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SPIRITUALITY A POWER.

Spirituality is a tone and temper of mind which leads it to be much occupied with divine things, much in communion with them, influenced by them and devoted to them. Spiritual objects are paramount in the thoughts, judgment, affections, preference and purposes of the spiritually minded man His disposition is the opposite from worldly-mindedness, which finds its employments, its society, its pleasures, its sphere of activity only in this life. Of ten the latter quality makes an impres sion upon us of power and efficiency, in which the less demonstrative modes of the spiritually-minded suffer in the comparison. Wealth, genius, eloquence, energy and enterprise are apt to fill the eye of the mind, and their achievements dazzle us and prostrate us in blind worship, when the inward struggles, the humility, the prayers of the spirituallyminded are viewed as feeble and impotent things, as visionary and puerile.

The error is a great one. For the displays of power with which the world is familiar and which spring only from sources which she furnishes, are superficial. There is no deep motive, springing from the truth of things, in them. They belong to time ever on the wing. They grow out of the soil of self-interest, in its shallowest depths. They are productions of the creature relying upon his own strength and resources. The very empires founded by men with no deeper than worldly springs of action, disappear from the earth and live only in history. The great cities they build, and fill with all the multiplied and thronging evidences of wealth, of enterprise, and of splendor, the cloudcapped towers, the gorgeous palaces in which they revel, dissolve, fade away, and leave not a rack behind. The channels they mark out for a world-wide commerce are reversed, and great emporiums are blotted from existence and of sin can bring them all to a dead lock; from memory. Their systems of phil- it can choke up the path of civilization; osophy pass away. The revolutions it will place itself, like Bunyan's fearthey wrought are undone. Their civili- fully grand conception of Apollyon, quite zations perish from the earth.

But spirituality has the highest elements of power. It may be undemonstrative and noiseless. It may be patient and meek in spirit. It may seem scrupulous and slow to those who are guided by narrow views of expediency. Often it may seem to lack shrewdness and enterprise. Its methods may have no perceptible connection with the end to be reached, or the instrumentalities to and "the sighs and groans that burst be put in operation. Often it acts di- from the Christian's heart." rectly in opposition to the dictates of worldly prudence and repudiates "poli- is, chiefly, prayer. The whole being of cy" outright. Meekly unambitious of fame, it is content to leave its own achievements unrecorded, unpublished.

1. Spirituality is power because it is Life. To be carnally minded, says the apostle, is Death; but to be spiritually. minded is Life and Peace. The man who is not alive to Divine realities, who is unconcerned for the immortality of his soul, who is unmoved at the spectacle of infinite love in the atonement, who sees nothing in all the affairs of, God has made room for his prayers in the time, the course of history, the life, the arrangement of His decrees. He is a employments, the sufferings of men, but temporal things; who is unconscious and prevails. He believes in prayer as of the tie between this and the unseen a real and efficient instrumentality; he world; in a word, who is not alive unto uses it as if he believed in it, and in his to the extraordinary value of this Re-God, is dead. All his activity is but a hands it succeeds. He remembers the vision; at a loss only where to begin vain show; all his work is empty and valueless, except as God, in his Providence, rules and over-rules it to his own urges the All-prevailing name, he sent, in the limits of a brief article, even high ends.

The spiritually-minded man is truly alive; he is alive in the innermost vital centres of his being; the altar-fires of an exalted life are burning in the holy of holies of his existence. The most essential part of his complex being is animated and quickened by the indwelling of the infinite Source of Life; he has been born anew, born from above; once are equally involved in the efficacy of concise and vivid definitions. The born of the flesh, which would only in prayer. God's plans are so laid, his nicest distinctions in the exercises of troduce him into the sphere of the flesh providences are so timed, his governand of the present world, then horn of ment overthe world is so conducted as to righ and discriminating synonyms. and of the present world; then born of ment over the world is so conducted as to rich and discriminating synonyms. It wor

