American Presbyterian

GENESEE EVANGELIST.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1862.

A REVIVAL TO BE EXPECTED.

We last week spoke of the duty of the Church in this time of national peril and distress. To us nothing is clearer than the view then enyond a doubt in what way every able-bodied Christian at that juncture could best perform his duty; and the man who insisted on going to prayers and who declared himself afraid of the " secularizing tendency" upon Church members of the work of putting out the fire, would be regarded as insane. This rebellion is a terrible

Proximus ardet

conflagration close beside all our churches,

All Christian institutions and principles, the charter of our civil liberties, the hopes of oppressed millions may be consumed in its devouring flames. Our first duty is to save them from imminent peril, and to prove the genuineness of our piety by our zeal, promptness, and self-sacrifice, even to property and life, in the attempt. Other and lower impulses may, and do, lead men to take part in these efforts; a truly revived state in the Christian will lead him to ask what he individually can do; and he will undergo the peril and toil of the work as one of the crosses of his profession. He will follow Christ, rather than any earthly leader, in devoting himself to his country's service.

Let churches and Christian people who are thus in the line of their highest present duty, expect to be revived. They are bringing the tithes into the storehouse: tithes of money, tithes of tears and heart-breakings, tithes of blood and of life, tithes of deep martyr consecration to the cause of righteousness and of God in the world. tithes of importunate prayer, of earnest waiting, of submisssion and of thankful joy. They are not wanting, not timorously holding back, from mistaken views, in this crisis in the history of human progress. Not in vain have they come to the kingdom at such a time as this. They were men that had understanding of the times to know what Israel ought to do. They have been signs of the coming of their Lord, and have lifted up their heads, knowing that in them the world's redemption is drawing nigh. They have gone forth to meet Him and to hasten on his coming in the way of personal sacrifice.

They have seen Him in the watchfires of a hundred circling camps;
They have builded Him an altar in the evening dews . ple, in the ceaseless war which he prosecutes "to and damps;
They can read his righteous sentence by the dim and flaring lamps;
His day is marching on.

They have read a flery gospel writ in burnished "As ye deal with my contemners, so with you my grace shall deal;
Let the Hero born of woman crush the serpent with with his heel: Since God is marching on."

He has sounded forth the trumpet that shall never call retreat; He is sifting out the hearts of men before his judgment seat; Oh, be swift my soul to answer him, be jubilant my

Our God is marching on.

We cannot see how such excitement can hinwith startling vividness in these times. No great amount of dexterity is required in the preacher the majesty and utility of law, the real mercy of swift, and condign pumishment to incorrigible offenders, and the marvellous grace, wisdom, fitness, and sufficiency of the plant of salvation. The public mind is alive and sensitive. And though it is seemingly pre-occupied and absorbed, we believe it is in a better state for receiving has in our judgment been protracted, deep hua religious impulse than when it has been long miliations have fallen upon us, and more rivers lying nerveless and inert, amid the common place of patriot blood have been made to flow, in conof more tranquil and more prosperous times. In fact the world, the thought of man, is intensely upon us and will be until we follow the indicasoul is hot. Men recognize God's hand in the we quarrel not with the ends of the Government; great crises of the times and the big events nor would we so egregiously stultify ourselves as time for God's ministers to strike and mould the ends in our view are so illustrious, so glorious, yielding material to sacred ends and uses. The and so just, that we would cheerfully give our with our regular methods of activity, are yet question of means that we regard the governthe need of a healer, consoler, and Redeemer. it be quite too late to adopt the whole policy to They are such times as God has more than once which Providence is leading them. employed as the occasion of the signal outpouring of his Spirit. We believe he is equally ready to pour it out abundantly now. The ministry in earnest, on military principles, and not as if have ample ground for encouragement to labour; it were an electioneering conflict; [or we may this is no time for them to falter; a hold, vigor add, a chivalrous and philanthropic enterprise.] ous, comprehensive spirit is demanded of them by the indications of Providence, such as will put them at once in sympathy with their people and with God's unfolding plans; a greater confidence than ever in the divine promises and in the nearness of the triumph of Christ's Kingdom, and a simple and earnest presentation of the great truths of the everlasting Gospel, as exse ly what is needed by suffering man for his welfare and true progress here, and his salvation hereafter. Labors in such a spirit will surely bee thousand of the militia of our Commonwealth crowned with success.

