American Presbyterian

GENESEE EVANGELIST.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1862

JOHN W. MEARS.

"I MOVE INTO THE LIGHT."

The closing scene of Rev. Dr. Wallace's life

"Father said but little after he came home on the subject of religion, but what he did say was very comprehensive. On the afternon of the day before he died, we were near him expecting every moment might be the last we would look upon him living. My mother said, We are all watchng you, dear, and there is One watching who ever sleeps.' None of us who saw him then vill ever forget the radiance that at that moment pread over his face; an apparently supernatural lory seemed to shine out from it. After a mopent of what seemed to be rapturous contempladeffable sweetness of our Saviour I vou must ast come to the cross in simple child-like faith! le wanted to hear some of the promises, and I meated as nearly as I could the second verse of assest through the waters, I will be with thee; ad through the rivers, they shall not overflow le upon thee. He answered simply 'Yes!' Afer this he did not talk much. The last words ight P'n

The following lines are a tribute to his memonemorable farewell words: Out of the shadows that shroud the soul. Out of the seas where the sad waves roll, Far from the whirl of each mundane pole "I move into the light!"

Out of the region of cloud and rain, Out of the cares that oppress the brain, Out of the body of sin and pain, "I move into the light!"

Dut of the struggles of church and state. prof the empire of pride and hate. through the beautiful sapphire gate. 'I move into the light

Bayond the noise of creation's jars, Higher than all the worlds and stars, Higher than limits of reason's bars, "I move into the light!" "ar, in the clime of the pure " Ideal,"

Vhere matter is not, but life more real, "I move into the light! Werfollow after to those high spheres Notes of thy rapture fall on our ears: Out of our darkness, our sins and fears,

Vhere mind looks forth with an eye to see all

" We move into the light!"

(For the American Presbyterian.) LETTER FROM SECRETARY KENDALL

PRESB'N ROOMS, 150 Nassau St., N.Y. November 7, 1862. fr. Editor -- Many thanks for your words of r in the last PRESENTERIAN, on the subject ome Missions;" for the assurance that the of the churches is not seriously reduced. that they will not let this great enterprise

paying t; some, to clothe their families for earth are blessed line in the inter gome, for burying sons that have died in money It is greatly needed by all. You iether word. From the two Synds of

it not high time we were hearing from The churches are ready, we do not the heart of the people is right, will not astor and sessions call immediate attention rest subject. If our imperilled country

> Yours truly, H. KENDALL. Jen'l. Sec. Home Mission Committee.

DEATH OF GENERAL MITCHELL.

garge of solence and of our country, have severe blow in the death of this bold t devotee of both. He died at Hilton he Western field, his marches from Bowcen to Nashville, from Nashville to Huntsd from Huntsville to Luka, are too familadmiring countrymen, to need more ention here. He was one of the class, which ce to believe is not small in our army, generals, and could preach a lay-sermon astronomical lecture. We were filled I this brave and active leader was nhe Government, at a time when such his were grievously needed in the y, which entild not or would not see 180, and so was deprived of it entirely. s we can unite in deploring in the eneral Mitchell, the loss to the coun-

"SCARCELY SAVED."

This would appear to be the rule in regard to the final salvation of Christians; the exceptions are those who, according to the same apostle-Peter-have "an abundant entrance ministered unto them." So great is the power of corruption, so numerous, wily, and powerful are the foes which beset the Christian's course, so serious are the obstacles to the exercise of pardoning mercy towards trangressors of the divine law that salvation is a miracle. Grace triumphs after what would seem to be a doubtful struggle. Sin yields is thus related by one of his daughters, and forms lafter a stubborn resistance. Satan relinquishes part of Dr. Brainerd's memorial article in the last his prey only when a stronger than he enters in. binds him and leads captivity captive. There was no eye to pity, and no arm to save, when Christ came to the rescue of a perishing race. Good men of old had asked despairingly, How shall man be just with God? And it was indispensable, in order to answer this question, that God should surrender his only-begotten Son, that his character, doctrine and sufferings should become the most memorable of human affairs: that his Holy Spirit should follow up his work with signs and wonders, and with extraordinary influences exerted to the end of time.