Imerican Preshpterian,

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the Spirit, which has ushered him into make true prayer the great moving force is a vast apparatus for object-teaching. Quotations, Words, Phrases, Proverbs, realities, aims, and objects. He is Spirit, in the inner man, Christ dwelling in his heart by faith. With Paul he can say; "I am crucified with Christ nevertheless, I live; yet not I, but Christ liveth in me; and the life which I now live in the flesh, I live by the faith of the Son of God who loved me, and gave himself for me." As all our power depends upon our life; first, upon our being alive at all; and then upon the measure, the purity, the divine quality of our lives, the spiritually-minded man must be the man of true power; and being most truly, most purely, most divinely alive, must be the man of greatest

2. The spiritually-minded is one whose life is controlled by the most exalted principles. He lives not unto himself; he is 'a living sacrifice,' devoted to the Saviour, prepared to share in his cross. counting all things earthly,-all the attractions of time and sense—as dross if he may but win Christ and be found in him. The world, dissevered from Christ, with all its attractions has no beauty in his eyes. It is vanity of vanities and vexation of spirit. Its judgments do not move him; its threats do not alarm him; its flatteries do not deceive him; its mobs, its dungeons, its racks, its tortures, its persecutions, its cruel hatred, its executioner's block, its fiery stake cannot overwhelm his sted- years ago, and filled the world with the fast spirit. God's love is an unquenchable source of joy and a sure refuge to his soul from the most terrible of earthly perils and sufferings. The truth of the Gospel is his great object. This is in his spiritualized vision so incalculably precious, that to honor, defend and proclaim it, no temporal risk or sacrifice is too great. He will live upon crusts | content yourself to be weak, that Christ's of bread and cold water; he will labor strength may be made perfect in your working with his hands, rather than weakness. Glory in your infirmities sacrifice the interests of truth or be that the power of Christ may rest upon without the means of promoting its ad- | you. "Therefore," says Paul, "I take vancement. He is a hero, he has all the pleasure in infirmities, in reproaches, stuff in him of the noblest and most il- in necessities, in persecutions, in dislustrious martyrdoms. In such an ununselfish, unshakable devotedness to high principle as the spiritually-minded man exhibits, there is the very highest sort of power. Mere pecuniary contributions or exhibitions of enterprise by the wealthy and the great, will not carry forward the cause of Christ in the world. The power astride of the whole breadth of the way of human progress, and swear that enterprise and liberty and Christian institutions shall go no further. Then, only the humble believer, armed with the Christian's spiritual panoply, and ready to shed his blood for the cause, can prove a match for the monster and endure the sore trial of the combat "the yelling and hideous roaring of Apollyon"

3. Spirituality is powerful because it the spiritual man goes out in prayer. Every act is done in a spirit of prayer. He longs to do the divine will, to be perfectly conformed to the divine will, to see the divine will accomplished on Earth. Hallowedbethy name, thyking dom come, inner being. He is in sympathy with God; his heart-throbs are in unison with the movement of the divine purposes. wrestling Jacob; a prince with God Great High Priest, whose intercession in the enumeration of its manifold exalone makes prayer accessible, and he cellences, and how adequately to pretouches by faith the potent talisman of a cursor sketch of the improvements his sacrificial blood. He is mighty in and additions which have been made to the use of the grandest and most effi- previous editions. Here, in fact, is a cient of all means that man can employ. Prayer has all the promises, or rather the fullest and most emphatic of all the prom of every science can be gathered ises at its back. It is inwoven with the whole plan of Redemption, so that the attributes of God concerned in that work

the new element and world of spiritual of the moral Universe. The purpose of Numerous miniature illustrations of ex-God, the ripeness of time and the strong quisite finish and accuracy give distincstrengthened with might by Christ's yearnings of the awakened human spirit tion to conceptions, which otherwise are the three moments which supplement each other, the three lines which cross each other to constitute the great events in the history of Christ's kingdom on earth. Prayer, fervid, earnest, true peaver, is the focal point of intense light and heat in which they converge. Believing prayer anticipates these events, and speeds on their coming.

> Faith sees the triumph from afar And grasps it with her eye.

