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PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, JANUARY 19, 1865,

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## THE AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN GENESEE EVANGELIST. A Beligious and Family Newspaper,

IN THE INTEREST OF THE Constitutional Presbyterian Church.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, AT THE PRESBYTERIAN HOUSE,

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## American Prezbyterian.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 19, 1865.

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A REVIVAL IN THE PULPIT DEMANDED.

In that general quickening of the life In that general quickening of the life of the Church, the necessity of which we have in various aspects been arguing, the pulpit must share. We say pulpit, the pulpit must share. We say pulpit, because we refer especially to a single function of the ministry at this time. The preacher must feel the inadequacy of his sermons to the exigencies of the agonistic space which is an affair, an earnest, agonistic space which is an affair, an earnest, case must lament the fewness of their fruits, the slowness of their operation, the exceedingly small number of those fruits, the slowness of their operation. the exceedingly small number of those that are reached by them at all. If preaching the word is the great ordained instrumentality for saving the world, if it is frequently, if not generally, as a whole, that means must be chiefly relied on for no oration at all: it has several points instead the conquests of Christianity, then it is of one; perhaps indeed no point in particular. certain far greater vigor must in some It treats several co-ordinate propositions; it certain far greater vigor must in some way be imparted to it, for it is not now like that of a pleader at the bar; it makes a accomplishing the work assigned to it in any appreciable degree. The preacher who, thinks so is under a very nitiable who thinks so, is under a very pitiable and dangerous delusion. The preacher who is content with the ordinary average results of preaching; who thinks that plans and methods which yield but the ordinary fruits are the best that can be pursued; who fancies that, while the world of unrepentant sinners is rushing by his preaching place without perceptible interruption

teacher of morals and theology. The | THE BRICK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, ROCHESTER, NEW YORK. ack of delivery in preaching is regarded as a prevalent and serious deficiency, as a proof of the absence of the Holy Spirit, and as tending to grieve and quench His influences where they are found. A revived preacher alone can have a truly good delivery; it is a peculiar and precious gift of the Holy Spirit, who uses the organs and muscles of the body, as well as the powers of the mind, in communicating himself to the hearers of the word. It is revival-a quickening of the spiritual nature-alone which converts mere writers and lecturers into preachers. Delivery; makes the preacher; revival gives delivery. This, in substance, is the teaching of the article in question. But we will

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let it speak largely for itself. We quote first from the 18th section :---

It seems to us that one of the chief causes too seldom a discourse like this. It is sometimes chiefly expository, as perhaps it should be. But when preaching is not of this form, when it uses what has the name of the sermon is rather an analysis than a synthetic speech, actual character of preaching, as undoubtedly it is to a great extent, this defect is but its natural and proper concomitant. Nor is there a possibility of the desired change in the elecation of the pulpit, while preaching retains this abnormal character. It surely ought not retain it as extensively as it has done. Preaching in its ideal is a species of oratory; the noblest form of it. In its ordi-nary efforts no discourse should excel it, in