This sublunary sphere is a great spiritual bated. he said. Oh, the inexpressible glory! the tle field, where a continual life-struggle is kept up, where multitudes fail and perish, and where the victory even is barely and dearly won for the right. Frequently the sinner yields to the strivings of the Spirit only after a prolonged and vite fifty-third chapter of Isaiah: 'When thou | olent resistance, and falls in with the offers of mercy at last when procrastinations and vacillations have brought him to the verge of destruchee : when thou walkest through the fire, thou tion : and then his course is marked with dehalt not be burned, neither shall the flame kin- clensions and recoveries, sometimes with melancholy falls and bitter repentance,- the Great Enemy all the while at hand to aggravate every ie said to my mother were: 'I move into the failure, to thrust the soul still deeper into sin and to turn its godly sorrow into the despairing and suicidal remorse of a Cain or a Judas. So fell v by Rev. E. E. Adams, suggested by those David from deep to deep of sin; so Peter with oaths denied his betrayed and suffering Saviour, until there was but a step between their souls and death. No wonder that the latter spoke of the righteous as scarcely saved; it was from experience he spoke.

Such is the world in which we live. Its good is ever wrested from the tenacious grasp of evil. Good is so poorly appreciated by the good themseves, that opportunities for securing it are slowly and hesitatingly improved, suffering and selfdenial in attaining it are reluctantly borne, partial attainments are rested on, the arrows of victory are smitten on the ground three times instead of six by our wavering faith, and the results actually gained are again and again jeoparded by our sluggishness, our unwatchfulness, and our folly. The Israelites, marching from Egyptian bondage to the Promised Land, are a type of the individual Christian on his way to heaven, as well as of the Church, or the race itself, on the march to its final consummation. As with them so with us, the very beginning of the march is encompassed with seeming impossibilities. Signs and wonders must be wrought a Moses must be found to lead them, their own grovelling natures must be raised from the lowcontent of crushed bondsmen; with Pharoah and his chariots in pursuit, with mountains on either hand and a Red Sea before them, a mighty deliverance must be wrought; through deserts, hungering and thirsting, fainting in spirit, nay even murmuring and rebelling, and turning their backs at times upon their high destiny and basely preferring their former enslaved and hopeless condition among idolaters, they are brought to You speak of our \$7,000 debt. This is the promised land, by miracle upon miracle, althe bank; it is a debt to the mismost in spite of themselves, and work out their some of them are in pressing need of it high destiny, and in them all the nations of the

Yes! thank God, truth does prevail, his peoot us hear from the Secretary." Pardon ple are saved, the Church does advance, the right cause wins the day, though it be but "scarcely." The prey is taken from the mighty frania and West Pennsylvania, including though he was in the act to devour it. The the of Pennsylvania, except a narrow bor- battle is with confused noise of the warriors and the North, the whole of Delaware, and with garments rolled in blood; the hosts waver sbytery of the District of Columbia, we and the lines are broken, the day seeins to be ceived since the 1st of May last, only lost; but who is this that just at this critical We know that the Fall and Winter moment cometh from Edom, with dyed garments are the time for collections for this cause, from Bozrah? this that is glorious in his apparel, travelling in the greatness of his strength? I, he answers, that speak in righteousness, mighty to save. . For the day of vengeance is in mine heart, and the year of my redeemed is come! Christ is in the world. Christ reigns. th saving, the Gospel must be given His presence turns the scale. He wakes from seeming indifference and stills the waves just as they seem about to swallow up the vessel.

And is deliverence the less sweet because barely gained? Is victory the less acceptable or the less real because snatched from the jaws of defeat? Do the saints enjoy their heaven the less because they are"" scarcely saved?" Nav. the very toils and privations, the narrow escapes, the merciful and timely interpositions, the cunning and well nigh successful plots of enemies. vellow fever, after a brief career as Ge- which, from their safe position they can look manding at that post. His great ex back upon, will give new zest to their enjoyments and make heaven a hundred fold more interesting and more dear.

Courage, fellow-countrymen! Our nation will be none the less saved because scarcely saved. Strange indeed were it, if a movement so vast and a good so great as we seek to accomplish, were gained without fearful risks, and hair well as lead a bold and rapid march, or breadth escapes, and perplexing and disheartening vacillation of opinion, such as we are witcant wonder at the seeming neglect nessing. They will indeed try our souls, increase our sacrifices, write the memory of our struggle deeper on the heart of the nation and on the pages of history; but they will not affect the we cannot breat aird his removal as great result. They cause us to write "scarcely," but they shall not be able to blot out the word or the glorious fact, SAVED!

