

American Presbyterian

GENESEE EVANGELIST.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1862.

JOHN W. MEARS, Editor.

OUR VOLUNTEER FUND.

ACTION OF THE SYNOD OF PENNSYLVANIA. Resolved that the proposal to supply the volunteers from our churches and congregations regularly with the AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN, is regarded with great favor by the Synod, not only as a kindly and patriotic act, but as calculated to promote the spiritual interests of the volunteers, and as forming a channel of sympathy and a bond of union between them and the churches at home.

Resolved, that it be recommended to every church within our bounds to take up a collection, or otherwise to contribute to the expenses of the undertaking.

RECEIPTS.

North Broad street Church, \$51.

THANKSGIVING DAY IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Harrisburg, Oct. 21.—The Governor has issued the following proclamation: In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Andrew G. Curtin, Governor of the said Commonwealth.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, it is a good thing to render thanks unto God for all his mercy and loving kindness; therefore,

I, Andrew G. Curtin, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do recommend that Thursday, the 27th day of November next, be set apart by the people of this Commonwealth as a day of solemn prayer and Thanksgiving to the Almighty—giving him humble thanks that he has been graciously pleased to protect our free institutions and Government, and to keep us from sickness and pestilence; and to cause the earth, to bring forth her increase, so that our garners are choked with the harvest; and to look so favorably on the toil of his children, that industry has thriven among us and labor has its reward; and also that he has delivered us from the hands of our enemies, and filled our officers and men in the field with a loyal and intrepid spirit, and given them victory; and that he has poured out upon us (albeit unworthy) other great and manifold blessings.

Blessing him to help and govern us in his steadfast fear and love; and to put into our minds good desires, so that by his continual help we may have a right judgment in all things; and especially praying him to give to Christian Churches grace to hate the thing which is evil and to utter the teachings of truth and righteousness, declaring openly the whole counsel of God; and most heartily entreating him to bestow upon our civil rulers wisdom and earnestness in council, and upon our military leaders zeal and vigor in action, that the fires of rebellion may be quenched; that we, being armed with his defenses, may be preserved from all perils, and that hereafter our people, living in peace and quietness, may from generation to generation, reap the abundant fruits of his mercy, and with joy and thankfulness praise and magnify his holy name.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State, at Harrisburg, this twentieth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and of the Commonwealth the eighty-seventh.

ANDREW G. CURTIN.

By the Governor.

ELI SLIPER, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

REV. HENRY BUDGE OF BEVERLY, N. J.

[It affords us sincere pleasure to transfer to our columns the following resolutions from the Northern Journal of Watervorn, N. Y. Our acquaintance with the Churches of Greig and Port Leyden; and the gentlemen who have signed these resolutions; and with the labors of the Rev. Mr. Budge, in that vicinity, deepens our interest in his welfare and usefulness.]

Resolved, unanimously, That we consent to the wishes of the Rev. Mr. Budge solely and only on his own account, and not at all because of any desire or inclination on our part to lose his ministrations in the Gospel.—But believing that the contemplated change would better promote his happiness and usefulness, we deem it our duty to interpose no obstacle in the way of his removal.

Resolved unanimously, That we cordially recommend the Rev. H. Budge to the churches as a humble and devoted Christian, a faithful and acceptable preacher of the gospel, an active Pastor, well adapted to building up the church, through Divine grace, and an able friend of every good work; and it is our prayer that the great Head of the Church will bless his ministrations, hereafter to the conversion of sinners, and the honor of Christ's name.

EDWARD HOLCOMB, Mod. C. W. PRATT, Clerk.

At a meeting of the Congregational Church and Society of Port Leyden, Lewis Co., held on the 26th day of May 1862, the foregoing resolutions of the Church and Society of Greig were read, whereupon it was:

Resolved unanimously, That we heartily and fully concur in the same, and while we deeply regret the separation which is contemplated between Mr. Budge and this church and Society, we most affectionately bid him God speed in his labors for Christ; hoping when life's struggles shall have ended and his trials overcome, we may meet again "where the wicked cease from troubling, and where the weary are at rest."

ALANSON MERWIN, Mod. JOHN W. HOLCOMB, Clerk.

A TEXT FROM GEN. BUTLER.

