# American Presbyterian and Genesee Evangelist.

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JOHN W. MEARS. - - Editor.

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#### THE EDINBURGH REVIEW ON THE ANTIQUITY OF MAN.

The subject of the ANTIQUITY OF MAN, as mooted in late geological discussions, particularly those of Sir Charles Lyell, De Perthes, Prest-principles as leading to absurd results. Geolowich &c., is treated in an interesting manner in gical phenomena, so far as they depend on the concluding article of the July number of the | mechanical agencies, require for their manifes-Edinburgh Review. As the Review for the last They depend on the combined effect of both. eighteen months has shown a decided leaning to If a large effect is to be accounted for, the time the Stanley and Colenso school of Biblical criti- may be supposed short if the force be great; if cism, we are not surprised to find in the article, the forces are small, the period of their continua degree of indifference (perhaps even less than ance must be long. In the pregnant language usual) to the fate of the Biblical Chronology and of Dr. Whewell, 'Time inexhaustible, and ever the historical character of the Mosaic records, in much for the theorist in geology; but Force, the hands of the geologist. But this very in- whose limits we cannot measure, and whose difference makes the prevailing conservative nature we cannot fathom, is also a power never

character of the article more important. On the question of the discovery of human remains, or rather of half of a single human jawbone, in connection with the flint hatchets of Abbeville, the evidence is stated by the Reviewer supposed to have been accomplished without the with seeming impartiality, and is in substance lapse of immense periods of time. Such are the same as quoted in our columns some weeks ago from a contemporary journal. The fragment mineralisation of their vegetable contents; of the jaw was discovered on the 28th of last and the formation of highly fossiliferous coral-March; a single tooth had been discovered some line limestones. Generally, the element of ordays previously. The tooth was taken to Eng. ganic life introduces into geology the necessity land and pronounced recent; some hatchets the other hand, the truly gigantic revolutions carried to England at the same time, and re- indicated by the faults, clevations, marvellous puted to be taken from the same locality, were plications and contortions, and even complete pronounced spurious. A meeting of scientific inversions of the strata which compose the vastmen, including four from London, was held in terranean forces quite unexampled in history. Paris to examine more particularly into the They also bear evidence to having been effected facts. All agreed at the time, that no fraud with considerable rapidity, and towards their had been practised at least in regard to the jaw; accomplishment an eternity of duration allowed but the writer of the article in the Review says, to existing forces could make no approximation.

Even in the more intelligible field of the denuin a foot-note, that strong doubts as to the genuincress of some of the hatchets are entertained by scientific men of eminence. He adds:

"We are informed that at recent meetings of the Geological Society of London more than one of the English Commissioners has seen reason to retract the opinion he formed at Abbeville. These frequent alterations of judgment have thrown doubt on the whole transaction. It is certain that many genuine remains have been found at Abbeville; but it is not less certain that many spurious objects have been introduced into the beds of gravel there."

The italics are our own. We need not pause to remark upon the importance of the state- in this article we have chiefly had to consider, ments here made. The argument from these there seems little or no ground for maintaining remains for the Antiquity of Man is seriously, perhaps irrevocably, damaged. When the records of geology are found liable to interpolation, when manufactured relics can be palmed upon those who would have us believe their understandings are too clear to accept the statements of Scripture, when the foundations of their most formidable arguments are discovered to rest upon ground so uncertain, we may at least postpone any serious consideration of the difficulties they would suggest, until stronger evidence, than any yet produced, is forthcoming.

But even if multitudes of undoubtedly genuine human remains in the same state of preservation with this fragment, were to be discovered in this famous valley of the Somme, the question of their place in the geological system and consequently of their age, would still remain to be positive: "By no imaginable process of the settled. We turn to the Reviewer:

"The reader must not, however, suppose that the age of the fossil was thereby attained. Dr. Falconer and Mr. Busk re-stated the doubts they originally entertained as to the absolute age of the jaw, which was now sawn across and displayed an amount of freshness inconsistent, in weighty language. We put them also at the mains of the extinct quadrupeds. These doubts | dicate may hereafter lead to important modificado not seem to have been shared by the French members of the Commission; but the eminent physiologists who belonged to it, especially M. Milne-Edwards (who as president, brought the ture, the discovery of these remains may compel detailed report before the Academy of Sciences an entire re-construction of the science of geology on the 18th of May) and M. de Quartrefages, far more in accordance with the plain teachings expressly held themselves uncommitted to any opinion as to the geological age of the Moulin-Quignon beds. This reserve was the more prudent and necessary, because at the same sitting M. Elie de Beaumont, who, so far as is known to us, had hitherto studiously avoided any expression of opinion, made a statement so positive and so unexpected, as, to judge by the contemporary reports, produced an unusual and almost electric sensation on the scientific auditory. His opinion or decision was to this effect—that the Moulin Quignon beds are not 'diluvium'. such as may be supposed to occur exceptionally once or twice in a thousand years. A week opinion, to the 'stone period,' or is analogous cepts them?' to that of peat mosses and the Swiss 'lake-

"Such," says the Reviewer, "is the position

required 100,000 years for its formation! The Re peachment.

allows it but 1300 years!