THE thinking public will receive with unusual pleasure the LECTURES of President Hopkins on MORAL SCIENCE recently published by Gould & of its best, noblest, purest, and most Lincoln of Boston. The views of a mind so fair we have few such, and can ill afford in its judgments, so clear and comprehensive in ictione. It makes us feel poor: It its views, so ripe and so deeply imbued with the stroke to us, reminding us of the lofty moral spirit of evangelical Christianity, will he at the best, of the uncertainty of be received with deference and respect. Dr. Hopependences and of the necessity of kins agrees neither with the great French philosopher Jouffroy, who teaches that good con-OARTER of New York have added to and transcendental American thinker Hickok, that the highest good is worthiness of spiritual sists in universal order, nor with our own subtle PHASES OF FOREIGN OPINION.

Tub Evangelical Alliance of France, moved by that true friend of America, Pastor Fisch, has adopted an address of cordial sympathy with the North in our struggle against the slaveholders' rebellion. As will be seen on our first On the other hand, the Evangelical Alliance of England on receiving the communication of Pastor Fisch announcing the feelings and intention of the generous Gallicans towards northern Christians, is thrown into as great a hubbub as was the late Episcopal Convention by the introduction of the loyal resolutions of Mr. Brunot. And Sir Culling Eardley makes a speech which, to our minds, reveals the intensity of the Southern sympathy prevailing in the minds of otherwise good men in England, more clearly than almost anything we have seen from that quarter. The baronet is so deeply in love with the South that he actually persuades himself that they are disposed to emancipate their slaves, and to do it in a more benevolent and humane spirit than President Lincoln and the North! His affection for the South is so strong that he calls upon this country and has used his eyes, took our else even more highly than the Union, that the part warmly in the discussion which our corre- Union was ever in a position in which it had to spondent tells us was long and animated. As a be fought for. The North fights for the Union, result, two resolutions were passed, of a perfectly but the Union under conditions which deprive non-committal character, as the reader may see. the slave-power of its pernicious ascendency. We do not know any hody of Christians at the Peopletalk"—so do some fanatics in America North to whom they would not be wholly dis- "as if to support the existing Constitution were tasteful, unless it be the lukewarm body in New York City, which; with such extraordinary effort, after a discussion of two weeks announced to the world that they were "not wholly blind" to the wickedness of the rebellion. The Evangelical Alliance of London differ from them but slightly; they are wholly blind on this subject.

men in the Kingdom. [Our readers have seen, and doubtless noted the extract in our columns from the London Weekly Review, in which Mr. such papers with a keenness which would be credagainst the proposed immediate recognition of policy and such a view of the Constitution. London Anti-Slavery Advocate, in a letter on a periodical of this charact

Power has been reviewed in the late number of given us some new light on the subject. the Westminster. We have seen in no other English discussion of the points at issue, a closer approach to the transparent clearness and impartiality to the North exhibited by de Gasparin than is exhibited in this review. It is almost like the true law and liberty-loving England

The reviewer, like Prof. Cairnes, in the letter referred to, inquires into the strange perversion of feeling on the subject prevailing in England. and (as he as:erts) nowhere else. Why is Engand an exception? England, he answers, having accomplished her work in emancipation; the subject has receded into the background of her nental prospect; her feelings cannot of course be enlisted for it as in former times when it was a practical subject with her. Influential public organs have for many years been lowering the tone of the public mind on the subject; in some instances never losing an opportunity of saying word for slavery and for palliating its evils. There is the general belief that America is hostile to England; but it is forgotten that the anti-English policy of the American government was dictated almost entirely by the South. More than all, in the opinion of the reviewer, the almost total ignorance of the English people concerning the antecedents of the struggle will be found to account for their sad aberration at this. nomentous crisis. "England," he truly says, pays a heavy price for its neglect of general contemporary history and inattention to what takes place in foreign countries. The English people do not yet know that the avowed object of secession was the indefinite extension of slavery; that the sole grievance alleged by the South onsisted in being thwarted in this; that the esistance of the North was resistance to the oread of slavery." He attributes similar ignosell, "who did unspeakable mischief by the extraofficial opinion, so often quoted, that the Southern States are in arms for independence, the Northern for dominion."

The public were misled by this view; how could it be otherwise? Yet how erroneous! The moral relations of the two parties are misplaced, are almost reversed, in Earl Russell's dictum." Leaving out the question of slavery ing four dollars, says altogether. "who." asks the reviewer, "are fighting for dominion, if not those who, having always before succeeded in domineering, break off from the Union at the first moment when they find that they can domineer no longer."

