

American Presbyterian

GENESEE EVANGELIST.

JOHN W. MEARS, Editor

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1862.

THE AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN A WEEKLY RELIGIOUS AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

TERMS—(In Advance).

By Mail, \$2 00 per annum. By carriers, in the city, 25 "

PREMIUMS. Any clergyman procuring us two new subscribers...

For Five Dollars we will send two copies of the paper and a copy of the Quarterly Review...

Any one procuring new subscribers is entitled to Fifty cents for each one secured and prepaid.

Religious Intelligence.

Presbyterian.

Rev. Dr. Grundy of Memphis, whom our readers remember to have been removed from his pulpit by Secessionists during their rule in that city...

When the war first commenced, he wrote and published several articles over his own signature...

This did not satisfy the disloyal people, who complained, but the Dr. remained unmoved.

Application has repeatedly been made for the building to be given up to its proprietors...

Rev. J. B. Graham, pastor of the O. S. Church at Winchester, Va., having made request of our commanding officer at that post...

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right, and about 30 wounded five-bellered mortally. Among the killed is the Chaplain, (Dunmore), who fell dead where he stood, fighting splendidly.

Methodist- Ministers in the War.—We clip the following items from a single number of the New York Methodist:

Rev. J. Emory Round, assistant editor of the Zion's Herald, has enlisted for nine months, and is authorized to raise a company.

Chapman, now stationed at Phelps, Ontario county, is engaged in raising a company for one of the regiments in that Senatorial District.

Rev. James W. Alderman, of the Central Ohio Regiment, stationed at Sidney, O., has been appointed to the chaplaincy of the Twentieth Ohio Regiment.

De La Mays, Chaplain of the 123d Regiment N. Y. S. V., at Medina, has raised a purse of \$200 with which to purchase for him a fine horse.

necessary arrangements, suitable for his new work. His late congregation generously insisted on paying him his full salary to the close of the current year.

though nearly two months of the year yet remained.—The Rev. John C. Gregg, of the Philadelphia Conference, has been appointed Chaplain of the Hundred and Twentieth Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers.

—The Rev. Joseph Brooks, of the Missouri Conference, chaplain of the First Missouri Artillery, has been detailed to recruit for the Thirty-third Missouri Regiment.

—The Rev. L. A. Pearce and J. Z. Brady, of the Pittsburgh Conference, are said to be about entering the army, the former as captain and the latter as lieutenant.

Foreign.

Trial of the authors of "Essays and Reviews."—The following are the points affirmed by the decision of the English Court of Arches, in the prosecution instituted against Dr. B. Williams and Mr. H. B. Wilson, authors of two of the "Essays and Reviews":

I. In ecclesiastical prosecutions in England, the court will not determine whether litigated opinions are in contravention of God's Word, but only whether they are in contravention of the Articles of the Church of England.

II. The decision in the Gorham case is reaffirmed, that in all matters not settled by the standards of the Church of England, liberty of expression is allowed.

III. In reference to the Articles of the Church of England, the following positions taken in the "Essays and Reviews," are declared to be heretical, and subject to ecclesiastical censure: 1. To say that the Bible is "an expression of devout reverence," which is declared inconsistent with the Sixth Article. 2. To deny a particular, vicarious Atonement, and to make "propitiation" to consist in a mere "recovery of peace."

3. To subscribe the Articles in a non-natural sense, though only enough, not to advise others to do so. 4. To declare [deny?] that every person brought into the world deserves God's wrath and damnation, and that there is no distinction between covenant- and uncovenant-merits. 5. To assert that, after an intermediate state of discipline, all will be saved. 6. On the other hand, it is declared not to contravene the Articles to hold—

1. That the moral element in the prophecies predominate over the literal prophecies. 2. That the greater part of the alleged Messianic prophecies do not apply to the Messiah. 3. To deny that the Book of Daniel was written by Daniel, but not that it is canonical. 4. To declare that the fourth Gospel was the latest of all the genuine books. 5. To speak of the Apocalypse as "a series of poetical visions," which is declared not to deny the Apocalyptic to be part of Scripture. 6. To deny the Pauline origin of the "Epistle to the Hebrews." 7. To state that the Biblical account of deluge is "fictitious."