ACTION ON HOME MISSIONS .- Franklin Presbytery O. at its recent stated meeting passed the following resolutions:

the Presbyterial Home Missionary Committee. sionary aid, shall employ the services of a minis- the Union as it was."

ne deemed worthy of the censure of Presby-

of strods and Presbyte-MEETINGS RIES.

A NUMBER of these bodies will hold their anrual or semi annual meetings in a short time, as may be seen in our advertising columns. We hope our brithren both in the ruling and the teaching elderships, will give due heed to these meetings and honor them by their presence.

The excitements of the times must not be suffered to call away part of the very organization of our church, which i necessary to its life and prosperity as a whole. A grand proof of regard to the true interests of he country is a care for the interests of Christian's kingdom, which alone unciated, that providence had laid open a wide gives preciousness to anything on earth. Our and straight path of duty before us, which no country cannot prosper while the church is sufand straight path of duty before us, which no straight while the courch is suftify us in ignoring. Should the church edifice the church call loud for our attention. We in which we expected to worship, or the house must provide, if possible, against a drying up of in which we expected to worship, or the house adjoining it, be found in flames as we went to Sabbath morning service, it would be clear beyond a doubt in what way every able-bodied displaying its fruits on every hand in connection

with the war.

We are sure that something must be done to keep alive a due degree of interest in Home and Foreign Missions, Education, Publication and the like. We have hard of a whole presbytery in the remote Northwest which, at a recent meeting, came to the conclusion unanimously, that, without a great change in the condition of their affairs in the current left year, they would be compelled to leave the ministry, and to betake themselves to some other means of procuring a living. We do not begin to be ever that the pressure of the war is so severe at to oblige us pressure of the war is so severe as to oblige us to curtail our ordinary operations as a church. The capacity of the people folliberality is only now coming to light, being gauged, as it were by a little testing process, rather than exhausted. There is nothing more needed that for every church officer to be at his post at these meetings, and then, with the presence and blessing of the Head of the church, we shall be ded to all needful measures in the emergency.

Pastors, ministers, ruling elders, tun to th column of special notices, before you ay down this paper and make up your minds to respond in person to the calls there made upon tou

POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT.

THE Washington Correspondent of the Con gregationalist, asks the following question in ecent letter:-" If our only policy be to compe certain states to remain in political union with us, whom they hate—how long will God justify the prosecution of such a war?" If this inquiry had been found in the columns of the Lor Times or of Blackwood in some of their venomous and stupid assaults upon our War National Life and the Constitu not have surprised us. We think God has i tified war to put down malignant and cause rebellions as such. Or was not David right in resisting the rebellion of Absalom and compel ling certain malcontents to remain subject to a Government which they hated? And is not God iustifiable, and does he not set us an examcompel certain" classes of his subjects to remain subject to a Government which they hate? Because our Government will not come out with declared anti-slavery policy, which we think they ought to, and will do, and make that the na mount object of the war, which they have business to do, are they to be bitterly assail and maligned as without policy at all, and imb cile,—on the verge of dissolution and ruin? W deem all such representations as in a high di gree dangerous and unjust. We know of function of civil Government so legitimate. which God, who ordained government, woul more unequivocally justify, than that of compel ling, vi et armis, those who hate and wickedly and causelessly rebel against it, to return to their der, or in fact do any thing but promote a revival hated allegiance, and to learn the duty of law-abidof religion. Great gospel truths are illustrated ing citizenship. Civil governments are not benevolent societies; they have specific duties marked out for them by a Constitution, Our well meaning to derive, from current events, effective illustra- but crack-brained Northern Radicals forget this. tions of the iniquity of rebellion against God, If emancipation under the war-power is clearly the necessity of sustaining his moral government, a potent weapon in the hands of government for suppressing rebellion, which we most firmly believe, then the government is blameworthy in the highest degree, or else lamentably imbecile not to use it. We confess we have been grieved and astonished at the delay of the government fully to commit itself to this as a war policy. The war sequence of their delay. God's hand is heavy awake and expectant. The iron of the human tions of his providence in this direction. But which are looming upon the horizon. Now is the to declare it to have no ends at all; when the calamities of the times, not sufficient to interfere life in their accomplishment. It is upon the pewerful enough to enforce the lesson of the ment as deficient in determination and promptuncertainty of the best of human things, and of ness, while we yet confidently expect them ere

> "What we have to do, then," says another writer in the same paper, "is simply to prosecute the war Let the war be prosecuted as a war-just as if we were waging war in Cuba; and war will be emancipation.

