# American Presbuterian crushed, slavery abolished, and so 'the work of rightousness be peace, and the effect of righteous-

GENESEE EVANGELIST.

1862.

JOHN W. MEARS

THURSDAY, JULY 17, 1862.

THE AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN, A WEEKLY RELIGIOUS AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER,

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#### Presbyterian.

Deposition of Mr. Chinequy.—This noted convert from Roman Catholicism has been deposed by the Presbytery of Chicago, for contumacy.

Dutch Reformed Items.-There are in the Dutch Church thirty-one Classes, answering to the Presbyteries in Presbyterian churches, including the Missionary Classis of Arcot, in India. To these will soon be added a Classis in China, where, as in India, the missions are prosperous, and native pas- pitt's, 1800; Bristol, 1805; and Newport, still tors will soon be placed over the mission churches. With a view to meet this exigency the Constitution, in its application to such churches, is to be so modified as to dispense with the attendance of a deputation thirty-one in the whole Church—have an average of and fifty-six. The Methodist population of the nearly fourteen ministers in each, and each Classis State is estimated at upwards of ten thousand. the Synods of the Presbyterian Church, and to the Union. The reason of this is that they are much objects, and more than seven dollars for congregatio- \$660, with a furnished house." nal purposes yearly, to each communicant. The exceed by about \$2600 those of the previous year, an encouraging fact in these troublous times, while those for Foreign Missions were somewhat less than they were the year before. Two very pleasing facts were, however, stated in connection with missions abroad. One was that the Hon. Mr. Harris, United States Minister to Japan, had added one thousand dollars to a like sum given by the native churches eighteen ministers in conference, but over twenty in the Sandwich Islands, to aid in building a mis- have pastoral relations in the territory. Five churchsionary chapel in Japan; and thus has Mr. Harris, es have been built. A brick seminary, three stories as a shrewd, practical business man, familiar with high, has been erected at Oreapolis, and presented, ssionary efforts and prospects in Japan, fully and trongly endorsed the good cause there. The misnionaries are engaged in preparing elementary books

in the Japanese language, in which foreign merchants residing there give them countenance and aid.— Mr. Charles Collins, Jr., a licentiate of the Phila- The strongest church is in Nebraska City, which, delphia Classis was ordained as an evangelist on the under the labors of Rev. T. B. Lemon, was favored 29th ult. He has labored in Norristown, Pa., and with an extensive revival last year. The church, in elsewhere, already.—The ordination of Rev. Cy- Omaha is in a favorable condition under the labors rus B. Durand, and his installation as pastor of the of Bro. Hart. church of Preakness, N. J., took place on Sabbath,

## EPISCOPAL.

Strange Qualifications.—The Rev. Dr. Seabury has recently been elected Professor of Biblical Literature in the Episcopal Seminary of New York. The editor of the Christian Times thus rather ironcally refers to his peculiar qualifications for the

1. The editorship of the paper which, with most bility and daring, opposed the principles which Dr. urner always held dear-the extremest standardearer of the extremest wing. 2. The most emphatic defence of the whole doctrine of the "Tracts for the Times" which has ever

been offered in this country. 3. The pressure of the notion of an "universal egeneration" nearer to heterodoxy than had been ttempted by any other writer of eminence in our

4. The most vehement of all the assaults made on the highest judicature of the Church in a great case ity and of personal affection might well excuse a bias, but could not justify the bitter denunciation of

heir side the moral feeling of the land 5. The fullest vindication of the rightfulness of African slavery which has been published by any German people with a popular religious literature.

Return of Bishop McIlwaine. — This distinuished Bishop has recently returned from Europe, ind was welcomed in a convention of his diocese in ssion at the time of his arrival in Mt. Vernon, Ohio. He made an address in which he briefly reerred to the state of the country when he left it. exceedingly kind reception, and the numerous tentions showered upon him by our brethren in Engind. He had no need to think or wish for anyhing. Everything was planned for him by loving earts. He expressed great thankfulness that duryent him from attending to the business upon which be chiefly ascribed to the revival. went. He assured the members that the Press f England was not a correct expression of the feelngs of the people towards us. He was happy to ee the great change in national affairs from what hey were when he went away during the dark ould soon be restored to our country.

