American Presbyterian and Genesee Evangelist.

Leipsig,) and latterly in Eisleben.

He was twice married. (his first wife was a sister of Prof. Nitzsch,) and has left several father, rather than an angry God. We agree children to mourn his loss. After a most laborious and eminently useful life, this faithful servant has been called to his home; but his memory will live in the grateful hearts of thousands, and the influence of his profound and spiritual expositions be felt and enjoyed and our present sorrow is not, we believe, one of by many Christian congregations on both judgment and retribution, but of discipline and sides of the Atlantic. He has been a teacher purification. The passage of Holy Writ that we to many, and, "being dead, yet speaketh." - think most applies to this nation is, 'Every Work of Christian Church.

American Presbyterian

GENESEE EVANGELIST.

THURSDAY, APRIL 23, 1863.

THE UNION PRAYER-MEETING of our churches will be held on Tuesday next at 4 o'clock P M., in the German St. church, between Second and Third Streets.

THE DAILY UNION PRAYER-MEETING is held from 12 to 1 o'clock, in the hall, No. 611 Chest-

EXTRA DAILY ISSUE OF THE AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN.

During the approaching Sessions of the General Assembly in this city, we propose to issue from this office a daily paper, containing PHONO-GRAPHIC REPORTS of all the proceedings, with the Acts, Reports, Sermons, and other Documanner as possible.

The Daily American Presbyterian will be nearly half the size of the weekly; it will be printed on smaller but legible type, and on good paper, furnishing a record valuable to every in earnest prayer for the speedy and com. minister, elder, and church-member, for immediate use, or for preservation for the future. The price for a single copy will be FIVE CENTS; all the numbers will be sent, post-paid, to any address for 50 cents. To be paid in ad-

As it is very desirable that some approximation to the number which will be required, be reached at an early day, it is hoped that subscriptions will be sent at once to our office. A limited space will be allotted to advertise ments, at fifty cents a line for the entire edition. or \$37.50 per column of fifteen inches; \$20 fo a half column, \$12 for a quarter column. Address, American Presbyterian, 1334 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

Agreeably to the will of the United States the document is such as to command the universal approval of the Christian community, not excepting that small fragment—so exacting and so hard to please—the High-Churchmen. It not only recognizes the dependence of the nation on the overruling power of God, and their duty to confess their sins, but it acknowledges that pride and self-sufficiency, on account of the national prosperity graciously accorded to us, have hindered us from a proper sense of "the necessity of redeeming and preserving grace." Here is a tolerably clear assertion of important evangelical doctrine in a state paper, an event as rare as it is refreshing. Religious sentiments are frequently uttered in such documents, but specifically Christian sentiments are generally so carefully avoided that one wonders over and over again, whether our rulers really regard us as a Chris-

Still more decided in the expression of Chris tian sentiment is the language of the resolution of the Senate which we give in full.

Resolved, That devoutly recognizing the supreme authority and just government of Almighty Ged in all the affairs of men and of nations, and sincerely believing that no people however great in numbers and resources, or however strong in the justice of their cause, can prosper without His favor, and at the same time office. With the best disposition to deal fairly voked His righteous judgment, yet encouraged in this day of trouble, by the assurances of His Word, to seek Him for succor according to His appointed way, through Jesus Christ, the Senate of the United States do hereby request the President of the United States, by his proclamation, to designate and set apart a day for national prayer and humiliation, requesting all the people of the land to suspend their secular pursuits and unite in keeping the day in solemn communion with the Lord of Hosts, supplicating Him to enlighten the counsels and direct the policy of the rulers of the nation, and to support all our soldiers, sailors, and marines, and the whole people, in of peace restored to our bleeding country.

There is so much that is gratifying in the tone of these public utterances, and they are so far in advance of nearly all similar declarations in the specific Christian character of their contents, that we are inclined to see in them already story is absurdly false, according to the bishop. evidence that our troubles are acting wholesome- and the narrator a dolt." A genealogy must ly upon the nation. Yet, neither the Senate nor give every link in the chain, or its inadequacy to President Lincoln seems to be clearly conscious cover the required period proves it "unhistorical." of a disciplinary purpose in our troubles. They Moses and Aaron must have spoken, according to are regarded simply as punitive. The nation is the literal construction of the narrative directly called to humble itself pretty much as we should to the whole congregation of Israel; the entire suppose the States in rebellion ought to be hum- congregation must have been gathered literally bled. The Senate, indeed, say but little on the about the moderate sized door of the tabernacle; point referred to: "deplering their national the priests must have borne with their own hands offences which have provoked his righteous the entire debris of the numerous offerings of the judgment;" and they distinctly express the host outside the camp, etc., etc.; -all these imposconsciousness of the justice of our cause. Their sibilities and absurdities must be ascribed to the aim seems rather to have been to summon the narrative, because it is not expressly said that the people to united praver for success under a elders of the congregation first received the word sense of entire dependence upon the divine from Moses, and then communicated it to the favor. The President has turned the day into a people; or, that the priests hired servants to service of fasting and humiliation, has written remove the offal of the tabernacle. He is not a down a confession for the nation in sembre char- truly honest man who discredits an important acters, and has allowed a reformatory purpose to document for such puerile and empty pretences our sufferings only as remote and subordinate to as these. their punitive character. A jail or a treadmill | Colenso professes to find a serious obstacle to