Glancing over the whole subjugated region of the South, we find scarcely more than one prominent United States official on the field who has seemed thoroughly to comprehend his position as the representative of law and justice among rebels, and who has drawn the line between the two, with bold and unflinching hand. We refer to Gen. Butler, at New Orleans. Much as we respect our President, we are compelled to believe that Gen. Butler's course has done more to keep alive in men's minds a sense of the broad distinction between treason and loyalty, and of the criminality of the former, than the milder and seemingly hesitating course of the President. Certainly Mr. Lincoln has acted with a quiet dignity, a conscientiousness and a cautiousness in his most trying position, which have won him the confidence, the esteem and the affection of all right thinking men. Yet there has been a want of boldness in the announcement of his policy, and a failure to make vigorous application of its principles to traitors and to imbeciles within his reach, that we think has sometimes discouraged the good, and emboldened the bad, and at least partially dampened the enthusiasm of the masses, and thus facilitated the work of reactionaries, of late so successful at the north.

Gen. Butler has been guilty of no act of inhumanity; on the contrary, he has fed the starving families of soldiers in arms against the government; he has preserved the city, which he lay utterly at his mercy, from the slightest injury; he has punished his own marauding soldiers with death; all the insulting females or unprotected persons has been done by them, not to them; and the condition of the city of New Orleans, moral and sanitary, is far above what it perhaps ever was before. But no man, woman, or child in New Orleans, is in the slightest degree of observation as to the difference between loyalty and treason to our government; no one has failed to receive a deep impression as to the utterly opposite moral and legal character of the two sentiments as viewed by Gen. Butler. The majesty of government, the sacredness of law, and the sinfulness of rebellion are recognized under his wholesome may we not say heroic—administration, as they are; perhaps in no other spot in the United States.

We are brought surprisingly close to deep moral truths by such a policy. We gain a vantage ground, from which some of the most sober and severe postulates of Evangelical preaching are seen in a new and vivid light. Is General Butler justified in dealing thus stringently with rebels against human government? Do our hearts and consciences, from their deepest recesses, instinctively respond to these acts of prompt and uncompromising retribution towards rebels, whom kindness and forbearance leaves incorrigible? Then what inconceivably higher grounds has God for dealing stringently with man in rebellion against his infinite, glorious, and perfectly good government! Then what upright soul shall fail to recognize the supreme justice of that final doom which the Judge of all the earth shall pronounce against the finally unrepentant; or in fact shall not feel a thrill of joy and satisfaction and acquiescence from the deepest centre of his moral being, at the execution of the righteous sentence?

We are all familiar with the plea of the unconverted, who can appeal to their fellow men as to their general good character. They expect to escape the rigors of the divine administration as set forth in evangelical teaching, by making the plea of the young man who came running to Christ, and who boldly declared that he had kept the entire second table of the law from his youth up. But he lacked one essential thing, and that deficiency rendered nugatory all his other good deeds, and virtues, even if admitted to be genuine in themselves. It is exceedingly difficult to get self-satisfied moralists to recognize their own position, and their own condemnation in this divinely recorded example. They obstinately persist in forgetting that nothing is acceptable and that nothing can save them while their hearts are in rebellion against God. Yet precisely this moral status, under a human government, is promptly appreciated and set forth, in its true merits, by Gen. Butler, in one of his recent epistles of correspondence, and recognized with applause by the public, including, doubtless, multitudes of these very moralists who are condemned by it in a much higher sphere of character and of duty, than is the gentlemanly and amiable rebel of New Orleans. We quote the concluding sentences of Gen. Butler's letter to Dr. Mercer, a gentleman of character, wealth and position in New Orleans, who expects—poor sinner!—for these considerations, to be treated with leniency, though he refuses to take the oath of allegiance, wishing to be regarded as a neutral. Says the General in reply to his application:

I am glad to acknowledge your long and upright life as a man; your former services as an officer of the Government, and the high respect I entertain for your personal character and moral worth, but I am dealing with you as a rebel, and not as a citizen of the United States. All these noble qualities, as well as your high social position, render your example all the more influential and pernicious, and I give to add, in my opinion, more dangerous to the interests of the United States than if, a younger man, you had abandoned your market and marched to the field in the army of the rebellion.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant. The better the man, says our stern General, the worse and more pernicious the rebellion. Your good character, so far from being regarded as an apology, is an aggravation. You are less excusable for the part you are taking, than if you mingled with the undistinguished mass of criminals and opposers. You have helped largely to give a color of respectability to the rebellion, to deaden and to reconcile men's better instincts to its enormity, and to give the movement its necessary moral backbone.