## Congregational.

New Bedford, passed the following resolution: constant prayers—as well in the family and in only excite profound pity: they Federal cause and arms with his continual help, the questions of difference between him and Victor treason may speedily be baffled, rebellion Emanuel.

crushed, slavery abolished, and so 'the work of ness, quietness and assurance for ever.'"

The Congregational Union of Canada.—The New York Evangelist says that "The annual meeting of the Congregational Union of Canada, was held at Hamilton, C.W., commencing on the 11th and closing on the 16th of June. Rev. A. J. Parker, of Danville, C.E., presided. He is one of the oldest and most venerable of the Canadian ministers. and is said to have studied theology in Dr. Hopkins's woodhouse chamber. Additional to the ordinary business, was a prearranged recognition of the two hundredth anniversary of the ejectment of the 2000 Nonconformist ministers of England from the State Church. A well-prepared article by Rev. W. T. Clark of Guelph, setting forth, in brief, the history and the sufferings of the Nonconformists, and another, by Rev. T. H. Marling of Toronto, were placed in the hands of the Business Committee. In addition to these articles there were several extemporaneous addresses, among which was one from the venerable Dr. Burns, who represented the Canada Presbyterian Church. Dr. Burns must have Any clergyman procuring us two new subscribers, with the pay in advance, is entitled to a third copy one year, free.

well-nigh reached his tourscore years, and yet his mind lacks not in memory or fire. The United States was represented in person by two delegates, who made reference in their addresses to the great struggle now going on in our country. Such responses were drawn out as showed that the hearts paper and a copy of the Quarterly Review, for one of all present were with the North. All through the year, to new subscribers. neeting the deepest sympathy was expressed for our welfare; and prayers were frequent and earnest for the removal of the cause and the termination of the

#### Methodist.

Methodism in Rhode Island.—From a recent address upon "The History of Methodism in Rhode Island," delivered at Providence before the Rhode Island Historical Society by Rev. S. W. Coggeshall, we condense the following particulars:-

"The earliest Methodist church edifices in Rhode Island were those of Warren, 1794: Cranston, Lipstanding, 1807. The Warren was the first Methodist house of worship in the world with a tower and

"There are now twenty-three churches in the from another Classis, when a candidate for licensure, | State, six of which are in Providence, with an agor for a pastorate, is examined. These Classes—the gregate membership of three thousand two hundred is entitled to a representation of three ministers and | This is probably the smallest relative proportion three elders in the Particular Synods, answering to which the Methodists have in any other State in the same number in the General Synod. Hence a full less needed in this State than in any other, Rhode General Synod would have nearly two hundred mem- Island being better supplied with the means of grace bers. A singular fact is presented in the last report and with church privileges than any other of the of the General Synod, namely, that there were 422 United States. This was shown by statistical facts. thurches and 418 ministers connected with the Synod, | These twenty-three churches own nineteen church being a difference of only four, and yet there are now edifices worth \$164,000, or an average of \$8600, about eighty churches vacant, sixty of which are being more than four times the average of Methodist weak, and need aid in supporting the ministry. The churches for the whole United States. Also six 422 Dutch churches have an average of about eighty parsonages, worth \$13,200, which is double the families, and one hundred and twenty communicants average of the 2600 parsonages in the whole Church. each, and raise about three dollars for benevolent | The average salaries of the preachers in the State is

## Miscellaneous.

Churches in Nebraska.—A correspondent of the Northwestern Christian Advocate, says: "In church operations but little has been done in Nebraska, and yet if we reflect that with its immense territory it contains only one-fourth of the population of Chicago, we shall arrive at a different conclusion. The Methodist Episcopal Church has partly finished, to the Conference, free of debt. A number of lots have also been donated toward the founding of an institution of higher grade. The membership of the church, including probationers, is about 1500, or one in twenty of the population.