OUR HARRISBURG CORRESPONDENT: 4'Civ is" quotes certain expressions recently used by our zealous, efficient and patriotic governor, whom the whole country honors for the promptness with which he has thrown eighty across the path of the invading rebel army. The lips which attered those expressions about the Constitution as it is, and the Union as it was, are an . ample warrant for their patriotic intent and meaning. They mean something very different when heard in the mouths of scheming politicians among Reso/ved, 1. That it is the duty of every church, us who are traitors under a very thin diswhen desirous of employing any minister for a guise. Says an exchange :- "To crush the reblonger or shorter period of time, first to confer ellion by military power, using all, military with and ask the advice of Presbytery, through means and methods, (emancipation of the slaves of rebels not excepted) is the only possible method 2. That if any church, dependent upon mis- of saving the Constitution as it is, or of restoring

er without first consulting the Presbytery or its With this, Gov. Curtin and all true patriots Home Missionary Committee, such church shall heartily agree. ार्च अवश्विद्धान ५ ०५

Hz is no man who needs no mending.

OUR CORRESPONDENT "W." AND THE

PERA CHURCH.

We remarked in a note to "W's" communica tion in our last week's issue that we could not find the expressions he ascribed to us in our articles of July 31. "Through more than a column" says 'W,' " you indulge in a strain of objurgation against the ecclesiastical power of the prudential ommittee, the 'arch-Episcopal power' which you hold up as oppressing the native churches by a denial of their proper 'ecclesiastical rights.' Now. our whole article, treating of the Pera difficulty in various aspects, was but a column and a half long, and the portion relating to the ecclesiastical power of the prudential committee was not a third part of it. We also disavow any temper in this matter such as would be implied in a "strain of objurgation" indulged in "through more than a column." It is a great mistake to characterize the whole or any part of our article with that language. Nor have we ever held up the Prudential Committee "as oppressing the native churches by a denial of their proper ecclesiastical rights." "Oppression" is the term which has been used by the Pera Church and by their German friends, and we so reported it, but we have not accepted or endorsed the word or the idea. We have never espoused the cause of the Pera seceders against the Board. We think it will be found that we have refrained from this and every other opprobrious term, towards an Institution which we greatly honor, in this whole discussion. We said in our article of July 31, that the native Churches would have a sense of deficiency in regard to those who review and judge the decisions of their church courts and who do not and cannot claim to be a church themselves. We have ascribed arch Episcopal power to the Prudential Committee and we do not understand "W" to deny the cor rectness of the imputation. Our Episcopal brethren themselves see it, and make the use we might expect them to, of such a phenomenon in a Congregational and Presbyterian body. We have an article by us, quoted from the Western Episcopalian, into the celumns of the Episcopal Recorder of this city, written by a correspondent of the former paper who had apparently been in ttendance on the previous meeting of the American Board. It is headed: "Non-Episcopal Bi

shops." Says the writer: "Certainly this theory of missions recognized the idea of the necessity of oversight in the formation of churches, and the ordination of minis ters among the heathen, thus showing conclusively that however it was with the churches in Apostolic times, which Congregationalists, and Neander as their defender, declare were essentially democratic, the American Board has to admit, in the creation of churches, an element which is not essentially democratic—but supervisory and controlling on the outside of the individual min-

true structure of the Church. "And here it should be suggested that the never been able to create a church, and leave it qurches under oversight. Thus we think God is deciding the great question respecting the structure of the churches, and making them, to begin with Episcopal in principle. Will they not go down to the future times as such ?" The writer of course did not know of the the Sandwick Islands, which are in fact the only exception. The Episcopal Recorder

"The life of the Rev. J. Angell James shows ne same thing. No one was a more sturdy oponent of Hishops than this distinguished minis-

omments on the above as follows:

have received very little information W," on the difficulties in the Pera church. In his communication which appeared in our lying before him containing "a full exposition of the character of the secession of the Pera church "etc., of which he proposed to offer " the material postions for our columns." We have oublished every word sent us by "W," amounting in all to six columns.* Besides the plan of co-operation proposed by the seceders, given in full, ind the bare statement that the missionaries proposed a counter plan which is said to have differed from that of the seceders "only in not placing the funds at the authoritative disposal of the council," we have almost no new facts. The space yielded to "V," has been mainly occupied with discussion of points heretofore raised and quotation of opinions of the missionaries.