We call the attention of moralists and of such as have to deal with them, to this perfect parallel to their case, under a human government, and we freely acknowledge our indebtedness to the stern General, whose inflexible fidelity to the responsibilities of his position has illustrated many important principles, but none more interesting to the religious teacher than this.

EYES AND EARS.—Mr. Beecher, (H. W.) has redeemed a number of his delightful, cheery, witty essays from their doubtful associations in the New York Ledger, and brought them together in book form under the above title. They are published in the usual good style of Messrs. Ticknor & Field, and we need only say to our readers that they are on every variety of topics seasonably and of rural freshness, embodying fine moral lessons, and in Mr. B.'s best vein. Philada. J. B. Lippincott & Co.

THE SYNOD OF PENNSYLVANIA.

The meeting of this body which took place in the Central church, Wilmington, last week, was one of unusual interest. Providence seemed to smile upon the session, through the fine autumn weather; the hospitality of the Wilmington people was most abundant and delightfully cordial; many pleasant and cheering associations were derived from the church itself, so recently the scene of the Holy Spirit's special influence; the brethren from the Presbytery of the District of Columbia met with the Synod for the first time and gave a peculiar interest to the occasion; and the solemn responsibilities of the times through which we are passing, combined to render the session a memorable one in the history of the Synod.

The opening sermon by Rev. T. H. Robinson, on the place of feeling in religion, was admitted on all hands to be an able, full, and discriminating presentation of the important theme, in which great beauty of language was united with earnestness and force of argumentation and aptness of illustration, leaving a deep and edifying impression upon the hearers.

Rev. John C. Smith, D. D., of Washington City, was elected Moderator, and in a neat address acknowledged the act as a recognition of the fidelity of his Presbytery to the Church and country in time of trial. He especially referred to the attempt made in consequence of the Cleveland secession of 1857 to "capture Washington," which were frustrated by the firmness of himself and his co-Presbyters, and the conspirators killed with death; all the insulting females or unprotected persons has been done by them, not to them; and the condition of the city of New Orleans, moral and sanitary, is far above what it perhaps ever was before.

An unflinching interest was maintained in the proceedings of the Synod throughout. Admirable addresses were delivered upon the topics assigned to different brethren. Some of these it was not our privilege to hear; but we can speak of the address of Rev. E. B. Adams, on the place of courage among the Christian virtues, as a most timely, noble and stirring performance, written in even more than the usual glowing, genial, and captivating style of the author. Its publication would undoubtedly be a great good at this time.

An appropriate minute on the death of our deeply lamented brother WALLACE was adopted, the Synod expressing its regard for his memory by a rising vote. It is in these meetings of our judicatories that we begin to realize how great is our loss in his death.

Rev. Secretary Mills, of the Assembly's Education Committee, was present, and was heard in behalf of the Committee in an earnest and stirring address. He pleaded especially for our churches at the West, and presented the view of the Committee as a tie of great strength and importance, binding them with the churches of the East, and as a pledge that these stronger churches will see to it that they are provided with the needed supply of ministers. Dr. Mills contended that the question whether there were not enough, or even too many ministers, was not one for us to decide. It was our simple duty to inquire whether the candidates have a divine call to the work, and if so, to see that they are fitted for it. He also combated the idea, apt to be exclusively held of educational officers, that they are in aid of young men seeking to enter the ministry. They are rather the efforts of the church to supply herself with the great necessity of an educated ministry. Dr. M. reported the universal adoption of the Assembly's plan by the Synods. A resolution was adopted looking to the fullest co-operation on the part of the Synod of Pennsylvania.

Rev. George W. Coan and Rev. A. H. Wright, M. D., of the Nestorian Mission, were present with Synod, and Wednesday evening was devoted to the hearing of a full and valuable report of the Synod's Committee on Foreign Missions, Rev. John McLeod, Chairman, and of addresses by the missionary brethren. Mr. McLeod read a complete statement of the contributions of the churches in the bounds of the Synod to the cause of Foreign Missions during the year, which presented encouraging features, while not a few of the churches fail to make any contributions. "Wilmington" was stated to be the banner Presbytery in respect to the number of churches contributing (all but four). This must be attributed, in no small degree, to the energy of the Committee for Wilmington Presbytery, Rev. H. J. Gaylord: "His heart was in the work, and by personal visitation of churches and other means, he succeeded in keeping it before the minds of the people. That end secured, contributions follow as a matter of course. It would be well for the cause of Home Missions in our bounds, if a similar Synodical committee were raised to take it in charge, and to make report of contributions or of delinquencies, at every meeting of the Synod. This has become the more needful for us, since the death of the Secretary, Dr. Wallace.