Taking up now the objection, often raised abroad, that the North is fighting not against slavery but solely for the preservation of the Union, he speaks in the same manly strain of earthly good. Here we seem once more to hear ed Master's heart was topiched and broke into Surely we may be content to bid him farewell. the voice of loyal England, true to the most praise, at the sight of that widow throwing her The book-notices are numerous, full, and apsacred instincts and impulses of the Christianized two mites into the treasury. And so must all preciative, and brought down to the latest issues.

Anglo-Saxon race, in which reverence for law who sympathise with him look with satisfaction Mr. Ernest C. Wallace may be addressed, at that the highest good is worthiness of spiritual gright story, Waltrage of Wallace may be addressed at probation, but holds that the highest good is worthiness of spiritual and constituted government is inherent. Does would be from the activity of the highest powers would be from the activity of the highest powers and teachers in their labors with the whole work, the consideration and teachers in their labors with the whole work, the consideration of thoughtful member and teachers in their labors with the serves, with the whole work, the consideration of thoughtful member and teachers in their labors with the 18mo. pp. 99, 100. For sale at the process. For sale by Smith, English, & Co. public guaranty for its genuineness or deliberate serinon. | same of the Charches Correspondent | and prosperous future is still before the Review. | from one hundred and twenty to two hundred | News of the Charches Correspondent

And would she be required to do so, by any ply of such small books as 'Welcome to Jesus,' recognized obligation of public morality? Even Prof. Cairnes wishes us to consent to a separation Alone' etc. Also a few copies of 'Strong from the Cotton States; and a correspondent Tower' 'Paleario' etc., and books for soldiers. writes to us that one's eyes would be very dim page, the pastor affirms that, in France, they have not a single religious paper which is not a the opinion daily gaining ground, that it would warm supporter of the cause represented by the better for North and South if peace were only dependence of a purely church enterprise. restored on the basis of a division. Such opinthey are inconsistent with the policy of the British nation which fought a seven years war American colonies, and more recently endured enormous expense and sacrifice to retain possession of rebellious India. The Westminster Reviewer shares in none of these feelings but fully iustifies the war if undertaken (as many in England maintain) solely to conquer rebels in arms, and to maintain the integrity of the nation. But such a view of the motives of the Northern Americans," he continues, "would be a flagrant injustice to them. It is not the desire to uphold the Union simply which impels all classes in the struggle. Had they consented to give up the Northern interpretation of the pact; them and expects them to sacrifice the very had they yielded to the Supreme Court's South-principle for which they went into this conflict, ern expositions of it, they would have won back in order to justify him. Our true friend Rev. the South to the Federation by an unanimous W. Arthur, who, like Pastor Fisch has been to voice. It was because they valued something

synonymous with altogether abandoning emancipation, and 'giving guarantees to slavery.' Publication effort may call for a future commu-Nothing of the sort." And the writer then pro-nication from ceeds to enumerate the great Anti-Slavery measures which have been carried out under the existing Constitution as upheld and interpreted by the North—the Abolition of Slavery in the Dis-Not so with other leading thinkers and public truct; the offer of pecuniary aid to States proposing to emancipate: the emancipation proviso in the act proposing to admit Western Virginia as a State: the treaty with England for the bet-Bayne, the accomplished editor, so heartily and ter suppression of the slave trade; and more imably argued the cause of the North, hunting portant than all, the prohibition of slavery in Wallace. The thought forces itself upon us, down the lies and calumnies of the Times and the territories It is for a nation with such a that since our brief connection with the literary policy, and for a Constitution in harmony with interests of our Church in this City, two of its

multiplied of late. The eminent savan and Sec. have been compelled to fight, except as they re- death. It is unquestionable that editorial cares retary of War, Sir G. C. Lewis, protests strongly solved to take, and to adhere to, such a line of are trying to men of nervous organization, with the South as an independent nation. Professor In the view of this reviewer—cam it be John view, it is perhaps correct to say that both Drs. Cuirnes, author of the philosophical treatise on Stuart Mill? -our vindication is complete. Houghton and Wallace died from over-work. the Slave Power, appears in the columns of the And while we sincerely regret that it was left to Dr. Wallace was taken from his work when the the Estrangement between the United States and deem the article significant as the very first of the second number of which is before us. Great Britain, in which he puts the case on its the kind which has appeared in either of the four proper grounds, such as distate for American in- old leading Quarterlies of Great Britain, every stitutions; apprehensions, which he believes un one of them, Blackwood included, having in turn

necessary, of the growing might of the gigantic done its full share in missepresenting and abu-Federation, and real liking for the social system sing our country and in misleading the British of the South, or, at least, preference for it, as an mind to the best, of its abilities, which are not alternative to that of the Northern States. Prof. small. We hope the tide is turning, but we will C. nobly strives to set public opinion right on not pretend to guess. A we have already said these points, and on the real purpose of the struggle on the part of the North. Prof. Cairpes' recent volume on the Slave itself; though the article in the Westminster has

