# Correspondence.

### FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.

LONDON, April 23, 1863. SHAKSPEARE AND GARIBALDI.

This is the Anniversary of SHAKSPEARE'S birthdry! Three centuries ago on this day, a little, lively babe was brought into the lottery of life, whose golden lips were to utter words imperishable so long as language standeth. Now when I have said that and brought home to my memory the man, his genius, his works, the thousand thousand thoughts for which I am indebted to him, the thousand beauties he has opened up to me, the rich legacy of pleasure he left which is ample enough for all posterity-I know I have done as much as he would have wished me to do, could he have expressed to me his desires to-day. As for statues, busts, stage burlesques of his glorious plays, vast gatherings of foolish people to listen to turgid oratory, to dance in huge tents, to see the public fool of the day, signalizing the great man's birth by Drundreary jokes, to listen to Italian singers, singing never so sweetly, songs that have no earthly relation to his fine fancies, who can doubt that, could he now look out over England and see the character of the commemoration which his countrymen are engaged in while I write, he would break forth in melodious but angry satire and regret? The excitement-if there is anyis confined to a few; indeed some say that the celebration will be a failure, but that remains to be seen. Stratford will be gay for a week: and this afternoon an immense meeting of workingmen, will be held at Primrose Hill, where they are going to plant a tree given for the purpose by the Queen, the most sensible and appropriate thing yet proposed to be done.

Whatever failure there may be in the Shakspeare demonstration, the Garibaldi reception in England has been throughout a splendid ovation. Every class has agreed to do honor to the great liberator of Italy. From the hour when he set foot in England, the excitement has been unprecedented and continuous. He has been staying in London with the Duke of Sutherland : has been feted by the nobility and overwhelmed with deputations from the commonalty. On Saturday I took a Philadelphia friend to see him at the Crystal Palace and have never seen such a demonstration. From twenty-five to fifty thousand of the most respectable people in London, were there to receive him. So respectable and orderly a concourse I never saw. It was the demonstration of the upper classes. Another for the working classes took place on Monday, but they actually did not turn out in as great numbers. I saw him again on Wednesday, at the Guildhall, when the freedom of the city was presented to him. The crowd along his route to the city was a prodigy. Charing Cross, the Strand, Fleet Street, Ludgate Hill, St. Paul's Churchyard, Cheapside, King Street, the Guildhall yard, were lined throughout with thronging, shouting thousands. How they shoutedhow they surged! How touching it was to see the warrior, pale and thrilled with strong emotion, as he saw and recognized the love of liberty in this great English people; and what a voice to tyrants was that loud, swelling, sonorous hurrah, just now a pæan of joy but easily convertible into the thunder of revenge! There are some great men of whom you may say that you are sorry to have seen them, since their bodily presence is weak and the romance of grandeur is lost in the reality of insignificance. But it is not so with Garibaldi. I have rarely seen a nobler face. So broad, so powerful, so expressive, and yet so benign. I saw him standing out on a platform, supporting himself on his stick-for he is yet weak-his graceful grey cloak thrown up over the right shoulder and displaying its scarlet lining, his noble forehead and grey locks, distinct and silvered by the light, waving his soft "wide-awake" and bowing gently to the vast crowd beneath, who were singing, and hurraing, and waving hats and handkerchiefs in uncontrollable excitement. I shall never forget it: such a view of such a man, and the hearty, wholesome recognition of the great principles of freedom which he personifies-he would be a bad man who could see it and get no good. No small stir has been occasioned by the announcement that Garibaldi, after a week's stay, is about to return to Caprera, and against his will. It came out on Tuesday that Mr. Gladstone and others had recommended the general to go home. Political reasons were at onceand naturally attributed to this advice, and the Emperor of the French was said to be the cause of it. The feeling was very strong, and had it appeared that the Government had lent itself to any such arrangement on behalf of the Emperor of the French, they would have gone out in a storm of popular reprobation. Both, Lord Clarendon and Lord Palmerston, denied that the advice was given for political reasons, and Mr. Gladstone last night explained that he had counseled the withdrawal at the instance of Garibaldi's friends, who feared that his health would suffer under the numerous calls that popular enthusiasm made upon him, and also that his reputation might be injured by his being made too cheap. People are not satisfied, however, and it really seems as if there were some political conjuring behind the scenes. Austria does not like to see her enemy the favorite of England, and Napoleon and Garibaldi are antipodes.