We have not space to report the addresses of the missionaries upon the great work of God in the old Chaldean church of the Nestorians. It is within the pale of this church that their work is carried on, as a work of revival and reformation. The native pastors who they are instrumental in raising up, are pastors of this church. Mr. Coan was especially anxious that the observance of the monthly concert should be kept up by the churches at home. He feared it was falling into neglect in some quarters.

About six thousand dollars were raised within the bounds of the Synod, during the financial year of the Board just closed. It ought to be made ten thousand for the ensuing year. Can we not reach this sum? A single individual in one of our churches in New York city, Mr. Wm. E. Dodge, proposes to give this amount. A whole Synod, with a proper amount of zeal, would surely match it.

The proposal to supply the "Soldiers of the Synod" with the AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN was received with favor, and resolutions were unanimously adopted, recommending the plan to the liberality of the churches.

It appearing from examination of the records, that the name of "Amasa Coan" remained on the roll of one of the Presbyteries, Synod directed the Presbytery to inquire into the expediency of striking it from the roll, as common fame of striking it from the roll, as common fame accused the individual of aiding and abetting the rebellion, and as he had placed himself beyond the reach of regular disciplinary process.

ACTION OF THE STATE OF THE CHURCH.—A body of such unquestionable loyalty and hearty devotion to the principles for which our

Government is contending, might not, ordinarily, be expected to renew their pledges of fidelity from year to year. Yet it is not only true that out of the abundance of the heart the mouth speaketh, but there was a timeliness in the testimony borne by the Synod at this meeting which will render it peculiarly grateful to the friends of the Government and of humanity. The resolutions which we give below, in full, were prepared and offered by Dr. Brainerd, and were seconded by Rev. Charles Brown. No speeches were necessary to recommend them; they were adopted unanimously with a rising vote, in which the entire audience, at the invitation of the Moderator, united. The brethren from Washington City were appointed a committee to present them to the President.

WHEREAS, the Synod is called once more to meet in the midst of a civil conflict which has carried desolation and suffering through wide districts of country; therefore:

Resolved, I. That we render devout thanksgivings to almighty God for that measure of success which has hitherto attended our arms; that we humble ourselves, and acknowledge the justice of our Heavenly Father, when he has of late put us to the test, and we rejoice in the integrity, the patriotism, and the firmness of our distinguished chief magistrate; that we record with lively satisfaction his avowal of a purpose to protect the unity of these States, and the nationality of our Government at every expense of treasure and of blood, and that he has recently, by his repeated proclamations, expressed his indignation to subordinate every local interest and institution to the great cause of American freedom, of good government, and of the universal and permanent safety and prosperity of his native land.

2. That the Synod express its highest approbation of the brave, faithful and heroic men who have volunteered for their country's protection; that we sympathize with them in all their hardships and sufferings; that we give them the assurance of our daily and fervent prayers for their triumph in the day of battle, for their consolation if cast down wounded, for their comfort in the hospital, and their support in sickness and in death.

3. That in the bloody martyrdoms of this wicked rebellion, we recognize new motives to abhor the crime of treason against law, and new inducements to condemn and abrogate that system of oppression which has not only suggested treason, but the most cruel and bloody methods of putting it into effect; and we urge upon all loyal people to meet with their complete abhorrence, all who resist the efforts of the Government for its suppression.

4. That in the labors of our ministers and people for the benefit of the sick and wounded soldiers; in the readiness of parents, wives, sisters and friends, to surrender their objects of dearest affection to the perils of war; in the large contributions of money and goods made to the Government to aid in suppressing the unhappy rebellion; in the patient endurance with which our people have borne themselves in seasons of social bereavement and national disaster; we recognize a blessed revival of patriotism, humanity and Christian devotion to the pure, the noble, the right.

