GENESEE EVANGELIST.

RELIGIOUS AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER, IN THE INTEREST OF THE

Constitutional Presbyterian Church.

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PEACE WITHOUT ABOLITION.

Some of Mr. Lincoln's weaker and shorter-sighted friends, among whom we are sorry to name the Times of New York and the Press of Philadelphia, are trying to prepare the minds of their loyal readers for a peace with the rebellious South in which the abolition of rants are showing positive signs of slavery shall not be a sine qua non. The progress? Shall the North be found singular inappropriateness of their argu- entertaining the project of withdrawing creditors, which, with law expenses, left President's declaration that the integrity at the very moment when the courts of remainder is all the assets from which of the Union and the abolition of slavery the old world are insisting upon it as a any dividend can be extracted in favor to every one. Their effort to qualify of the N. Y. Herald be true—and it is the language of the President so that it not a thought that could be fathered shall not be inconsistent with the withdrawal of the latter condition, is silly, and damaging to the good sense and honor of the President, so far as it is believed.

We do not believe he will withdraw that condition. He was slow in reaching his present attitude towards slavery; he is not the man to abandon a moral position he has once cautiously assumed. He will not, for the gratification of timid and narrow-minded politicians, drag down the nation from that high and honorable place, that vantage ground which, by his proclamation of January 1, 1863, he gave it, in the eyes of all nations and upon the pages of future history. By that great act, he placed the nation, in this contest, unequivocally upon the side of freedom. In fighting for Union, we thenceforward fought avowedly for human liberty; and every oppressed and fainting victim of human tyranny, the world over, saw, took heart, and espoused our cause as his

But it was as no mere philanthropist that Mr. Lincoln wrote that immortal document. He did it as a political man, as Chief Executive officer of the Government he was sworn to uphold, as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the Union. For reasons applicable in each of these departments of duty and equally in force to-day as then, he proclaimed liberty to the slaves of rebels, viz: because slavery is the soul of the rebellion; because slavery is incompatible with the due subjection of the master to rightful authority; because the perare unwilling to give up slavery, may the last and highest results of modern be set down as unwilling to give cordial labour and invention, was thus divorced support to the Government.

Such a man as General Butler, who engaged in the war as a Pro-slavery Union man, soon came to the most dress to the people of New Orleans-a population of the city:

hour stands between you and the Government, and that is slavery:

And in his address in Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York, January 8th, 1863. he said:

This is not a rebellion against us, but simply a rebellion to perpetuate power in the hands of a few slaveholders. The war can only be successfully prosecuted by the destruction of slavery, which was made the corner-stone of the

If these views are correct, we must as soon think of yielding the Integrity of and broke the rudder. The ship became the Union as the Abolition of Slavery in treating of peace. In yielding the latter, we do indirectly but surely yield the former. Peace and Union are more moment. For three days it was imidle dreams while the system of slavery, possible to do anything for the relief of which they approach each other in neon any great scale, remains to harden on any great scale, remains to harden tempest. On the third day, it appearing and brutalize the masters; to accustom that the ship's officers and engineers them to absolute, unquestioned power were unable to invent any practical over their fellow-men; to unfit them for method of steering the ship, a temporary sharing in the exalted and responsible apparatus was suggested by a passenduties of self-government in the Reduties of self-government in the Re-public; and to become an element of and the ship was taken safely into endless intrigue and demoralization in Queenstown. our political contests. Out with it! Referring to the recent sale of the Greeks even though bringing gifts." listed on his side, and all things shall For the love of heaven, Mr. Lincoln, vessel at auction, the writer says: now that you have your mailed foot This magnificent vessel, which was posals of union is when there is, in point will not desert or prove unfaithful to terian Church in Cooperstown, N. Y.

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monster, do not let him slip away from body! Do not let an opportunity to out of your hands, and cast a sombre hue over the page of your country and your fellow-men's history, which the gladdened muse was about to write down in colors that would have beautified all the coming annals of time!

