GENESEE EVANGELIST.

PHILADELPHIA, AUG. 6, 1863. JOHN W. MEARS. . . Editor

PROCLAMATION OF THE PRESIDENT.

A DAY OF THANKSGIVING AND PRAYER. Washington, July 15.—By the President of the United States of America:

It has pleased Almighty God to hearken to the supplications and prayers of an afflicted people, and to vouchsafe to the Army and Navy of the United States

triumphs and these sorrows.

Now, therefore, be it known, that I do set apart
Thursday, the Sixth day of August next, to be ob
served as a day for National Thanksgiving, Praise
and Prayer, and I irvite the people of the United
States to assemble on that occasion in their customary
places of worship, and in the forms approved by their places of worship, and in the forms approved by their own conscience, and render the homage due to the Divine Majesty for the wonderful things he has done in the nation's behalf, and invoke the influence of His Holy Spirit to subdue the anger which has produced and so long maintained a needless and cruel rebellion; to change the hearts of the insurgents; to guide the counsels of the Government with wisdom adequate to so great a national emergency, and to visit with tender care and consolation throughout the length and breadth of our land, all those who through the vicissitudes of marches, voyages, battles and sieges, have been brought to suffer in mind, body, or estate; and finally to lead the whole nation, through the paths of repentance and submission to the Divine will, back to the perfect enjoyment of union and fraternal peace.

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

Done at the City of Washington, this the 15th day
of July, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, of the Independence of the United States of America the eighty-seventh.

[L. S.]

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

THE THANKSGIVING OF TO-DAY.

[L. S.] ABRAHA
WM. H SEWARD, Secretary of State.

Above we give the excellent proclamation of our Chief Magistrate, Mr. Lincoln, calling the people to the delightful work of thanksgiving for recent victories. As an aid to our meditations, we offer a few thoughts upon the victory which has touched us most nearly, having been achieved upon our own soil, and having cost rivers of Pennsylvania blood.

THE VICTORY OF GETTYSBUBG.

The more the victory is contemplated, the more important to our cause and the East does one sense nothing more than a repulse of Lee's army from our well-chosen position. It was a or amendment. repulse which cost us many, many lives. It came very near being a defeat and a terrible disaster to our own arms. But when we learn that the effective force of the Army of the Potomac was much less than that of Lee's-according to an account we have just heard from an intelligent army officer in the 12th Corps, scarcely one-half of Lee's army, and when we contemplate the havoc made in the rebel ranks, their precipitate retreat and abandonment of justly entitle it a VICTORY, and a truly glorious one. We almost draw a short breath, as one just escaped from imminent bodily peril, when we think what would have been the consequences of defeat to our army at that point. If that thin line of blue coats stretched along the hills with its reserves all called into action, save a single brigade, had gone down before the tornado sweep of the assaulting party, three lines deep, in what plight would Eastern Pennsylvania, would Philadelphia have been to day! The fall of Vicksburg, even would have been neutralized by the capture of a great Northern city, and the investment of Baltimore and

The profane boast of Gen. Hooker before the battle of Chancellorsville, that he should capture or destroy the rebel army in spite of Providence, was followed by disaster, humiliation, and retreat. Gen. Meade in accepting the command of the army of the Potomac said, "Let each man determine to do his duty, leaving to an all-controling Providence the decision of the contest." Gen. Hooker's army, though superior to that of the rebels in numbers, was repulsed at Chancellorsville; Gen. Meade's inferior army at Gettysburg terribly repulsed the rebels. The rebels were doubtless inflated with self-confidence by the ease with which they had penetrated into Pennsylvania; their pride doubtless culminated when on Wednesday they defeated Reynolds and Hancock and drove them out of Gettysburg. They were just in the mood to hurl themselves upon a General who, by simply choosing his position and holdit, was enabled to inflict upon the rebelion one of the most damaging defeats of the war. Disappointed, discomfited, mortified, the proud hosts, the picked men of the Southern army were compelled to withdraw with all rapidity from the advances of the modest and reverent, and may we not say, therefore, victorious Gen. Meade, who thus closes his Fourth of July or-

"It is right and proper that we should on suitable occasions return our grateful thanks to the Almighty Dispenser of Events, that in the goodness of His providence He has thought fit it a lodgment, show it tolerance and favor, and to give victory to the cause of the just."

BRIEF ANALYSIS

Of the contents of a recent number of a weekly

ton Correspondence."

4th page-Editorials: "The Northern Re bellion," "Defeat in Victory," "The Alleviations of the Draft," "Progress and Patriotism very, as perhaps never civilized or Christian in the Army," "Cheating the Mob." No refer- people had upon any great public evil. We can 1st page.

page additional advertisements elsewhere.— shall curse ourselves!