Upon the meeting of the Synod, and these resolutions especially, the Delaware Journal and Statesman, the leading journal of the State, has the following complimentary remarks:

"As might have been expected, a lively interest was manifested by our people in the business of the Synod; and upon no topic was that interest so all-pervading and intense as on that which related to our National affairs. This Church has already given so many decided expressions of its unalterable loyalty to the Government of the United States, that one might suppose no additional declarations would be expected of it. But not so. The popular heart beats high for the salvation of the Republic, and with a natural confidence, it turns for aid and sympathy to those who, in all emergencies and under all circumstances, have firmly adhered to the glorious old flag and government of the Christian pioneers of American liberty. Hence our people looked to the Synod of Pennsylvania while in session here, to give out once more its patriotic utterances of encouragement to the Government, and to proclaim and re-proclaim its devotion to the Union of the States, until treason shall be wiped out of the land, and every form of oppression which it engenders and fosters shall pale and disappear before the gorgeous shrine of universal Freedom. Nor were the anxious multitude disappointed; for at an early hour yesterday morning after the Synod had been called to order, the following pointed and spirited resolutions were read and passed without a dissenting voice. The audience rose to their feet upon the question being taken, and thereby evinced their hearty approbation and concurrence in the sentiments of the Synod. * * * God bless the Synod of Pennsylvania. By the passage of these resolutions they have honored themselves, their Country and the Church. Yea, they have honored God!"

AN ENGLISH VIEW AND A RIGHT ONE.

The Weekly Review, Peter Bayne's excellent paper recently started in London, exhibits a cordial and gratifying sympathy with our cause, and a just appreciation of the falsity of its chief misapprehension in Europe, the Times; as will be seen by the following article from the issue of October 4th, headed: "Confederate Defeat."

"If those journalists whose sympathies are with the Northern armies in their struggle for constitutional right and the restriction of slavery do not seek to hide their exultation at the defeat of the Confederates in Maryland, much of the tone of triumph must be ascribed to the manner in which the supporters of the rebel slaveholders crowded over the supposed total defeat of the Federals. A stranger who had arrived from the Antipodes, who was not aware of the nature of the American struggle, but who had heard of the strong British feeling against slavery, would at once conclude, on reading the Times and other less conspicuous organs, that the Northern armies were hordes of miscreants, the supporters of slavery, and all that was vile, who had made war upon their inoffensive Southern brethren from the basest of motives, and whose defeat would be the triumph of humanity. Not an opportunity is lost, from the thundering of the editor to the reporting of the penny-a-liner, to throw discredit upon the cause of freedom, while the special correspondent at New York does not deem it beneath the dignity of his position to rake from the filthiest pools of New York scandal, and to reproduce in a leading journal, such an accusation as that Mrs. Lincoln is a traitress. The Northern armies have occasionally been defeated—never, except at Bull Run, in the very commencement of the war, have their defeats been disgraceful. The soldiers have fought with courage and devotion; but the more bravely they displayed the more did the Times deem it necessary to ridicule and insult them, holding up before the world the

Anglo-Saxon race in the Free States of America as the most conspicuous specimens of cowardly imbecility. No later than Thursday last, when Northern to lessen, if possible, the effect of the Northern successes, it had the audacity to assert with up to the beginning of last month 'every pitched battle had been more or less in favour of the Confederates. This is simply an untruth, and we can scarcely believe the writer was so ignorant as not to know he was stating what was untrue. A short year ago the great Territories of Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Western Virginia, with the important city of New Orleans which commanded the Mississippi, were in the hands of the rebels. These territories have been wrested from the Confederates by Federal victories in pitched battles. It is only necessary to mention Fort Donelson, where a Confederate army of 15,000 men surrendered, the remainder flying in total rout—Pea Ridge, where after three days, hard fighting, the Confederate army of Price and McCulloch were totally discomfited and dispersed, so that Arkansas and Missouri have since been only troubled by wandering bands of guerrillas—New Orleans, where after a most gallant naval fight the rebel forts were silenced, the army driven out, and the Federal flag raised once more over the Crescent City,—and Shiloh or Corinth, where at the end of two days' fighting the Confederates retired to their entrenchments, and immediately thereafter executed a masterly retreat into space, neither army nor General having thereafter been heard of as in existence. We are told in the same article that McClellan never won a victory before his recent Maryland successes. That also is untrue, for McClellan was selected because he had driven the rebels from Western Virginia. Moreover, he won at Williamsburg when the Confederates fled into Richmond; he won at Fair Oaks, when after two days' battle the Confederates retreated behind their entrenchments without compelling him then to raise the siege as they had attempted; and he won at Malvern Hill, when his wearied soldiers, having reached the James River, were attacked by the whole massed forces of the Confederates in the hope of driving them into the river. Instead of the enemy gaining this consummation, they were defeated with very great slaughter. What good can any journal expect to gain by thus hiding the truth? A just cause does not require to be backed up by misrepresentation; and whenever misrepresentation is resorted to as an ordinary weapon, we may well question alike the justice of the cause and the sincerity of the supporter.