Wiehlinghausen, near Barmen. Various rea. | than the criminal atoning for his offences. The sons induced him soon afterward to resign call for fasting, humiliation and prayer, under the his charge. He was subsequently superin- former circumstances, might indeed be issued, tendent in Skenditz, (between Halle and but it would not be devoid of a certain animation and confidence, as of those who felt themselves in the hands of an infinitely wise and kind with the language of Dr. Darling in his sermon, "The two Rebellions," published in the Presbyterian Quarterly last October. He says:

> "The connection between our national sins branch that beareth fruit, he purgeth it that it may bring forth more fruit."

And the Princeton Review for October says: "No American regards the trials of our revolutionary war, divine judgments for the sins of the people. Neither does any enlightened man of this generation look upon the civil war in England as a judgment of God against the nation. It was its salvation. To the perfidious Stuarts and their abettors, it may have been punitive, but to the people it was the price and means of their Protestant and national life. . . . This war may be as other wars have been a mark of God's favor. . . It may be the necessary process of developement of our national life, and

be all meant in mercy and not in wrath." We regret that the President's proclamation was not written under the influence of nut street, over the Commonwealth Insurance this "healthful and elevated view of the subject." We regret, too, that in confessing the sins of the nation, he should have made no allusion to the very one which has been thrown into bold relief by the war-the senseless and unchristian prejudice against an inferior race prevailing in the North. But we do not desire to find fault, or to show a cavilling spirit, where there is so much to commend, and where the defects of the proposal are so easily remedied ments of the body, in as full and accurate a by every one who accepts it. Let us heartily respond to the President's recommendation and spend the day in solemn, though not despondent, national recognition of dependence on God, and plete salvation of the State. The widespread religious interest in our country will, we think, be peculiarly favorable to a proper observation of the day, which in turn, will doubtless act propitiously upon the quickened religious sensibilities of the people.

PUERILITY AND UNFAIRNESS OF CO-LENSO'S ATTACK. AS EXHIBITED IN PROF. GREEN'S REPLY. In judging such a work as Colenso's attack on the Pentateuch, the severe Scriptural canon: "He that offendeth in one point is guilty of all," must be applied. No amount of seeming candor or at sourch for truth can nontroling the de aging effects of a single instance of unfairness or manifest trifling. By such an instance, well made Senate, expressed towards the close of the last out, the entire character of the book is destroyed, Session of Congress, the President has issued a and it must be remanded summarily to that class Proclamation calling upon the people to observe of books which are under the ban of proscription Thursday next, the 30th of the month, as a day as in spirit hostile to Christianity. It is only one of fasting humiliation and prayer. The tone of of the many developements of the natural hostility of the corrupt heart to the truth. That Colenso is both trivial and unfair in his treatment of the disputed points. Prof. Green has plainly shown, notwithstanding the assertion of the critic in the North British Review, that "he betrays no unbecoming levity of spirit;" that his difficulties cannot "be fairly imputed in any considerable degree to a paradoxical humor;" that he has recounted "with perfet frankness the efforts he made." etc. Suspicion of the man's character involuntarily seizes us, when for a single moment we remember what solemn vows of fidelity to Scripture and to the Church founded on it, rest upon his soul; how, traitor-like he seeks to undermine what he is sworn to uphold; how he clings to emoluments and dignities which only seared conscience could make to sit easy upon him. Before we can accord any degree of fairness to the assailant of the standards of Christianity, we demand that he should abandon the contemptible device of disguising himself in her robes and persisting in reckoning himself among her friends. "We should think better of his honesty," says Prof. Green, "if the publication of this book had been preceded by a manly resignation of his bishopric, seeing he can no longer fulfil the vows made in the assumption of the deploring the national offences which have pro- and truly with him, we cannot allow the fairness and candor of his arguments. He has again and again withheld data necessary to a solution of connection to create a fresh contradiction, showing thereby that it is not innocently or ignorantly