"God is, if I may say so, at the command of the prayer of faith."*

The great onward movements which have taken place in the world's history have been answers to prayer. Prayer ushered in the Pentecostal effusion of the Spirit; prayer girded Luther and Calvin and Whitefield for their great Reformatory work; prayer laid the foundations of a Puritan Commonwealth in the New World. The prayer of humble, oppressed, degraded black slaves in the rice swamps and cotton fields and sugar plantations of the far South, responded to by despised workers for freedom in the North, broke up the foundations of our body politic and ushered in the mighty and beneficent revolutions through which we are passing. It was as a Spirit of prayer that the Holy Ghost came down so wonderfully upon all Christendom from four to six most wonderful trophies of his power and with views and hopes of his influence and methods of operation, grander than ever conceived of before.

If you would be men of true power be spiritually-minded. Deceive not yourselves with the shows of power of which the world is full. In these, if needs be, tresses for Christ's sake; for when I am weak then am I strong." *Jonathan Edwards

THE GREAT ACHIEVEMENT OF AMERI-

CAN LITERATURE. It has been said, on what authority we know not, that Russian officials have recently spoken of "the American" instead of "the English" language. When the extraordinary activity of American scholars in the development and scientific treatment of the tongue are considered, what might have been viewed as a mere piece of pleasantry, assumes the appearance of serious truth. Recently we have had two immense and ably executed works in English lexicography, issued in one State of our Union, and patronized to an enormous extent by the American public. Later, revised, improved and illustrated editions of both Webster and Worcester appeared; and now, we have to announce, in the height of our war for national existence and for freedom, when prices are nearly tr pled, and when heavy taxes betoken the vast financial burden we are carrying, the issue of a thoroughly revised, greatly enlarged and vastly improved edition of Webster: in short a new book, and that the most extensive ever published thy will be done; in these three heart-ut- in our country, on Lexicography. We tecances is the revelation of his whole greatly admire the enterprise of the publishers and wonder at the elasticity and unexpended force of intellect and depth of resources of the people, who furnish in these times, an encouraging market for such a ponderous, abstract, and expensive publication.

With cheerfulness we add our testi mony to that already so warmly given well-condensed encyclopedia of all our abstract knowledge. The leading facts from its pages. The essence of all human wisdom, so far as known to Englishspeaking men, is embodied in these

might be confused. A monument of vast mental labor and nice and profound markable Alphabets; *-all these, beskill, is this list of upwards of 114.000 sides the more usual lists of Scripture, well-weighed words; a treasure-house Classical, and Modern Geographical of human experience and observation to Proper names. Nor should we overlook be consulted in every embarrassment; the admirable treatise of Professor Hada school of discipline in all the analyti- ley on the History of the Language cal exercises of the human intellect, to which takes our mother tongue at its him who consults it.

trace, as to require the highest skill of stage of its development. which the mind is capable, in following it. The deficiencies of the earlier editions, in this branch, which were confessedly grave—especially in view of the great progress lately made in the science of philology-have been fully corrected by the five years of examination devoted to this part of the work by Dr. C. A. F. Mahn, a distinguished philologist of Berlin. So that the Etymologies present day. of Webster come forth remoulded, under all the philosophical and scientific in- this list. fluence of the modern school of philology. A philosophical spirit has also been exercised in revising, and to some degree, remodeling, the very miscellaneous and unsystematized, though, very lucid definitions of the earlier editions.* Professional men like Capt. Craighill, late Professor in West Point, Professor Dana, Lowell Mason and others, have undertaken special departments of the work; as military terms, geology, music, &c., and each has brought to bear his own full and accurate knowledge in perfecting the department of the vocabulary to which he was assigned. The fullest and most careful attention has been given to pronunciation in this volume, and the marks to denote nice differences in sound and accent, are multiplied until the extremly abundant and exact indications remind us of the Maus the jots and tittles of the oriental

languages. A very great addition to the value of the work are the synonyms and discussions of the shades of difference in words of similar meaning, found under every leading term in the vocabulary. These are numerous and full enough to constitute a treatise of themselves, and were originally designed to form a separate work by the author, the late Professor Goodrich of Yale College. The acute mind and long-continued professional pursuits of Dr. Goodrich, eminently qualified him to make those nice and accurate discriminations in the shades of meaning between words of a kindred or related signification, which these articles furnish. No finer or richer treatise, in a condensed form, on this important subject, it is believed, can be these valuable articles of Dr. Goodrich, each of the articles, a list of synonymous words, without explanation. The whole forms a most complete "Scholar's Companion," furnishing both to beginners and older writers, important assistance in embarassments, which all meet, in the choice of fitting expressions.