American Eresbyterian surface. In our issue of May 7th, in replying to the "New Demand of Science." for an indefinite extension of the period of man's existence on earth, we asked:

> "Is it necessary to suppose that such vast ages. were consumed in accomplishing the geological changes on the surface of the earth and its inhabitants. Is the earth itself as old as geologists would teach? Might not all the phenomena have taken place in the six days of creation and the deluge? It is natural for us to ask such questions, when we find whither an implicit reliance on geology is leading us." We are pleased to find the Reviewer led to

adopt the same general tone of remark, under the pressure of these extraordinary demands, principally from one class of geologists. He, too, evidently feels that, before we grant such BYTERIAN, for six months, are wanted among the an enormous extension to the human epoch, it Union soldiers at Fort Delaware by the Chaplain | will be wise to re-examine the general grounds to the post, Rev. E. J. Way. We have deter- upon which geologists base their conclusions and mined to take the risk of sending them; who rear their structure of sons upon sons. He

> "These discussions will necessarily bring to a more distinct issue than hitherto the hypothesis of Geological Uniformity. We have given some reasons in the course of this article for believing that the hypothesis of geological uniformity must ere long be wholly abandoned. We have even shown that Sir Charles Lyell himself is not unfrequently compelled to dissent from his own accumulating his efficacy, can undoubtedly do to be slighted; and to call in the one to protect us from the other, is equally presumptuous, to whichever of the two our supposition leans.' In Geology there are certainly many facts which cannot, without extravagant improbability, be the deposition of the coal measures, taking into account the time requisite for the growth and of long periods and occasional catastrophes. On dation caused by water, with its subsequent deposition of alluvia, the Coryphæus of the uniformitarian school of Geology is himself forced to admit that rivers, such as the Thames for example, 'could never, not even in millions of years, have excavated the valleys through which they flow.' Now all these things are standing evidences that natural causes have, during the vast epochs of geological operations, had frequent remissions and exacerbations of intensity. Only a little consideration is necessary to show that the uniformity of the planetary motions offers no true analogy to the case of the far differ-

ent agencies concerned in geological dynamics. With reference to the newest formations which

a uniform scale of dynamic energy."

A remarkable parallel to the geological condition of the valley of the Somme is found in the valleys of Kent, Sussex, Surrey and Hampshire, Eng., as treated in the "Drift of the South-East of England, by Sir Roderick Mutchison." To this work the Reviewer briefly turns. So close is the parallel between the two regions in other respects that he "can hardly doubt that on fur ther search it will yield specimens of flint weapons or tools." Yet this region, according to Sir Roderick, has evidently attained its present geological features "by short though turbulent agencies, performing we may imagine in a few years, the work for which the uniformitarian demands his hundreds or even thousand of centuries." The language of the geologist is very longest continued diurnal action, could any portion of this detritus have been gradually derived during ages from the low chalk hills." If this with the admission of the relics being truly during ages from the low chalk hills." If this ound as alleged in an undisturbed bed at the be true of the region described by Sir Roderick, tepth of fifteen feet, coincidence of opinion as to there is no reason for attributing a period, so vast as is demanded for the parallel formation of

the valley of the Somme. The concluding sentences of the article are in their opinion, with its being coeval with the releand of our article. The line of inquiry they intions in prevalent ideas of geology. So far from jeopardizing the historical character of Scripof the word of God.

"Professor Phillips, a writer of singular moderation, and perhaps even excessive caution with reference to geological controversy, has in one of his addresses from the chair of the Geological Society expressed the views which we hold with such precision and firmness that we willingly

close our article by citing his words :-'Do not geologists sometimes speak with needless freedom of the ages that have gone? Such expressions as that "time costs Nature nothing' they are not even alluvia deposited by the appear to me no better than the phrase which asencroachment of rivers on their banks; but are cribes to Nature "the horror of a vacuum." simply composed of washed soil deposited on the Are we to regard as information of value the asflanks of the valley by excessive falls of rain, sertion that millions on millions of ages have passed since the epoch of life in some of the earlier strata? Is it not this abuse of arithmetic later this eminent geologist reiterated his opini- likely to lead to a low estimate of the evidence on in the same illustrious assembly, adding that in support of such random conclusions, and of the age of these formations belonged, in his the uncritical judgment which so readily ac-