Colenso's unfairness is manifested from the beginning, in his holding the narrative to such a literal and stringent account that nothing can be understood or supplied by the common sense the firm discharge of duty, until the existing of the reader. History is put under obligation rebellion shall be over-thrown and the blessings to tell every thing, or the critic will be at perfect liberty to fill up the lacune with impossibilities and then convict the narrative of falsehood!" If any body says that the Prince of Wales came to America. and does not at the same time expressly add that he crossed the ocean in a vessel, his

may reform a criminal, but its first object is to the belief of the inspiration of the Pentateuch in its toleration of slavery. Others have honestly To us, the leading object of the sufferings of felt the same difficulty. But must we not hesithe loyal people appears to be the same as that of tate to admit the sincerity of the Bishop's scruthe chastening of the good man-disciplinary. ples when we remember that he tolerated poly-Punishment is indeed connected with discipline, gamy among the Zulu "converts," in his diocese, but only as promotive of the direct and more im and publicly upheld the expediency of such a portant object. The good man under the divine course in missionary operations? Is it possible discipline, may and ought to have a widely differ- that he has reached such a lofty pitch of morality ent, far more cheerful and comforting, experience | that the received explanations of Moses' humane

and freedom-tending toleration of slavery are lost upon him? Or have we not here a clear case of moral perversity, where whim, or prejudice, or love of notoriety, as the case may be, is allowed to guide even in the most serious affairs? Clear cases of unfairness are (1.) The representation that the requirement of cleanliness in

the camp, mentioned Deut. 13: 12-14, referred

to the encampment of the whole people, whereas

it is expressly confined to the relatively smaller

military expeditions (verse 9.), leaving no such difficulty as is devised by Colenso. (2.) The mere supposition without foundation in the text, Exod. 14: 2, that the vast multitudes of the children of Israel moving out of Egypt, were but three days in marching fifty or sixty miles from Rameses to the Red Sea. This supposition is made to bear against the credibility of the parrative, but it is a difficulty of the Bishop's, ot of the narrator. In no place are we told how many days it took them. In this connection, Prof. Green accuses the Bishop of downright dishonesty towards Kurtz, a German author of great value and sound views on Sacred History, whom Colenso professes to quote in support of his views, omitting, however, the following sentence from what purports to be a connected quotation: "The following considerations also serve to show that the Israelites must necessarily have spent more than three days on their march from Rameses to their encampment by the sea." (3.) The objection that the territory actually occupied by the children of Israel in the era of the Pentateuch was so small and so crowded with population, that the precaution of preserving alive temporarily the heathen lest the land should be overrun with wild animals, was utterly unnecessary; and is a proof of the unhistorical character of the narrative. Whereas, the very next verse to those quoted by the Bishop, Exod. 23: 31, defines the boundaries of the promised land as far more extensive than those actually occupied by Israel in that era; and it was that greater territory, exending from the great sea to the sea of the Philistines and from the desert to the river-to the possession of which Israel was constantly to aim, and which was actually acquired under of our readers that both ourselves and all who hear the truth David and Solomon—that should not prematurely | fill the important position of editor of religious be depopulated lest wild beasts overrun the land (4.) Receiving the opinion of Paul in Galatians as authority on the duration of the sojourn in Egypt, an opinion which introduces embarrassing problems into the history, but rejecting the authority of the writer of Chronicles in a case which would remove a difficulty in regard to statements in the Pentateuch. (5.) "The climax of outrageous misrepresentation," where, in a closing paragraph of one of his chapters. Bishop Colenso coolly ascribes to the Pentateuch half a dozen extravagant statements which would give the Sacred Record a mere Munchausen character, whereas the Pentateuch asserts none of them: they are Colenso's own deductions imputed to the text. (6.) The assertion that all the Paschal lambs consumed in the wilderness, say 150,000 at a single season, were regarded by the writer of the Pentateuch as slain in the court of the Onondaga, E. R. Davis, Tabernacle, which could hold but 5,000 people, n two hours, or 1.250 lambs a minute! There not a word of all this crowding into the tabernacle to slay paschal lambs, in the entire Penta- Chenango, W. M. Hoyt, D. Green. teuch. The people in Hezekiah's time, comparatively reduced in humbers, may, so far as hey attended the festival, have done it; but Buffalo, how glaringly unfair to make out a case from Chronicles, as the Bishop does, against an enentirely different book, belonging to a different era and entirely silent on the subject! Exod. 12: 1-28 contains injunctions on the observance of the passover, which make no allusion to the court of the tabernacle. The quotation, Lev. 17: 2-6, which the Bishop relies on to show that all slaughtered animals must irst be brought to the tabernacle, refers to the tendency of the people to fall into heathenish ractices by offering sacrifices in private places, as verse 7 (not quoted by the Bishop) plainly shows: "And they shall no more offer their sacrifices unto idols after whom they have gone Marshall, whoring.". The passage has no reference to the Passover, whatever. (7.) Insisting that the word rendered "harnessed," Exod. 13: 18 must Huron, Cleveland, mean "armed," and raising objections to the possibility of the Israelites so lately slaves, leavng Egypt with weapons in their hands. Whereas the Bishop could not have been ignorant that Franklin, quite different meanings are plausibly assigned o the word by all classes of Hebrew scholars. Gesenius, the great lexicographer, who had no Dayton, special wish to sustain the sacred character of the record, translates the word; "fierce, active, rave in battle."