2. We admit that, so far as given, the testimonv somewhat corroborates the charge of covetousness and ambition against Paster Eutugian and the seceding Armenians. But we leave it to any impartial judge, whether, with the whole case before him, as stated in the Entepean journals on the hand, and by "W," on the other, we are shut up to the conclusion that there were absolutely no other, and especially no ecclesiastical, causes for the movement; or that from aught that appears, a more thorough ecclesiastiastical arrangement introduced and sustained tial Committee, nor the "Mission" is a church

and ordain officers over them. At first certainly | "Another most objectionable feature of this they exercise over these organizations and offi- plan is, that, in most cases, the native brethren cers an Episcopal supervision. They never ad- would vote their own salaries, and define their mit them to a position of personal influence in own sphere and duties, and those of their perthe mission organization. And when they lib- sonal relatives and friends. We know of no soerate them from Episcopal supervision, they ciety that has entrusted this power to its most form no ecclesiastical relations with them, but tried and trusted missionaries. seek to create of them a native church organization entire and separate in itself. We say a position; and it certainly cannot be regarded

seek to create; "for as yet the result has not as unreasonable caution and suspicion on our been achieved, either from want of materials, part, if in a land where bribery, falsehood, corfrom the state of dependence in which the pov- ruption, and dishonesty are hardly regarded as erty of most of the churches leaves them upon vices, and in a land where "justice standeth afar the mission, or from still another reason; name off, and truth has fallen in the streets" we canly:—the mingling of Episcopal with Independent not suppose that the native brethren who are dent tendencies in the ecclesiastical policy of engaged in this movement, have suddenly risen the Board and its agents, disqualifies them for to such sublime heights of unselfishness, that setting a proper example of church unity before they can be entrusted with the irresponsible use of the natives, for cultivating among them a proper such funds. cclesiastical feeling or for training them by contact with themselves in church relations for themselves most of the duties of the American assuming the full measure of those responsibilities, when the time arrives for the withdrawal of

American Presbyterian and Genesee Evangelist.

The impression has been made upon respectable religious journals abroad, that the American Board is not qualified for the work of laying the foundations of a broad and permanent church organization among the converts which are the Constantinople the centre of the Board's operations in the Orient, if not in the heathen world. That secession doubtless has been exaggerated, distorted and misunderstood. The impression made, we fear, is only too correct, for the reason given above.

the foreign missionary.

(For the American Presbyterian.) THE TRUE MEANING OF THE CONSTANTI-NOPLE DIFFICULTIES.

THE representation that the struggle of the Pera church has been for the right of self-govrnment in ecclesiastical affairs has been sufficiently met by showing that the church has ssessed and exercised that right to the fullest extent during the whole period of its existence, the despotism of government by the missionaries, of which the New Evang. Kirchenzeitung speaks, dict the result in the basis of the most common consisting in an absolute non-inteference with its and powerful principles of human nature. government; and by giving the remarkable docment in which its desire and claim are set forth as pertaining wholly to the administration of foramong the Armenians.

The Berlin newspaper admits that the dissen tients were wrong in demanding a voice in the appropriation of funds contributed by Americans. They demanded that, and nothing else. The ed with the worship and order of other denomifiction or imagination.

While the New Evang. Kirchenzeitung admits that the dissentients are wrong in making the claim, which is, in fact, their whole demand, it also sympathizingly puts their case in the followr, yet there have been few Bishops who have ing manner:-"They claim the right of selfpositive a sway. But even Mr. government, or, at least, of a participation in the the imagination. The Armenians who turn to mes compains that there was a Bishop above councils and decisions of the Mission"—as if the the pure gospel, like our simple forms, and read--the Committee of the London Missionary latter was a part of the former; and further: ily adopt our religious practices. They want Committee consisted of one or "The others retorted that the work of evangeli- our fellowship and help; but they are not willhe exercised a sort of arch-Epis- zation would proceed more effectually if a proper ling, in general, to have their church made a for-In all non-Episcopal bodies, some participation in it was allowed to their native pas- eign one in its seeming, or brought under foreign exists. It is in constitutional tors, and complained that the new church was rule. Hence the mingling of the American and lone—such as that of our own denied its necessary and rightful independence. Armenian elements in the same Presbyterial orhat this Episcopacy is limited by and that an attempt was made to force upon it a ganizations is antagonistic to their feelings. and enough in America, but would not suit in Tur- aries in Turkey. I have no design, or desire, to key." As this last representation is based en- controvert your views in regard to the desirabletirely on the failure to get the participation which ness of cultivating a feeling of church unity, or they sought in the work of evangelization, and the adaptation of our Presbyterianism to the column August 28th, he spoke of a "document as many persons do not at once apprehend the heathen. My object is simply to secure a correct gave last week, and the continued refusal of he would not have gone off in a tangent on so which is the sole occasion of the schism: trifling a matter "a mere question of division of "Any one who will examine it will be struck first of all with the extreme modesty of the plan! The mixed council is to be composed of equal numbers of native brethren and missionaries.