# BUT TWO PARTIES.

When the war broke out it was universally admitted that there could be but two parties in In another part of the article, the Reviewer the country. Between rebels and their oppocautions the reader against accepting Sir Charles nents, there could be no third party admitted Lyell's theory of the enormous age of the great rias possible. All who did not heartily co-opever deltas of the world. Sir Charles supposes that rate in putting down the war, must be classed the modern delta of the Mississippi may have with rebels, however they might deny the im-

formation of the delta. Elie de Beaumont, an sible practically to draw distinctions, or to authority of the highest character in geology, frame a platform embracing a cordial adherence to the national cause, which was not already We have already, in view of the bearings of covered by the policy of the Executive and of this question upon the historical character of the those, whether called Republican or Democrat, book of Genesis, presented the alternative of a who are acting with it. Those who persisted revision of the prevailing views of geologists as in the effort to construct a so-called loyal antio the great length of time required for the Administration platform, slid off invariably into work in the good cause.

changes which have taken place upon the earth's | more or less open disloyalty, or disclosed the fact that their loyalty was a mere cloak, and their anti-Administration meant anti-North and

anti-War. There are but two parties to-day. The mask and with manifest profit. s fairly thrown off. The New York riots developed the true meaning of the anti-Adminisration feeling, not only among the lower classes, but among editors and politicians of respectability, including the Governor himself. The South recognizes the friendly nature of these demonstrations. They are too plain to be mistaken. What can a hindrance to conscription mean but favor to the South? It is a clear military offence against the North, as plain as the encouragement of desertion from our ranks, or the conveying of stores, arms and information to the rebels. The potent watchword of the rebellion-State Sovereignty-is actually upon the tongues of these men. They sympathise fully with the principles at the bottom of the rebellion: if, from motives of selfaggrandizement they desire the Union to be reserved, it is on condition that Southern principles, institutions, and policy become domi-

We dread the success of these partizans fully s much as we should dread the success of the rebellion. We deem it as much a duty to pray or their discomfiture as for that of rebels in arms. We feel that Christian citizens, now hat they are understood, should stir themselves n ward meetings and primary gat heings, and n every possible way to expose and frustrate their devices, to reveal their true character to follows: the unwary, and to overwhelm them in all their schemes for obtaining political power. We do not see how any true Christian can feel differently about men who wink at rebellion in the South, and anarchy in the North, who would cripple the arm of the Executive in his righteous endeavors to maintain the ordinance of civil government, and who would pervert the just and noble policy of the nation to a cringing acquiescence in the demands of the slave-masters

of the South. Will they succeed? Remember, they appeal to some of the strongest and most inveterate prejudices of the multitude, who are as numerous in many parts of the country as the thinking and the provident. The hatred and jealousy of the Irish Catholic towards the negro, the antipathy of the cowardly towards the draft, and the hostility of the covetous towards the taxes, afford an unparalleled combination of circumstances most inviting to the powers of perversion and misrepresentation possessed by the inscrupulous party leader. Upon these topics they ring their ceaseless charges. They hope to make the war with its necessary burdens defeat the war. They will make fair professions of loyalty. They will deceive and mis-

The safety of our country, the security of our homes demands that they be crushed. The friends of rebellion in the North must be put try it; and the cars go loaded to their utmost ca- circular space is covered by a high roof suppordown, or the victories of our armies in the South will be of no avail. While our soldiers overwhelm them in the South, by force of arms, let in the North. It is the same enemy in both our weekly letter, and hear every few moments trate now and headless, with various other musections, let him be treated substantially and

# FROM OUR ROCHESTER CORRESPOND-

Rochester, August 21st, 1863.

DEAR EDITOR: Your correspondent has been much interested the present week in attending the meetings of two of our County Sabbath School Teacher's Associations. One was in Victor, Ontario County, and the other was in this place, Monroe County.

These associations are a part of the grand sysem of organizations by which so much is now done in this State to keep alive and increase the interest in the Sabbath School work. First comes the town organization, then the county, and then the State; and each has its officers, its work, ifs meetings from time to time, to gather up statistics, compare notes, and develop plans for increased wisdom and efficiency in this line of useulness. The Town Secretary reports to the County Secretary, the County Secretary reports o the State Secretary, and the State Secretary eports to the State Association at its Annual lecting, embodying a mass of facts and incidents n regard to the progress and usefulness of Sabbath Schools that is truly interesting and encouraging. And it has been surprising and delightful to see how generally the teachers and officers of schools take an interest in getting these facts together, how generally they report to their own secretaries, and then the secretaries of the smaller associations to the larger; how much interested also teachers and officers of schools are in these reports, as they come in from other schools than their own, and how all seem to be stimulated by them to greater exertion.

