian capital. Even

in the lowlands of Northern Germany may be heard

the summons to return to the church. In France

the priesthood stands in a determined and

warlike attitude; where sixty years ago none of

the various sisterhoods existed, there are now 60,000

members of the various orders. In Holland the

Catholics are doing for vigorous efforts: in Aus-

tria, too, the ecclesia dominica assumes more and

more the character of the ecclesia militans. The

purifying wind of revolution will act healthfully

upon the Italian, as it did upon the Spanish clergy,

and purge away deep seated evils. Whosoever

looks discerningly into the life of the church, is as-

tounded at the unusual number of conversions; so

judicious the church appears as the leading con-

servative influence and the power of the first order

in the world. The domain of charity is seen to be

long, in her numerous orders, exclusively to the

strong and earnest; thus appeals to the slave

States:—"You cannot, if you would, be blind to

the signs of the times. I beg you a calm and en-

larged consideration of them, ranging, if it may be,

far above personal and party politics. The propo-

sition makes common cause for a common object,

excluding no reproach upon any. It acts not in the

Parishes. The change it contemplates would come

gently as the dew of heaven, not rending or reek-

ing anything. Will you not embrace it? So much

good has not been done, by one effort all past time,

as in the Providence of God it is now your high

privilege to do. May the vast future not have to

lament that you have neglected it." In response to

this proposal of the President a mass Convention

has been called to meet on the 16th of June next,

in Jefferson City, Mo., to nominate State officers,

favorable to emancipation and the policy of the present

administration.

New Orleans.—Since the capture of New Or-

leans, the vessels of the Captain Farragut have been

widely distributed along the river, some of them

having gone as far as Vicksburg, Miss., en route to

Memphis.

Additional details of the evacuation of Pensacola

have been received, from which it will be seen that

Fort Barrancas, after a long and successful siege,