"The native element may be either lay or clerical, so that in every case its equal numbers shall never fail; and it was a rare modesty which did not demand a majority. As there was to be no casting vote, however, the effect of a majority was secured. A lay brother who has just opened. We do not mean to duestion the value of either or half opened, his eyes to the truth, who is still of these—we are glad to have diem. Yet we surrounded by the spiritual darkness of centuries, should have preferred, what certainly "W," has who may hardly know his own language and not given us, and what we were led to expect can have no general knowledge and experience a simple narrative of the facts in the case, as in the missionary work, and who cannot give his they occurred. This, in our judgement, was time to it, is to assume an entire equality with America. demanded by the pointed and circumstantial the educated, experienced missionary of thirty statements of European religious journals of vears' labor in the field. If he differs from him high character, and the great ado they are making in judgment, which would be inevitable, he

> ential Committee to start them ! ! indicate how their funds are to be used

church or churches. Yet the two latter exer- learned and benevolent societies of Europe and "great disaster." cise all the functions of a church among the America must wait till brother Mahar, or brother I think that most of the missionaries in Turheathen. They organize individual churches Zahar has decided what, when, where, and at key fully accord with you respecting the value of what price, and by whom, they may print for "the idea of unity and mutual responsibility and

"Few Christian men would wish to be in such

"For they, who are so anxious to take upon Board and all other societies, and vote their own salaries for doing it, give no part of those funds themselves, and acknowledge no responsibility to those who give, but are responsible only to those who receive—that is to the native churches. Give us all the money, but hold us to no responsi-

"Another feature of the plan is its taking the ruits of its energetic and praiseworthy labors. Government and oversight of the Seminaries out That impression has been derived from the se- of the hands in which the Board, by official acession of a large body of intelligent converts in tion, has placed them, and subjecting the whole system of education, as to its plan, objects, course of study, text books, teachers, expenditures, etc., to the control of those whose most noticeable qualifications might be their confidence in their own judgment. It thus coolly proposes to entirely revolutionize the system of the Board, notwithstanding its protest of non-interference. In this, as in the whole plan generally it leaves the Board nothing to do, and no power to do anything, except to collect funds, and hand them over for their superior wisdom to use.

"Another objection is, that under this plan no native church would ever become self-supporting. It would be born simply to the use of a foreign inheritance, for which it had no responsibility. It is true no such experiment has ever been made, in this world, and there is no probability that it ever will be made. One can pre-

"It is a most destructive thing thus to denationalize the infant and inexperienced churches, as this plan would do, and turn them into an American eign funds contributed for the missionary work | Board, without its labor of collecting funds and without its responsibility in using them."

One or two other points claim a brief attention: You seem to think that all which the New Evang. Kirchenzeitung looks at in talking about "church whole yoke of missionary oppression was in the feeling," and the need of help from "a compact, isters and churches. Thus God may, by his pro- refusal of that claim. There was nothing else vigorous church" near Turkey instead of leaving vidence, teach Congregationalists what is the which the dissentients desired to see changed the Armenian Reformed church to dependence in the relations of the native converts to the on a "nebula of (Congregational and Dutch Remission. I speak with emphasis, knowing whereof formed) congregations in remote America," is American Board has not a pure Congregational I affirm, and that there is no foundation whatever the introduction into Turkey of such a Presby-Church in all the heathen world. They have for the assertion contained in the last clause of terianism as is ours in this country. The interthe quotation which I shall make in the next course which I have had with German evangelio be giverned as Congregational churches are paragraph. There is also, I am assured, no eal Christians, and my general acquaintaince with overned at home. They have always left their ground for the statement, that "as their more their style of thought leads me to a different prominent members gradually became acquaint conclusion. The Berlin writer means more, as I cannot doubt, than a Presbyterianism from "renations, the bald forms of the Americans (that mote America" can supply. He has in his eye is, such as prevail in Presbyterian and Congre- a church nearer in locality, compact and vigorous gational churches,) could no longer satisfy them, in connection with the State and wielding politiand therefore they attached themselves, one by cal influence, with "forms" not "bald" like one to the Prussian embassy." This is a pure ours, and usages unlike "the religious practices of American Presbyterians," which he says, "appear strange to numbers even of the Armenians who are turning to the pure Gospel, and they adopt them with reluctance." (American Presbyterian, November 14th, 1861.)