After having treated its readers to the strongest possible doses of this nature, the Times finds it rather a difficult task to account for McClellan's recent successes in Maryland. The special correspondent had exhibited the Federal army in such a state of demoralization that it could scarcely be said to be an army, and the colours had been laid in yet more thickly in the editorial columns. Before these descriptions could reach America the Confederates, who had invaded Maryland with so much pretension, have been bundled off in ten days by McClellan, with the same army which the Times represented as utterly routed, broken, and demoralized. Need we wonder, then, at such sentences as the following—"It is a mystery where McClellan got the troops for such a victory. The description given of the Federal army as it fled from the armies of Lee and Jackson was too natural to be doubted."

Our correspondent reported the condition of the Southern army before the fighting commenced as efficient in the extreme. "Probably the best army in the best condition, which the Confederates have ever arrayed on a field of battle stood last month on the soil of Maryland, and yet it was won by an army of which we can give no account, commanded by a general who had never won a victory before." There would have been no mystery about the matter, and the account could have been very easily given, if "Our Own Correspondent" had only been a little more truthful with regard to the condition of both armies. The Federals were undoubtedly worsted on the second day at the second battle of Bull Run, and we formerly fully explained the reason for the discomfiture; but the army, although beaten, was not demoralized. It had been outnumbered, and fell back with heavy loss; still, not only was there 40,000 out of the 50,000 engaged under Pope to be counted on, but McClellan's divisions had only been partially engaged, and no soldier did he re-assume the command, to the undisputed delight of the army, than he had under him probably 100,000 veteran campaigners, who had gone through the trying campaigns of the Virginian peninsula, and selecting for reinforcement some of the best regiments of the new levies which had arrived in Washington, he hurried through Maryland after the advancing Confederates, and drove them out. There was a pitched battle on Sunday, the 14th, on the road to Hagerstown, the Confederates being admirably posted on hills on both sides of the road. McClellan at once began an attack, and by nightfall had driven the whole Confederate army down the opposite side of the range of hills; and away from Hagerstown road, by which they expected to reach Pennsylvania. Following them in their retrograde movement to the Potomac, another and more determined battle took place on Wednesday, the 17th, the Confederates having been reinforced by "Stonewall" Jackson's army which had come from the capture of Harper's Ferry, and fighting with the energy of despair to prevent themselves being driven into the river. The conflict lasted from dawn till dusk; the Federals having been able to drive back the left wing and the centre of their opponents; but the right wing—the portion nearest the river—remained immovable in spite of the most gallant efforts of the Federals to make their victory complete. The Confederates, however, had suffered so much that next day they collected their wounded, and at night began quietly to recross the river, a movement which they skillfully masked and successfully executed. Moving for a day on the Virginian side of the Potomac, we got the last glimpse of their columns on the way to Winchester, while McClellan's army is busy crossing the river in pursuit. So ends the inglorious invasion of Maryland. The Southern leaders expected sympathy; they found none; they were sadly in need of supplies, and they have not got time to eat a comfortable meal; they spoke of dictating terms of peace to the North on Northern soil; and they have been ejected from it more summarily than any invading army ever was. Sadder but wiser men, the rebel leaders are forced to retire upon the desolate fields of Northern Virginia. All this is a mystery to the Times. Its favorites have not won, and, instead of frankly acknowledging that its slaveholding clients have been defeated, it speaks of the victory, such as it was, and ascribes it not to the valor of Northern soldiers,

but to the 'definite ascendancy of McClellan,' whatever that may mean, since the writer does not intend to apply the phrase to his ascendancy over the rebel army. He adds that 'it still remains to be seen what effect, if any, this sudden development of military capacities may have upon the great issues of the contest,' although only a few sentences before, he had written 'we do not consider that the cause of the North has been advanced a single step by these unexpected victories.' Most people believe that war is terminated by victories on one side or the other, and we would just remind the writer that in the nature of things a defeat, to a shoeless, half-starved army, as the Southerners were when they invaded Maryland, with scarcely any reserves to fall back upon, must be a much more serious thing than a defeat would have been to the North, with new levies of 600,000 men coming rapidly in, and with abundance of every supply which can keep the fighting men in good heart and strength."

HARRISBURG PRESBYTERY ON THE WAR.

RESOLUTIONS PASSED AT THE LATE MEETING AT DAUPHIN.