Theillustrations, over 3000 in number, are mostly inserted in their appropriateplaces in the vocabulary, but all of these smaller cuts, with many too large for the purpose, appear as a separate department of the work, and constitute one of its most attractive and instructive features. Every illustration is designed to aid in conveying some definite conception of scientific and other objects.

The "Tables" are very full, and present some novel features: such as an Explanatory and Pronouncing Vocabulary of the names of noted Fictitious Persons, Places, &c.; an Etymological Vocabulary of Modern Geographical Names; Pronouncing Vocabulary of Common English Christian names of Men and Women with their significance:

*Something, we think, yet remains to be done, in the arrangement of these definitions, in representing the relations of generic and specific, or primary and derivative, meanings, to each other. Why not number the first

&c., from the Greek, the Latin and Modern Foreign Languages; Abbreviations and contractions, used in writing eted the Cerberus of secession, and put and Printing; Ancient Foreign and Reearliest known stages, and brings it Though the dictionary is not designed down to the time of the Dictionary it to teach facts of history or things in self, thus indicating the successive steps the concrete, yet each Word, as a series of progress necessary before the mateof sounds, is a reality and has a history rials for so great a work as the Dictionof its own, often something akin to ary could be produced. Professor romance; often opening the most pro- Hadley unearths the fossils of the found views into the very heart of language's early existence; the Dic things; often so delicate and difficult to | tionary marks the last and yet extant

> The paper, typography and binding are all as excellent as the character of the work demanded. In short, we feel lion shall not be conciliated but crushed; honored by the work, and are willing to hold it up, not only as a triumph of American book-manufactory, but also as an adequate representative to the world of the position of scholarship, science and the useful arts in America at the

*The Phonographic Alphabet would have completed

THE GREAT RESULT.

When Gen. McClellan was nominated

on the Chicago platform, we predicted that be would be defeated as overwhelmingly by the people as was Vallandigham in the single State of Ohio. Our faith in the radical soundness of the American people, in their good sense and discernment of the momentous nature of the questions at issue, in their superiority to the plots and tricks of politicians who seek to use them as mere unthinking and unprincipled masses; and above all. our faith in the God who has filled our history as a nation with the most signal marks of his favouring providence, forbade us to doubt the result of the conflict. And so it has come to pass. And our faith is turned to fruition-our hope to joy and thankfulness beyond expression. soretic notation in our Hebrew Bibles, In fact the victory is in some respects in whose hands the American people and we almost imagine we have before greater than even we had hoped for. Only three comparatively unimportant States have east their votes against Mr. Lincoln; his popular majority counts by hundreds of thousands; he receives a larger majority of the votes of the Electoral College than any candidate since the days of Washington; a Congress has been placed by his side, more than twothirds of which is in thorough sympathy with his patriotism and noble aims; the most influential and dangerous opponents of his policy in the country-particularly Governor Seymour of New York, who called the mob of negro murderers his friends, and whose position in the Empire State gave him power second to that of our people have been saved from dethe President only, -and Gov. Seymour's associates among the abominable politicians of New York city, with himself, have been repudiated by the loyal people of the State and drived into ignominfound in the language. In addition to lous retirement. With such emphasis a great historic act has been done; a the present edition furnishes, preceding broad and clear mark has been made in the records of time; a declaration of purpose, a manifestation of sentiment has gone abroad in unmistakable tones to the whole civilized world.