The reluctance thus spoken of, exists only in new form and character, which might be well deemed inexpedient by the Presbyterian missionreasons for the denial of such participation, it is presentation of facts. Perhaps a Presbytery, proper to present here the remarks of the mis- with the missionaries and Pastor Simon in it, ionaries on the plan of the dissentients which I | would have made Pastor S- so "docile" that funds"-seeing that money never divides Presbyterians; but Presbyterians in Turkey, who have some familiar advantages for judging, do not agree with you in this conviction. I am reminded, in this connection, of a conversation between an eminent divine of the Free Church of Scotland and Dr. Schauffler, at Constantinople. "I have come," said Dr. D., "to look at things here with my Scotch eyes." "If you look at things with merely Scotch eyes," replied Dr. S., "you will go away, and have seen nothing." American eyes are as good as Scotch; but there is danger that they may see no better when looking from afar at things in Turkey, than Scotch and English eyes often do when turned toward

Looking at Oriental ideas and character, we have feared violent agitations, and possible secessions, on several questions—such as terms of blocks the wheels by his disagreement, and the communion, limitation in the baptism of chil-council must send 7,000 miles to get the Prud-dren, and particularly the modes of prosecuting communion, limitation in the baptism of chilthe missionary work. Thus far, the Lord has "Another feature of this plan is that it as wonderfully watched over the interests of the ames the rights and authority of the American work, and averted dangers.* What may occur in Board, the British and Foreign and the Ameri- the future, we do not know. Turkey is a pecucan Bible Societies, the Tract Societies, and the liar field. It is not like India. The people dif-Turkish Missions' Aid Society, etc. Many of fer widely in many of their characteristics. these Societies, indeed all of them, more or less Much depends also on the influences thrown in from abroad to affect the feelings of the native "This is greatly disrelished by the leader of this converts, and disturb or strengthen their relamovement who intends to have all the funds of tions with our missions. Our trust is in the same all societies under his control, and to sit in care which has guarded the past. The missionamong the Armenians from the beginning might | judgment upon all books and Tracts, and upon | ary brethren are grieved, but not alarmed, by not, to a great extent, have obviated the difficulty translations from languages of which he knows the defection of the Pera church. That move-3. Neither the American Roard, the Pruden- nothing. If opinions differ, we are to go to the ment has much less significance and importance Prudential Committee in Boston. In the actual in their eyes than it appears to have in your's. nor, strictly speaking, the representative of a working of the plan it must often occur that the They regret it; but they do not regard it as a

* "W," has since sent us a few lines in regard to our article of July 31; upon which we will only say, that a more careful reading shows that he has correctly copied some of the expressions referred to, but that the whole case stands as stated in the first paragraph of this article.

what price, and by whom, they may print for "the idea of unity and mutual responsibility and dependence," as one to be impressed on "The Evangelical Armenian church." The views which church will not condescend to receive aid from you express relative to what the missionaries should do, I hope will have their serious consid-

in the past; and they have pursued the course which they honestly have thought most wise in its adaptation to the end sought. They are the persons to address on this subject. I can assure you, concerning those of Constantinople at least, that they are little chargeable with a "silly pride in being indifferent to ecclesiastical matters;" for they have given much earnest attention to such natters in connection with more important ones. And the thorough (O. S.) Presbyterian, Dr. Riggs, has told the public that the plan of church of the United States, by members chosen thereto organization recommended to the evangelical at elections wherein a majority of the qualified Armenians was " not a compromise between Congregationalists and Presbyterians," but one which in the absence of strong countervailing testimony, the Presbyterian missionaries preferred on its be deemed conclusive evidence that such State merits. How shall the Board, or the Prudential and the people thereof are not then in Rebellion Committee in the exercise of their "arch-episcopal power," over-rule them in this matter? I cannot think you mean that there ought to be an | Congress entitled "An act to make an additional active interference by the Prudential Committee. when in one of your articles you express the which act is in the words and figure following:opinion that they (not the missionaries) have "received a valuable lesson of experience on the

make on this Pera church difficulty, to say that rendition of fugitives. the missionary brethren in Turkey, and from Turkey, cannot comprehend the ecclesiastical that if there were a Presbytery, embracing station, the "arch-episcopal power" of the Committee would not be affected in the slightest deonly authority which they exercise: and that is, to conduct missions without an Executive Committee, and give the native ministry and representatives of the people a share in the administration of the funds sent from this country.