I. That while the Presbytery deeply mourns the continuance of the unhappy war in which our Country is involved, we see no other path of duty for the Government and the loyal people of the land to walk in, than a vigorous prosecution of its power, and that humanity will approve, until the Union of the States is restored, and the authority of the Constitution is everywhere acknowledged.

II. That recognizing the good providence of God which has hitherto been with us to encourage us in the days of our country's deepest humiliation and to grant many signal victories, and realizing that ultimate success must come from God alone, we humbly pray that he would guide the counsels and the armies of the Government to a speedy and happy issue of all our troubles.

III. That we regard the late Proclamation of President Lincoln, which, after the first of January 1863, confers emancipation upon the slaves of all who shall then be found in rebellion to the Government as a most just and necessary measure in securing the speedy termination of the war, and as an auspicious providential opening for the final deliverance of the country from that system of iniquity which is the chief cause of our national wars.

IV. That recognizing the hand and the Power of God in that Government which we have ordained over us, we view with abhorrence and call upon all loyal people to mark with their complete disapprobation, all efforts, wherever made to impair the confidence of the people in the government or to resist by word or deed the execution of the laws.

V. That we urge upon all Christian people while confessing in deep humiliation their own sins and the sin of the nation, to cease not, in the weekly assemblies of the House of God, at their family altars, and in the place of secret prayer, to beseech God for his blessing upon the Government of the Army and the Navy,—for the suppression of rebellion and for the speedy restoration of a righteous and a permanent peace.

VI. That in view of the great demand which is laid upon the practical beneficence of the country in behalf of the sick and wounded soldiers of the army, we urge upon our congregations and upon the patriot everywhere to repay their debt of gratitude to these brave and noble men by all possible care for their health and comfort.

Our Church News.

REVIVAL.—The reports coming up to the Synods which have recently convened, show the presence of the spirit and an encouraging state of things in many of our Churches. At the meeting of the Synod of Michigan, interesting revivals of religion were reported from the Churches at Ionia, Ann Arbor, Hillsdale, Bay City, Goodland, Manchester, Dorver, Plainfield, and La Salle. The churches are generally supplied with ministers, and some here before said to self-support. There has been an advance in contributions for the various Church causes. New Churches have been built at Ann Arbor, Holly, and Eria. The Sabbath School, appears to have received more attention than previously, the past year, and is becoming a leading interest with them. The only report from the Presbyteries especially discouraging is the one from the Presbytery of Lake Superior, whose Churches seem to be sinking under a depressing influence.

In the Synod of Indiana two places in the Presbytery of Indianapolis were mentioned as having enjoyed revivals. One of these was under the labors of Rev. Mr. Winn, a refugee from country's and conscience's sake from Tennessee. The good brother Bevin, the travelling Missionary of the Salem Presbytery, spoke encouragingly of his work. Mr. Hawks gave an account of the revival at Rockville, which was thrilling, and left many eyes moistened.

REV. W. H. McCLELLAN and the Church at Evansville, Ind. A writer in the Evangelist speaks of the late meeting of the Synod of Indiana at Evansville as:

Our Church is under the pastoral care of Rev. Wm. H. McClellan, who came hither from West Chester, Penn., thirteen years ago. Previous to that time, Rev. Albert Barnes spent a Sabbath here and was the means of sending the present pastor, under whose careful labor and attractive preaching, the Church has become one of the most vigorous in the Synod. As a pastor he seems to know everybody by name, and his coming here is likely to be marked as a turning point in the history of this interesting congregation. The Sabbath School, the choir, the people, the church edifices with its fine arrangements, all show that this church, a hundred miles from the nearest New School church, is not the least in our Israel.

MISSIONARY BROTHERS.—We are pleased to notice the care extended by one of our Synods (Utica) over the Missionaries connected with its Presbyteries. The report in the Evangelist says: Rev. Dr. Dwight read letters from Revs. H. B. Morgan, H. N. Cobb, H. N. Barnum, brethren in the foreign missionary field. The Synod expressed by resolution its gratification with the fraternal sympathy and interesting details of information contained in these letters, and reciprocated the desire of the writers for a continuation of the correspondences. Dr. Dwight was requested to conduct the same on our behalf the coming year.

HOME MISSIONS.—Secretary Kendall has been visiting a number of the Synods recently to present the interests of the cause and the necessities of the Committee of Home Missions. At the Synod of Michigan he is reported to have said that the Committee was in debt over \$7,000 and that it had not received, since the first of last May, more than a hundred dollars from West of the State of New York.