But stay! Is this a time for the North to be discussing such an infamous retrogression when even European tyment, coming upon the heels of the abolition from the conditions of peace, a balance of £15, which infinitesimal are the two preliminaries to any dis- condition of recognition? If the folcussion of Peace Proposals, is apparent lowing from the London correspondent upon the mere "wish" of that journalthen the contrast is very singular, and discreditable to us. The item is as follows, under date of August 10th:

"The Emperor of the French has just informed Mr. Slidell that he never will recognize the rebel States, (even should they achieve their independence, de facto,) unless they determine to abolish slavery and engage that all the children born of slave parents shall be free, and that 'slavery shall be totally abolished and cease within ten years from the date of recognition."

The correspondent adds: "You may be assured that the above statement is true in every particular."

We do not expect the N. Y. Herald to be ashamed that an American journal could be so far outdone by the Imperial Ruler of France in determined attachment to the simple principles of human liberty, but there are editors of truly loyal and decent journals whose cheeks should tingle at the amazing contrast. Let us hear no more upon republican soil, of leaving two millions of human beings in the deep bondage of American slavery for the sake of saving our free (?) country and maintaining it as an asylum for the oppressed from every land.

Such gross unfaithfulness to the principles for which we are contending cannot but be met by the frown of God.

A SABBATH BREAKER'S CAREER.

The Great Eastern steamship began her career by a Sabbath morning launch. What degree of excuse the owners may petuation of slavery is the perpetuation have thought they had, under the pecuof our quarrel and the sure overthrow liar circumstances, we know not ; certain of a republican form of government. it is is, after a painful and expensive Peace without abolition would be nothing | delay of many weeks, the vessel was but an unquiet, short-lived truce; a allowed to leave her ways on the Lord's make-shift for the hour. Those who day. An enterprise designed to embody from religion, and became a type of too much that goes to constitute modern progress in this sphere of human activity. Is there not some significance in the opposite and decided convictions on the fact that this grand enterprise is a subject. In his memorable farewell ad, failure, and has been, from beginning to end, one of the most complete and crushdocument which deserves to be placed ing failures that the world has ever beside Mr. Lincoln's Emancipation Pro- seen? Should not men take warning of clamation-he says to the rebellious the issue of the enterprise, which seemed to want no element of success but hum-There is but one thing that at this ble dependence on the divine favour? And will not the whole scheme of modern progress some day find itself utterly swamped-a great, helpless, lumbering whelk, compelled to confess itself bankrupt, and to call on other means and influences to extricate it from its misera-

ble plight? A cotemporary, in a sketch of the vessel's rather humiliating history, says: On the first trip, when only two days out from port, a hurricane swept over her, broke and bent the paddle wheels, unmanageable, and lay like a log on the water, pitched about by the tremendous force of the waves, and seemingly helpless, and liable to founder at any the ship, which was the sport of the

upon the hideous, pestiferous, writhing to do so much for the commerce of the of strength, the least distance between world, which was to enlighten mankind the parties. you until the last gasp is out of his as to the proper method of navigating the ocean, which was to be able to come from Europe to the United States bless mankind such as was never put in in five days, has falsified every prophecy the hands of mere mortal before, slip made in her behalf. The enthusiastic Britons who put their money in the great Ship Company have lost every penny of their investments. Over one million of pounds have been spent upon the project, and debts are yet unpaid. The interests of shareholders, original and preferred, and of bondholders and common creditors are all swamped. This vessel, which cost so much money, which might have been a source of income and a great assistant to legitimate trade, was lately sold at auction in London for the trifling sum of £25,000. An amount was pledged to preferred of the owners of the immense claims which exist against the company.

PRESBYTERIAN UNION.

In another part of our paper, will be found some remarks from the Evangeliunion of the Presbyterian churches in this country in one ecclesiastical organization. They are particularly significant because of their source, coming as they do from a branch of the church (United Presbyterian,) which has been decidedly tenacious of its own distinguishing traits, and cautious respecting ts associations.