We have not the space to dwell distinctively upon the puerile character of the mass of these biections. It is too little to say they leave the entateuch unharmed; they have been the occasion of triumphantly vindicating its entire truthulness and historic character. They will reestablish the popular faith in books which have Knox, been so causelessly assaulted.

"That the Bible," says a writer in the Work | Columbus, f the Christian Church, " is the most intensely historical of all books: that no records are more usceptible of a true historical treatment than Iowa City, those sacred records of the Jewish nation, are conclusions which few will now venture to disoute. As mere national chronicles, those of the scriptures are unsurpassed in interest, in vividness, in material warmth, picturesqueness, and in rigid truthfulness they are like a wedge of light in the darkness and uncertainty of the early world's history, while all around there is only legend. Nowhere else can we trace so distinctly the birth of a nation; nowhere eise can we watch so closely the growth of a national life. It is a life, as distinct and noticeable to the student of history as that of Greece, or Rome or England, even to him as important to estimate, as worthy of being builded up before the present,

out of the materials of the past." HOME MISSIONS.

Presbyterian Rooms, 150 Nassau St. On applications received from the churches they serve, the following ministers were commissioned by the Presbyterian Committee of Home Missions at their last meeting. Eight of whom were in Commission last year.

Rev. Alanson Schofield, Shiawassee, Mich. James R. Dunn, Bloomington, Ills. F. V. Warren, Wampsville, N.Y. Lemuel Clark, Lawrence, Ills. P. G. Buchanan, Watsonville, Cal. " N. Leighton, Newfoundland, N.J. E. W. Brown, West Dresden, N.Y. " H. B. Holmes, Dubuque, Iowa.

E. Allen, Parma Centre, N.Y. " J. N. Coombs, Washington, D.C. " L. H. Loss, Marshalltown, Iowa. G. J. Raidt, Cincinnati, Ohio. Z. N. P. Luther, Chazy, N.Y. " R. C. Allison, Tionesta, Pa.

" L. W. Billington, Barre Centre, N.Y. Thomas Sherrard, Centralia, Ills. Samuel Loomis, Vineland, N.J. A. J. Snyder, White Marsh, Pa.

REV. MATTHEW M'BRIDE.

ONE of the most estimable Christian men with whom it has been our lot to be acquainted, was last Monday week removed to a better world. We refer to the Editor of the BANNER OF THE COVENANT, who, after a lingering pulmonary illhim, when well, several times a week, we can testify to the singular uprightness, modesty, purity, and amiability of his character. At his funeral on last Thursday, which was attended by a great concourse of friends, Rev. Dr. Wylie, formerly Historical Society: his pastor, testified to the depth of his Christian experience and the great usefulness of his career. in spite of a frail and suffering body under which mend the effort to secure annual and life-memhe continually struggled. He was a prominent berships to the favorable notice of our ministers, member of the Building Committee of the large elders, and church members. and handsome edifice occupied by Dr. Wylie's church on Broad street. After pursuing his the. to meet in the Presbyterian House, on the Seological studies, he was ordained as a minister of | cond Monday in May next (11th), at 12½ o'clock, the Reformed Presbyterian Church, and under- P.M. took, with great acceptance, the duties of the pastoral office. But being compelled by the state of his health to give up preaching, he became owner and editor of the organ of the Ref. Presbyterian Church, the BANNER OF THE COVENANT. This pension of activity.

journals may have grace sufficient for their se- has now been laboring here for two weeks only. vere and responsible duties.

COMMISSIONERS TO GENERAL ASSEMBLY

0.0	I.—SYNOD OF ALBANY.		
Champlain Troy,	Y. CLERICAL. , Z. M. P. Luther. Selden Haines, D.D., A. De Witt, Charles Doolittle,	E. Baker, M.D. C. F. Dowd. Hon.O. Allen.	
 Utica,	J. N. Hubbard, P. H. Fowler, D.D., W. B. Parmlee.	S.W. Brewster.	
Geneva, Chemung,	S. H. Gridley, D.D., E. Woodward Brown, C. C. Carr, F. S. Howe,	D. D. Dayton, M.I	
	TIT -ONONDAC	ı A	

A. Ford, M.D. Charles Anderson, Daniel Hewson Amos Crocker, T. Dwight Walker.

V.—SUSQUEHANNA. George P. Everest. VI.-GENESSEE,

Walter Clarke, D.D., Silas Kingsley, Samuel W. Roe, S. H. Hungerf Samuel W. Roe, James R. Page, Nathaniel Hurd. Gen. Valley, John E. Baker. VII.-NEW YORK AND NEW JERSEY.