In addition to these positive points several litigated expressions are passed over by judges in the comment, though he thought their tendency heretical, yet he could not, on account of their obscurity, declare them, in a criminal case, in contravention of the Articles.

The Mohammedans.—A movement of great interest is beginning to spring up among the Mohammedans. Some of their leading men have become aware that opposition by brute force, will in the end prove unavailing against the moral and literary weapons used by Christian missionaries.

In Constantinople immense excitement has been produced by the work of German missionaries against Mohammedanism. A reply has been prepared and is circulating among the Mohammedans.

The Sherk of Islam, the ecclesiastical head of the Mohammedans, when appealed to have an answer prepared; is reported to have made the important remark: "Our religion is old, it needs revising!"

Abd-el-Kader will shortly issue at Paris, in the French language, a treatise comparing Mohammedanism with Judaism and Christianity, and claiming for the former a superior title to future universality.

The Mohammedan schools in India-train their pupils likewise for sustaining literary controversies with the Christian missionaries, and it is therefore not impossible that the contact with the Christian world will lead to the creation of a theological literature of scientific character among the Mohammedans.

The learned Hindus have already made greater progress in this respect, having organized a Tract Society for publishing controversial writings, against Christianity.

Separation of Church and State.—A very important item of news is that, from the date of the 1st of July, Holland will no longer have ministers of worship either for Protestants or Roman Catholics. The state will continue only to pay some pecuniary subsidies to certain pastors, priests and rabbis, in fulfillment of some old promises or royal contracts.

But the different religious communities will have full liberty to govern themselves and control their own elections. The government will no longer interfere in the nomination of ecclesiastics, nor in the meetings of Synod, nor in any other religious matter; this is indeed the application of the great principle of the separation of the secular and spiritual powers.

The Church and the State. Holland will have the honor of being the first among the nations of the old world to apply a principle which, sooner or later, will be adopted in every country. The fundamental law revised in 1848, ordered the separation of the Church and State. The counselors of the crown sought pretexts to delay the execution of this reform; they were afraid of producing too much distance in the national councils. But the new king has not been deterred by these weak apprehensions, and the separation will be realized.

Miscellaneous.—Russia, before the year closes, will have abolished serfdom; Holland, through her Parliament, demands immediate emancipation in all her colonies; Brazil and the United States stand alone on this continent as slaveholding countries; but Catholic Brazil is in advance of Protestant United States, for she forbids the selling of slaves at auction or the separation of slave families.

The Romish Propaganda.—The report for 1861, is just published. The entire receipts of the Society amount to \$188,009 1/2. Towards this total the British Isles in one year gave \$2986 1/2. Of this amount Ireland gave \$593 03 1/2, leaving \$2093 14 1/2. As the missionary contributions of the Papists of England and Scotland.

Mr. Henry C. Haskell of the class of 1862 at Andover, was ordained as a minister of the Gospel at South Deerfield, Mass., Aug. 13, 1862. Mr. Haskell is to leave the country in October, to labor as a missionary of the A. B. C. F. M. in the Bulgarian city of Sophia, in European Turkey.

Congregational Items.—The Mather Church at Jamaica Plains have a second time refused to accept the resignation of their pastor, Rev. A. H. Quint, and have granted him leave of absence six months more.—Rev. S. L. Gerould, pastor of the Congregational Church in Stoddard, N. H., has enlisted as a common soldier, for the war.—Rev. Thomas K. Beecher of Elmira, brother of Henry Ward Beecher, has not only spoken forty times in aid of volunteering in Chemung County, but has offered his own services in any capacity, from chaplain to private.

Bishop Melvaine has accepted the Presidency of the American Tract Society, to which he was elected in May last, while absent in Europe.

Domestic News.

Rumors of War.—In the absence of regular correspondence from the seat of war, the popular eye and apprehension are sharpened to receive eagerly the rumors that mysteriously get about. A weekly chronicle of facts therefore can but inadequately represent the phases of feeling through which the people have gone.