## rificed to the mercenary interests of the commercial classes

MATTERS IN THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND. Another stage has been reached in the

great "Essay and Review" question. The convocation of the Province of Canterbury, met on Wednesday, and a deputation from the Lower House waited on the House of Bishops with a gravamen, signed by forty members of the Lower House, condemning the book known as "Essays and Reviews." It is rather a curious thing that DR. STANLEY was one of those who took the gravamen up to the Higher house. The Bishop of Oxford made a long speech, in which he urged that the book ought to be condemned; though the Privy Council had given a legal decision in regard to the persons who had written these obnoxious essays, it was still open to Convocation, and was indeed its duty to condemn the *publication* : and he moved the appointment of a Committee to consider and report on the subject.

He said that the course of the recent suit had settled that the powers of the Court which disposed of it, of inquiring into charges of unsound teaching, were limited to certain specific propositions expressly contradicting other specifc propositions contained in the Articles and formularies of the Church. They had no means of travelling beyond that Court, no means of interpreting passages by contexts, although they had the power of referring to the context to explain away the charges preferred. They had no power to refer to God's Word, to the doctrines of the Holy Catholic Church, or to the six general councils, or to what had been considered the rule of heresy in this realm of England; but were limited strictly by the letter of the formularies. Therefore they were reduced to this point of consideration—that the Chuch of England had no means of ascertaining whether the teaching of a clergyman was sound or unsound, except by propositions or extracts, which the Courts could only judge of by the letter of the Articles and formularies; that any false teaching developed in the Church must remain unrebuked except through the Articles, which were drawn up from time to time to meet other errors. The

particular error under consideration they were totally unable to reach. If they rested content with the power of criminally convict-ing for error of doctrine in the courts of law, the power of the Church, as a Church, for protesting against forms of false doctrine, was But that he believed that great progone. vincial synod of the country afforded an escape from this, he should regard such a discision as had recently been given of the gravest importance to their common Church. If the Bishop does not see now that this decision is of the gravest importance, it is only because he is on the wrong side of the scene to have a proper view. At any time, the Government can disperse Convocation and put an end to the discussion, and it is not likely that any great practical benefit would arise from the mere private expression of the views of leaders in the church. If those views cannot be enforced upon all her ministers the variances in opinion and teaching will become more and more scandalous and wide, until the house divided against itself, must is about starting for Tonnessee, to take fall. After some discussion on Thursday, a his vacation in the service of the Chrisvote was taken on the Bishop of Oxford's motion. Five were for it and five against, amongst the latter the Bishop of London. The prospect of evangelical unity in the Establishment are discouraging.

"A circular letter from the association of churchwardens, past and present, to the churchwardens of parishes in the Diocese of London," has been sent about, containing rian Church in this place, under care of true patriot finds that his neighbor essentially two distinct nations, then an article from the Daily Telegraph in which that radical and free-thinking organ-you have a nice specimen of the writers in George Augustus Sala, now or recently with yousounded the trumpet for Colenso's attack on the Pentateuch. The Bishop of London is set up as its hero. It seems that his lordship "wisely thinks it a great deal more important, to carry the Gospel," to this "civilized heathendom' than "to play in Convocation at Œcumeni-cal councils." With obvious reference to the Bishop's conduct in regard to the judgment on the Essays and Reviews, we are told that "he has given the cold shoulder to bigotry and persecution." Finally, we are told that the work in which Dr. Tait is engaged "is a crusade which has been left alone for the sake of squabbling over Mosaic rags of ritual and legend." But, it is added, " a he-roic spirit has sounded the attack, and heaven itself promises success in such a war." So says the Record. What are we all coming to?

## FROM OUR ROOHESTER CORRESPON-WHO COMPLAINED OF THE ALIENATION

than any you complain of in others.

