

American Presbyterian

GENESEE EVANGELIST.

JOHNS W. MEARS, Editor

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1862.

THE AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN

A WEEKLY RELIGIOUS AND FAMILY

NEWSPAPER.

IN THE INTEREST OF THE

Constitutional Presbyterian Church,

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, AT

No. 1334 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

TERMS.—(In advance.)

By mail, \$2.00 per annum.

By carriers, in the city, 25c

PREMIUMS.

Any clergyman procuring two new subscribers

with the pay in advance, is entitled to a copy

one year free.

Any person procuring three new subscribers

with the pay in advance, can have a fourth copy free

for one year.

For five dollars we will send two copies of the

paper and a copy of the Quarterly Review, for one

year, to new subscribers.

Any one procuring new subscribers is entitled to

five cents for each one secured and prepaid.

Religious Intelligence.

Presbyterian.

Rev. John McNair, D.D., of Clinton, N. J.,

has been appointed Chaplain of the 31st Regiment

of New Jersey Volunteers, and has agreed to accept

the position.

The Regiment, says the Standard, is happy

in securing the services of so able and faithful

a Divine.

Minister's Son Killed.

Among the sons of

Presbyterian clergyman killed in the late battles in

Maryland, was Adjutant Josiah S. Stoddard, son of

the Rev. Dr. Stoddard, of Lumberville, N. J.

He was a graduate of Princeton College, and a

student of law at Trenton when he entered the army.

He was an officer in the Fourth New Jersey Regiment.

He was a very worthy young gentleman, a

stern patriot, and reputedly pious.—Standard.

Dr. Plumer offered his resignation as Professor

in the Allegheny Theological Seminary, September

18th, and it was unanimously accepted, subject to

the ratification of the General Assembly. The next

day his resignation as pastor of the Central Church

was tendered and received by the Presbytery, not

without remonstrances on the part of the congregation,

who wished to retain him. He was dismissed

(in good and regular standing we suppose), to the

Presbytery of Burlington, N. J., if he is good

enough for this or for any other Presbytery, in the

church, why not for the Seminary and the Central

Church of Allegheny City?

Rev. Dr. Breckinridge.

"We have just re-

ceived information from what we deem an au-

thentic source," says The Presbyterian, "that

the Rev. Dr. B. J. Breckinridge has fallen in

to the hands of the rebels. No particulars of

the arrest have yet been received. Now they

have succeeded, what will they do with him? They

no doubt, have the hearty desire to deprive him of

life; but will they dare to do it? Dr. Breckinridge

is an eminent minister of the Gospel, and if he has

drawn the pen in defence of his country, he has

never drawn the sword, and in a military sense, he

is not a兵. Perhaps the intention is to wear

out his life in imprisonment and by cruel usage.

He is about sixty-five years of age, and although a

man of indomitable courage, rebel cruelty may cause

his remaining days to run rapidly."

Episcopal.

Where do our Communicants Come from?

A correspondent of the N. Y. Christian Times says:

"Curiously the Rector of the oldest and most

populous parish in one of our smaller New-England

Dioceses, inquired of his communicants, during the

past year, in connection with other statistical queries,

on what form of belief they had severally received

the religious training. From a communion list of

two hundred and fifty, the following results were

obtained:

"Brought up in the Protestant Episcopal Church,

101; among the Trinitarian Congregationalists, 72;

Baptists, 34; Unitarian Congregationalists, 16;

political causes of the sad event, I have nothing

to do."

"The speaker summed up the evils into which

the people of this country had wandered, and be-

lieved that the country had fallen in this in any civil-

ized nation—that the country had become demoralized

—that our people have come to believe what best suits

their tastes and least interferes with their wishes.

The restraints of piety are thrown off, and the whole

object is their own personal interest. The deflac-

ions in high places are looked upon as matters of

course."

"The dissenters and stricts of churches, the want

of reverence for the sacredness of the Church of

Christ, have brought strife and divisions of churches

and communions."

"He knew no remedy but to return to the church

and doctrine of Christ, and to pray for the civil laws.

The creed of the Church prays against all evil laws,

conspiracy and rebellion, and now the loyal strength

of the country, led by the religion of Christ, must

bring back the erring brethren."

"He believed the firmness of the Church and its

devotion long kept down this spirit of rebellion.

The Church was the last resort. He believed

there were many Christian hearts sincerely in re-

bellion, praying for a reunion and communion of the

Church. There is one Church where, however,

rights and political discussions are not necessary for

the favor of Christ. The Church must now devote

its energies to the young, to keeping them from the

evils of life and direct them to the truth of first

principles of religion and a more rigid observance. They

must be kept from the popular religious philosophy

of the day. The land will come to believe the want

of the influence of the religion of Christ. The

Church stands before the country as the mainstay

of religion, and to ward off the judgments of God."

He hoped every attempt to reduce the Church to a

level with those which have brought the nation to

its present condition, would be carefully discarded,

and that all efforts would be made to bring harmony

to the Church and nation.

Missionary.

Rev. J. E. Ford, American Missionary

from Sidon May 27th. "A native brother coming

from a village of Lebanon, east of us,

tells me of 2500 persons old and young, having

lately enrolled themselves as Protestants, and a school

has been opened. He spent last Sabbath among

them, and found them most interested in hearing

God's word expounded. I intend to visit and spend

the Sabbath evening with them.