The Press gives a dispatch from near Centerville, that the enemy has gone to the comparative nearness too of the vast army of rebels, to our capital and the frontiers of our State, their desperate boldness and the failure of any of our generals as yet seriously to check or punish them in Eastern Virginia, keep up the excited state of our minds and have rendered it needful for us to stay our souls on the arm of the Sovereign Ruler.

Sixty Pops took the line of the Rappahannock, and the cavalry of rebels made a very successful assault upon his line of communication with Washington first at a point near Warrenton, where he captured the baggage train of Pope's staff, and secured valuable papers and other property; and again on Tuesday last, on Manassas Junction and Effat Station. On Tuesday night a body of rebel cavalry, who must have made detour of some twenty-five miles from beyond Warrenton, swept down suddenly upon a New York battery, and a few companies of detached troops guarding the railroad at Broad Run and Manassas, captured four guns and turned them upon our troops, blew up a bridge, tore up the track, destroyed a large quantity of stores, and had their own way generally all night long. General Sturges was sent from Fairfax Station to repel the marauders. On the following day the escort of civilians going to secure General Bohlen's body—he having been killed in an engagement near Warrenton—were waylaid by guerrillas not very far from Washington City, and escaped capture with great difficulty.

We give a continuous account of the important operations of our army since the 23rd ult.

There was considerable artillery firing on Saturday, August 23rd, near the Rappahannock railroad crossing, resulting in the repulse of the rebels; after which our forces withdrew from the Southern bank, crossed over and blew up the bridge which we had just recently constructed.

Both armies then moved westward, the rebels to find easier crossing, ours to hinder them. Gen. Sigel moved forward to near White Sulphur Springs on the extreme right. On Saturday morning it was found that the rebels had crossed in force, and escaped capture with great difficulty.

Charles Ingersoll son of a prominent Democratic politician of this city, made a violent anti-administration harangue at the Democratic meeting held in Independence square on the 23rd of August; and has in consequence been arrested and held to trial. Among other things, it was testified that he said: "That the whole object of the war, hitherto, was to free the nigger," also, "that a more corrupt Government than that which now governs us never was in the United States, and has been seldom seen in any European part of the world; it is necessary to go to the older regions of Asia to find as much corruption as exists in this Government of Mr. Lincoln," also, "that anything half as corrupt as this Government of the United States never was in the history of the world," also, "that they will see our friends in different parts of the town [some in the Fourth Ward, the other day] have been arrested. But after all, fellow citizens, these arrests are not such terrible things; if they arrest you, they must feed you, clothe you, and in these hard times there is something that."

The Wounded in the late battles are being cared for with a promptness and an efficiency astounding even in this era of voluntary beneficence toward our suffering soldiers. Between 500 and a thousand Government clerks in Washington in response to a call of the War Department, repaired to the Battle-field to act as nurses. Fifty ambulances were put at the disposal of the Government, and many carried the wounded to the hospitals. The Government clerks, for the purpose of bringing off the wounded. Surgeons and nurses have left Philadelphia and Harrisburg, including a large deputation from the Young Men's Christian Association. The Mayor of Boston with 2d Councilmen and Police-men, and several physicians left that city Saturday night. A train of 8 double cars loaded with contributions of hospital stores from the citizens left the same time.

Drafting is postponed in Pennsylvania until the 15th of the month. It is regarded as an offense for any party to negotiate beforehand for furnishing or procuring a substitute as this would tend to discourage volunteer enlistments. Meanwhile the furnishing substitutes, in whole or part into its own hands. The President of the United States, says that 15,000 men were then lacking of the State's entire quota under the last two calls.

Terrible Threats.—For arming "the slaves of fugitive masters," Generals Hunter and Phelps are threatened by the agents of the rebel authorities, if ever caught. Colonel Welch is also placed in the same category for hanging guerrillas. He is out in a card denying that he ever hung any.

West and Southwest.—On the 20th of August, two bodies of guerrillas were routed by our forces in Kentucky. One at Manassas near Henderson, another near Danville. On the same day an attack upon Fort Donelson by nearly a thousand rebels was repulsed by a company of the 71st Ohio. The Commercial's Lexington Kentucky despatch says, there is no occasion for alarm about General Morgan's position at the Gap. A courier has arrived with reports that there is no fear of starvation among his forces. The rebels have 16,000 men in front of him, and 30,000 in rear, commanded by Generals Bragg, Floyd and Kirby Smith.