The Presbyterian and Episcopal churches are also actively in the field. At Nebraska City there is a

#### neat Methodist Protestant Church. Foreign.

Religious Progress in Germany.—A correspondent of the Wesleyan Journal writing from Germany specifies some things in which he thinks there has been decided progress of late in that country of religious changes: The importance of hallowing the Lord's day he says, is more deeply felt. There has been a reaction from Luther's idea of the Sabbath to Anglo-Saxon view, and the more spiritually minded in the German Churches are beginning to see that they must take a high ground on Sabbath observance, or be content to have no Sabbath at all. The Neue Evangelische Kirchenzeitung said to be the "most live religious Journal in Germany" has published the results accomplished by the New York Sabbath Committee, and asks for "similar efforts to secure in the German cities a legal or civil Sabbath." Though this reform is advocated not on the ground of the binding obligation of the of ecclesiastical discipline, in which the ties of affin- Lord's day as a positive institution of the Scriptures, but rather on that of mere expediency, it is nevertheless indicative of a change for the better; and men less partial, in venerable station, and having on the time will rdoubtless come when the right view will be taken. The same writer refers to the unusual efforts which are being made to supply the The education of the masses and their instruction in religious truths is occupying the attention of many divines who hitherto have had no other employment for their pens than in elaborating the deep themes of metaphysics. Several societies have been formed for the express purpose of circulating cheap religious books.

The Revival in Jamaica.—It is stated in the Buptist Missionary Herald that the fruit of this great awakening in this island is still appearing. During the last sixteen months one minister has baptized 187 persons and restored 65, making a total ing his absence his health had been remarkably addition of 247. The aggregate increase for the good—nothing but slight colds, which did not pre- year is computed at 11,521 which large edition is to

The Popes's Allocution.—The recent allocution of the Pope canonizing the Japanese martyrs

is supposed by the Christian Intelligencer to be intended "to buttress up the tottering temporal power." Some of the Paris journals strongly criticize ours of the "Trent" affair, and hoped that peace the aforesaid utterance of the so called vicar of Christ. The Presse says that he does not address as he should the whole Catholic world in expressions of peace, charity and reconciliation, but merely occu-A Patriotic Testimony.—The General Associ- pies "with politics and material interests." "The ation of Massachusetts, during its recent session at Pope-King denies the people and separates himself from them. He braves the great Powers all of "This General Association of the Congregational whom have recognized the kingdom of Italy, and ministry of Massachusetts cannot allow itself to ad- abuses "the defenders of the liberty and independourn without putting on its record an expression of ence of nations calling them concecters of frauds and ts deep sympathy with the President of the United fabricators of falsehoods, who defend 'unholy States in this day of our national trial, and without dogmas,' whose 'wickedness is only equalled by endering to him, in the name of the Christian peo- their stupidity,' and who 'would suppress God Himole whom we represent, the assurance of our earnest self." "Such excesses of ideas and language can the closet as in the great congregation—that the of afflicting especially sincere Catholics: in fact all the closes and the God of all grace, may so those who have not made of religion a party instrudow him, and all associated under him in the car- ment." This is strong language. It is thought ing on of our national affairs, with the spirit of that the issuing of this document in which the temadom and the love of freedom, and with confidence poral power of the Pope is so blasphemously asserthe everlasting safety of well-doing, and so further ed has cut off all hopes of an amicable settlement of

Desire for the Gospel.—Dr. Krapf, who is forced confessions of those in authority. If Mciow in Africa, under the auspices of the United Clellan has effected a communication with the river. Methodist Free Church Missionary Society, in two why was not this fact boldly and sincerely announced, letters to Mr. Eckett, the last dated the 12 of Feb- instead of triffing with the public mind by reports of uary, announces his arrival at Zanzibar, and gives surrounding portions of his army in triangular an encouraging account of the prospects of the new swamps and in the neighborhood of mill-ponds, and mission. At the capital of the Kauma territory the other false and vague stories, intended to break the strongly posted, repulsed the rebels in these charges, chiefs gave Dr. Krapf and his German colleagues a fall of public expectations? And again:

truly fraternal welcome, exclaiming with the heartiness peculiar to the people, "The country is yours! You can come and teach our people whatever you to such a distance from Richmond, that it is diffilike; we shall welcome you! You may build houss and do whatever you like among us." The Dr. but from what is generally understood of the situathen selected a site for the missionary station, and tion, it appears to admit only of the severe alternaeturned to Zanzibar, where, at the date of his last tive of an immediate assault upon the enemy, or the the 12th, General Hatch's command entered Culetter, he was planning the formation of a station in falling back of our lines." he Usambara country, at which his English breth-They claim to have 4600 prisoners. It is reported en would reside. The British consul at Zanzibar was giving to the missionaries all the assistance in his power, and systematically "uses his influence to