N. Y. 3rd. Edward French. Brooklyn, S. T. Spear, D.D. W. W. Hurlbut. Wilmington, George Foot, Phil'da 3rd, Henry Darling, D.D. John B. Porter. W. E. Tenbrook David Thomas,

Phil'da 4th, Albert Barnes, Ambrose White. J. W. Kerr, M. D Robert Adair. John McMaster, Herrick Johnson,

X.-MICHIGAN. Alvin Upson, James Seymour. C. S. Armstrong, XI.—WESTERN RESERVE. A. R. Marsh. J. E. Weed,

S. H. Mather, Hon. J. A. Foot. XII.—OHIO. Pataskala, A. Duncan. Anson Smyth. XIII. - CINCINNATI,

Cinncinnati, Prof. G. E. Day, Joseph Chester, S. G. Spees, D.D. XIV .-- INDIANA. Charles Hutchinson, J. Loughmiller. L. P. Webber. P. H. Roots. XV. WABASH.

Crawfordsville, S. B. King, Logensport, N. L. Lord. XVI.-ILLINOIS Joseph Gordon. XVII.-PEORIA.

B. B. Parsons. XVIII,-WISCONSIN. C. W. Baldwin B. G. Riley, XIX. TOWA.

W. D. Moore. Saml. H. Rogers Des Moines, Thompson Bird, Iowa City, G. D. A. Hebard, XX.-MINNESOTA.

PHILADELPHIA FOURTH PRESBYTERY.

Presbytery met in Philadelphia 3d. Church Dr. Brainerd's, on the evening of Tuesday 14th inst. and was opened with an impressive sermon by Rev. Robert Adair, Moderator. During the services, which closed on Thursday afternoon in all this part of the country, almost as though 16th inst., there were present 24 ministers and they had never heard of a war. 12 elders. The Rev. Charles F. Diver was elected Moderator, and the Revs. Messrs. Boggs

and Mallery (R. A.) Temporary Clerks. The principal items of business besides disussions on denominational enterprises and statements respecting the religious condition of the churches were the following:

Black River Association. II. The striking from the Roll the name Amasa Converse, D. D.

General Assembly as follows: ders: Ambrose White and David I homas, prin- which are all rented.

alternates. by the President:—Whereas the 30th day of April is seen that the church edifice must be somewhat prayer, therefore, the Lord is with him.

1. Resolved that this Presbytery highly commend this renewed national acknowledgement of God's government over nations, His special Providence, His approbation of right, and

His frown upon evil and wrong. 2. That our ministers and members be exhorted to observe the day aforesaid in serious ness, was called away in the 33rd year of his age. meditation and by publicly appearing for prayer, confession and mutual exhortation to seek to meditation and by publicly appearing for prayer, Associated with him in business, and meeting obtain forgiveness of national and personal sins through the grace of Christ, that God may vouchsafe success to our armies and confusion and defeat to the traitors who have risen up against our Country.

V. The commendation of the Presbyterian

Resolved, That Presbytery approve the objects

After a pleasant session, Presbytery adjourned T. J. SHEPHERD. Stated Clerk.

Dear Editor-I spoke in my last of the Reviposition he filled with decided ability, his labors val in Rochester, and of the labors of REV. E.P. giving entire satisfaction to the denomination, HAMMOND, The Evangelist. It is my happy until the symptoms of his disease became so deci- privilege this week to inform you, that we are, ded and threatening as to compel an entire sus- apparently, in the midst of one of the most powerful revivals of religion, with which even this Three editors, more or less closely connected highly favored place has ever been visited. Mr. with us, have been smitten down by death in this Hammond has gone on preaching, day by day, city since the commencement of our own brief with increasing acceptability and power. The career, Rev. Dr. Houghton of the AMERICAN Brick Church, the largest in the place, is PRESBYTERIAN; Rev. Dr. Wallace of the "Re. thronged, night after night, with an attentive view"; and Rev. Mr. McBride, of the "Banner and solemn auditory. Indeed, we may literally of the Covenant." All of them were endowed say, the house is packed. It is seated for an with sensitive organizations with an inadequate audience of twelve hundred; and after the pews physical substratum. The work bore hard upon | are all filled, benches and chairs are brought inthem and, to human view, shortened their career to all the aisles, and all the area around the of usefulness. We would humbly accept the pulpit, until there is hardly room for another admonition conveyed by these instances of mor. person to sit or stand. So is this city stirred tality in our own profession, and would also hope by the manifest presence of the Holy Spirit in that they may call out the sympathy and prayers the hearts of men, bringing them together to