A very successful expedition was carried out by our army and navy on the Mississippi river, a report of which was telegraphed from Helena Ark. August 25th. The scene of the operations was Milliken's Bend and the Yazoo river.

The rebel transport boat Fair Play was captured with a large cargo of arms and ammunition, twelve hundred new Enfield rifles, four thousand new muskets, with accoutrements complete; a large quantity of office ammunition, four field guns, mounted howitzers and small arms. A rebel force was pursued by the troops to Monroe, Louisiana, where there is a railroad and telegraph.

The depot was burned and telegraph destroyed, cutting off the communication and connection of Vicksburg with Little Rock and Providence, Louisiana. Thirty-five prisoners were taken, and a large number of negroes who were in the rebel force were brought away. Eleven hogsheads of sugar, the baggage wagons and six trucks were destroyed, our troops having the means of transportation to bring it to the river. A portion of the force, with the rans, entered the Yazoo river, where a battery of forty-two pounders and two field-pieces were taken, the enemy fleeing without firing a gun. The heavy pieces were destroyed, and the field pieces brought away. The expedition ascended the Yazoo above Sunflower, and returned up the Mississippi. The troops are scouring the shores, and scattering the guerrilla camps with great success.

Our forces were driven back from Richmond to Lexington Kentucky, after three vain attempts to withstand the enemy, on Friday the 29th ult., Gen. Nelson was wounded and some artillery lost. Lexington itself was evacuated September 1st.

The enemy is still on our front, but they are badly used up. We have lost not less than eight thousand men killed and wounded, and, from the appearance of the field, the enemy lost at least two to our one. He stood strictly on the defensive, and every assault was made by ourselves. Our troops behaved splendidly. The battle was fought on the identical battle-field of Bull Run, which fact greatly increased the enthusiasm of our men.

The correspondent of the Press says: "Up to the date of Pope's despatch, headed 'Groverton, near Gainesville,' we had captured all of Jackson's baggage wagons, and camp equipage, and a large number of prisoners. The fields were said to have been full of rebels overcome with exhaustion, hunger, and thirst, who readily gave themselves up."

On Saturday further reinforcements having reached the rebels but not our own exhausted troops, the former gave battle, and General Pope was compelled to fall back to Centerville. This was done without disorder, our wounded being brought off safely. There on Sabbath the reinforcements met him under Franklin and Sumner, 60,000 men in all. A Brigade of new Pennsylvania levies is included in these reinforcements.

It is said that our captives of prisoners and stores, camp equipage, etc., are immense. The various trains returning from the battle-fields are loaded with tons of stores of every description, taken in the recent battles.

The Press gives a dispatch from near Centerville, that the enemy has gone to the comparative nearness too of the vast army of rebels, to our capital and the frontiers of our State, their desperate boldness and the failure of any of our generals as yet seriously to check or punish them in Eastern Virginia, keep up the excited state of our minds and have rendered it needful for us to stay our souls on the arm of the Sovereign Ruler.

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Items.—Twenty printers have enlisted for the war from the Press office of this city; 29 from the Boston Journal office. Gens. Dix, Butterfield, Sickles, Birney, and Sweeney; Cols. Cameron, Calkie, Tilden and Taggart, were printers. Nearly every paper in the west is advertising for compositors or printers to take the place of volunteers from the offices. Now is the time for males to learn, and for the "Union" to relax its rules in their favor.

The Government has decided to raise and equip with iron the steam frigate Niagara, now lying at the Charlestown (Mass.) Navy Yard.—Mr. John Plummer, Prairie du Chen, formerly of this city, has seven children all sons, all born in England, and every one of them is in the army. The official footing up of all the appropriations made by the last Congress is \$894,000,000.

Special Notices.

Wilmington Presbytery. The next Stated meeting will be held at Port Penn Church, on Tuesday the 23d day of September, commencing at 7 1/2 o'clock P.M.