too little in its object in actual life. And modern pulpit. Already preaching, as to form, is, in several respects different from what it has ever been. In some respects we think it is better. It is by no means changed as much as it should be. It ought to be in ought rather to be trying it by its effects advance of the other instruments of change which are exerting themselves with such astonishing efficiency in every sphere of human life. There is no object of deeper interest to come to hear a discourse rather than to receive a message. The prime canon of preaching should be; a manifested adaptedness to the salvation of the world which shall give it the precedence to which it is entitled—a just adaptation to humanity in its present excited and over-active state, and a regulating power over all the changes which, with such unparalleled rapidity ar coming to pass everywhere in the world. But it is as yet very far from having this preeminence of control. There is an imperative demand for further variance, we might almost say a revolution in the form of it. And is not this demand to be met? In that Future of overwhelming interest, which all men feel to 'be just before us, which indeed is now opening itself upon us, and inspiring us with wonder at what is surely and swiftly coming, what will preaching he, if accommodated, as, it should and must be if it is to play well its part-to the unparalleled circumstances in which it will find itself? Imperfect as our anticipation of them must be, we cannot but be sure in general, from signs before us, that they will be circumstances of earnest, intense materialism, of an exceedingly practical, mat-ter-of-fact bearing, such as have not been dreamt of in all the past; causes are already in operation before our eyes, which make the anticipation of this almost as reality itself. shallow minds and hearts,—are failures as Surely amidst such circumstances, preaching, sermons; or to call for a great and a radi-if true to its mission, will not take from the cal change in our prevalent mode of pre-senting truth from the pulpit—to demand a revival in the pulpit as an indispensable condition of the rapid progress of the ampled surroundings. It will still treat for surroundings. It will still treat them, not as terminating in themselves, or in the way of analysis or disquisition, but with reference to issues or specific ends; to deterfullest confirmation of our views and mine first, not on either texts or subjects, but on points to be carried, on things to be done : and, as in all earnest oratory, to be, in all its propositions, enlargements, utterances, orna ments, but a strenuous means of attaining definite ends: to strive of course to avail itself of the advantages of just delivery, the peerless eloquence of, appropriate action. This, its chief means, it may no longer forego or neglect. Due attention to delivery, and gical Seminary, Rev. Dr. Thomas H. due provision for it, will be a deeply felt necessity. It will suffer no additional tranmels: it will follow out the inviolable priciples of eloquence; it will obey nature and the free Spirit of God. If it meet the high exigencies finished preacher and teacher recognizes of the epoch, it cannot take the word of command from tradition, or the prefunctory examples of these or former times. But will the change after all have place earnestly calls for a sweeping reform, if the pulpit is to remain the leading agency pregnant future, whose dawn is already adthe pulpit is to remain the leading agency in the conversion of the world. Delivery, as treated by the writer, is no mere external accomplishment, but a department covering nearly everything The undervaluation of delivery comparatively say. essential to the character of the preacher The undervaluation of delivery at the present essential to the character of the preacher as such ; everything distinguishing him in view of its inherent injustice and the stand-

347 141 and the verdict of the human mind, begets THE BRICK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, hesitation as to the probability of a correction of it, under the influence of any possible er cumstances; and yet since it has pleased God

to institute preaching as the leading instru-mentality, the means of means, in applying his efficacious grace, must not the wickedness of the wicked " rush on to its climax and its doom if the correction shall not take place? In a practice of preaching so wrong, so utterly neloquent, in the thing of chief moment, as that now generally prevailing, will the Spirit of God, who can give no sanction to inherent impropriety of any sort, work with that pleni-tude of His power which will be necessary to write "holiness to the Lord," on such inven-tions and aboundings of secular life as those which we already see in such rapid progress; must become in their culmination?. As, then, no change is to be expected in God's plan for reducing men to obedience to himself; must not the change we are speaking of in preaching be a reality at length, if the triumple of

ROCHESTER, NEW YORK.

Rochester, as it was then named, was organized in November, 1825. It was William James was the first pastor, October 19, 1830. Rev. William Wisner, the second pastor, was installed July 28, the North? 1831, and was dismissed October 14,

THE OF SECOND COSTON FOR THE STATE OF STATES O

should be given to those politicians, who, having failed to, achieve the notoriety they crave in any other way, seek it, as a last resource, in a visit to Richmond: pretending a semi-official errand in behalf of peace. Pity that there should be a disposition to assign importance to the movements of such men. Especially is it a pity, that thorough pro-slavery sympathizers, whose debasing policy was so utterly scouted by the loyal people in the last elections, should now be regarded as likely instruments of accomplishing an honorable peace. Pray whence this sudden endowment of " honor" in men so lately regarded as untrustworty; and what is there in the passage through our lines, or in intercourse with rebel leaders in Richmond to inspire these men, who could not maintain, the simplest sort of patriotism in the North, with such a high degree of it as to render them competent to represent loyal people in dealing with armed and defiant rebels? The people having resolved upon stern and decisive war. will craven peace-mongers at any price, who resisted this decision with all their might, suddenly become of importance to the whole North in negotiations with the traitors? We rejected them at the polls; we voted bayonets and bullets to rebels;

PEACE-MONGERING.

Genesee Evangelist, No. 974.