## Domestic Mews.

Krapf as an ally and a friend.

have the country thrown open to every kind of le-

gitimate enterprise, civilization, and Christianiza-

Congress.—Several members have left for their or the army. Senator Chandler, of Michigan, made a violent assault upon the Government in regreat crime" of dividing the Army of the Potoraitor, Jeff. Davis, there would not have been a novement which he would not have ordered since the 1st of December." Mr. Lane, of Kansas, ret this time, and the subject was dropped.

On Tuesday, July 8th, the House passed a bill habeas corpus act.

gaged in a great struggle on the new Militia bill, by enlistments. which the President is empowered to call out the militia for any period he may deem expedient, three months is the limit at present,) and which provides for the enlistment of blacks, and the emaneination of such slaves as may enlist, and, when slaves of rebels, that not only themselves but their mothers, wives, and children be set free.

On Friday, the House passed a stringent Confiscation Bill, the result of conferences between the Committees on the two bills previously reported, and insisted on by the House and Senate. The Pension and Tariff Bills were also finally passed. The gift of League Island, in this city, for use as a Navy Yard, was accepted. The Senate was engaged in warm debate on the Enlistment Bill. The raising of black regiments is already authorized in the Confiscation Bill, passed as above.

A special despatch to the New York Post, from Washington July 12, says: "The President to-day sent for the members of Congress from the Border Slave States, upon whom he urged his plan of gradual emancipation, and hinted strongly that if it was not adopted, a general emancipation would come. under less pleasant circumstances.'

The Army of the Potomac is universally represented to be in good spirits, and in fighting trim. Reinforcements have arrived, and the commissary arrangements are perfected at the new base of operations, called Westover Landing. The Press says that Burnside is marching to the relief of McClellan, and that the army of Pope, a hundred thousand strong, will soon be moving Southward. General Mitchell has paid a visit to Washington, and it is surmised that the genius of this brilliant officer may be brought into play upon the great field of action

The rebels do not look upon the recent battles as substantial victory. The editor of the Richmond Examiner bewails the heavy Confederate loss, which he sets down at twenty thousand killed, wounded, and missing.

We took 1000 rebel prisoners, and three small bat- by heroic volunteers." teries, and our cavalry followed them up till they passed beyond White Oak.

For the last two days the rebels have shown little lisposition to fight, and on the 5th relinguished their ground and batteries almost without resist-

President Lincoln visited the Army of the Potomac at its new base of operations, on Wednesday of

Our transports have been fired into on their passage up the James River to Harrison's Landing, by rebel batteries on the shores. The rebel gun-boat Teazer, was captured July 4th, by the Maratanza, in the James river. Full descriptions of the obstructions in the river above Fort Darling were found in her. The crew escaped.

The accounts brought by the Presidential party from the headquarters of the army of the Potomac, give a cheering view of the condition of affairs in It is represented that the entire losses on our part

glers are constantly returning. The enemy's loss, sire no intervention from any quarter." there is no doubt, is exceedingly large. The President reports that the loss in killed, wounded, and missing will not exceed fifteen thousand for all of the late battles. The Richmond papers are taking a serious view of