The meeting at Victor was held in the Presty erian Church, of which Rev. Job Pierson is the esteemed and worthy pastor, and was largely attended from all parts of the county. The morning session was devoted to hearing reports from the Secretaries of the Town Associations, and they came in "good and strong." Only one town in the county failed to respond. The facts were given under six different heads-the numher of schools in the town, the number of teachers and officers, the whole number of scholars, the average attendance, the number of conversions, and the number who had gone from the Sabbath Schools into the army of freedom.

The whole number of schools reported for the County of Ontario was 127, number of teachers and officers 1,343, number of scholars 8,462, average attendance 6,628, number of conversions 295, and number who have joined the Union army 195. These figures all showed a very considerable advance on the year 1862, and illustrated the benefit of these gatherings-this comparing of notes, and this stirring of each other up to greater diligence in the Sabbath School work. It appeared from the returns that Bristol was the banner town of the county, four-fifths of all the children of that rural and farming population being in the Sabbath School. And it also apviewer refers to Dana's recent Manual of Geology | Various attempts have since been made to | peared, in the further progress of the meeting, for data upon which he bases an estimate of galvanize a third party into existence, but they have signally failed. It has been found imposin his report without any allusion to his own efficient agency in the matter. Though poor and old and sick, he had searched every nook and corner in the township, had gone in summer and winter, over min and vaney, and by love nad com-pelled the children to come in. His burning zeal in granting him a dismission to the Presbytery the same regiment. Such have lost their intepelled the children to come in. His burning zear of London, desire unanimously to record their rest for power and good. Here may be excep-

The afternoon session was mainly devoted to a | character, and to bear their testimony to the zeal friends crammed the church to listen to short ad- the duties of his office. dresses. All seemed to pass off very pleasantly

We may add, that the following principal offi-County, were elected for the ensuing year: Sa. bers. muel Hough, Esq., of East Bloomfield, President: Secretary; Noah F. Clarke, Esq., of Canandaigua, Corresponding Secretary.

schools, for some reason or other, was far less the interests of our body and of the truth. than last year, but the number of teachers 153 ded to the several churches from the schools of our esteem and love." this county. This is in part the fruit of the great revival enjoyed in this city and vicinity. One school-that of the Central Church in this city-reported over one hundred as having been received from the Sabbath School into the fellowship of the church on one occasion. The same school has sent one hundred and thirty soldiers into the army of the government since the war commenced.

The officers of the Monroe County Teachers Association, elected for the ensuing year, are as

President-D. R. Barton, Rochester. Vice Presidents-R. W. Wilson, Henrietta S. D. Porter, Rochester; Hiram Doty, Greece. Corresponding Secretary-Lewis Chapin, Ro-

Executive Committee. Harvey Stone, Henrietta: Horace Ross, Penfield; S. A. Illis, Rochester; John Withe, Wheatland; Charles Keeler, Ogden.

Town Secretaries. - Charles C. Holton, Brighton; Warren D. Pardee, Chili; Edward Wadhams, Clarkson; D. D. Simmons, Gates; William Bullard, Greece; Geo. H. Lee, Hamlin; Ash man Beebe. Henrietta; G. G. McKinster, Iron. dequoit: George Ewer, Mendon; Milton Brigham, Ogden; Rev. Geo. Freeman, Parma; Wm. M. Newman, Perinton; Orestes Case, Penfield: Joseph Tice, Pittsford; Isaac Bower, Riga; O C. Dver, Rush; G. T. Fry, Sweden; J. W Evey, Webster; Horace Russell, Wheatland. Recording Secretary and Treasurer-Solomon

#### OUR STREET RAILWAY.

our place, and excites great interest-all must through leaden pipes beneath the floor. This streets look almost like New York or Philadel- has rested a marble statuary of life size; evius do our part and crush them at the ballot-box | uhia; and as we sit in our quiet little office, writing | dently a female in drooped costume, but prosthe jingle of the bell upon the horses, we can tilations; broken off perhaps and carried away the great city. Already this is one of the great perpetrated by Federal or Confederates. ableness of our city as a place of residence.

fies us not a little. To our surprise and sorrow ble. Their medicinal qualities are, however. these cars know no Sabbath. Although some at much extolled, and may be beneficial to certain least of the stockholders are known to be reli- kinds of invalids. Multitudes of officers as well gious men, and all ought to know enough to have as privates now come daily, even from camps some respect for the feelings of the better portion at a considerable distance, to drink copiously on the Sabbath as upon other days—only a little in canteens. Though with conditions quite and confusion. This a great grief to a very large | such crowds of nobility to imbibe their evercannot attend an enterprise so conducted. Al- sands of Northern mudsills jocosely quaff the to see what entreaty can do toward abating the pense of from ten to thirty dollars per week.

think-upon some of the sick and wounded.