The Presbytery of Lyons will meet at South Butler, on Tuesday, September 9th, at 2 P.M.

Lyons, Aug. 21, 1862.

Notice.—The Stated Annual meeting of the Synod of Genesee will be held at Port Penn Church, on Tuesday (the 9th day) of September, at four o'clock P.M.

On Wednesday, at 11 o'clock A.M., the Sabbath School Cause, Rev. Daniel Russell, of Olive Branch and the Education Cause, Rev. F. W. Fink, and in the evening a Sermon by Rev. Walter Clarke, D. D. subject,

"Submission to Law and Authority."

On Thursday at 11 o'clock A.M. the Publication of Rev. Jos. B. Fagan, from 7 1/2 to 8 1/2 o'clock P.M. Home Missions, by Rev. E. W. Stoddard; and from 8 1/2 to 9 o'clock P.M. Foreign Missions, by Rev. G. W. Hancock, D. D.

Members who go to Synod by the Buffalo, N. Y. and E. R. R. and pay full fare, will be returned free on application to the Stated Clerk.

Important Facts.—Constant writing for six months done cheaper with our Gold Pens than with steel; therefore, it is economy to use Gold Pens. The Gold Pen remains unchanged by years of continued use, while the Steel Pen is ever changing in color and wear; therefore, perfect uniformity of writing is obtained only by the use of the Gold Pen. The Gold Pen is always ready and reliable, while the Steel Pen must be often condemned and a new one selected; therefore, in the use of the Gold Pen there is great saving of time.

Gold is capable of receiving any degree of elasticity, so that the Gold Pen is exactly adapted to the hand and arm and is known to be the best use of the Steel Pen.

"The Pen is mightier than the Sword," in another column.

Advertisements.

A YOUNG LADY, Of the highest respectability, and amiable; a member of the Presbyterian Church; and Graduate of the PENNSYLVANIA PENAL COLLEGE, competent to teach all the higher branches of an English Education, including music and drawing; may be secured as public or private teacher by timely application to this office.

Treemont Seminary, NORRISTOWN, PENNSYLVANIA.

The situation is fine, healthy and beautiful; ample ten acres of ground.

THE FALL AND WINTER SESSION, Commences September 16, 1862. For Circulars address, JOHN W. LOCH, Principal.

CIRCULAR, THE MISSES TATEM, No. 712 1/2 Chestnut street, will re-open their SCHOOL on the second MONDAY in September.

PRESBYTERIAN PUBLICATION COMMITTEE, MEMORIAL OF REV. WM. S. HIGGINS, With an excellent STEEL PLATE ENGRAVING, Price 40 Cents. By mail, the same.

LESSONS FOR THE LITTLE ONES, LESSONS ADAPTED TO INFANTS, IN THE FAMILY, THE INFANT SCHOOL, AND THE YOUNGEST CLASSES OF Sabbath Schools. A new book by the author of "The Bible for the Young," etc., etc., adapted for practical use in teaching the "Little Ones."

In Manassas, 20 Cents; in Paper, 25 Cents. Small, post-paid, at the same price.

THE CLOSER WALK, By Rev. HENRY DAVENPORT, D. D. A Practical Treatise upon Christian Sanctification. It is aim to show that the great work of the Church, is a higher standard of piety, and to stimulate the people of God diligently to seek it. It is a book to be read by Christians in every walk of life. Price 60 Cents.

THE SOLDIER'S FRIEND, "One of these little books should be placed in the hands of every soldier in our army."—Evangelist. "We know not where we have a book better suited to the end."—Sabbath-School Times. Price 15 Cents; by Mail, the same.

THE BIBLE ON BAPTISM, A small work, showing that immersion is the only mode of Baptism. Price 10 Cents.

THE PRAYER-MEETING, By Rev. J. FEW SMITH, D. D. An excellent little book for Congregational distribution. In Paper 10 Cents; in manassas, 15 Cents.

THE NEW DIGEST, ACTS AND DELIBERATIONS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY, This is a most valuable work, and should be owned by every Session, as well as by Church members and pastors. Price \$2 00. Sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of this price.