LETTER FROM HARRISBURG.

It is worth a threatened invasion of our noble

old Commonwealth, to witness the outburst of active, self-sacrificing patriotism of its citizens. called forth by the recent proclamation of our patriotic Governor. They have come from the nountains and the valleys, from the shores of your own, beautiful city of brotherly love; from every hamlet, and village, and town, and city in the interior. And still they come! and still they come! The grounds in front of our State capital are filled with tents, and the tents are lled with soldiers. All our public buildings, our school-houses, our churches—have been thrown open to welcome the weary citizen solbeloved commonwealth, from the foot of the hostheir spiritual flocks, and are either leading their companies, or marching in the ranks with knapsack and rifle. Republicans and democrats of all names and all descriptions. Congressmen and Senators—Judges and Lawyers, Doctors and Divines, Presidents of colleges, and professors of the learned Sciences, all mingle in the glorious fraternity, and are united, as one man, in the o shed the last drop of blood in defence of their our own. homes. The heart of our good Governor is filled often with unutterable emotions, and the big tears chase each other, as rain drops, down fence. his cheeks, while he addresses the regiments about to leave, in strains of patriotic fervor, and bids them " God speed." on their march of peril, though he doubts not of victory. O, sir, it would make your heart beat quicker, and send a thrill

as it is, and the Union as it was." Without boasting, we have a great State, inabited by a noble, free, intelligent people, and no foe will ever invade us with impunity.

of joy through every fibre of your being, to see

his noble form like that of Saul's, a head and

shoulders above the thousands of Israel, and

hear him exclaim. "When I leave the chair of

State, and surrender the responsible office with

which my countrymen have invested me, may

it be with the Constitution of the United States

Harrisburg September 16th, 1862.

IMPORTANT PROCLAMATION.

SLAVES OF REBELS PROCLAIMED FREE.

By the President of the United States of America. A PROCLAMATION.

TIABRAHAM LINCOLN. President of the United States of America, and Commander-in-Chief of Thus you see the straits of our brethren. the Army and Navy thereof, do hereby proclaim and declare that hereafter, as heretofore, the war will be prosecuted for the object of practically of the lost sheep in the wilderness, and the founrestoring the Constitutional relations between the dations of many generations which are now being United States and each of the States and the laid? They have given too much labor to these eople thereof, in which States that relation is or fields, to abandon them now. Why should they nay be suspended or disturbed.

of Congress to again recommend the adoption of practical measure tendering pecuniary aid, sub- brethren help us to hold these posts of toil and ect to the free acceptance or rejection of all the Slave States, so called; the people whereof may not then be in Rebellion against the United States, and which States may then have voluntarily adopted, or thereafter may voluntarily adopt the immediate or gradual abolishment of slavery within their respective limits, and that the effort to colonize persons of African descent, with their consent, upon this continent or elsewhere, with tains, History, Philosophy, and Mr. Goldwin Smith Anglo-Saxon, and Anglo-Norman Christianity; Brithe previously obtained consent of the Government of the Consent of the ments existing there, will be continued.

our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty- ber. three, all persons held as slaves within any State or designated part of a State, the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States, shall be then, thenceforth and forever tree, and the Executive Government of the United States, including the millitary and naval authori-

eration. They have considered the same views | ties thereof will recognize and maintain the free dom of such persons, and will do no act or acts to repress such persons or any of them in any efforts they may make for their actual freedom.

That the Executive will, on the 1st day of January aforesaid, by proclamation, designate the States or parts of States, if any, in which the people thereof respectively shall then be in Reb. ellion against the United States, and the fact that any State, or the people thereof, shall, on that day, be in good faith represented in the Congress voters of such State shall have participated. shall against the United States.