It was upon David's Island, near New York, scorching August sun. religious wants and prospects of the soldiers; and hundred visitors. it was then he told us the following incident, for | A year since, and during the skirmishes pre-

the circumstances and of his earnest entreaty. GENESEE.

DISMISSION OF DR. JENKINS. The third Presbytery of Philadelphia, at a pro the shape of a box about twenty inches square, re muta meeting held at the Presbyterian House, and packed with a choice selection of books Monday, August 24th, acceded to the request of proved a real Godsend, and was to us a source the Rev. John Jenkins, D. D., for a dissolution of much rejoicing. They were books-not of the pastoral relation which has existed between tracts, or pamphlets, periodicals or little volhimself and the Calvary Church for nearly ten umes for childrens' reading; but books hand-

london, England.

Rev. Dr. Jenkins and the Calvary Church, and matter has once and again been distributed to high estimate of his Christian and ministerial cepted weekly religious newspapers, (not old

children's meeting; and the little ones and their and faithfulness with which he has discharged

"By his constant attendance upon the sessions of Presbytery, by his judicious counsels and earnest Christian labors, Dr. Jenkins has rendered cers of the Teachers' Association, of Ontario himself one of its most useful and valued mem-

"By his hearty co-operation in every movement J. D. Hayes, M. D., of Canandaigua, Recording for the extension of the church and the advancement of religion, he has proved himself a true yoke-fellow in the Gospel. By his truly frater-A similar meeting—the annual gathering of the | nal spirit, his kindness and his warm piety, he Monroe County Sabbath School, Teachers' Asso. has won the affection as well as the esteem of his ciation, was held in this city yesterday. The whole brethren in the ministry. By his earnestness number of schools reported for this county is 182. and success as a pastor, and his wisdom as a memteachers 2,478, scholars 17,892. The number of | ber of our Church Committees, he has advanced

"Commending him to the affectionate regards larger, and the increase of scholars 570. But of those with whom he may hereafter, in the the most cheering aspect of the report was the providence of God, be called to labor, we tender, fact, that within the last year 1000 had been ad in parting, to our brother these expressions of

#### LETTER FROM CHAPLAIN STEWART.

White Sulphur Springs, Va., Aug. 19th, 1863,

DEAR EDITOR: Since my last our camp has again been changed a few miles to the southwest, and at present is in the immediate vicinity of this old, fashionable, and justly celebrated summer retreat and watering place-The White Sulphur Springs. Here, in years gone by, and up to the breaking out of the present rebellion, assembled annually, on the arrival of hot weather, the chivalry, the nobility, and the literati of the South, commingled with our occasional copperhead from the North, in order not only to drink of these waters, but to concoct, arrange and consolidate schemes of treasonhere to decide upon and mature plans for operating in the next Congress for cajoling, browbeating, leading, driving, or bullying Northern Representatives into their nefarious measures. These Springs are in Fauquier County, several miles south-west from Warrenton and near the main road from that place to Culpepper.

In their palmy days the springs and sur-

roundings must have possessed many attrac-

tions. Presenting but few apparent natural beauties or attractiveness, yet have large expenditures of money done much; as at Saratoga, which in its original condition must have been a locality devoid of all attractiveness. The spring or springs are near a marshy brook, and at the foot of a gentle declivity. The waters seem to well up in considerable volume, though their original appearance is not now evident. Around them and sunk six or eight feet below This is now, at least on one of its routes, in the surface is a walled enclosure thirty feet in full tide of successful operation. The cars are diameter, the floor of which is reached by a running, every half hour, to Mt. Hope on the flight of steps. Within this are two fountains South, and Hanfrid's Landing on the North; a some four feet deep, with sides and bottom great convenience to those who live in those di- from large slabs of white marble. Into these, rections. This is, as yet, also a new thing in as well as out from them, the waters flow pacity, almost every hour of the day and evening | ted by a number of rounded brick columns. In And, really, it is a pleasant sight. It makes our the centre of the floor is a pedestal on which very easily fancy ourselves transported again to as relics by the soldiers—barbarism, whether

conveniences of our time, and must materially These waters are so impregnated with sulphur enhance the value of property, and the desire- as to be scented at some distance, and the impression given that their source must be far But the resemblance to the great cities is more beneath. To non-invalids and the unpoetic. perfect than we could wish, and tries and morti- their smell and taste are anything but agreeaof our community, yet these cars are running of the stinking beverage, and even carry it away more thronged, we are told, and with more noise changed, yet had these springs never before portion of the community. Their best wishes flowing waters. Chivalry all gone, while thouready a petition is in circulation for signatures, luxury, and that too without the additional ex-