DEAR EDITOR :--- While we write, our city is wild with excitement over the good news of successes to our arms. It is hard work to think or write of anything else just now; and if these suchave taken, in uniformly censuring the cesses continue at the present rate for a week longer, very few will want to read of anything else. We are glad; we are thankful; and we rejoice with trembling. Oh, for a continuance of this great favor! But success brings sorrow also. Yes-

DENT.

terday and to-day intelligence has been coming to stricken households; and father and brother have started in sorrow to bring home the wounded, or get the remains of the dead, whom they love now more than ever. Some of our young men are also starting while we write to offer their services to the Sanitary Commission, to care for the wounded wherever their help may be needed.

#### ITEMS.

Rev. Dr. Gridley, who has been for twenty-seven or twenty-eight years, we minor interest. believe, the able and honored pistor of the Presbyterian Church at Whterloo, has recently received a very handsome "testimonial" of the affectionate regards of his people, and a token of their "appreciation of his services," in the shape of a purse with \$520 in it. It was well and handsomely done. The Doctor is well known to be one of our ablest and best men. Highly intellectual, thoughtful, studious, judicious and faithful, by his long service he has his old friends. won a large place in the hearts of his people, and in the respect and confiwith sound doctrine, guided them with discretion in their spiritual affairs; and his children's children, than to be her rival. helped them with good counsel, and a on the wrong side of this great conflict few years since, with much personal and more recently in cancelling the debt upon it. His appreciative people are not unmindful of the service, and hence this pleasant demonstration.

ITHACA -On the first Sabbath of May, as a part of the fruit of the reent revival in this place, thirty-six persons were received into the Presbyterian Church, and twenty-four into the Duth Reformed. We learn also that Rev Dr. Torrey, of the Presbyterian Church tian Commission. We doubt not he will be very useful, and trust he may also find genuine recreation and increase of vigor and health in his benevolons employment.

America.

Mr. Morris .- Thirty-nine have re Rev. Levi Parsons, Jr. Ten or a dozen

LETTER TO A NORTHERN SECESSIONIST, country, and does not accept the burdens of it; he forfeits his honor and is a OF HIS FORMER FRIENDS. bad citizen."

You allude with great bitterness to "And what must one do to be a good the altered manner of your old acquaint- citizen ?" ances since the breaking out of the "DO FOR YOUR COUNTRY WHAT YOU WOULD DO FOR YOUR FATHER AND MOrebellion. Considering the stand you

THER !" policy and measures of the Government; The man who would divide this in apologising for the rebellion and glorious country and break it up into justifying its enormities; in charging worthless fragments, does not know the origin of the war to the North, and what love of country means; he does expressing unequivocal satisfaction in not understand the first principles of every reverse of the Union armies and patriotism. He who would unbind the every advantage gained for the rebel-golden chain which holds these States lion; you ought not to be surprised in united strength; who would exert his that true, patriotic men regard these influence to destroy the most beneficent developments with stern disapprobal Government upon which the sun ever tion. You seem to forget that opposi- shone since the morning stars sang tion to the best interests of your coun- together for joy at the creation; and try, marks a greater change in yourself do this in support of the darkest system of despotism ever existing in any land, In many cases during the war, the has not one spark of sympathy with his friendships of a quarter century have race, nor interest in the progress of light,

been sacrificed to party prejudices. We human freedom and happiness. might expect the men who could sacri. To degrade the reputation, lessen the fice their country, to sacrifice every power and dignity of the country by destroying the Union, would be like In the spring of 1861, a gentleman of renting out the grand old family man-Maryland invited an old friend in Vir- sion where your ancestors have lived ginia to attend the marriage of his son; for an hundred years, where your own unwilling to believe that the recent childhood was passed and your own secession developments could influence children were born; renting every room their life-long attachment. The letter to a thriftless family, where squallor was immediately returned with these and degradation would look out of every words: " Keep your free-nigger invitations | window and mark every doorway. The to yourself, and don't be sending them to man who could aid in such a work, Southern gentlemen !" This man should | loves his country just as the child loves not complain of the altered manner of his home who is endeavoring by false-

hood and calumny to separate his father Treason is a higher crime than murand mother; he loves his country as the der; inasmuch as murder takes the life | woman of Israel loved her child, when dence of his brother ministers. He has of one person, while treason aims at the she consented that Solomon should done much for his Society; fed them life of a nation. No man can do a divide its quivering body, rather than worse thing for himself, his children, yield the rights of maternal affection to