> And they do not hear in vain. Mr. Hammond We trust that the revival has but just commenced And we would not be greedy to count the gains. But to give you some idea of the power of the work we think we have reason to suppose that some two hundred have already found the Saviour. At the inquiry meetings, after sermon every night some four hundred at a time have remained for special conversation and prayer. Indeed, some put the number much higher; and it is thought that as many as four hundred have kneeled together in the front part of the church and joined in the closing prayer of consecration to Jesus, many of them already indulging hope. ful spectacles that mortal eye ever beheld. We think also that angels have seen and rejoiced

The Union prayer meeting, held for an hour every morning in the first Presbyterian church, continues to be thronged; and is truly a Union meeting; Methodists, Congregationalists, and Presbyterians of both branches, being assembled and praving and talking together of the interest of Christ's kingdom and the salvation of souls, as though they were all members of the same church. "Behold how good, and how pleasant t is, for brethren to dwell together in unity." Revival in Palmyra.

We can report great good of this place also; a peautiful village twenty-two miles east of Rocheser-(not west, as the types made me say of Fairport, in a former letter, which also is east.) Rev. Horace Eaton, the faithful and able pastor of the Presbyterian Church, has been laboring on with all diligence, and the Master has come down with a great reward for his labors. He has indeed had some help; Rev. Chas. Hawley, D. D. of Auburn having recently been with him some eight or ten days, preaching constantly. It. is thought that fifty or sixty conversions have occurred, to cheer the hearts of pastor and people; and still the work is moving forward. A few Hours in Auburn.

It needed no more time to observe various unnistakable signs of growth and prosperity. New buildings, blocks and single dwellings, were gong up. The streets were thronged; the shops crowded; the faces of men bright and cheerful: and the sun shone strong and clear, as upon a happy and peaceful city. We called upon some of the Pastors, and they looked and talked as though they thought the Lord was on their side. The Theological Seminary sits as a presiding genius on the hill. Of course, its goodness brings many a blessing to the town. And even the State Prison, filled though it is with scoundrels, is one great source of prosperity to the place. And beside all this, Auburn has a considerable manufacturing interest Its woolen mills are running night and day, partly to furnish clothing for the great army of freedom and law. Agricultural implements-reapers especially,are also made here in considerable numbers.

But Auburn is not the only place in this region presenting evidences of thrift and prosperitv. Indeed, we hardly know of a large town in Western and Central New York, that does not now present such evidences; and passing around mong them, one would not dream that they were constituent portions of a nation, now taxed and drained to support the most gigantic war ever waged by man against man. They plant, they build, they marry and are given in marriage,

A New Church in Auburn. We were much interested in looking into the

chapel of the Central Presbyterian Church of Auburn. This is the new enterprise, under the pastoral care of Rev. Henry Fowler, who was for a time pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church. The old church, which now has an I. The reception of Rev. Henry Budge from excellent pastor in the Rev. Mr. Boardman, seems not to have suffered any serious loss by the starting of this, and yet this seems to he eminently successful. A large, substantial church III. The election of Commissioners to the edifice has been commenced; the walls are carried up about eleven feet, in the clear, and then Ministers: Revs. Messrs. Albert Barnes and roofed over. This room is finished off neatly. Robert Adair, principals. Messrs. Thomas J. furnished with comfortable, cushioned settees. Sheperd and Andrew Culver, alternates. El- and has sittings for an audience of five hundred

cipals; Samuel T. Bodine and John C. Farr, This room is intended for the future "basement" and Sabbath-school room, when the church IV. The fast day, 30th April, recommended edifice is carried up above it. But already it

sary to accommodate the congregation for some years to come; but it is already full, and the church proper will be erected much sooner than was at first intended. The location selected for this church is central and convenient. Much of the improvement in buildings which we noticed seems to cluster around this locality, thus plainly indicating that the site is well chosen. The singing is congregational, and suc-

Collection is used and is much liked. Albion Thriving. This place is also highly prosperous. Indeed,

he demand for dwellings is so great that people are actually driven from the village in order to find houses to live in. The Presbyterian Church, under the faithful labors of Rev. H. E. Niles, is growing rapidly, the congregation is so large that the present house of worship is not adequate to its wants. A larger church edifice is much

The congregation manifested another evidence of decided prosperity, on a recent evening, by unceremoniously, but courteously, invading the house of the beloved pastor. In they came, men, women, and children, just as though they intended a mass meeting. They packed the parors, the hall, the library, the dining room; and still they kept coming. At last they hustled the astor, very gently, somewhere into the middle f the room, and one of the gentlemen made a peech, right at him-" personal." But still, e was not very hard on the good man; only old him how much they loved him, how much hey valued his faithful ministrations, especially and for the government (Mr. Niles is not a large man, but he has a good deal of the spirit of seventy-six in him), and then the speaker did omething better than talk; he thrust a bag of money right into the pastor's hand (\$175), and told them to take that as a pledge of their him like a loving, faithful people.