Page 2-Sermon, 3 columns. Book Notices. American Presbyterian a column. News of Western Churches and Colleges, a column; Religious Intelligence, half a column.

> Page 3.—Relig. Intelligence continued; a column and a half. Secular news, a column. Two columns of Price Current and Advertise-

Page 6 .- "Scriptural Noveletts;" a column, good religious article. "Story of Captain Cook," in the regular Book-of-Travels style, entirely secular. A column of religious and moral selections, including the President's Thanksgiving Proclamation, thus unaccountably stuck away into a corner.

Out of 48 columns, of a "Religious" weekly, we have therefore, including the sermon, barely wouchasfe to the Army and Navy of the United States victories on land and on the sea so signal and so effective as to furnish reasonable grounds for augmented confidence that the union of these States will be sustained, their Constitution preserved, and peace and prosperity permanently restored.

But these victories have been achieved not without sacrifices of life, limb, health and liberty incurred by brave, loyal and patriotic citizens. Domestic afflictions in every part of the country follow in the train of these fearful bereavements. It is meet and right to recognize and confess the presence of the Almighty Father, and the power of His hand equally in these triumphs and these sorrows.

Now, therefore, including the serinon, barely we have therefore, including the serions in excluding the serions of the remainder is not merely secular, but positively Anti-Scriptural, without a word of disclaimer or explanation from the editor. Can christian men continue to receive this paper into their families as an exponent of the religion they wish to have including the serions of the season in prospectively and particle is in important part of the remainder is not merely secular, but positively Anti-Scri

RESIGNATION OF PRESIDENT LORD.

Rev. Dr. Lord has resigned the presidency of Dartmouth College. His successor has not

The above dispatch comprises all we know of a fact which, however, we had anticipated. We should be sorry to know that the trustees of any New England College believed its future prosperity possible under the Presidency of a man who withholds his full support from the authorities of the land in this hour of trial, and who is so likely to poison the minds of students by his example and teachings.

STAND BY THE PROCLAMATION.

Now that there is a prospect of the speedy suppression of the rebellion by force of arms, and that the secret friends of the South among us are renouncing their hopes of its triumph in the field, we are called upon to make the very concessions to defeated traitors which we refused them in their most arrogant and defiant attitudes. The New York Herald prophesies that we shall give the rebels in making peace all that they demanded of us in making war. And its New Orleans correspondent, under date of July 17th, says:

I feel satisfied that peace could be declared in the present state of affairs, in twenty-four hours after an armistice, if the rights of the Southern people, under the Constitution of the United States, would be acknowledged and re-

spected by those of the North. * undervalue it as a victory. It was, indeed, in on any other footing save and except the Con-

> All this is plain. The "Union sentiment" here spoken of is "conditional," just as it was before the war broke out. It means, we are for Union and peace if you will allow the Dred Scott Decision to pass for law, if you will give us slavery in the territories, turn over Western Virginia to the sway of Richmond and abandon the proclamation of freedom.

In answer to this kind of argument, which will become very fashionable with those who loyal soil at the earliest possible moment, we are in need of a semi-loyal mask to conceal their treasonous sympathies, allow us to give a few reasons for standing by the proclamation of January 1st. 1863:

1. Common honesty and consistency demand it. The national repute for fairness, nobleness and Christianity would be ruined by a different

2. Faithfulness to the slaves demands it. They were grievously and shamefully mocked by that proclamation if we do not abide by it. More than three millions of fellow-creatures would be made the foot-ball of political schemes by such shameful vacillation. Made freemen once, they would be wickedly remanded to slavery. Political necessity will never justify such wholesale kidnapping. The whole nation would be guilty of a deeper complicity with slaveholding than ever. Besides, the negro has earned the right to his freedom. Such fighting as has been done by the negro regiments, the whole course of the war has not witnessed. They have astonished and shamed many white

regiments who have fought by their side. 3. Whatever punishment was intended to be visited upon incorrigible rebels by the proclamation, will be remitted. Kentucky, Tennessee, parts of Virginia and Louisiana, were exempted from the operation of the measure. But how absurd to have made such a distinction in those localities on the ground of their subjection to the national authorities, if places which held out to the last are equally exempt from its provisions. On this supposition, the more stubborn any state or city in its rebellion, the more valuable lives spent in attempting its reduction, the more secure it becomes from punishment. Charleston or Richmond coming back to the Union on this plan, before they had been reduced by military operations, would be as well off in regard to slave property as Louisville. which never rebelled, or New Orleans, which cost us less than a hundred lives. The emancipation measure, as a punitive arrangement.