The Second Presbyterian Church of they voted to "exhaust all the resources" of statesmanship." The vote was a fair and earnest determination for the former called the Brick Church in 1834. Rev. course. Shall we stultify that vote by bestowing upon the movements of these installed July 2d, 1826, and dismissed men such a degree of popular interest as to raise them into virtual ambassadors of

If men, whether Democrats or half-1835. Rev. George Beecher, the third hearted Republicans, will go about such pastor, was installed June 28, 1838, and idle errands, and if the newspaper redismissed October 6, 1840. Rev. James, porters, famishing for an item. will dish B. Shaw, D. D., the present and fourth up their movements for the public appepastor, was installed; January 1, 1841, tite, and set all classes of men gazing and has now entered upon the twenty, after them, we may, at least, sincerely the throes of wanton rebellion. Her offering place without perceptible interruption to hell, he has nothing to learn and no-synthetic urgency to attain its end. The writer calls for a reform in the construction of our pulpits, which, as the word. No tongue can express the write out as f the grave for has been called by the prevalent methods of instruction in our training schools. The student for the ministry is taught to look to exclusively upon the matter and form of his preaching; state of this server, and the bases. The outset, asson and the bases in the base of the songle in the initial is and which coop his pressive and percention of the preacher is songle to much in the initiator in the the preaching, state to integration of the preaching is the initiator in the sheed which has been change in the more in the songle in the initiator in the songle in the songle in the minister in the initiator in the preaching, state to obtain in the speculative contents on this server, and and with it in the initiator in the speculative contents on this server, and the grave in the songle in the initiator in the songle in the songle in the initiator in the preaching, state in the songle in the initiator in the speculative contents on this server, and the grave in the songle in the initiator in the songle in the initiator in the initiator in the instruction in our training schools. The the initiator in the initiato fifth year of his very faithful and suc- hope that Mr. Lincoln has kept clear of ing to liberty comes baptized in her richest 1826, in the second year of their exist- at this petty running after the arch-rebels ence, they built what then seemed a at Richmond, to see if they will not propositions are to be submitted to popularge and commodious brick house of graciously stoop to consider some lenient worship, being seventy-two feet by fifty, | terms of reconciliation ! The moment a Southern State, city, or with a finished basement for Sundaycommunity "accepts the situation." as schools and evening meetings. In 1860 this was torn down to give place to the did Savannah, without reservation or present large and beautiful church buildcondition, the loyal North is ready ing, whose graceful representation is be- promptly to respond, and, with such the great demonstration of Friday even-This edifice is 158 feet long by 76 justice only demand, to make peace; to meeting was called for the purpose of wide The height of the steeple is 185 let " by-gones be by-gones." But they giving expression to the sentiment in are not ready to tamper with the guilty feet. The audience room is 63 by 88 feet, and will comfortably seat 1.250 leaders of this outrageous and unmatched work which, in' one word, may be called persons. Two thousand have often been rebellion. If no other account were to packed into it on special occasions, when be settled with them; if all else in the aisles, and areas are occupied. It is a war could be overlooked; if all the jeopardy and dishonor they have brought most admirable audience room in every upon free institutions, all the wounding. respect, good for speaking, good for hearing, and pleasant to the eye in style and maiming, and death they have brought upon our brave and noble young men, all and finish. It is also peculiarly well the grief and sorrow that have shrouded arranged for entrance and egress, havten thousands of Northern homes, all the ing doors at both ends, and could be emptied in a few moments in case of an burdens which their course has laid upon generations to come, were to be set aside. The Sabbath-school chapel, in the we could not, we dare not, as accountable ourselves to a just God, suffer to go by rear, is 44 by 1,00 feet, and will seat seven or eight hundred scholars. The with impunity such acts as the massacre of Fort Pillow, the sack of Lawrence, lecture room, which is below the Sabbaththe guerilla policy, the atrocious systeschool room, is 44 by 56 feet, and will matic starving, shooting, freezing of our seat four hundred persons. We do not prisoners, and hunting them down with know of a church more admirably arblood-hounds, the re-enslaving of our ranged, more convenient, or more inviting captured negro soldiers, and the like. C. P. B. Mr. Lincoln was not re-elected to represent such a tender-cruel, demoralzing, self-OUR AGENT IN ROCHESTER. destroying policy as that. Woe to a A pastor of one of the most flourishing Government which acts, upon critical of our Philadelphia City Churches, who and historical occasions, so as to make the has always manifested a very great and impression that such enormities are trivial, practical interest in the AMERICAN PRESor that any expense or trouble needful to punish them as they deserve is too great. The strength of such a government is places, has given further proof of his regone; the use of the war is squandered; gard for the paper by volunteering to the seeds of new rebellion are planted by such a policy. part of New York State, the present week.