Disguise it as we may, we had come to a turning point in our history as a incorporate into the policy of the nation the most humiliating and disastrous concessions to the spirit of disunion and to the slave power. They diligently labourwhich the nobler aspirations of the soul dens of the war; they appealed to love utterance in a critical hour, to avert the upon scenes of blood and carnage and menace to our domestic peace; they predjudices of race in the breasts of the religious press has been open to the multitude; in every way they sought to corrupt the national heart, and deaden all regard for honor and principle, and ciples, which the American people have to stir up sighs and clamours for the old so emphatically readopted,

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political status, when the South Lad its own way in the National Councils; and the grand panacea of Compromise quifar off the evil day. The great question was: Shall we suffer for the regeneration of the nation and the removal of slavery, or shall we reckon the cost toe great, throw off the cross, and compromise our principles for the sake of peace? Never was a party, expecting to succeed by impressions made on an unthinking: crowd, better furnished with striking watch-words and plausible issues; than the "Peace Party" of the North.

And the nation, after three years of war, bowed down with debt, dripping with wounds and drenched in tears, in this election said: We will suffer; we will bear our taxes; we will endure our sorrows; we will throw our prejudices to the winds; the nation shall be saved; the oppressed shall go free; law, unity, government shall be maintained; rebelour posterity shall have a great, free, purified country for their home; all the victims of tyranny, the world over, shall find here a refuge, or shall be strengthened and cheered in their sorrows and struggles and hopes, by the perpetuation of this conspicuous example of human liberty; the great principle of the capacity of a Christian people to establish and maintain against opposition without and stupendous treachery within, a republican form of government shall be so triumphantly vindicated that: doubt shall be silenced and the truth shall be known on the thrones of kings, in the closets of philosophers, and among the hamlets of the people.

The people have recognized the manwhom God, by his Providence, seems to have designated as our LEADER through this crisis. The honesty and directness of Mr. Lincoln's aims, the caution and shrewdness with which he carries out his inflexible purposes of patriotism and humanity, his freedom from the taint of personal motive and base political trickery, his devout and humble regard for the Ruler of the world, though not joined with courtly manners and lofty intellect, yet suffice to mark him as the man may safely trust the affairs of the nation in its hour of unparalleled trial. The author of the "Chronicles of the Shoenberg-Cotta Family" represents one of the characters in a more recent volume, as thus speaking of William the-Silent, on his first appearance among the oppressed and persecuted people of Holland; "When God would save a people, He sends them a man to do it; the destruction of any nation is the not recognizing the man whom God sends to them. I believe there is hope for our country, because God has given us this man; if only we will acknowledge him." Is it too much to believe that struction by chosing, -of two candidates—the man whose principles and past acts point to him as the chosen instrument of God, for working out the national deliverance?

For ourselves, in all this conflict now crowned with glorious triumph, we have felt that we had a clear and solemn responsibility to the plainly righteons cause; we have felt that there was no room for wavering, no excuse for uttering an uncertain sound; that we were passing through moments of the gravest importance, when every grain of free people. Whatever individual voters influence that every loyal man and with the opposition may have meant, agency could wield on the side of counthe party itself undoubtedly aimed to try and liberty was demanded, on pain of lifelong shame and remorse; and when to disguise the questions at issue was to compromise principles and interests of incalculable value. Those who in other ed to marshall all the basest elements of places have suffered themselves to be the national character and population; swayed by popular local influences, who they appealed to every sentiment by partly furled their banner, and bent before the passing breeze, and who, though can be hampered and stifled; they plied loyal men, accepted defeat as a foregone the covetousness of the rich and the conclusion, forgot the power of a bold denatural anxieties of the poor for a living | meanour, a steady adherence to principle by expatiating upon the financial bur for principles'sake, a manly and cheering of case and of life itself, by dwelling shame of defeat, or to divert any share of it far away from themselves. We by pointing to the draft as a standing leave them to their regrets and self-reproofs, thankful that among other instirred all the low and anti-Christian strumentalities, the great agency of the regular, fervent and unhesitating advocacy of the humane and righteous prin-