in all fairness demands to be enforced. 4. There can be no permanent peace with slavery. It must be rooted out_not pruned_ or it will forever spring up in bitterness. Give it will thrive with all the rankness of a foul weed, and will quickly wrap its poisonous branches again around the columns of our political structure. It will fill our legislative halls with its noxious exhalations. Bullies and du-Journal in New York, commonly regarded ellists, in connection with the imported mob of the North, will again dictate our home and fo-1st page.—Poetry—"The Mississippi;" a co- reign policy, and the crack of the slavemaster's lumn and three quarters on the discovery of whip will again be heard in the debates of Conthe river, its history during the rebellion, and gress and in the decisions of our courts. And its recent opening. "The Evil Spirits of the what will be the end, but that the long-patient Bible" by Horace Greeley; arguing against a North, refusing some more arrogant demand personal devil, demoniacal possession and than usual, will again have to take up arms to eternal punishment. "Concerning an Editor- save the very life of the nation? Nay, let us in-Chief" Mr. Beecher in England. "Suffer- at least after such a tremendous war-experience ings of the Negroes in the Riot." "Washing- learn wisdom. Let us trample out every ember before we admit the fire to be extin-

5. We have our feet upon the neck of slaence whatever to Mr. Greeley's infidelity on the crush it; we know we can. What a great, what an unparalleled opportunity! Use it and Pages 5 and 7-Advertisements. Half a all posterity will applaud us, let it slip and we

Page 8 secular and commercial intelligence.

6. The sympathies of all people—not monar-

platform. How great an influence that procla- number of which is daily increasing, as our in lic opinion in our favor, and in deterring jea- precise." It is agreed by those whom Dr. over the world as friends of the working man. five times. elevating the working classes everywhere. It of the very able author. The bearing of his

the French. Can we afford to trifle with these friends abroad with disappointment, indignation and shame? to renounce the glorions leadership so enthusiastically accorded us in the cause of oppressed humanity all over the world? the haters of freedom from interfering in our troubles? to have our policy on the most monentous subject justly denounced as slippery,

short-sighted views of present need? keep it to the letter.

NATURE'S UNIFORMITY NOT UNINTER-

Law of Change," and it is aimed at that growing it tendency among scientific men, not restrained by christian faith, to regard nature as an independent perfect whole, a Cosmos, uniform, constant and unalterable in its movements, possessing in itself the sources of its own existences and developments. The sentence which Dr. H. quotes from Professor Powell of England, expresses the views of this class of thinkers: "The enlarged the purpose of trying its pastor, Rev. Charles We can find here any amount of old Union | critical inductive study of the natural world | Beecher, for heresy. The circular letter of the it appear. Some persons are to be found who sentiment, but none that desires reconstruction ; cannot but tend powerfully to evince the incom church calling the council, says: ceivableness of imagined interruptions of natural matter, and of that vast series of dependent to the saints, and held generally by the churches t forms the substantial basis for the grand conclusions of natural theology." According to This law also" he says, "is invariable: that is. in the same circumstancee, the same miracle will sion. The Christian Herald says: occur. But in its action, it contravenes natural

stand its nature." Among the forces of nature tending to interfere with its uniformity and to bring ruin upon the existing order of things, is the subtle resisting medium believed to be diffused through space, the council are to be believed. and already observed to be acting upon certain of the periodical comets, shortening their time of upon the sun. Admitting the existence of such | tor, and Rev. Mr. Barrows, Scribe. medium, and the ultimate ruin of the solar, if not of the whole sidereal, system is unavoidable, unless a supernatural interference takes place .-We have evidence that the earth and the great bodies of the Cosmos have passed and are passing through a series of chemical changes. From various degrees of fluidity, perhaps even from a gaseous condition, some have become solid, some are still undergoing transformation. Is the solid state the last? The continual working of these chemical changes may lead to the overthrow of the whole system on which these unbelieving philosophers raise their structure of uniformity. But the grand examples of a law of change, which overrides this pretended uniformity, are found in the revelations made by geology in the domain of organic life. Each of the great ge ological formations has been characterized by peculiar groups of animals and plants, found neither in the rocks below nor above. Dr. structive catastrophes, which almost entirely swept away the orders of existence inhabiting the earth's surface at the time. The old faunas (groups of animals) and floras (groups of plants) | Charles Beecher. suddenly disappeared, and those which succeeddoes not present proofs of such extensive upheavals and dislocations; the surface has been ceous period. Hence, various groups as it were run into each other during the different divisions of this epoch. But this is not true of the earlier periods. At the close of these formations, the uniformity of nature's operations was such an example as his course has offered. suddenly and universally interrupted; and the commencement of each of these new eras was marked by the introduction of new orders of creat cosmical interruptions, the introduction of preach and defend. And the case is aggravaentirely new orders and species cannot be traced ted when the pastor himself becomes a member to the uniform operation of natural law. There of the church to which he ministers, and then s a chasm between man for instance, and all is a chasm between man for instance, and all and which, by his entering the church, becomes of beings on earth, which no natural at the same time his own at the same time not doubt that these great interruptions took church can have and maintain a creed, or have wagons to take the road, and if a turnpike or law could overpass. But the best geologists do be copied by the laity, we do not see how a place, and they recognize the consequent distinct "life periods" as they are called, which have judgement and right disregard the creeds of in the vicinity and parallel with the road succeeded each other on the surface of the globe. Says Agassiz: "One result stands now unquestioned: the existence during each great geological era of an assemblage of animals and no redress.