In the Synod of Peoria, the response was made to his appeal by the resolution to raise at least an average of fifty cents per member of the churches for the treasury of the H. M. Committee.

New Publications.

THE BIBLIOTHECA SACRA for October, opens with a defence of Dr. Roman on the Atonement, by Dr. Pond, of Bangor Seminary. Dr. P. after pointing out infelicities of expression leading to misrepresentation of the author's real views, proceeds zealously to combat the Princeton objections to the book, found in Volume 17 of the "Biblical Repository." In answer to the objection that Dr. Roman's view of the Atonement "has done more to corrupt religion and promote Socinianism than any other of the varied improvements in American theology," Dr. P. boldly affirms it to be "historically certain and susceptible of the fullest proof, that what Unitarianism there is in New England came in upon us not from our particular explanations of the established faith, but from a perverted view and application of Old-School Calvinism."—Dr. John J. Owen, of the Free Academy, N. Y., gives an article on "The Apostolic Salutations and Benedictions." E. Schuyler Ph. D., of New Haven: "Wedgewood on English Etymology"; Prof. Barrows, the second of his exceedingly valuable articles on Slavery; "The State had Slavery"; Rev. B. W. Dwight, LL.D., of Clinton, N. Y., "English Etymology as adapted to popular use"—second article. The full and very able literary article, on recent German and English works and Egyptian, contain a repetition of some features in this journal which already have impressed unfavorably. R. D. Maurice's treatise on the Apocalypse; is applauded in such a way as to leave a most favorable general impression of the author—who is in full sympathy with the "Essays and Reviews" movement in England (pp. 878, 879); and a "rational and moderating faith" is offered to be interposed "between the extremes of historical skepticism represented by Bunsen and (G. Cornwall) Lewis." Now, as the upshot of Lewis' "skepticism" is to drive us back to Biblical Chronology, (see Edinburgh Review for July) and that of Bunsen to cast Bible chronology and History to the winds, and to make the race twenty thousand years old, it is manifest that a proposal "to mediate" between them may itself fall under a suspicion of unevangelical liberality.

THE AMERICAN THEOLOGICAL REVIEW contains: "The Council of Trent," translated from the French of St. Hilaire; "The Rational Philosophy and its Vicissitudes," by Prof. Hall, of Auburn; an article to which we design giving careful attention; "The Religion of the American Indians" by J. A. Van Hevel, of Ogdensburg, N. Y.; "The Heretical Gnosis," from the German of R. Baxmann; "Place of Man in a Natural System of Zoology," by Professor Dewey, of Rochester; "The National Crisis," Dr. Prentiss' Oration before the Phi Beta Kappa of Dartmouth; a noble production, breathing the most wholesome and stirring sentiments, exactly such as we wish to see addressed to the youth of our American Colleges. Theological and Literary Intelligence, and Literary and Critical Notices of Books, complete the number. New York: W. H. Bidwell, 5 Beekman street. For sale in this city by Smith, English & Co.

O. W. HOLMES' POEMS.—Dr. Holmes' powers as a poet have been commended to the general public, mainly through the pages of the Atlantic Monthly, though he had produced not a little of real merit, recognized in his own more immediate circle, long before. But such pieces as "The Wonderful One-Hoss Shay"; "The Opening of the Piano"; "The Crooked Foot-Path"; "The Army Hymn" and others that have appeared in the Atlantic, have made his name a household word with us. Messrs. Ticknor & Fields have made a real addition to their choice: "Blue and Gold" series by including Dr. H.'s poems as they have just done. For Sale by J. B. Lippincott & Co.

THE CENTINELLA MONTHLY for November, contains a full and varied list as usual. The policy of the magazine is declared to be in part political and favorable to gradual emancipation and colonization. Hon. R. J. Walker and F. P. Stanton, both formerly Governors of Kansas Territory, will control its political department, and Charles G. Leland, of Boston, and Edmund Kirke's author of "Among the Pines," the literary editor. This is an able corps of contributors. We see also the names of Kimball ("Was he Successful?") and Horace Greeley. New York: John F. Row.

THE NATIONAL PREACHER for October, contains a sermon on Piety compatible with the military life; by Rev. Robert Davidson, D. D. Also a sermon by President Alden, of Jefferson College, and the usual variety of original and selected, under the head of the Prayers-meeting. New York: W. H. Bidwell.

Mr. Bidwell offers his BOSTON monthly magazine to ministers for \$