And then Mr. Niles had to make a reply, and thank the good people for their kindness, as well as his full heart would let him. And so they recenty passed a pleasant evening in that prosperous parish. We dare say, there are many other congregations that might give just as admirable ndications of thrift, if they should only happen to think of it. And after they had passed such a pleasant evening as that was at Albion, they yould thank me for the suggestion.

Rochester April 17th, 1863. GENESEE. LETTERS from London and from our Corresondent in the North-west will appear in our

ound on the 3rd. Page.

Our Church Mews.

THE Rev. Henry Budge of the Black River Association, N.Y., was received into the Fourth REVIVALS-We open no paper in the interbeen brought into the fold of the Good Shepherd, mostly from among the youth of the Church. -Rev. M. H. Dysart, who has been for everal years faithfully laboring at Troy, Iowa. and Shunem, and for a few months back preachng at West Grove also, writes of an interesting wakening in the bounds of these churches. About sixty have professed hope in Christ in Troy and vicinity. Eighteen of these have already united with the Presbyterian Church of Trov. Others have joined the Methodists and Old School Presbyterians. Between thirty and forty have professed a hope, in the Shunem neighborhood, and six united with the Shunem Presbyterian Church, and at an interesting communion season at West Grove, a short time since, nine professed hope in Christ. Rev. Joel Wakeman writes of a glorious work of grace now for nine weeks in progress in our church in Almond N. Y., and now extending over the whole township and among all denominations.-In North East, Penna., 24 persons

recently united with our church, and a cosiderable number are proposing to unite at the next opportunity. The interest dates from the week of prayer. MINISTERS AND CHURCHES.—The Rev. D. F. Judson has resigned his charge in Addison, N. Y., and removed to the old homestead in Pratts-burgh. N. Y., in quest of health.——Rev. W. be directed to the former place (Maine), his present residence. The First Church in Waterloo, N. Y., so long and acceptably ministered to the experienced writer in this department who by Dr. Gridley, has paid off its debt amounting has already told the story of Franklin and Gen. to about \$4000; and the Church in Ovid, in the Banks with the same general purpose, is the ausame Presbytery, has also cancelled its obliga-

dle class in Lane Seminary were received under pp. 294, illustrated. the care of the Presbytery of Cincinnati as candidates for Licensure, and were examined as to their personal piety and motives for seeking the ministry; Elias Bensing, Peter S. Davis, Lever ett S. Griggs, Wm. R. Higgins, Henry V. Hitchcock, Lewis E. Jones, Andrew J. McKim and A. Young.——The 2nd Presbyterian Church of Columbus, organized as an Independent Presbyterian Church, has been at its own request, received under the care of Franklin Presbytery. Rev. G. H. Poole, formerly of the Methodist Protestant Church, has also been received as a member of this Presbytery.

COMMISSIONERS.—Rev. A. Smyth and Hon. J. N. Olds, of Columbus, Ohio, have been chosen by Franklin Presbytery Commissioners to the General Assembly; and Rev. Walter Mitchell, of Marysville, and Hon. W. W. Bierce, of Circleville, alternates. REV. E. R. HAMMOND.—An occasional corres-

pondent in Rochester writes under date of April

Rev Mr. Hammond the Evangelist has been with us for about a week and is doing (under day, P. M., about 1800 Sabbath-school children and last evening preached to an audience of 1500 adults. He is, in his way, a powerful preacher. His style is his away, a powerful in Zoology. Philadelphia, Peter Walker. preacher. His style is his own-not particularly ministerial, but effective. He has no slangno irreverence of expression and is preeminently Biblical. He is thoroughly orthodex. I should call him Scotch Calvinism on fire.

Hundreds among us (i.e. in the various churches and Sabbath schools) are inquiring or converted.

He came hither from Utica where has been witnessed a work of equal or greater power. has been by the President of these United States larger, and steps are being taken to make it so. has been by the President of these United States larger, and steps are being taken to make it so. Pray for us. Say to the churches that suspicion of Mr. Hammond is ill-founded. The spirit of prayer, therefore, we consider a second to the pullwall set and fine and set in the constraint of the latest and the latest and the constraint of the latest and the latest an

Mew Publications.