TERMIS. Per annum, in advance: By Mail, \$3. Fifty cents additional, after three months. Clubs. Ten or more papers, sont to one address. payable strictly in advance and in one remittance: By Mail \$3 50 per computer By Convict and the second s

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sake of the Publication Cause and that of our other benevolent movements.

It is a pity that any countenance. Contributions should be sent to Mr. L. Hildeburn, Treasurer, 1334 Chestnut street, Philadelphia. The work of our Publication Committee is now in a most cheering position. The ability to issue such volumes as Gillett's History of Presbyterianism, Grout's Zulu Land, Boyd's Catechisms, Sunset Thoughts, and other valuable books and tracts, on cash terms, and to give them circulation, places the Committee in a new posture and one most gratifying to the friends of the enterprise. They have other works in preparation, and will be glad to receive manuscripts both of books and tracts suited to publication.

MISSOURI AND TENNESSEE.

The moral triumphs for which the war prepared the way in our nation are beginning to exceed in brilliancy and in significance the war itself. Last week especially, the absence of any stirring military intelligence, served to throw intobolder relief the decisive emancipation movements in the two great States above named. Missouri, being dissatisfied with the ordinance of July 1, 1863, which suffered slavery to remain untouched until 1870, and instituted a gradual system of emancipation to commence at that date, on the 11th of this month, in Convention assembled, declared for the total and immediate abolition of slavery. On that day, Governor Fletcher despatched the following message to Governor Curtin: JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Jan. 11, 1865. To the Governor of Pennsylvania: Free

Missouri greets her oldest sister. T. C. FLETCHER, Governor of Missouri. Governor Curtin sent the following reply: To his Excellency T. C. Fletcher, Governor of Missouri, Jefferson City: Pennsylvania, the first born of freedom, welcomes her disenthralled sister State of Missouri, redeemed in the agony of the nation, amid

Two days afterwards, the Constitu-



so preachers more readily content themselves with a mode of discourse conforming to an approved model, when they upon the spiritual status of their hearers; and by natural consequence the hearers come to hear a discourse rather than to adaptedness to the salvation of the world Now That preaching which, Was a whole, is not acting broadly, perceptibly, hopefully upon the race, which is not followed by results giving promise of the world's redemption within some appreciable period, no matter how great, how admirable, how masterly, how popular, how accurately conformed to the approved standard of oratory it may be, IS A FAIL-URE: and the sooner we admit it to be so the better.

It might be regarded as bold and somewhat censorious in us to assert that a large part of the preaching of our time is of this very sort; that multitudes of elaborately prepared discourses, the product of years of culture and study, wrought out of the most delicate material of the soul at a great cost of vital strength, and applauded to the skies, --- no less than dry, and feeble, and vapid utterances from gospel. Possibly we might have hesitated in making such an assertion, and such a demand; but most opportunely, the encouragement in our object have just appeared in a quarter which will generally be accepted as authoritative. We refer to the article on Delivery in Preaching, in the last American Theological Review, from the pen of the accomplished Professor of Sacred Rhetoric in Union Theolo-Skinner. In full sympathy with the spirit which has animated the present series of articles in our columns. this a great deficiency in the prevalent modes of presenting truth in the pulpit, and

from the mere essayist and scientific ing reprobation of it by the reason of things

cease, or cease to be excused or tolerated. Infinite interests demand that the reform begin without delay.

We join with this beloved father and instructor in the Church in calling for a thorough reform in this respect. We urge upon our preachers their own personal need of a revival as preachers; their need that the Holy Spirit should make them distinctively preachers, in fore us.

contrast with contented essavists and ambitious scholars or profound lecturers on theology; their need of realizing the grand importance of all that part of their DELIVERY; by which the truth takes a direct. practical effectual shape, and becomes a matter of business between them and the hearer; the need of that divine. influence which, first touching their hearts with a sense of the reality and importance of the truths they enunciate, and of the preciousness and peril of the souls for whom it is intended, then dominates, the whole alarm. exterior mechanism of the man, suffuses the eye, animates the countenance, gives tenderness to the tones and grace to the

gestures, which pleads, which threatens, which argues, which is importunate, as if indeed matters of life, and death were at stake, and a favorable verdict must be had upon the spot.