(For the American Presbyterian.) ENCOURAGING WORDS.

MESSES EDITORS .- Permit me, in connecti with the acknowledgment of donations to the Publication Cause, which you publish, to give to our good people extracts from some of the letters which have accompanied them. These extracts may prove suggestive, and the example of the riters contagious. The only difference between the writers and many who do not write and help that the intentions, which the latter have but lo not execute, the former carry into effect. If ood-will could sustain our Publication Cause, it would go swimmingly; but, unfortunately it requires good deeds. What is needful is that the wide-spread good-will should be condensed into specific good deeds. Cannot our friends who wish us well, help us to do well?

GOOD WISHES WITH GOOD DEEDS. An excellent DD., of Northern New York, who

sent us a good collection, writes: "I am in receipt of the package of publicatio which you were so kind as to send me, and will try to dispose of them in a way to do good and help along the Publication Cause. You should not have paid the Express charges. I feel a deep interest in our Publication cause, and it is a mathas not been generally felt in our Church. Was ought to have a fixed capital of at least \$50,000;

to begin with, and then increase it annually.

"It is a shame to us, I think; that we are so far behind all the leading denominations. But we must work in hope 2 181 116 NEBRASKA sends its first contribution to the

Publication Cause. The pastor of the church at Omaha City, ("cities," aresof sudden growth on ance to the Foreign Secretary, Lord John Rus- the prolific soil of the Great West,) writes—"We here—collection for the Publication cause." Omaha City sets a good example to some older

> FROM A FEEBLE CHURCH. The paster of a very small congregation, which might well plead feebleness in excuse of delinquency, if feebleness were an excuse for not doing what we can-send-

"Within please find a small donation from a DR. BRAINERD's affectionate, discriminating, feeble Church. But God he praised for the fact and instructive tribute to the memory of the dewould direct me to ask for some books in return. But they have not, so please accept the four dollars, with our prayers for your success."

Here is a fidelity that is most grateful to the conductors of religious enterprises. The contria national existence and prizing it above all touch and stimulate us more deeply. Our bless-

I ness? Would England acquiesce without fight- | "We shall want some 300 Almanacs for distriing, in the separation of Ireland or Scotland? bution; and I should like a pretty generous sup-'The Comforter,' 'God our Refuge,' 'Christ "The more the books circulate the more in-

which is thrown upon the sessions by the Asions are inexplicable as they are shameful to a sembly. Unless the churches have a "regular loyal people; as dangerous to public peace as time," and the pastors or elders see that the matter receives attention at that time, the Committee to whom it is entrusted must choose bebefore it relinquished its held on these remote tween a poverty that commands inefficiency and a wide spread agency for collections. With a strong force of regulars in the sessions, failure or poverty need not be thought of.

> Individual Donations.—The widow of an Ohio Elder greatly honored and beloved, writes, with a contribution of Thirty Dollars :-

"The General Assembly's Committee is interested in the last Will of my deceased husband, but the legacy is not yet due. I take pleasure in giving, though it be but little, from my own funds, to an object that was dear to him. Please apply the enclosed Thirty Dollars to the Publication Cause."

Another pleasing donation was from a member of the 71st Ohio Volunteers," for the distribution of the "Soldiers Friend" among our soldiers. But I will not farther encroach upon your space. We thank, sincerely, all who are aiding us in carrying on this work, which is compelled to face troublous times while yet in its infancy. It may prove none the less hardy, in coming

vouth. Some thoughts and facts with regard to our

years, from having had to bear the voke in its.

Yours, etc., in some and then John W. Dulles.

THE PRESBYTERIAN QUARTERLY REVIEW.