chies nor aristocracies, nor hierarchies, but peo- in the successive sets of beds of rocks which has contracted with them to preach, and is most mation has exerted in forming and holding pub- vestigations become more extensive and more lous classes, who now-a-days respect public Hitchcock regards as the best authorities on the opinion, from interference, will never be told. subject, that the systems of plants and animals President Lincoln and the loyal North, by vir- on our globe have been obliterated and replaced tue of that proclamation, are now regarded all by others of distinct origin as often as twenty-

opens a most important part of the world here- views upon certain fashionable doctrines of scitofore inaccessible, to thier competition. It de- entific unbelievers and opponents of Scripture feats a most formidable movement on the part truth is manifest. If the uniformity of nature's of the rebels to injure and degrade the working- laws has been broken in upon as often as twentyfive times in the history of the earth, that uni-Hence the profound interest and sympathy | formity must cease to be accepted as an unalterof the Trades Unions of London; hence the calm | able dogma. The fortress that always frowned patience of the starying operatives of Lanca- at the entrance of the argument on miracles is shire, who heroically endure a present personal dismantled and razed. If the position for which and from his estimate of their importance must evil for the good it promises to their class; such high scientific authority is quoted by our of necessity permeate his public teachings, so hence the enthusiastic sympathy of the intelli- author against Sir Charles Lyell, in regard to gent people of France; hence the hearty ad- great geological and universal catastrophes in vances of more than four thousand of the Eng- the earlier history of the earth's crust, be corlish clergy, and of seven hundred and fifty of rect, then there is an end to the applicability of the fashionable hypothesis of development as feelings? to break the hearts of our only true explanatory of the appearance of different species on the earth. If the life periods are distinct, separated from each other by catastrophes utterly destructive in their character, supernatural, creative, miraculous power is alone adequate to to break the last restraint which has held back | their production. We may conclude with Agassiz that "all these beings do not exist in consequence of the continued agency of physical causes but have made their successive appearinprincipled, bound by the narrowest, most ance upon the earth by the immediate intervention of the Creator." If the earth has witnessed Let us stick to the proclamation; let us pray such frequent and vast exhibitions of creative ted, no time has been allowed for writing. to-day that the President may have grace to power interposed for the renewal of its living inhabitants, we may be prepared for the bold conclusion of our author, that change is the higher of dust-marches in the darkness of the night and uniformity the subordinate law of the divine with torrents of rain and continents of mud. operations, and that it is highly probable that looking after the sick, the wounded, the dying the subordinate law should give way on occa- and the dead: more than the moments of an Rev. Dr. Hitchcock, the well known geologist | sions so important as the revelation of the divine | ordinary existence seem to have been occupied. of Amherst College, has published, in the cur- will to intelligent creatures; in other words that During all this time hardly ever two days or rent number of the Bibliotheca Sacra, an article of no presumption against miracles as evidences of nights in one place or some position. If any the first importance on one of the leading topics revealed religion can be drawn from the uniof dispute in our day. It is entitled "The Law | formity of nature's laws, but that the antecedent | the weary body was thrown down on the road rection in view of the nodus vindice dignus.

TRIAL AND REMOVAL OF REV. CHARLES BEECHER

The Congregational Church of Georgetown Mass., near Boston, has called a council for

"It seems to us that several order or supposed suspensions of the laws of preached by our pastor, Rev. Mr. Beecher, are is the sole warrant for its generalizations, while soul-of the atonement of the state of souls retreat, we are at length halted near Warrenafter death, and of Divine sorrow."