Concerning this whole subject, we have, from the first hour of its agitation, held some views respecting the most promising mode of moving towards an organic Presbyterian union, which we have not yet seen well brought out in any of the discussions. We may hereafter give more deliberate expression to them.

For the present it will suffice to say that, instead of commencing it pieceneal, we would begin by opening negotiations on the broadest scale. shall heartily go in with any fair plan in this country a divided church, and some of the highest ends expected from the union-particularly the moral results-would fall short of attainment. There would still remain outside several worthy and important Presbyterian bodies, such as the Reformed Dutch, are not sure but some of the German churches should be in the schedule, and perhaps some others. The first three of those named ought unquestionably to have a place in a general Presbyterian consolidation.

proposal of this magnitude would dethey are ready.

doubts whether such a partial Presbyterian union would not retard a complete one, and the more so, from the very fact that the new organization would be such an overshadowing power among those which remain outside. It does not accord with our observation of hu- If our foreign missionaries may not be man nature or of facts, that large bodies deserted in the crisis, but must be paid most readily absorb small ones. The in gold, we do not see why the rule will less inequality there is between parties, the more free is the confidence with pastors generally. We cannot afford to gotiation. The weak are jealous of the strong, and often see, or think they see a want of magnanimity in propositions in the gloomiest hour. The Master which, if made by an equal, would never whom he serves is almighty, all-wise have excited distrust. Proposals which and all-good. The trials which he are really generous, both in spirit and chooses to lay upon him will be accomkind, have, to their imagination, a wood- panied with a sufficiency of grace and en horse aspect, and they "fear the strength. Providence will be found en-

It is also suggestive that the agitation of this subject of Presbyterian union in the old country, has reference to it on the broad scale. It was started by the United Presbyterian Church in Scotland, and from them proceeded the invitations to a conference, not only of the Free Church, but of the Presbyterian bodies throughout the kingdom. They will eventually be successful, in good part, if not in the whole, but the more successful in part because they attempted the whole.

So we truly believe it would be on our side of the Atlantic. If we would ripen different branches of the church for union, bring it before them as a really contemplated purpose. Success may after all be less than perfect, but it will be more extensive in proportion as the effort spreads itself for the whole.

We repeat our readiness and heartiness for any fair re-union of our own and the Old School branches of the church, but we sincerely believe that cal Repository, on the prospects for a the highest interests of our glorious Presbyterianism will be well served if, by a short waiving of that limited good, we can better grasp the more sublime enterprise of one grand consolidation of the Presbyterian strength and moral power in this land.

FIVE THOUSAND FAITHFUL MIN-ISTERS.

At a very moderate calculation in various parts of the North, are this moment in the deepest perplexity as to the means of supporting their families during the coming fall and winter. In the present stage of prices, their salaries are wholly inadequate, even to the very modest and limited style of living, which in the best of times they could maintain. Then, new books, new clothing, means of properly educating their children, were wanting. Then, they feared falling in debt. Now, the wolf go;" still, taking things as they are—a is at their doors, gaunt and hungry; for the re-union of the so-called Old the question is one of starvation; it is shuts us all up—we think our "United" and New School organizations, and shall one of bread and meat and fuel, and of brethren have put themselves in the rejoice whenever it is properly accom- flangel and muslin, of shoes and stockplished. But we have all along regard- ings, of indispensable warmth and de- the desideratum in hand. ed that as too narrow an enterprise. It cency. Some ministers have enjoyed a would still leave the Presbyterian church fair increase of salary; others have rethe two Scotch organizations; and we those who have not even enjoyed this tone. But as the whole history of im-There has been so little reflection catch a generous impulse from abroad, future revisals of other Psalmodies of upon the subject in this wide light, that whose members perhaps expect the the Presbyterian Church. we suppose many are ready to say that pastor to pay them double prices for their farm products out of the same lay the object in view; that these small stingy pittance that they gave him er bodies are not prepared for union with years ago. We ask every congregation us. Let us do what we more probably in city and country, solemnly and can—consolidate the Old and New promptly to inquire into the facts, and Schools, and let the others come in as to do the fair and just and Christian act of doubling the old salary of the pas-Just here lies one of our strongest tor. Do it either by special contribureasons for striking for the remotest tion or as a settled policy, do it either issue first. We believe it will be the in money or in goods, but do it by all speediest method of attainment. We have means, and you will be certain to enjoy no question but that a re-union of the a sense of having done a most impera Old and New School churches can be tive and important duty. Suffer not hurried through very soon, especially if your pastor to be unnerved by the most the negotiations are not nice on the distressing apprehensions; set his mind subject of terms. But we have serious speedily at rest, and he will labour for you with a new zeal and efficiency which will reward you a hundred-fold.