McClellan's new position as contrasted with the one he abandoned. The Examiner of the 7th says:

five miles of the Chickahominy low ground, he od the city which causes much annoyance to the rebel cupied the most barren, and at the same time, the gunners. worst watered and most unhealthy region of Eastern Virginia. Agues, hoop-poles, and whortleberries have been always the only sure crops of the country within a radius of ten miles about the Seven Pines, taking that point as a centre, and but two living streams cross the Nine-mile, or Williamsburg roads, between Richmond and Bottom Bridge. On these two roads, with the Seven Pines as their headquarters, the very pick and flower of the Northern army was concentrated, and here, for weeks, their vigor and numbers melted away, under the influence of miasma, bad water, and a Southern sun, but by this hasty trip through White Oak Swamp, Mc-Clellan has emerged with thinned ranks into a more genial land. A broad, fresh river flows before him, while his tired and hungry hordes will find bound- to be satisfied with the excuses put forth by their ter of taste; to show the groundlessness of the impresless supplies in as fair and rich a valley as the sun government for refusing to restore the vessel to us, shines on. The country of the lower James river is the garden spot of Virgina. Nowhere does soil better repay the toil and skill of the husband-man."

The hopes that had been entertained by the rebels of the entire overthrow of any approximation of the ent of the entire overthrow of our army are thus relin-

"The scene of active operations has been removed cult to obtain any news of the incidents of each day,

that General McCall, of the Pennsylvania Reserves, is in Richmond. According to their earlier accounts. the battles at Mechanicsville and Gaines' Mills were most signal victories for them. At Coal Harbor, and on Saturday at Garnett's Mills, they admit a ion." He was warmly in favor of the mission on repulse. They admit the good generalship of Mche Usambara mountains, and evidently regards Dr. Clellan in bringing off his army in safety by way of White Oaks Swamp, and acknowledge themselves terribly cut up in the assault on our lines on Tuesday.

Enlistments.—There is an uncertainty as to the best means of raising the new levies, though the disposition of the masses is undoubtedly such as to warrant the expectation of a prompt and abundant response to the call. In New York, Prof. Peissner of Union College is authorized to raise a regiment which will include many students. An immense and most enthusiastic meeting was held in Hartford, nomes to aid in procuring the necessary enlistments disposition of the masses is undoubtedly such as to gard to the conduct of the war. He said that "the of Union College is authorized to raise a regiment mac could not be ascribed to Mr. Stanton, but lay between Mr. Lincoln and General McClellan. "If that great army had been commanded by that arch to enlist. Legislatures and cities are voting extra bounties to volunteers. On the other hand, many are inclined to favor drafting as a more equal measure The employment of multitudes just now in proved Mr. Chandler for language so innappropriate the harvest fields may delay the completion of the quota; but it will be raised.

Later accounts exhibit great enthusiasm among providing for the trial of State prisoners, and autho- the people, especially in New York and in New rizing the President to suspend the operation of the England. Mass meetings have been held all over the country and immense sums subscribed by indi-On Wednesday and Thursday the Senate was en- viduals, towns and legislatures, as bounties for

> From the proclamations of the loyal Governors we nake a number of extracts:

Governor Morgan, of New York, says: "This appeal is to the State of New York; it is to each citizen. Let it come to every fireside. "We cannot doubt that the insurrection is in its death throes: that almighty blow will end its mon-

Governor Sprague, of Rhode Island: "We are confronted by a bold, unscruplous and norincipled enemy in the field, in great strength who, with almost barbarian ferocity, makes war on our government and our institutions; who would destroy our liberties, and reduce us to the condition

of serfs of a military despotism.' "Let no consideration stand between us and the duty we owe to our country. Let no sacrifice be thought too great to be offered on the altar of our country."

"It cannot be necessary to more than barely remind the citizens of Vermont that the crisis of the rebellion has come, and that by hesitation and delay it may be allowed to linger and invite foreign interference in its behalf, or by such a new, prompt and powerful rally to arms, as the loyal people of the country are abundantly able to make, it can be crush

ed and annihilated." Governor Buckingham, of Connecticut: "The rebellion, contending with the desperation of a hopeless and wicked cause, must be met with equal energy. Close your manufactories and work shops—turn aside from your farms and your business-leave for a while your families and your homes—meet face to face the enemies of your liber-

Governor Olden, of New Jersey: "The period of enlistment, which is for three years or during the war, will be rendered brief by all tiful and lovely.