It also appeared from the testimony, that Mr. these philosophers, there is no possible place for Beecher preached that the doctrine of the Dimiracles, natural theology itself being based vinity of Christ was not essential; that the upon principles which reuder them inadmissible. happiness of sinners and saints in the next Directly in the teeth of these assertions. Dr. world would be matters of choice, that neither Hitchcock proceeds to evolve the indications happiness or misery would be unalloyed in that presented in nature of a law leading to change state; that God had greatly exaggerated future and to catastrophes, from which only supernatu. | punishment in the Scriptural statements; that ral and miraculous power can bring deliverance. Luucifer remained in heaven till Christ came, The law of miracles," he defines as "a force and a batch of other frivolous and blasphemous occasionally manifesting itself to counteract. in lideas that no sound head could ever have held. tensify, or diminish the power of natural law .- Dr. Edward Beecher was present as a member of the council, and took part in the discus-

occur. But in its action, it contravenes natural law. Moreover, though a law, we cannot under haps during his course of prepatory study was noted for his speculations in regard to things not revealed. He seemed ever to have some theological nebula which he was trying to resolve into stars. The propensity has grown upon him sadly, if the statements made before

From the Boston Recorder, we learn that the council met, July 15th. The Rev. T. W. to others, we feel constrained to believe that revolution and threatening to land them finally | Dwight, D. D., of Portland, was chosen Modera-

The first day was consumed mostly in hearing evidence for the petitioners, and the second day for the defence. The defence was mostly a written argument, prepared and read by Mr. Beecher. At a private evening session the following persons were appointed a Committee to draw up the result of the Council, viz.. Reverends Barrows, Allen, Hooker and Campbell. The Council then adjourned till the 22d, on which day they again met and the following result was unanimously presented by the Committee, and, after patient consideration was adopted by a vote of sixteen in favor to five

[We have space to give only the essential parts of the paper.

We are clear and decided that the objections of the petitioners are well taken and well sustained, not only by their own witnesses, but by Mr. Beecher's declarations and concessions in Hitchcock is satisfied that the earlier geological his defense; and that the petitioners ought, on formations are separated from each other by de- the principles of honor and of right, to be relieved; and as a most painful duty that we owe to Christ and his church we do hereby advise the termination without delay, of the pastoral relation between this church and the Rev.

Nor do we thus recommend merely that we ad must have been new. The alluvial period may relieve the petitioners. We would also relieve Mr Beecher who is a member of this church, from the necessity imposed by his conscience of violating his covenant with the disappeared from the army. kept comparatively quiet ever since the Creta-church by preaching doctrines that in several particulars are essentially variant from the creed of the church. We would also save the entire church, and the community from the utter indifference, not to say contempt, that must be close marching order, the army of the Potomac In our view it is a most serious evil, and one

having a wide sweep of lamentable consequences, for a pastor thus to throw into the shade and trample under foot the creed of the church, eings and new species. Even without those that by virtue of his office he promises to adopt, neglects, denies, or slurs any part of its creed,

And by period, I mean those minor subdivisions preach the faith which, by his settlement, he back.

ples, are unalterably with us on our present constitute the stratified crust of our globe, the solemnly obligated to the Great Head of the church to preach. And we advise a dismission in this case, partly to relieve Mr. Beecher from the necessity of violating a contract which his conscience will not allow him to keep. The Christian spirit of Mr. Beecher, shown

n this case, and his rare ability to present what he believes, would have led the council to very different results if we could be persuaded that he simply holds certain notions about preexistence as academic theses, scholastic ques-The abolition of slavery in America is felt as We pause here in our presentation of the views tions, or philosophical speculations, which he could and would conscientiously keep in abeyance while he preaches Christ and him crucified But these notions are held by him as eternal truths vitally related to his entire theological

system, so far as we have examined it. This system he believes is destined to supplant the common theology of our church, and s essential to conviction of sin, and the highest ype of Christian character. Therefore he feels emnly obligated to unfold and propagate it So we find that his peculiar views permeate, far as the witnesses on both sides, his own lengthy and able defense, and his written and printed sermons have exposed those teachings

A protest against this result was handed in by Rev. H. M. Dexter, and another by Rev. Edward Beecher, D. D.; and the other three members who voted in the negative may forward theirs. A committee was appointed to answer these protest.

LETTER FROM CHAPLAIN STEWART.

Warrenton, Va. July 28th, 1863. During the past forty-five days, since finally breaking up our old camp at Falmouth, it may be literally and without figure of speech asser-What of marchings and countermarchingsmarches under burning suns and amid clouds uncertain time was allowed for rest or sleep, of Nature's constancy subordinate to the Higher probabilities are in fact quite in the opposite di- or beside it, in the open fields or woods, and generally without any attempted shelter. Concerning us of late the poet could truthfully

> "War and chase, Give little chance for resting place."