Secession sympathizers are fond of that is now agitating the whole country. | saying, in apology for the course they effort in building their church edilice, His course will mark him in the present, pursue, that the North and South are and the memory of it follow him, like essentially two people-two distinct the reputation of Benedict Arnold, nations-and, as such, ought to be sepathrough all future time. You recollect rated. They know the untruthfulness when Arnold was in Paris, a stranger of this assertion in their hearts, while about to sail for America requested a they make it with their lips. They letter of introduction to some of his know there is not a leading family houses of worship. Indeed, some other friends. Arnold replied, he was perhaps North or South that is not connected the only man of whom it might be said by marriage relations or business comthat he had not a single friend in pacts. The citizens of this Republic arc just as much one people as CAIN There is an involuntary shrinking and ABEL were members of one family ! -belonging to the same nation, as the posed to the great foundation principles | early secessionists,

which underlie the deep interests of "Those trackless fugitives, the lost Ten Tribes," belonged to the house of Israel !

sorb our whole nature. This is sensibly They who urge this difference loudest felt when a Christian comes in contact are recreant Northerners, who, false to with an avowed infidel; when a man of the land which nurtured them, are pure integrity is thrown into the society equally false to every other claim. cently been gathered into the Presbyte of a swindler; and still more, when a Were we, as they pretend to believe,

PROGRESS AMIDST DIFFICULTIES.

REV. EDITOR :--- It may be some gratification to know, that notwithstanding all the difficulties under which we labor in Iows, and often from quarters least expected, that substantial progress is made at some points.

## SACRAMENTAL MEETING AT MARENGO.

The sacramental services at Marengo. about thirty miles west of this place, on last Lord's day and Friday previous, were attended with much interest to our church there. Rev. L. B. Rogers. their minister had labored thus far with\_ out any ordinances except as administered during the Spring session of Iowa City Presbytery, and without any elders, the only one being absent in the war. In this extremity, the good providence that rules over all, sent a young deacon from the Dutch Reformed Church of Raritan, N. J., with his letter to our church: and disposed an honored mem. ber of the church who has long labored

and resided at Marengo, to accept office. So these two were chosen, and set apart as ruling elders of the church, preparatory to the Lord's Supper, on which occasion six in all, one by profession and five by letter, were welcomed into church fellowship. Two came from the Welsh Congregational Church and two from the Protestant Episcopal Church, and one, as before stated, from the Dutch Reformed Church, showing with what favor our church and their acceptable minister are meeting.

On Sabbath evening the church edifice was filled with children, youth and adults, though a rainy night, to attend a Sunday-school concert and hear addresses, the Methodist Episcopal Sunday-school and minister meeting in the assembly.

The only difficulty now, seems to be a house for the pastor to live in. When will our Assembly move on the subject of parsonage funds for our feeble churches? It is quite needful that something be done. With two or three hundred dollars bonus, our feeble churches would be stirred up to get homes for their ministers, next in importance to denominations, for example the Methodist Episcopal churches "seek first," in every station or circuit, a home for the preacher, often preaching for years anywhere, rather than not having a house of their own for their own minister; and the conferences give a bounty on families. Let us learn wisdom from a great denomination that does the biggest business of any on the least capital. The Roman Catholics also have a mansion for their wifeless priests; and they, too, are making progress and securing permanence in the country.

SCOTT CHURCH.

#### ENGLAND AND THE DANES.

Duppel has last succumbed and the remnant of the Danish Army is now defending the last stronghold of Alsen, against the vindicitive butchers of Prussia. I blush with shame, while I write it, that England can look upon this struggle-the only struggle of many for long years, for which she had the warrant of principle and right to draw her sword,-with such apathy, and I fear that list of premiums, to which we would call we and our posterity shall bitterly regret the the attention of our friends and of those day when the fair honor of England was sac- into whose hands the paper may fall.