The Home Missionary policy of the church must be generously adapted to this great change. Our contributions must be enlarged to meet the exigency not apply to our home missionaries and sacrifice either class of labourers.

The faithful, believing servant of God in the ministry need not despond, even Hence the most favorable hour for pro- work together for his good. The church

the ministry in such a crisis. What ever of prosperity she enjoys the ministry will receive its proportionate share.

PSALMODY.

The United Presbyterian Church in this country, (one of our Scotch branches,) at their late General Assembly, took earnest action on the subject of Psalmody. The congregations of this Church have retained the use of Rouse's version up to this time, but with a growing feeling of its non-adaptation to the intelligence of the age. Its want of poetic diction and lyrical emphasis, and its general literary deficiencies, have rendered the necessity for improvement imperative. At the same time this church has no disposition to relax its principle on the subject of Psalmody. That principle is, that for Divine worship, only the inspired Psalms are to be sung, and those in a version as closely literal as the measures of music will allow. This bars out all those pieces which, in the books in common use, take the distinctive name of Hymns, and also those looser versions of the Psalms in which literalism is sacrificed to poetic taste.

The Assembly met the case by the appointment of a Committee, of which Rev. R. D. Harper, of Xenia, Ohio, is chairman, to procure and report an entirely new version. Another step was taken which, for efficiency and promise of accomplishment, exhibits a practical good sense and a real earnestness towards the accomplishment. We refer to a resolution empowering the Com mittee to offer a premium for the best version or part of a version of the Psalms which can be obtained. This is followed by a call from the Committee upon the churches for the means of offering a premium of from Five to Twenty Thousand Dollars for such a version We do not exactly like to apply to any of the policies of the Christian Church the proverb, "Money makes the mare shift to which Providence sooner or later

way of a handsome accomplishment of We should not be surprised if results of wider value than the mere edification ceived honorary contributions which, of one branch of our Presbyterian family for the time being, have answered the ensue. Not that we expect a disuse of same purpose. Very few even of these Hymns, so called, although we know classes have been placed in a position not how wide may be the rebound of financially equivalent to that held be religious taste, after a little more exfor the late great advance in the ne- travagance in their number, and a little cessaries of life. But we speak for more strain after mere estheticism of partial relief, and who are trying to proved Psalmody has been one of revistruggle along under the now nominal sals and change, we shall look with salary of former days; -home mission, deeper interest to this effort to unite aries, whose appropriations are no great- those greatly desirable elements, beauty er than they were a year ago; pastors of expression and close versification, on of out of the way charges, that never account of its not improbable value to

THE GREAT NAVAL VICTORY.

The very morning after the day of National Humiliation and Prayer, the rebels witnessed an overwhelming answer to our prayers in the triumph of the national fleet over the stolen forts and vaunted war vessels of Mobile harbor. Treason once more lowered its foul ensign, and traitor eyes beheld another proof of the insufficiency of their most potent and skillful defences against the determined assaults of the agents of law and good government. Appalling to the rebel sight must have been the triumphant procession of the great emblems of national power and authority past their huge but harmless fortifications, and amid their terror-stricken and sinking fleet. The rebel dispatches tell us of only one vessel of their fleet which was unharmed and was trying to escape to the city!