The ornamental grounds, comprising proba-Your correspondent was much interested in bly four acres, rise with a gentle elevation what was said in your columns of the late CHAP- from the springs. Notwithstanding their two LAIN WYATT, and much saddened by the tidings | years' desolation, these are still stately and of his death. We met only once, but that was beautiful. Many years since they have been in circumstances to be remembered. Soon after | planted by some one having sense and taste in the sad repulse of our troops upon James' Island, such matters, with our common forest trees. as near Charleston, in the summer of 1862, in which oak, maple, ash, walnut, cherry, beech and his regiment bore so gallant and conspicuous a pine; which now entirely overshadow the windpart, the chaplain came North-in attendance, we ling walks and promenades; thus forming a truly beautiful and grateful retreat from a

among sick and wounded soldiers, that we met | The principal hotel, judging from its charred Mr. Wyatt, looking after some of his disabled ruins and remaining brick walls, must have men. . He was quiet, simple, and earnest in his been a massive, elegant and commodious buildappearance. The conversation turned upon the ing, furnishing accommodations for several

which more particularly we called up his name: | ceding the second battle of Bull Run, this He held a prayer meeting with his men on building was set on fire by the contending forthe night previous to that fatal assault, a goodly ces and entirely consumed. A less ambitious, number of soldiers being in attendance; and his yet neat hotel, still remains, together with a heart was moved to speak very tenderly to them, large number of out-buildings forming a half because he knew, that many of them would not circle around the ornamented grounds. All see the setting of to-morrow's sun. He told them | these are at present occupied as quarters. offiplainly it might be their last opportunity—must ces, storehouses, hospitals and barracks. The be with many—and begged them then to receive next move of our army will no doubt leave the Christ. He said that afterward, in picking up place wholly desolate, as no Virginia families the wounded and visiting them in their hospitals, seem to be here. Every element of society unhe found some "three or four" who thought | der the old regime in this Old Dominion apthey became Christians that night, in that prayer pears to be thus undermined, and are overturnmeeting. They could not resist the solemnity of ing by this rebellion of their own devising. "The Lord is righteous in all His ways." But he is gone; and Benton and Dunmore and | Whatever be the future for this sacred soil, we Averill and others with him—and so the minis- may rest assured that the latter end will be try has been trying to bear its part in this fear- better than the first. The affairs of time do ful struggle of our country to crush this wicked not now go backward as the shadow on the dial of Ahaz.

years, and dismissed him to the Presbytery of somely bound, varying in value from a quarter to a dollar and a quarter. Good friends who The following minute was adopted by Presby- make liberal provision for reading matter to the army, seem often to make a mistake with re-"Presbytery, in dissolving the pastoral relation | spect to what is sent. This has generally been which for nearly 'ten years has existed between small reading matter, so much so that the same

An arrival extraordinary some days since in

numbers,) which are always in place. It should be remembered that we have men in the army-educated, reading, thinking men, many of whom have been more than two years deprived from any access to a library. Let individual friends, who may read this and have a book they would wish a husband, son, brother or friend in camp to read; yet no box in which to send—wrap the same in a strong paper, leaving one end open, direct it as a letter, paying the postage which will be be but a trifle and in almost every instance it will reach the soldier safely and speedily.

#### MILITARY EXECUTION.

ble forms of human mutilation, yet inexpressibly sad is it, almost even to trembling and sickness, to witness calm, quiet, and deliberate pregrave dug, an empty coffin carried and laid behand and foot with eyes bandaged, and seated | cott & Co. upon the coffin; a file of ten soldiers within a GOVERNMENT AND ADMINISTRATION, A Sermon few paces with aimed rifles, at the word "fire," riddle the body with bullets and in a moment dismiss the trembling spirit into the presence of its God. The division march past for each soldier to gaze upon the ghastly body, when all have passed, placed in the coffin, lowered tary execution; such was witnessed in the Sixth Corps on Saturday last; crime, desertion a military offence so grave that unless thus Street Church. sternly checked our army might soon, be disanded.