Dr. Duff arrived safely on Capetown on the 2d of February, where he remains two months.

The Synod of the English Presbyterian church met on Monday at Newcastle, upon Tyne. The Rev. John Frazer was chosen moderator. All the schemes of the church are wonderfully prosperous, and are reported as considerably in advance of last year. The endowment for church erection and extension has been completed; nearly  $\pounds 25,000$ having been raised, and the Synod is not disposed to stop here. There was a long debate on Union, the particulars of which I suppose you will see in The Weekly Review. My information is through a letter from Professor Levi and from a friend who was there. The Rev. John Jenkins, D. D., late of Philadelphia, was received into the English Presbyterian Church on a petition from the London Presbytery, sustained by the Rev. Dr. Hamilton and Rev. Wm. Ballantyne. The reception was most cordial, and the credentiais presented from the third Presbytery of Philadelphia, were accepted without challenge or remark. In your own American phraseology, he was received on the sole condition of answering "the constitutional questions." ADELPHOS.

# NEW SUBSORIBERS.

During the past few days we have sent copies of our paper to new subscribers in very diverse localities : east and west of the Rocky mountains and across the Atlantic. New names have been added to our list in Oregon and in Ireland, in various States of the West, in the cities of Philadelphia and Wilmington, and in the surrounding country. We reprint our prospectus containing

more, it is thought, will unite at the next communion:

LE ROY .- Thirty were received las Sunday to the Presbyterian Church in this beautiful village, and others, it is hoped, will come at another time IN ME!" Every man should love his alienation into deadly conflict; and These are true tokens of divine favor country next to Heaven. He should be toward our churches. There are other signs of progress. In JORDAN they are for it, than for any earthly interest, remodeling and improving their church edifice, at a cost of some \$3000. In LIMA they are getting a new organ. In Lafayette Street Church, Buffalo, there is unusual religious interest. The pastor, Dr. Heacock, has been preaching every evening. We shall hope to make in danger, he adds : " Perhaps you have a minute of results in due time.

The following young men were l censed last week, at Auburn, by the Presbytery of Cayuga: Henry Ward, Albert True, John V. C. Nellis, David Biggan, Henry C. Hazen, Thomas F Chafer, Clarence H. Beebe, Abel S Wood, Thomas E. Davis.

We last week met Chaplain Read, the 76th U.S. Intantry (colored), r cently from his regiment in the South west. In one year one hundred and sixty of his regiment had learned to read, while in the service of the United States. This is but a specimen of that brances she has left you, the earth which is going on among these long where she rests-this is your country ! neglected blacks. No sooner does the You see it, you breathe it everywhere! their own heritage and despoiled their opportunity offer than they show won- Think to yourself of your rights and own glory ;- that they may be saved derful cagerness to learn to read, as your duties, your affections and your from their own madness and folly. well as to handle the gun and the sword; and truly they are using their privileges well.

The good people of New York Mills, the Walcotts, the Campbells, and others, the relief of loyal sufferers in East Tennessee-generous for the place.

Rev. Orlo Bartholomew, who was for a long time pastor of the church in Augusta, Oneida county, and an esteemed and excellent member of the Presbytery of Utica, after a lingering sickness, died in Augusta, on the 7th inst., aged 62 years. Genesee. ROCHESTER, May 13, 1864.



Due notice will be given in the churches. who enjoys the advantages of having a Chestnut Street.

would readily betray his country. is the principle recognized by the Saviour, when he says : " The prince of this world cometh, and hath nothing in me !' -no sympathy, no confidence, no love, no faith, no hope !" "HE HATH NOTHING willing to do more and sacrifice more personal or social. Do you know what YOUR COUNTRY means? It cannot be better defined than in the words of the veteran soldier in urging his young relative to take up arms in its defence. After telling him that his country is

from and aversion to such as are op-

humanity; the sympathies which ab-

never thought what your country means. It is all that surrounds you, all that has brought you up and fed you, all that you have loved. This country that you see, these houses, these trees, those girls that go along there laughing-this is your country! The laws which protect you, the bread which pays for your work, the words you interchange with others, the joy and grief which come to you from the men and things among which you live-this is your country! The little room where you used to see your mother, the remem-

ountry !"

body and our soul."