Miscellaneously have we perambulated through various counties in Virginia, thence across into and here and there through much of Maryland; then a short round into dear old Pennsylvania.

back again and round about through Maryland; and now once more recrossed that Rubicon of a Potomac; and after more than a week of wandering by night and by day through vallevs and over mountains, into gaps and gorges, causation which constitutes the legitimate field in New England, viz: The doctrine of for across fields and through the woods in search for the investigations of science, whose constancy existence of the human soul-of the state of of, or by endeavors to head, Gen. Lee in his

> That harvest of death and mutilation at Gettysburg, the gleanings of which the benevolent have been so industriously and kindly gathering up, and binding, constitutes after all but an episode in this late campaign. The herculean labors and untold fatigues uncomplainingly endured by the soldiers, are not likely ever fully to be written. Those, having never seen nor felt, could hardly be made to understand these by any labored description. An intelligent legal friend from Pennsylvania, who added himself to our regiment, and spent a week while lately in Maryland-marched, ate, slept in camp-when leaving us at the Potomac on recrossing into Virginia, declared, that his week's experience had been worth a lifetimes' reading-otherwise, even by the most laborious and accurate descriptions, he would have remained in almost total ignorance of the strange

> Without the desire or even thought of underestimating the powers of endurance belonging no army save that of the Potomac could have undergone the physical endurance of the past six weeks and be now in such a good condition.

Those, who have most carefully noted, estimate that during this time, besides the fighting. together with other multiplied duties and toils. our 6th corps, and this is an average of others, has marched three hundred and fifty miles. Marhced? What is comprehended in the march of a great army under the burning suns of July? Will our rugged farmers, who sweat in the harvest field, or tradesmen who daily put forth strong museular effort at their ordinary business, believe me when assuring them, that were the strongest from among their number for the first time to be arrayed with what each soldier daily and for long hours and many miles carries-knapsack. haversack, gun, ammunition box, canteen, tin cup, coffee boiler with various other et ceteras. weighing in all about as much as a bushel of wheat-and he thus accoutred started at the middle of a hot July day, on a dusty road, amid a thick and smothering crowd of men, horses. mules, and wagons; in less than a mile he would fall prostrate to the earth and perhaps never be able to rise again. It has, however. taken two years of terrible practice to inure these iron men to undergo this wonderful physical endurance. Nor must it be forgotten, that in the hardening process, two out of three have sunk under the toil and exposure, and have

Our mode of marching for many days, during the late campaign, has been after the following fashion. Stretched out in a single road and in with its infantry, cavalry, artillery, ambulances, and wagon trains, would extend a distance of forty miles; so where the front may now be. it would in ordinary marches take several days for the rear to reach. In order to facilitate matters, keep the army more compact, and be able to act more speedily in concert as lately at Gettysburg, several columns usually start together on different roads leading in the same geological era of an assemblage of animals and plants differing essentially for each period.—

As it is a matter of right with them it should be a matter of honor with the pastor, that he be a matter of honor with the pastor, that he be a matter of honor with the pastor.

The eye never wearies in its interest with ever varying scenes constantly presenting themselves on these marches. Long miles of artillery-a cannon with its six horses followed by its caisson and its six horses, and others and others-strings of neat two horse ambulances reaching out of sight, and army wagons with-

that it actually lives and moves.

A. M. STEWART.

OUR FOREIGN MISSIONS.

The churches and friends of the American Board are reminded that our financial year

to give attention to the matter and send in Lord, Piermont, N. Y. their contributions without delay. To meet the large advance in foreign exchange the win, of Phila. Examination of the latest de-Board needs the help of all the churches and an fences of Dr. Hitchcock's Rational Pscycho-It is gratifying to report that a number of at Philadelphia. Theological and Literary churches of this district have made this increase Intelligence. Criticisms on Books: Theology: J. McLeod, Dist. Sec. A. B. C. F. M.

1334 Chestnut street.

HOME MISSIONS.