LECTURES ON THE HISTORY OF THE JEWISH CHURCH, by A. P. Stanley, D.D. Prof. Stanley is too well and favorably known to the religious public to require any elaborate introduction in this his most recent appearance. The same libe. ral and scholarly tone, the same beauty and fresh. ness of style, the same skill in grouping facts own of hymns and tunes together, the Plymouth and combining truths, the same accuracy and appear in the "History of the Jews." The aim of the volume is to consider and present the facts of the Old Testament narrative as historical facts -" freely handling them in a becoming spirit." such as 'may be seen in Dr. Robinson's Biblical Researches." At the same time, it is the history of the Jewish Church of which Dr. Stanley desires to speak. While rebuking an excessive allegorizing spirit, he holds to, and constantly exhibits the continuity of character running through the career of the Chosen People. Throughout, he has "sought to recognize the identity of purpose—the constant gravitation towards the greatest of all events-which under any hypothesis must furnish the main interest of the history Israel." It is however, well understood that Prof. Stanley is disposed to sympathise with the so-called liberal Christianity of the time. He regards it as impossible to accent "all parts of the Old Testament as of equal authority, equal value and equal accuracy;" and he seems disposed to elevate the substance and spirit of the inspired volume above such portions as in his own or any private judgement may be reckoned to its non-essentials. Hence, we look at this time his zeal and devotion for his country in vain through the volume for any traces of a jealous concern for the honor of the Old Testament record in those points which are now so boldly impugned. It is in fact just here that Prof. Stanley ceases to be the clear, frank person which we everywhere else admire. He hesitates to take a stand, yet makes it clear that the good will, and their determination to stand by historical exactness of the Pentateuch is a matter of small moment to him. See note at the

close of the volume. MR. SCRIBNER the publisher, has done his part well. The paper and typography—the latter being from Houghton's famous "Riverside Press,"-border upon the luxurious. Valuable maps and plans accompany the volume, and the account of the Prince of Wales' visit and admission to the Cave of Machpelah, in which Prof. Stanley took a part, form an interesting appendix. 8vo. 572 pp. For sale by J. B. Lippincott

On LIBERTY.—By John Stuart Mill. This is a treatise for thinkers on the grand moving The arrangements for Fast Day will be idea which, as ever before, is now so widely disturbing the peace and order of mankind. We cannot endorse the views of this eminent social philosopher; they are extravagant and inconsis-Christian believes due to his religion as the foremost civilizing and elevating influence of the world. Yet no one can consider himself well-in-Presbytery of Philadelphia, at its recent meeting. formed, much less master, of such a subject, without giving heed to the perspienous common est of our denomination but we have cause to sense suggestions of Mr. Mill. Both this and réjoice over indications of spiritual life reported the preceding volumes are affectionately dedicated in its columns, as prevailing in various parts of to the memory of departed wives who cheered our Zion. From the last Evangelist we learn and co-operated in the labor of their production. that Spring St. Church, N. York, one of the down | Mr. Mill's ardent eulogy of his. wife concedes town churches, under the pastoral care of Rev. J. D. to her a far superior position in thought and in Wilson, has been visited with a precious out- feeling to what he claims for himself. Boston, pouring of the Spirit, and over twentyfive have Ticknor & Fields. Philadelphia, J. B. Lippincott & Co...

"THE EVERY DAY PHILOSOPHER" is the title of a new series of papers by Rev. A. K. H. Boyd, whose pleasing, ever-fresh style of essay writing is the vehicle for conveying valuable practical lessons, and for diffusing cheerful content and Christian courtesy through all the experiences and situations of every day life. There are few persons to whom the reading people of this generation are more deeply indebted than the country parson. Handsomely and substantially got up by Ticknor & Field, Boston. For sale by J. B. Ifippincott & Co., Philadelphia.

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laimed, by the same. The Rival Kings. For sale at the Presbyterian Book Store, 1334 hestnut Street.

PAMPHLETS MAGAZINES, ETC.

THE PRINCETON REVIEW for April contains rticles on The Manner of Preaching; Life of Edward Irving—exposing effectually the false charity of his recent biographer, Mrs. Oliphant; Recent Explorations in Africa—a very full and God) a wonderful work. He addressed yester- of Barth, Burton, and du Chaillu, in the heart of

THE BIBLIOTHECA SACRA, contains articles on the Roman Empire and Christianity; The Denial of the Supernatural; Buckle's History of Civilization: Hebrew I: 6: The Old School in in New England Theology; The Church and Churches; Historic Character of the Pentateuch; Owen's Commentaries; Works of Rufus Choate. An article on the "New School in the Presbyterian Church," is promised.

SLAVES OF THE RING; paper covers. T.O. H.