Ir is with peculiar feelings that we take up this first number of the Review, which appears without the name of the leading Editor. Dr. itable to a Northern editor. Similar signs have such acts that the North is fighting; never would brethren, in like positions, have been removed by out a strong physique to back it. And in this

The opening article, headed Memorabilia of Dr. John Owen, gives a sketch of the life, works, and peculiarities of this great evangelical writer, the fairest representative of the Puritanism of his age: Cromwell's Chaplain who refused to endorse Cromwell's usurpations; the Puritan vice-Chancellor of Oxford, than whom "few honored the place more, or had less need to borrow distinction from it," who was estranged from the Presbyterians, though a Presbyterian in heart, by the exclusiveness of their schemes for National Establishment, and who rebuked the New Englanders of that day, and deservedly; for their intolerance, of whom no amusing anecdotes are told, but who went with the crowd of London people, more than a thousand in number, before 7 o'clock in the morning to hear Bunyan preach, and upon being asked by the King how a learned man like him could go and hear "a tinker prate" made the memorable answer, "Could I possess the tinker's abilities, I would willingly relinquish all my learning."

Art. II. The Pulpit a Civilizer, is from the Tarmworth Memorial Discourse of Rev. E. E. Adams, which has already been noticed and quoted in these columns. It is full of excellent and timely views expressed in the attractive style

Art. III. - Alexis de Tocqueville-is a choice selection from the recent "Remains" of this Gallic friend of America, slightly connected by

Art. IV .- Alcuin, the Teacher of Charlemagne is one of that series of Historical and Bio graphical Sketches from the mediæval period of the Church, which, from time to time, have appeared in the Review, and which have been among the most valuable and entertaining which it has contained. Past times, with their characters and controversies, have been brought vividly ter of surprise to me that a deeper interest in it to view in these articles; and the one before us treats of the efforts of Charlemagne to diffuse a Christian Civilization through his half-heathen empire, by educating the clergy and nobility. and shows how the distinguished Briton Alcuin aided him in his noble enterprise.

Art. V .- The Two Rebellions is the substance of a sermon preached in Pine Street Church by Rev. Dr. Darling upon the Sabbath following the invasion of Maryland by the Rebel Army. It is inserted "in memoriam" of that have taken up our annual and the first one taken event, as an example of the patriotic utterances of our ministry on that occasion, and in the hope that it may impart courage to the faint-hearted. A parallel is skilfully and profitably drawn between the rebellion of Absalom and the present one, and the firm trust of David under those adverse circumstances, combined with his vigorous measures to suppress the rebellion, are com-

that they begin to breathe with new life! I have ceased Editor (Art. VI.) is deeply interesting delayed sending this, as I expected my Session in parts full of pathos. It is a model of its kind of writing. While personal friendship guides the pen and nothing is "set down in malice." neither is aught extenuated, and we have a most truthful and graphic portraiture of the manjust as those who knew and loved him best will. our effort to subdue rebellion as de Gasparin butions of strong churches gratify us and rejoice to have it. How startling and anthemuses; he utters our own feelings as conscious of strengthen us, but those of the feeble churches like sound the last words which the dying Wallace uttered; "I MOVE INTO THE LIGHT!"

Our Church Mews.

THE SYNOD OF ALBANY in their narrative. sav that "In the midst of all the excitement of Union, in which our churches, ministers, and members, are doing their share, we have not been left without evidence that God hears prayer, and that the Spirit is able to reach the heart with onverting power."

EY passed a very extended series of preambles and resolutions on the state of the Country which They say,

neasures and the modes, as well as the times of using them, which may be best adapted to crush this treason, and speedily restore peace to the land: and that it cordially accepts and approves he recent Proclamation of the President, desiring and designing in the utmost simplicity of feeling and devotion of loyalty, to sustain our contitutional rulers in this and all their efforts to

position to the Government, all partisan and poliinon the Government or its officers, as being his duty. productive of evil, and calculated to impair that mity of counsel and action which is so indispensaole to our national success." Only four votes in the negative could be raised

in this great Synod. On Publication, they resolved.