"A very strong prejudice exists in many quarters

against England, as having been the cause of hin-

dering the execution of justice, and of keeping the

country in its present unsettled and unsatisfactory

condition. This feeling, which is not altogether

without foundation, operates quite unfavorably for

the cause of the Gospel, as no mission is made by the

common people between the political and religious

influence of the English; and all Protestants are

called 'English.'"

"The state of Syria is anything but hopeful. The

late excesses of the Moslems and Druses not having

been punished with anything like even-handed jus-

tice, there has been no salutary influence exerted to

repress crime, or dispel the anxieties of the more

peaceful inhabitants. It is scarcely possible to avoid

forebodings of future disturbances more serious than

the last. Our hope is that a kind and merciful

Providence will keep this country quiet until a

change is effected in the character of the people,

and they become capable of self-control and safe

political action."

Tinnevely India, occupied by English

Missionary Societies, which, two years ago, was the

scene of an extraordinary awakening, gives most

delightful evidence of the reality of that awakening; work

of grace upon the natives. A North Indian

Missionary who made a visit to the mission lately,

reports a number of interesting and cheering facts

upon the present state of the people, from which we

extract the following:

"One of the chief features of Tinnevely is the

liberty of the people; who, it must be remembered,

are nearly all poor. In the Dohannur district

there is now an endowment sufficient to support

a native pastor; for which pastor the missionary is

now looking out. This was contributed as follows:

—One village was a law in possession of some of

the land, which the missionary told me they

had been unlawfully deprived, because they had

been Christians; on gaining the suit, they made

one-seventh of the lands to the endowment.

Another village, containing 2000 of its land; and

the two together, along with a few other vil-

lages already belonging to the fund, formed suffi-

cient for the purpose.

"The total amount of contributions to charitable

objects by the Tinnevely Christians for the year,

1860 was 10,471 rupees; more than \$2600. No in-

considerable sum to be given by 33,000 people (in-

cluding children), nearly all of the poorer classes

of the country. A very interesting station, at the

extreme south of the country, is that of the Propaga-

tion Society's Mission, named Edyanadi; where

there is a beautiful model Christian village, laid

out in regular streets with avenues of trees, and

what is still better for an Indian village, neat and

clean. At the end of one of the streets stand the

boys' and girls' schoolhouses facing each other.

"Sometimes whole villages, often large numbers of

people, come over at once to Christianity; they

are usually all received, but none are baptized, with-

out very great care. There appears to be on the

average an interval of about two years before bap-

tism is administered. They are struck off the list

of proper conduct; and one of the most frequent

causes of this discipline being used is marriage

between a Christian and a heathen.

"Although the prospects appeared most hopeful,

and missionary, not one of the most sanguine, ex-

pressed his opinion that the whole of the Shanar

caste (numbering about 175,000) would very prob-

ably be Christianized before ten years had passed.

Another view of the subject for the whole of the

province to be Christianized; but he was sanguine."

The Burning of Lahataluna Seminary.

What a scene! On the 12th inst., received

the intelligence of the burning of the Seminary

building at Lahataluna. The first impression upon

the mind was, of course, one of sadness. The loss

to the institution was very great. The building and

fixtures cannot be replaced for ten thousand dollars,

but probably cost the American Board of Missions

twice that sum, if not more. This institution has

been in operation about thirty years, and some of

the ablest teachers connected with the mission have

been engaged in teaching Hawaiian youth. Messrs.

Dibble, L. Andrews, C. B. Andrews, Emerson, Al-

exander, Pope, Clark, Parker, etc., have labored

in connection with this institution. Most of the

best educated Hawaiians, of this and the former

generation, have there been educated. About ten

years ago, the institution was transferred from the

American Board to the patronage of the Hawaiian

Government. We are glad to learn that the Board

of Education has already taken the initiative

measure to re-build the Seminary. A portion of

the public money of the nation could not be better

expended.—S. I. Friend

Miscellaneous.

The New York Shakers.—The people known as

Shakers are exempt from all military duty, and

generally, they are, however, earnest friends of

liberty, and anxious for the success of the Union

army. As they form a considerable portion of the

population of the town of New Lebanon, New York

State, a practical difficulty has arisen which will

never be anticipated by those who make our laws. In

making out the quota of men that each town should

contribute, these noncombatants are not considered

as exempt, and the quota is allotted to the town upon

returns of population, including the Shakers. Un-

der this state of things the other portion of the town

has respectfully asked the Shaker Society to con-

tribute money to hire substitutes, and the Society

has carefully considered the matter, and concludes

that it cannot, without violating their principles,

hire men to kill. In the mean time, the quota

contributes to the relief of our sick and wounded.

As the Shakers derive all of their comfort and safe-

ties from the existence and maintenance of the laws,

we do not know why they should be exempt, nor why

they should not receive the honor of the Govern-

ment, Shakers and all others will go very soon to

the bottom of a whirlpool that is immeasurably

deep and wide. Let us keep the howling savages

from breaking down the doors of our dwellings,

and talk of peace and conscience when we have

secured the victory.—Western Christian Advocate.

Ministers in the War.—The East Geneva

Conference has decided not to locate its members who

have gone to the war as officers or privates, but to

give them nominal appointments. This, says the

Northern Christian Advocate, would hardly appear

to be an unusual thing for an annual time. It would

be a great pity to drive men from the Conference

because they step forward in defence of the nation

at this critical juncture.—Ibid.

The New York Congregational Association

at a recent meeting adopted the following new arti-