### POWER OF MUSIC.

Our soldier boys in their marchings through he South often meet with interesting incidents. tive land they sung in plenty, and to the infi- 104 South Third St., Philadelphia. nite delight of the old man, who was all aglow with the remembrance of former days; but 22d, contains: The Art of Travel in Europe; there was a deeper fountain in his soul that Our Female Sensation Novelists; The Sources had not been stirred up yet. Major Wood of the Nile; United We Stand, Poetry; A Mefinally proposed to sing a Psalm, such as they morial; All Three; Literary Piracy. Littell had been used to sing in the "solemn holy Son & Co., Boston. Sent postage prepaid for days" long since. I believe he selected the \$6. per annum, in advance. alm commencing with.

#### "Like as the hart for water brooks, In thirst doth pant and bray,"

and sung it to the good old tune of St. Paul's The Major could do it full justice, as he is an excellent singer of sacred music, and for many years led the congregational singing in our the solemn exercise, and none more so than the faltered, and soon the tears were streaming down his rugged countenance. "Man," said he. "I hae nae heard the like o' that these lang

What a power there is in music when wedded | July and August. Philadelphia: W. Z. Haro words of Holy Scripture! Who knows but | bert, 112 North Tenth Street. by singing that Psalm the Major may have done more for him than by preaching an elo-

Parents; teach your children to sing; especially make them sing at family devotion. You will thus store their minds full of God's truth, and in after years, if all else fails, it may Rev. Henry Smith, D. D. pastor, contributed prove to be the good seed that will spring up \$1000 to this cause recently against \$471 last nto eternal life. Chicago, 1863.

#### NEED OF RELIGION IN POLITICS. LETTER FROM HON. JOHN COVODE.

excellent authority:

Lockport Station, 1863.

in receipt of your esteemed favor of the 1st learn from The Reporter,) took place July 7th. inst., and the assurance it conveys that the relation the charge of R. B. Minton, A. M. The numligious element of the country should and would ber of youth in attendance has been much larger be brought to bear in State and National affairs than ever before. The Board of Trustees had with a view to the checking of political corrup- barely a quorum in attendance. The President tion, by infusing a wholesome sentiment and or the Board, Major General John M. Palmer correct appreciation of public duties among is discharging his military duties with the army of the Cumberland; Rev. Edward McMillan is the people, gives me much satisfaction.

I have been long enough in public life to see the necessity of some power more potent than some 400 acres of land within the year, at an the press to prevent the influences which cor- average of about \$10 per acre. The report of rupt legislation, and undermine the honesty and principal and interest, to the amount of nearly

power, find that they are but a light-house in Academic Department. Rev. J. C. Downer is a political sea, a finger-board upon a highway, subject to be buffetted by the angry surges of the one, or turned to suit the wishes or caprices | correspondent of the Cincinnati Herald speaks of of political friends. These men should be made two of our churches in these remote but importo feel that some other power beside a political tant portions of our country: one not only sustained them, but would hold | "At the Sault Ste. Marie, there is a little hem accountable for their public acts; and Church organization connected with the (N. S.) here it is that the pulpit can, and, I trust will. Presbyterian Church. I want to call the attenas you suggest, make its power felt. Its task should be not only to inculcate the duties and which navigate Lake Superior must spend some obligations of men to their God; but the duties hours in getting through the canal. A faithful and obligations of men to their country and to evergetic man could visit every vessel, and supposterity; that, as they should serve the one ply all the sailors and boatmen with religious with humility, truth and sincerity, they should Church here. also serve the other with honesty and in good

was brought up in the Presbyterian Church. I importance, not by their numbers, but by their nad my early training and was baptized in the zeal and devotion, and sacrifices for Christ. Episcopal Church, my father belonging to it. They have built a comfortable little church, and and his house being the preaching place for a have paid for it. They have always paid their ong time in this (Ligenier) valley; my mother minister's salary without any aid from the Home belonged to the Friends or Quakers, and there Mission Committee, and are working and praybeing but few of either persuasion in this coun- ing with much success in the good cause." ty, both of them united with the Methodists, gether with myself, brother and sister is Mrs. Covode that belongs to the Presbyterian Church.

Truly yours. JOHN COYODE.

last week's issue, called "The Race Theory," the benediction was pronounced. settlers of Virginia are said to have "brought wives from England;" it should have been bought

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# Mew Publications.

HOSPITAL TRANSPORTS, A Memoir of the Embarka. tion of the Sick and Wounded from the Peninsula of Virginia in the Summer of 1862. Compiled and published at the request of the Sanitary Com-mission; Boston: Ticknor & Fields. 16mo, pp 267.