Mobile indeed may not yet be captured, as the bay is too shallow to admit the approach of our heavy vessels, and the fortifications immediately about the city are reported to be of considerable strength, but the victory is already important and adds another to the many proofs of the marvellous efficiency of the American Navy. All honor to Admiral Farragut and his brave officers and men! May they soon add Mobile to New Orleans in the illustrious catalogue of their achievements.

REV. WILLIAM W. NEWELL, Jr., has been engaged as supply for the Presby- of the American and Foreign Christian

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A JEWISH MOVEMENT.

Within the past few years, some enterprising Jews in Europe, have inaugurated an effort for an Israelitish Union, for protection and progress, on a worldwide scale, independent of nationalities, or national or local politics. Four years ago the "Universal Israelite Alliance," intended for this object, was organized with seventeen members. It has recently held its third anniversary in Paris, with a membership of three thousand. It has active committees distributed on both Continents, with the view of using the whole force of the Union for obtaining a redress of grievances. There are portions of the world where these political grievances of the Jews are yet real, and where we wish the Union entire success in the effort for abating them. We should be puzzled to name any grievance of the Israelite just around us here, unless the license to fleece the "rest of mankind," unscrupulous of the manner how, be such.

Young Laures should bewere of the advertisements of soldiers, now so common, asking for correspondence to relieve the soldier's privation of social life, &c. A Wisconsin lieutenant wites that "all answers to such invitations are laughed at, and subjected to the jeers of officers and soldiers." He concludes by adding, "Write to your own and tried soldier friends and relatives. and none other."

REV. T. H. DYSART, pastor of the United Presbyterian church in Urbana, Ohio, died a few days since from an attack of camp dysentery brought on while laboring in the army as a delegate of the Chistian Commission.

Mews of the Churches.

THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH in East Orange, N. J., a new organization, has just completed and dedicated a fine house of worship. Rev. J. P. Wilson, D. D., of Newark, preached the dedication sermon. On the 2d ult. Mr. Fergus L. Kenyon, Licentiate, was ordained as pastor of the church, by the Presbytery of Newark. Sermon by Rev. J. Hoyt, f Orange: charges by Rev. Dr. Poor and Rev. F. F. Ford, of Newark. The Second Church of Orange contributed mainly the material of which this church is composed.

Mr. C. M. Livingston, a graduate of Auburn Seminary, was ordained an Evangelist by the Genesee Valley Presbytery, on the 9th ult. Mr. L. has for the last few months been supplying the pulpit of the Congregational Church in Wellsville, N. Y., where the ordination exercises took place.

HOME MISSIONS OF OUR CHURCH.-We feel a very unpleasant surprise upon learning that during the last month (August) the receipts of our Home Missionary treasury fell considerably behind those of the corresponding month last year. This result is the more unwelcome from the fact that the general rate of increase through the earlier months of the year had warranted the Committee to enlarge its scale of effort, especially in the regions of the mountains and on the shores of the Pacific. The falling off is doubtless largely owing to the straits of the American Board, and the consequent flow of the sympathy of the churches in that direction just at this moment. It will be a happy day for the cause of Christ, when his friends learn to make a practical lesson of the admonition, "These ought ve tohave done, and not to leave the other undone." Our Home Mission Committee, with the full approval of the Church, is committed to a system of effort which, under God, shall impress the broad West, and we expect their constituency to feel, with them, the fullness of the responsibilities in the case.

ORDINATION OF EVANCELISTS.—The Presbytery of Athens, on the 9th ult., ordained to the work of the Gospel ministry, Mr. Ezra D. Shaw, licentiate of the Third Presbytery of New York, and Mr. A. J. McKim, licentiate of the Presbytery of Cincinnati. Sermon by Rev. C. Merwin; charge to the Evangelists by Rev. C. C. Hart. Mr. Shaw is engaged as stated supply at Wilkesville. Mr. McKim's destination is Lima, S. A., where he expects to labor in the service Union.