That attention is hereby called to an act of article of war," approved March 13th, 1862, and

The President here recite the article of war forbidding the military and naval forces returnsubject such as will, in all probability, hasten on ing fugitive slaves; also the act of Congress the formation of more Scriptural organizations." | July 17th 1862, freeing the escaped or abandon-Allow me, in closing what I hope is the last ed slaves of rebels and requiring proof of the past ommunication that I shall have occasion to and present loyalty of all masters claiming the

No person engaged in the military or naval service of the United States shall, under any preauthority which you see in the hands of the tence whatsoever, assume to decide on the valid-Prudential Committee; and that it is certain ity of the claim of any person to the service or labor of any other person or surrender up any American missionaries and native pastors, at every such person to the claimant, on pain of being dismissed from the service. And I do hereby enjoin upon and order all persons engaged in the gree: There is but just one way to get rid of the military and naval service of the United States to observe, obey and enforce within their respective spheres of service the acts and sections above recited.

And the Executive will, in due time, recommend that all citizens of the United States who shall have remained loyal thereto throughout the * What a cool way "W" has of ignoring the Rebellion, shall, upon the restoration of the Constitutional relation between the United States and the people, if that relation shall have been suspended or disturbed, be compensated for all losses by acts of the United States, including the loss of slaves.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this, the 22d day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and of Lake Erie to the Delaware, from the Iron, to the independence of the United States the eigh-ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President.

WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

Our Church Mews.

NORTH BROAD STREET CHURCH .- On Fridier to a night's repose. Our houses, our beds, day night of last week, September the 19th. our tables are at their disposal, and thousands, three new Elders recently elected, were duly hough strangers, are welcomed, as brothers and installed over this church by the paster, Rev. lefenders, to our homes. Presbyterians, Meth. E. E. Adams, assisted by Rev. W. W. Tayodists, Baptists, Episcopalians, Lutherans—even lor, of Olivet church. The elders were: the Omish and the Mennonists, distinguished Hon. Wm. Darling, father of Rev. Henry Darfor their peaceful doctrines and peaceful lives, ling D.D., Benedict D. Stewart, (both of whom have left their well cultivated farms, and their had already been ordained to the office in other peaceful homes, and are marching shoulder to church relations,) and Chs. S. Godfrey who was houlder, to protect the sacred soil of their old both ordained and installed. The sermon was preached by Mr. Taylor and the installing sertile invader. Many pastors have left, for a time, vices, including the ordaining prayer, were duly performed by the pastor. The people rose to signify their renewed acceptance of the brethren whom they had previously elected. The whole service was solemn and interesting, and was so performed as to illustrate in an impressive manner the simplicity and beauty of our Scriptural order. On the following Sabbath, the Lord's Supper was dispensed to a crowded congregation, ommon cause of their country. Thousands have and eleven persons were received into churchleft for the scene of conflict—and, as fast as fellowship, one by profession and ten by letter, transportation can be procured, they go, willing- all but two of the latter being from other localiy, joyfully to the battle-field, ready, if necessary, ties or from different church connections from

About forty of the young men of the Congregation have enlisted for National and State de-

OUR CHURCH IN IOWA .- "H. L. S." in the Evangelist of the 18th, gives the following rather gloomy account of our church in the Northwest. We have no doubt the statement is as true as it is gloomy.

"Our Church needs vigorous efforts to sustain it in Iowa, or it must go down. There are not more than one or two self-sustaining churches in the whole State. Churches that have formerly been comparatively strong are now weak. The war has carried off the men. The revulsion of 1857 prostrated the commerical interests of the country, and many who once supposed themselves wealthy can scarcely provide for the next meal. All this will tell severely upon the ministers of

"One good brother, whose age and services entitle him to much respect, declared that he had received but three dollars in money from his field during the past year! He received provisions and clothing, and his own children ministered to his wants. Another, whose praise is in all our churches as an exploring missionary, said he had reason to congratulate himself, for he had received four dollars from his field. Another had not received more than twenty dollars.

"Do you ask why these brethren do not seek more lucrative fields? What, then, will become be lost to our Church and to the cause of Christ? That it is my purpose, upon the next meeting A few years hence may see them strong and selfsustaining churches. Will not our Eastern self-denial until peace and prosperity shall be again restored to our land? Brethren, help us prompt y, and the hearts of some almost ready to fail will bless you."

Mew Zublications.

THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW for August conhe previously obtained consent of the Governments existing there, will be continued.

That on the 1st day of January, in the year of

Angio-Saxon, and Angio-Norman Uniting; Essayists Old and New; Lord Stanhope's Life of Pitt; Mr. St. John's Borneo; Lord Canning. New York: L. Scott & Co., publishers; Philadelphia: W. B. Zie-