2. That Christians should strive as much as possion. unitedly performing their high duty. While the A skirmish took place July 5th, near the left | waning ranks of the rebels are furnished by conscripwing, which resulted in the defeat of the rebels. I tion, let it be our boast that we defend the nation

> Gov. Bradford of Maryland: "Men of Maryland, I look to you with confidence to be among the foremost in responding to this call. There are reasons why you should be. You are, as t were, the natural body-guard of the capital of the nation. If this diabolical rebellion ever makes another forward movement its first step will be upon your soil. Conscript levies and hired substitutes can never stand before volunteers in such a cause.

The crisis is at hand—one more effective blow and the rebellion must crumble. Gov. Tod of Ohio: "On the 4th inst. I had the pleasure of meeting ing the Governors of many of the Western States, from whom I learned that their constituents are determined to spend their last man and last dollar, if eem to be doubting upon the question, that the American people are able to maintain the glorious governin the recent battles, do not exceed 11,000. Strag ment established for them by their fathers, and de-

Vicksburg.—There was a premature report of the capture of this place on Monday of last week. The recent attack commenced June 26th. After a The recent attack commenced June 26th. After a bombardment of two days, eight of Com. Farragut's fleet passed the batteries and took position clear discrimination of the elements of Christian above the city. It is reported that the Commodore was wounded in this daring passage. Meantime "In enumerating the advantages secured to the Gen. Butler has set a large force of negroes at work enemy in his present position, his superior facilities upon the narrow tongue of land formed by the bend of transportation must not be omitted. Whilst our of the river, opposite the point of which Vicksburg ammunition and stores must be wagoned a distance lies. They were to dig a new and straight channel of nearly thirty miles, his steamers and transports for the river at the base of this tongue, and thus diare running up to the very doors of his tent. For the vert its course entirely away from the obstinate city. benefit of distant readers, we may here properly say Ought not those professors of the humanities, Lord something of the character of the country to which, | Palmerston, and the Times to have been first consuddenly and unexpectedly, the scene of war has sulted? On the 30th, the bombardment was conbeen shifted. Ten days ago, when McClellan be- tinued. The city is occupied solely by the military. leaguered Richmond, with the exception of about Gen. Williams has planted a field battery opposite

> tention. Your book has my cordial approbation, as it furnishes desirable help to the many who are in need of a Manual on this subject. I rejoice that dur-Nassau, N.P., bound for the Southern States, have ing your long confinement you are able to use your met with a number of socious mishans. Her B. M. pen for the good of the Church." J. B. CONDIT. met with a number of serious mishaps. Her B. M. ship Greyhound had seized upon the Ovieto, built in England for a man of war, and at that time under command of the pirate Capt. Semmes. The steamer Cecile, with munitions of war, for Charleston, was wrecked; while the Nashville and Kate bound for North Carolina were chased back.
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> | examination with the pest extant works on experimental religion; and the exhibition of the reasons why piety is too often presented in an unattractive form is full of admonition to all Christians. As a

The case of the Emily St. Pierre, retaken from one of our prize crews and carried to England by the rebels, has been the subject of lengthy correspondence between Mr. Adams, U.S. minister, and the British Government. Mr., Adams utterly refuses

The Money Market has been in a state of extra ordinary excitement. On Wednesday of last week | For Sale at the PRESBYTERIAN BOOK STORE. If the first official display of our success has not a premium of 17 per cent was paid for gold and forbeen fully sustained by subsequent events, and if eign exchange went up to to 28½ above par: The the public expectations which were then raised to effect of this movement has been almost to stop all such a height are to be reduced, we believe that our trade in foreign goods; and to inflate the prices of people can bear the disappointment, without wait- stocks which had sunk after the retirement of Mc ing to hear the facts drop out through the slow and Clellan from Richmond

Rebel Movements in Tennessee and Kentucky.—On Sunday morning, the 13th, a body of 3 or 4000 Georgia and Texas guerrillas attacked our troops at Murfreesboro, and captured the 11th Michigan regiment, with Generals Duffield and Crittenden, and other officers. The 3rd Minnesota being at last accounts were successfully retreating. Fears were entertained for the safety of Nashville.

Morgan's cavalry were threatening Lexington Ky. Lebanon, in the central portion of Kentucy, had been burned by the rebel marauders. General Pope's army is moving South from

Warrenton, which is below Manassas Junction. On pepper, and drove out a body of rebel cavalry.