"You are right; do you comprehend from the heart: also what we owe to it?" "Truly, we owe to it all that we are ;

it is a question of love."

"And of honesty, my son; the member of a family who does not contribute his share of work and of happiness, fails in his duty, and is a bad kinsman; the member of a partnership who does not On account of delay in receiving | enrich it with all his might, with all his

their guilt is increased tenfold, in sympathizing wholly and openly with a foreign foe while they have no heart for destitute, from Rev. Wm. M. Kain leavthe interests of their own country. But, we are one people as we are one land forced by jealousy and temporary fore, in subscriptions and donations. every true heart and hand should unite in removing the causes and suppressing the outbreak ; until, like the great rivers which carry their thousand bounty. laden tributaries from the North to the Savannahs of the South, their accumulating current may again,

"Like kindred drops be mingled into one." Though perhaps not the primary occasion of the war, SLAVERY, by the terrible passions it has nurtured-the unspeakable wrongs it has shelteredhas been the original source of the alienation, the bitterness and the violence of the South. There was never any danger to the country in Freedom, while there was always danger in Slavery ! There can be no danger in removing a barrel of gunpowder from the basement of a dwelling-house, but immense danger in dressing himself to teachers and friends allowing it to remain there.

Union people, far more than secession manner. sympathizers, pray earnestly for these misguided, deluded men, who have desolated their own hearths, wasted vants, your past and your present bless- They have already laid in the dust the igs; write them all under a single pride of their families: "There is not a sime, and that name will be-your house in which there is not one dead !" When the burdened heart inquires: "I understand," said the young man, |" How long, O Lord ?" the answer seems have recently contributed \$450 toward | dit is our home in large; it is that part | to come back, as of old: "Until the of the world where God has placed our cities be wasted without an inhabitant!" Many, who abhor their animoo, do say

"Show pity, Lord, O Lord forgive ! Let these repenting rebels live!"

Until the war is over, and peace and union restored, we know no friends but F.

Information respecting Pennsylvania soldiers in the hospitals of Philadelphia may be obtained by application to building material, the laying of the courage, and with all his heart, defrauds Joseph Parker, Chief of Hospital Comcorner-stone of Olivet Church, will pro- it of what belongs to it, and is a dis- mission, at the rooms of the Young tions will be duly acknowledged. bably be deferred till Monday the 30th. honest man; it is the same with him Men's Christian Association, No. 1011

The church of Scott, and congregation of Downey, east of Iowa City, are again ing them to go to Missouri. The people have done better than they ever did be-



### OLIVET CHURCH SABBATH SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY.

The Ninth Anniversary of the Olivet Sabbath School, was celebrated last Thursday night, the 12th inst.

It was an animated and pleasing affair. The singing of numerous hymns by the children, the Superintendent's Report and four addresses, were all put within two hours. The singing under the training and leading of Mr. Gaut, was admirably conducted.

The school and audience were addressed by Mr. James Grant, Mr. Charles Godfrey, Rev. D. C. Eddy, D. D. and the pastor, Rev. W. W. Taylor. The speaking was strictly to the point and full of interest, Dr. Eddy adin a most animating and impressive

The Union Hymn with the waving of the little flags, was received with applause.

"Division? No never! "The Union forever, "And cursed be the hand, 'That our country would sever !"

#### ACKNOWLEDGEMENT,

IOWA CITT, IOWA, May 7, 1864. This is to acknowledge the receipt of \$10 in Sunday school library books from the Assembly's Committee of Publication, which, in concurrence, with the concurrence with the agency of Iowa City Pressytery devolving on Rev. Hannibal L. Stanley, of Lyons, has been sent to Rev. Geo. E. W. Leonard, near Cedar Rapids, who has been laboring of late with two churches as pastor, on a \$300 salary, he raising \$5 for our Presbyterial Book concern. This donation of \$10 came from Otis Allen, Esq., of

Albany, N. Y., in quick response to an appeal for books for our feeble churches and their ministers. All similar dona-

SAMUEL STORES HOWE. Stated Clerk of the Synod of Iowa.