Go forth into the open fields. Abanas a house of worship. don occasionally the formalities and restraints of your pulpit and your churchwalls and pews, and elaborately contrived discourses. Stand face to face with your fellow-men, as the political speaker does. and throw the gospel into the same shape of an immediately important practical affair, to be settled by the hearer there BYTERIAN, and who has been the means on the spot, as you argue with him. of greatly increasing its list in other Seek to win the regard of the gay pleasure seekers of Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, or Central Park, New York, on visit Rochester, and other places in that a Sabbath day. Or go, in response to the call of the Christian Commission, to He will co-operate with our correspondthe army; and there, in hastily constructed ing editor in that city in efforts to extend tents or log huts, amid brief respite from the list. We ask for him a cordial rethe wild havoc and carnage of war, to men who know their need of a present, personal Saviour, and who feel that religion must be all or nothing to them; who cannot abide shams, or trifling, or needless refinement, but who must see a bold. broad platform of truth to plant their feet upon-to such men, amid such scenes, attempt to proclaim the gospel; there

learn the deficiencies of your preaching, meetings have been held for a week and learn what the excellent teacher of homiletics means by DELIVERY, learn what world to Christ.

nestly dispensing to us the Word."

without injury to other interests.

THE \$50,000 PUBLICATION FUND. ception, and a share of that extensive patronage which the numerous membership of our Church in Central and Western New York is competent to bestow

AURORA, IND. The Christian Herald a completed one. The Committee lack at the rate we were then moving, we reports an interesting revival as in pro- but a single thousand to complete and should have been no nearer the goal after gress in our church at this place. Daily secure the fifty thousand dollars. They many centuries; we were in fact fast meetings have been held for a week and will therefore (as the *last* thousand is al- drifting into a retrograde current, and this with increasing interest. The church is ways a hard one to get) be very glad if very war was necessary to put us into a greatly revived, and from fifteen to twenty any individual or Church, desiring to the forsaken channel, to carry us uttering degree of revival is needed in the pulpit, have attended our inquiry meetings, have a share in this important underta, past the dead point of our national life, before it will be prepared to perform its mostly youth. The pastor writes: "Broking, will, without delay, and in their and to secure us to the cause of human" commanding part in the conquest of the ther Henry Little is most ably and earmatter should be completed, both for the career.

lar vote on the 22d of February, but. there is no doubt they will be ratified by immense majorities, if indeed any votes at all are given against them.

To these indications of the powerful current of popular feeling must be added marked exceptions as the interests of ing, in Concert Hall, in our city. The favor of allowing colored people to ride in the same street cars with the whites. Leading men of all pursuits in the city gave their names to the call for the meeting. M. W. Baldwin, Esq., presided, Bishop Potter offered prayer, and addresses were made by individuals representing the bar, the clergy, and the people (white and black) of the city. Great enthusiasm prevailed in the audience, which completely filled the vast hall. Resolutions favoring the object were adopted with hearty unanimity, and a committee of twenty-one citizens was appointed to wait on the officers of the city railroads, requesting their response to the resolutions.

This decline of prejudice in the North is as important a sign of the times, and as real an effect of the Divine chastisements, through which we are passing, as the abolition of slavery in the South. The opposition to the rise of the colored race has been equally bitter and desperate in both sections, and has been shared and cherished by good men in both. Immediate emancipation at the South, and the recognition of the substantial equality of the black man by North and South, are two great steps of advancement, which, under the rude, decisive, unmistakable tuition of war, the nation has learned to take with amazing rapidity. The developments are coming forward at a rate that astonishes every one, none more so in-/ deed than ourselves, who are carried on as by a divinely impelled current, which A pastor sends a collection from his sweeps us in a moment over what we Church for the Publication Fund of \$50,- once dreaded as impassable shallows and 000, "if it is not yet made up." It may tempestuous currents, and shows us, close be well to say that this effort to give the at hand, the smooth, broad haven of free-Assembly's Publication Committee a dom and equality for all men, which, four business capital with which to do its years ago, we did not think we should work, is an assured success, but not yet reach in the best part of a century. Nay, king, will, without delay, send in their and to secure us to the cause of hurnan