"That they listened with interest to the clear tatement and earnest plea made before the Synod, by Rev. J. W. Dulles; that they are persuaded of the importance to our denomination of a denominational literature; and would be glad to see the cause prosper according to the desires of those who have so long and diligently labored in its behalf. But in view of the former action of this Synod, and of the fact that the General Assembly has referred this whole subject to a Committee, who are to report at its next meeting, no farther action is called for at the present meeting of the Synod." For Home Missions they resolved to attempt to

aise at the rate of 75 cents per member of the

THE SYNOD OF ILLINOIS met in Quincy, Oc. adopted:

erature exhibiting truly the doctrines and pelenominational and general religious literature: 16mo. pp. 308. , That we pledge the cooperation of our churches, both in purchasing publications and furnishing unds to the General Assembly's Committee of f mutilating Psalms, Hymns, and other religious

Their action on the State of the Country is most bold and manful. It is more to our mind than that of any Synod we have seen. See a specimen :

"We rejoice and give thanks to the great God, n whose hands are the hearts of kings and presidents, that he has inspired the President of the United States to issue that grand Proclamation which is at once -1st, a war measure which strikes at the very life of the Rebellion; and also 2nd, an act of national justice which will, we trust, go far to propitiate the wrath of God."

As slavery and its champions have forced this war upon the country, we shall regard it as a signal illustration of God's retributive justice if he shall cause the war to result in the utter extirpation of slavery, and in the humiliation of all

the Government, or to divide and distract the loval people of the country. The efforts of scheming politicians, and selfish demagogues, and of an anprincipled or disloyal newspaper Press, to give aid and comfort to the Rebellion by dividing our people, and raising up a reactionary party that would sell Justice and Liberty, and barter away all that is most sacred in our institutions, for the sake of the personal aggrandizement of a treacherous and short-lived peace; ought to receive the indignant condemnation of all who fear God and

suffering from ill health, has at last felt conhigh regard of the whole community and gained Street, New York. very honorable position among the ministers of the West. The Presbytery, in dismissing him, passed a series of resolutions testifying its confidence and affection. His church, too, showed its appreciation of its services by continuing his salary till next March.—Evangelist. .THE CHURCH IN CHESTER N.Y. AND ITS LATE

Aston. At the September meeting of Hudson resbytery, the Rev. J. W. Wood asked and received from the church in Chester, Orange county, V.Y. his dismission, to take effect the first of

and forty members. He was an outspoken man on all the moral questions of the day, and a warm friend of the missionary work. - Thid.

REV. W. H. CORNING, late pastor of the church at Whitehall, New York, died on the 8th raising men and supplies for the army of the of October, at Saratoga Springs, aged 41 years. A writer in the Evangelist, thus speaks of him:

His pastoral habits were a model, and his talents for this department of labor were marked and peculiar. He was distinguished for love of research. and was never satisfied till he had in some good THE SYNOD OF NEW YORK AND NEW JER- degree thoroughly explored his subject. His reading was various, and his illustrations evinced unusual skill in making the appropriate use of his of course, contain the pith of the matter, but industry in this regard. Nature, politics, history, they are too formidable for the ordinary reader, and common life, furnished him with the means of elucidating and defending truth. That the Synod deems, it wise to defer to the There was something, touchingly premonitory aore enlightened judgment of the Government in our brother's last pulpit labor among his peoas to the exigencies of the hour, and the precise ple at Whitehall. He took his leave of them in a discourse from the text " For here we have no continuing city, but we seek one to come." It was the last he ever wrote.

CLERICAL CHANGES Rev. W. J. Johnston f Lena, Ill., has accepted a unanimous call from the Second Presbyterian Church (O.S.), of Freeport, Ill. Rev P. M. Bartlett, late of Flushing, N. Y, has gone as chaplain in the " First Regiment of Mounted Rifles ? now in Suffolk, "That while recognizing the right of all prop. Va., commanded by Col. Charles C. Podge, son freedom of speech and of the press, the Synod of Wm. E. Dodge, Esq., of this city. Rev. specially deprecates at this time; all factious op- Simon S. Goss of Aubura, N.Y.; has resigned his agency for the General Assembly's Permanent ical strife, all organizations of whatever name to Committee on Education, and accepted the chapdistract the public mind with minor issues, all laincy of the 75th Regiment N. Y. Volunteers. evere and fastidious, selfish and venal criticism He will sail shortly for New Orleans to enter on

Synon or Western Reserve — Fifty-four members were present at the recent meeting held in Fremont. They resolved to raise seventyfive cents a member for Home Missions. They passed a strong but calm and appropriate series of resolutions on the war. On the Emancipation Proclamation they say:

"Believing that Providence is shaping events for the extripation of slavery from the land, we heartily welcome the Proclamation of Emancipation by the President. Receiving it as a measure of military necessity, we yet gratefully record our admiration of that divine Government, which makes this measure harmonize with the demand of justice and the requirments of Christian love; and we pledge all our influence in support of a policy so eminently wise and just."