On applications received from the churches they serve the following ministers were com- view is unapproached in these departments. missioned by the Presbyterian Committee of Hereafter it will be printed in solid type giv-Home Missions at their last regular meeting, ing a greater amount of reading matter in the sixteen of whom were under commission last same space. Phila., Presbyterian Bookstore

Rev. Aug. Cone, Newton Falls. O. A. H. Gaston, Barry, Mich. J. D. Strong, San Francisco, Cal. J. L. Swain, Ulysses, Pa. " P. R. Knive, Virgil, N. Y. J. G. Kanouse, Cottage Grove, Wis. Geo. M. Lifes. Nichols. N. Y. W. B. Orvis, Murraysville, Ills. J. A. Prime, Troy, N. Y. Philander Camp, Andover, N. Y. Geo. Ransom, Redford, N. Y. J. L. Landis, Clarks Green, Pa. J. Aspinwall, Prairie City, Kansas. W. S. Taylor, Petersburg, Mich. Chas. H. Theberath. Paterson, N. J. G. W. Winnes, (1st German), Cinn'i., O. L. A. Aldrich, (6th St.), Cincinnati, O. J. L. French, Batavia, O. W. P. Teitsworth, Arkport, N. Y. " C. J. Slack, Newtown, Iowa, Geo. O. Little, Birmingham, Pa. " Timothy Morgan, North Western Mo.

A PLEA FOR THE NEGRO.

A sermon on the above named topic was de-

J. L. Jones, Camp Point, Ills.

" Joseph Gordon, Vandalia, Ills." G. W. Goodale, Greenville, Ills.

livered Sunday night July 5th, in the Olivet church by the pastor Rev. W. W. Taylor. The first part of the discourse was a brief lisquisition upon the mystery in which their history is involved, including their transportation to our shores mingling with our population and policy. The second part was an attack upon our bitter prejudices against the egro, and an exposure of the false grounds on which we treat them with unkindness and inustice. The third part was a statement of the claims, that might be made in their behalf .--The preacher insisted that they should not be the objects of unjust prejudices, groundless aversions and unmanly contempt. Allow them personal freedom, an opportunity to gain knowledge, to labor for wages; relieve them from the shame and sorrow of being bought and sold; make them masters of themselves, let their marriage contracts be as sacred as God has made them, their homes inviolable. their children left to their own instruction and government. Give them a chance to develop the powers with which the Almighty has endowed them to show what they are, prove whether they are inferior or the contrary, and rise and gain equality, if they can, by their own

Then followed an argument, that they are ruman beings, descended from the same orithe redeemed of the other races, like the sun. in the kingdom of God. Examples were given many of our readers to learn that "the late S. in conclusion of individuals of the race, exhibiting the highest cultivation, and sustaining Blumenbach's assertion: "There is no savage eople who have distinguished themselves by uch examples of perfectibility and capacity or scientific cultivation."

Mr. Taylor has done good service in behalt i an oppressed and suffering race by this discourse. The removal of Northern prejudices milted to such as pay an additional year. in against the negro is as serious and perhaps as advance of the present. difficult a work as the overthrow of Southern slavery. Yet it must be done before we can expect the blessing of God on us as a people.

Dr. Sunderland's Position.—Several of our ninisters says the Washington correspondent of the Independent, who attended the crowded meeting in Dr. Sunderland's church last Sabused to sign the reply to the a English clergymen because of anti-slavery sensetting a good example with the spade, and and the non-committal classes.

Aew Andlications.

TERCENTENARY MONUMENT. In Commemoration of the Three Hundredth Anniversary of the Heidelberg Catechism. Chambersburg, Penn.: Kieffer

This is indeed a literary monument of a most out seeming number or end-with those on interesting and valuable character. The Gerfoot; great streams of living men, which those man Reformed Church have manifested a reremaining stationary sometimes imagine will markable degree of energy and zeal in behalf never all pass. A strange fascination has it at of the standard of their faith, the Heidelberg least to the writer, often on the march when Catechism. They have made its Tercentenary getting on some eminence and looking forward anniversary an occasion for expounding, elucifor miles at that dark column four abreast, dating, historicising and magnifying it and its winding down into valleys; up over hills, across surroundings in an extraordinary degree. The fields, orchards and meadows-away, away learning and science of two nations and lanand hiding itself in some dense woods far off. guages have been invoked in this work. The Looking back, the same curious bewitching octavo of 650 pages before us faithfully records vision meets the eye. A vast living moving the Tercentenary celebration, gives us what anaconda, encircling and seemingly about to may be called the transactions which led to the crush the earth within its folds. At a mile's convention, its proceedings, and copies of the distance the motion of the column cannot readily sermons and addresses delivered or read at that be discerned; but fixing the eye on a stationary time. After all, when we consider the honor object in close proximity, you at once discern done to the catechetical form of instruction by these labours, which include an essav on There being a multitude of matters about | Catechetics and Catechetical Instruction, we do which to write and that may prove of interest | not know that the impression of exaggeration to your readers, my effort will be hereafter as one gets at first sight is correct. Such a powfar as practicable, to furnish them a weekly post-erful educational instrument as the Heidelberg ing as to things in camp. Wholly uncertain | Catechism deserves the great research bestowed about to-morrow, this is the second day we upon it by the conclare of divines who met have been allowed to remain here; and like early this year in our city. There is a mass of jaded horses are endeavoring to rest and recruit information between these two covers, some of it furnished by the first scholars of Germany, which would enrich any theological library. For sale by Lindsay & Blakiston.