This elegantly executed volume gives us a view, from the notes of the Sanitary Commission's agents written upon the spot, of the great service rendered by this agency to the multitudes of sick and wounded in our army on the Peninsula. That disastrous campaign caused an immense amount of suffering among the sol-Although familiar with scenes of wholesale diers. The preparations of the government for laughter, instantaneous death, with all possi- the emergencies which arose were were wholly inadequate, and the thoroughly organized, prompt and devoted attentions of the Sanitary Commission saved thousands of lives besides parations being made to shoot a soldier—the mitigating a vast amount of suffering. The volume is limited to the services rendered by side it, a whole division formed in hollow the agents of the Commission on Transports. square around these; an angle of the square and opens a novel chapter in the history of opening to let in an open wagon bringing the suffering endured by our brave soldiers, and of doomed man, and as it enters the lines all the the means used to relieve it. One or two pasbands striking up a solemn dirge—the wagon sages seem to contain a fling at religious matat the grave, the condemned taken out, tied ters: pp. 19, 24. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippin-

> preached on the Sabbath succeeding the Secession Riots in New York City, July 19th, 1863. By William Aikman, Pastor of Hanover St. Church Wilmington, Delaware.

The doctrines of this sermon, set forth with great perspicuity and force of Scriptual argument, are precisely those adopted by our Asinto the earth and covered up. Such is a mili- sembly in this city last May. We are glad to see these not only ably expounded, but received with such cordiality by the people of Hanover

> AUSTIN ELLIOTT. By Henry Kingsley, author of "Ravenshoe." Boston: Ticknor & Fields, (Republication.) 12mo, pp. 352. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

THE EDINBURGH REVIEW for July contains: While the 65th Illinois (Scotch) Regiment was Napier's Memoirs of Claverhouse: Druids and stationed in Eastern Kentucky lately, some Bards; Modern Styles of Architecture: Louis of the officers, when in a stroll from camp. en- Blanc's French Revolution: Sir George C. countered an old Scotchman who had lived in Lewis on Forms of Government; The Navies Kentucky over a quarter of a century. He of France and England; Sources of the Nile: soon recognized the officers as fellow-country- The Scots in France: the French in Scotland; men, and to his house, near by, they must go, Lyell on the Antiquity of Man. L. Scott & to have a chat and a song. Songs of their na- | Co., 38 Walker St., New York. W. B. Zieber.

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE, No. 1003 for August

THE CONTINENTAL MONTHLY for September contains: Southern Hate of New England; Waiting for News, Poetry; Early History of Printing and the Newspaper Press in Boston and New York; Reconnoisance near Fort Morgan: Diary of Francis Krasinska: The Isle of church here. All were earnestly engaged in Relations; Was he Successful? By Kimball. Springs; The Great Riot; Japanese Foreign old man; but ere one stanza was sung his voice Kirke have withdrawn from the editorial management of the Continental. New York: John

THE PROPHETIC TIMES. Double number for

# Mews of our Churches.

# Presbyterian.

Home Missions .- The North Church, Buffalo, year. "A. M. S." in the Evangelist says:

"Upon God's altar was laid this freewill offering; the gift seemed most cheerful. It is due that people to say that not a single person was urged to give. In canvassing the congrega-tion, some of the elders assisted; one brother By the courtesy of Rev. Wm. H. Paddock, gave his time for three successive days. We Chaplain U. S. A, we are permitted to pub shall not forget those days of cheerful toil and lish the following letter from a statesman well- Christian intercourse. Dr. Smith was most known for his fearless and successful efforts to deeply interested in securing to successful efforts to pied his own pulpit on Sabbath evening, and deeply interested in securing results. He occuunmask corruption in high places, and whose gave his people a sermon on Home Missions that opinion on such a subject may be regarded as will not be forgotten by those who heard it."

Blackburn Theological Seminary.—The aunual examination of the school, at Carlinsville, REV. WM. H. PADDOCK.—Dear Sir: I am Ill., and the meeting of the Trustees (as we also with his regiment, acting as army chaplain The report of the Secretary shows the sale of the Treasurer shows receipts from land sales, \$7,500. The expenditures were less than \$1,400. The best of men, elevated to position and Robert B. Minton continues as Principal of the

> continued as Secretary and Agent. Churches in the Lake Superior Region .- A

"At Marquette, we find Bro. Stevens, of our branch of the Church, with a little band of You are in error in saying that you believed, twenty-five members, who are to be estimated in

New Church Edifice On Sabbath Aug. 2d, a new church was dedicated at Huntington, Ind. It was built of brick and is forty by sixty feet. Cost \$3000. The amount due at the time, \$460, was raised and even executed and ERRATUM.—In the article, on the first page of the house was declared free from debt before the

> Rev. Geo. W. Warner the devoted Home Missionary of Colorado writes a very interesting let-