### Marriages.

On the 10th inst., at 8 o'clock, A.M., at the Walnut street Presbyterian church, (West Philadelphia) by Rev. J. G. Butler, Mr. R. J. JOHNSTON and Miss S. M. Moss.

## Deaths.

IN Memphis, May 23, 1862, KATE, wife of A. J. WHITE, and daughter of Frederick and Margare

sadly feel that they this day have lost no common friend. Home was the charmed circle in which she moved without a rival. No spot but felt the magic of her skillful hand and the warmth of her loving heart. That home has lost its chief delight. Each NEIGHBOR, too, feels her loss. No act of kindness was too much, no self-denial too great for her kind heart. The Church of which she was a member has lost a faithful friend. Her ever vacant seat and the absence of her ever valuable aid in every good word, will often remind us that the

Church has lost a valuable friend. The pastor and his family truly feel that they have lost a sincere friend. She studied their wants, and many a household comfort still testifies to her thoughtfulness Alas, for us that she is gone. The poor have lost a friend. Her ear was never deaf to the calls of the destitute, the abode of poverty has often been made to rejoice through her kindness. The sick have lost a friend. The midnight hour has often found her watching by the couch of suffering, ministering with anxious tenderness to every want. And there are those far away who watched her

childhood's growing loveliness, who will mourn in sorrow that she is passed away from earth.

In the death of Mrs. White, who has not lost a friend? Surely a pure and lovely spirit has gone from this tempest tossed world, to rest in the bosom of its God. Methinks that first to meet her in that happy place came leading on a cherub band her own bright boy, who twelve months since passed away, leaving her mournning bitterly

## Advertisements.

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The character of the work can best be seen from From Rev. Albert Barnes, pastor of the First

resbyterian Church, Philadelphia.
"I have read with as much care and attention as I could bestow on it, a work by the Rev. William Ba-con, entitled "Æsthetic Piety or the beauty and love-liness of the Christian Religion." The design of this

ble to attain and to exhibit all the excellences of this 3. That sinners as well as saints should candidly examine and correctly estimate the duties and graces of Christianity, and thence be led to adopt and practice them in order to secure all the happiness to which they will lead."

ney win lead.

Dispose can doubt the importance of the subjects hus discussed. And in my judgment the author has liscussed them in such a way as to be eminently useful to all those who will read his work. The piety of the church would be of a higher order, and the happiness of Christians would be much greater, if they would follow the counsels addressed to them in this book; and it would be for the eternal welfare of those who are not now Christians, if they would, as the autho suggests, so examine Christianity; so lay aside all pre suggests, so examine Christianity; so lay aside all prejudice; so yield themselves to the conviction of truth, as to embrace the Christian system and practice it in their lives. I think that the book is adapted to elevate the faith, and increase the piety of the Church, and that its tendency would be to convince all persons that the Christian religion is "worthy of all acceptation," and is the richest gift which God has conferred on mankind.—I have known the Rey. Mr. Bacon for many years, and in such circumstances as to for many years, and in such circumstances as to show what manner of spirit he is of; and I have the necessary, to crush out the unholy rebellion, and thus utmost confidence in his piety, his zeal, and his dedemonstrate to the crowned heads of Europe, who sire to do good to the world, and commend this work result of a desire to do good when he is unable pub-licly to preach the Gospel, to all with whom my name may serve as a sufficient commendation of the work to induce them to examine it for themselves."

From Rev. MARK HOPKINS, D. D. L. L. D., President of William's College, and of the A. B. C. F MARK HOPKINS.

character, its forcible commendation of them, and its full reference to those passages of Scripture by which they are sustained." MARK HOPKINS. From the Professors of the Auburn Theological "I have read your work on Æsthetic Piety with entire approbation and unmingled gratification. It is full of sound common sense, suggestive thought and scriptural truth. It cannot fail to profit those who

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"I have read with interest and profit the work on "Æsthetic Piety" by Rev. WILLIAM BACON.
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"Whitehall,

52 17

61 00

20 00

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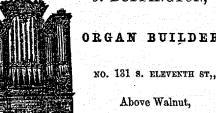
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