MAGAZINES, PAMPHLETS &C.

THE AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN AND THEOLOGI-CAL REVIEW contains, The Heidelberg Catechism closes with the 31st day of the present month, by Dr. Schaff. The Aristotlian and modern Plan of man in Zoology, by Prof. Dewey of The churches which have not taken up their Rochester. Dorner on the Sinless perfection of collections for the year are earnestly requested | Jesus. Prayer and Mediation by Hon. Eleazer

Colenso on the Pentateuch, by Dr. Goodincrease on former contributions if possible. logy, by Prof. Hall. The General Assembly the present year, in some cases the contribu- Biblical Literature: History and Biography: Philosophy; Practical Religion; Science; General Literature; Political Writings. Ecclesiastical Record, by Dr. Hatfield.

The article on the General Assembly as a permanent document might have been fuller. The departments of intelligence and criticism are as usual very full and valuable. The Re-1334 Chestnut street

THE BIBLIOTHECA SACRA AND BIBLICAL RE-POSITORY for July, 1863 contains: "Sin as related to Human Nature and the Divine Purpose," by Prof. Haven of Chicago: "The Law of Nature's constancy subordinate to the higher Law of Change," by Dr. Hitchcock of Amherst College; an argument directly in the teeth of the prevailing dogmas of the positive philosophy which rests upon the presumed unchangeableness of nature's laws. It is an invaluable contribution to the argument for miracles. We give an extract on our first page. "Doctrines of the New School Presbyterian Church," by Rev. George Duffield, D. D. a valuable article for which our church owes the venerable writer many thanks. Fuller notice hereafter. In the meantime we cannot accept the disparaging tone in which scientific theology is spoken of as a correct representation of the prevalent views of our church. - "The Fathers and Founders of the Lutheran Church," by President Sears. "Egyptology, Oriental Archeology and Travel," By Jos. P. Thompson, D. D. Colenso on the Pentateuch," by Prof. Bartlett, of Chicago. "The Tercentenary of the Heidelberg Catechism," by Prof. Schaff. "Latest German Theological Works," by Prof. Warren,

THE BIBLICAL REPOSITORY AND PRINCETON REVIEW for July, contains: The Inspired Theory of Prayer; Religious instruction in the army, in which the proposal of the Christian Commission to suspend Chaplains by voluntary laborers is severely criticised; Faith a source of knowledge; The True Tone in Preaching and the True Temper in Hearing; The General Assembly; Date of the Book of Chronicles -time of Ezra: Paul's Thorn in the Fleshdefect of vision. Short Notices.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY, for August, contains: An American in the House of Lord's; Debby's Debut: Wetweather Work: The Geological Middle Age; The Fleur-de-Lis in Florida: Political Problems and conditions of Peace, with a number of other articles. The Poetry is scant and common place. The articles we have named are perhaps equal to the usually high standard of the Atlantic.

THE ECLECTIC MAGAZINE, for August, contains its usual full and varied selection of Foreign articles with some original pieces .-The engraving is exceedingly spirited and beautiful representing Hildegarde interposing ginal pair, mortal and immortal, to shine with to save the life of Charlemagne in an encounter with a wild bull. It will be interesting to G. Goodrich (Peter Parley) and the late Prof. Goodrich of Yale College were the thirty-fourth lineal descendents of Charlemagne and Hilde-

> Subscribers who are in arrears and liable to 50 cents additional charge on their bills, are notified that this charge will be re-

Mens of our Churches.

Presbyterian.

Rev. J. Parsons Hovey, D. D., the beloved pastor of the Eleventh Church, New York, is also the chaplain of one of our finest New York regiments—the gallant 71st—and during their bath night to meet Rev. Dr. Massie of London, late campaign in Pennsylvania he shared all tress of the their privations and hardships, occasionally even tenges in it! Dr. Sunderland's course is very honorable to him. He is doing a noble work here for the Government and for the cause of The good people of the Eleventh Church have Freedom. He has it in his power to do much been prompt to manifest their interest in a submore than such men as Channing, who have stantial and most appropriate way. While Dr. been abolitionists all along—with a class of our Hovey was home on a brief furlough, they surcitizens, I mean. He reaches the pro-slavery prised him with the gift of a beautiful chapain's sword, spurs, &c. - Evangelist.