Hew Publications.

While we hear with pleasure the arriounce ment of a new volume from the graceful pen of MADAME GASPARIN: "Vespers," and while we tober 2d. On Publication, the following was trace substantially the same characteristics which "Whereas experience has shown that a lit- The Near and the Heavenly Horizons we tob serve in this little volume lighter and more gos culiarities of the Church, is of vital importance siping traits, more waywardness of style soits to its welfare and growth, and whereas it has been speak. Yet it is pure in tone, often touching in found that General Publication Houses' cannot simplicity, elegant in turns of thought and the be trusted to give us in its purity such a litera- pression, and overflowing in lively sympathy ture. Therefore Resolved, 1. That the Synod with nature. It is made up of tales and sketches of Illinois earnestly endorse the plan of the Presbyterian Church proposing for its communion a & Bros. For sale at the Presbyterian House

Spurgeon's Sermons. Seventh Serges Messrs. Sheldon & Co. have just issued a saco volume of their series of Spurgeon's Serinous Publication. 3. We earnestly desire the Assem- which are marked with the well known distilled bly's Committee to infuse as much efficiency as possible into its Publication House. 4. This Synod hereby expresses its most unqualified disponent practice. young ministers as have a considerable infusion of the scholastic element in their style of germonizing will read these sermons with great profit. For sale by Smith, English, & Co. straigh AMERICAN HISTORY, by Jacob Abbott, Vol. IV. NORTHERN COLONIES. This is the continuation of a series of sketches of American history for the young, by that well-known, practised, and able writer, in this important depart,

nent, Jacob Abbott. The present volume treats of the settlement and early history of New England and is perspicuously written and abundantly and beautifully illustrated, full of incidents worthy to be fixed in the memory of every Young American. New York: Sheldon & Co. Philadelphia: Smith, English, & Co.

MAGAZINES, PAMPHLETS, ETC. HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE MISSION TO THE MAHRATTAS OF WESTERN INDIA. This who have sought, or helped to prepetuate, or is one of those carefully prepared and very valuable monographs from time to time issued by "We believe it the duty of all good men to the American Board, relative to their various. frown upon all attempts to weaken confidence in missionary fields. All pastors, leaders of monthly concerts, and inquirers for information on these topics, will consult them to great advantage. THE ECLECTIC MAGAZINE for November con-

tains an extensive miscellany of articles culled mostly from English periodicals, comparatively little known in this country. The embellishment is a full-page portrait of the Empress of Austria. The editor takes the London Quarterly to task for its ungenerous and grievously false statements upon the labors of the American missionaries in the Sandwich Islands, designed to love Justice: None but a righteous peace can be reconcile the British public to the High Church scheme recently inaugurated in England of REV. MR. BITTINGER, OF CLEVELAND: We establishing an Anglican bishopric on the Islands.

earn with deep regret that Rev. J. B Bittinger, Mr. Bidwell shrewdly sets the late very flatterf the Euclid-street church, Cleveland, after long ing testimony of an American Episcopalian Richard H. Dana, Esq., to the worth and the strained to resign his pastoral charge. For near success of our missionaries labors over against y a year he has been struggling against great the disparaging assertions of the English Review. hysical prostration. Mr. Bittinger has been for The Eclectic has done good service by this exnine years in Cleveland, where he has won the pose. Published by W. H. Bidwell, 5 Beekman

> STUDENT AND SCHOOLMATE, for November. Boston : Galen, James, & Go. 387 313 3 3 NEW YORK TEACHER for November. Albany: J. Munsell mirection of the country of

THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON AND THE PROTESTANTS.

On the occasion of the late passage of the Emperor through Bourges, the Consistory was admitted with the other constituted bodies to the audience. After the short official exchange of words, the Emperor asked the Pastor Clavel, of October. Brother Wood's reasons for leaving us Sancerre, whether there were many Profestants were an affection of the throat and nervous sys- at Bourges;? Was the reply we were an affection of the throat and nervous system. He proposes to travel abroad for the benefit of his health, spending the Fall in England and France, the Winter in Italy, and the Summer and Spring in the Holy Land. He has labored faithfully with us for the last seventeen years, and they have been blessed with a large measure of success. Under his ministry one hundred and ninety-two have been added by procession and seventy by certificate, raising our membership. seventy by certificate, raising our membership ed to you, and Dam happy to have heard you,?