GENESEE EVANGELIST. A Religious and Family Newspaper

IN THE INTEREST OF THE Constitutional Presbyterian Church. PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY,

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Rev. C. P. Bush, Corresponding Editor

# American Aresbyterian.

THURSDAY, MARCH 30, 1865.

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### MR. HAMMOND IN PHILADELPHIA.

In pursuance of an invitation from ministers and laymen of several evangelical denominations in this city, Mr. Hammond came to Philadelphia on Saturday last, and notwithstanding the fatigue of his journey and some bodily indisposition, with characteristic energy he entered upon his labors the very next day, the Sabbath. The brief opportunity to give notice was diligently used by the friends of the movement, and on Sabbath afternoon, at 3 o'clock, the large audience-chamber of North Broad Street Church was crowded to its utmost capacity, mainly with children. The three schools of the N. Broad St. Church, those of Olivet, of two Baptist, and one German Reformed, Churches in the vicinity, with delegations from others, were present, and every square foot of standing and sitting room, in pews, aisles, galleries, front of the pulpit, pulpit stairs, and platform itself, was occupied. Rev. Dr. Adams, Revs. W. W. Taylor and J. W. Mears, Rev. Messrs. Henson, and Simmons were with Mr. Hammond in the pulpit. The most excellent order prevailed; while Mr. Hammond, by his earnest and affectionate manner, his abundant and graphic illustrations, his hymns, his prayers, his questions, and his frequent drills of the children on erses of scripture or of hymns, easily held ne attention of great and small for two divine aid, to bring his young hearers at and of the man who was thus honored: e to a sense of their sin in not loving Jesus, and to persuade them to come, then, in simple faith, and give their hearts to the Saviour that very hour.

After the address, Mr. Hammond, with several of the pastors present, the Sabbathschool teachers, and other Christian friends spoke with individuals, moving among them as far as the crowded state of the assembly would allow; when it was evident that a good impression had been made, and the Spiritseemed to be moving upon the hearts of of securing a manse for every minister who joined the Free Church, and second, with his for conversation and prayer, many of them apparently in deep distress, some of them declaring their settled purpose from that time to serve the Lord. Though these demonstrations were not as powerful as have been witnessed in a few highly-favored places, yet there was most encouraging evidence them, the Committee were bound to give that the prayers of teachers and parents had been heard, and were beginning to be had been heard, and were beginning to be to admit this principle, and argued that if the answered in that first and hastily collected children were of Roman Catholic parents, however indifferent themselves, or regardless

of the deepest interest and most extensive success in Detroit and Ann Arbor, Michigan, and in Painesville, Ohio. Ministers of all evangelical denominations have cordially co-operated with him there, and the cautious and judicious have recognized in him a chosen instrument of God's gracious purposes among the unconverted, young and old. We welcome him most heartily to our city, where he has been long expected, and where many devout souls have been preparing the way for him with daily prayer for the divine blessing. Let us enlarge our hearts to expect immediate and great replatform of the Edinburgh Music Hall.

The cause was gained both in argument to expect immediate and be felt.

On Monday afternoon a similar meeting was held in the same place which, although not so densely crowded, was full, and which presented features of greater interest than the preceding one. Christians had got more fully into the spirit of the work, and threw themselves unhesitatingly and cordially ato it; the hearts of the youthful hearers vere more manifestly and deeply affected, nd the proportion of the audience with of man when a question of conscience or of whom the Spirit seemed to be striving was ar greater than on the previous day.

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# PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, MARCH 30, 1865.

house while the personal conversations were going on; the whole audience seeming | give large extracts:to be transformed into a vast inquiry-meeting. Besides many Sabbath-school teachers, male and female, we noticed as engaged actively in this all-important supplementary work, Rev. Dr. Adams, the pastor, Messrs. Taylor, Hamner, Shepherd, Culver, and Mears of our own church, and Rev. Messrs. Henson and Simmons of the Baptist church with perhaps others. Many groups of anxious ones remained long after the audience generally had disappeared and went reluctantly at the last. Yet there was no excess, and nothing in the slightest degree exceptionable in the manifestations.

Perhaps some will think it a suspicious circumstance that this show of feeling should be so sudden; but in a certain aspect it is far from sudden, having been long and ardently prayed for by many pastors, parents, and Sabbath-school teachers in this city. No answer to believing rather that should surprise, while the beginnings of the answer, such as we have seen in these first meetings, should kindle grateful joy, and encourage to still higher feel very much as an invalid sometimes does, who thinks it almost worth while to be ill to measures of faith and expectation.

### PRESENTATION TO DR. GUTHRIE.

On Monday, February 20th, a meeting was held in the saloon of the Royal Hotel, Princes-Street, Edinburgh, for the purpose of presenting a gift of upwards of £5,000 to the Rev. Dr. Guthrie, "contributed on his retirement from public life, by a large number of subscribers, of all classes and parties, and different religious denomination, in token of their admiration and regard for his personal worth, his distinguished endowments as a preacher of the gospel, and his inestimable services as a largehearted. Christian philanthropist." The subscribers to the testimonial numbered 774, and the amount collected, including interest, was £5,392 10s. 3d. £125 were expended in procuring a silver tea and coffee service, kettle and tray for Mrs. Guthrie, a considerable sum went to the expenses of the various local committees, and the balance, a clear £5,000, was at this meeting handed to Dr. Guthrie, in the form of a certificate of deposit. The Weekly Review hours. The object of the speaker was, by thus speaks of the character of the meeting,

The first speaker at the meeting was Lord Jerviswoode, an attached member of the Established Church. The Lord Provost who presided, and Dean Ramsay who closed the proceedings, are leading members of the Episcopal Church. The platform was crowded with men holding clear and decided views of their own in ecclesiastical and doctrinal questions, but who do not hesitate to stand shoulder to shoulder" when there is a great cause to be advocated or a good man to be

While it is quite true that Dr. Guthrie's name will ever be mainly associated, first with the gigantic effort he made and achieved abors in the interests of the Ragged Schools, we have always felt that there was one occasion of his life on which he was greater than on any other, and that was in the early stage of the Ragged School movement, when he fought a painful but noble battle in the cause of a free and open Bible. Dr. Guthrie contended that when the wretched children for whom these schools were established entered them a Bible education. Friends who, up to this point, had co-operated with him, refused of their little ones, the Bible should not be Mr. Hammond comes fresh from scenes taught to such children, in deference to the

opinions of a church which withholds the Dr. Guthrie was placed in a most painful position. He had received cordial support from many of these persons who now differed from him, and for some of them he could not but entertain great regard. But the cause was God's, and he was not at liberty to hesitate. A meeting of subscribers was summoned—a debate took place between the supporters of the opposite views; Lord Murray, James Simpson, and others on one side, Graham Spiers, Dr. Guthrie, &c., &c., on the other. No one who was present can ever forget the scene. And especially we shall ever remember and recall, as one of the noblest instances of Christian fidelity, and as

through the length and breadth of our city. and feeling, the large assembly gave no uncertain sound, and the original Ragged Schools over which Dr. Guthrie presides to this day, have, as their sign and banner, "won in a well foughten field, a free and an open Bible.' Although the voice of our friend will not likely be heard much more in scenes like these, he continues to edify the church by the productions of his pen. He dwells in the hearts of his countrymen especially, but in the hearts, also, of multitudes who never saw him, but who know his worth and his labors, and who love him as a friend. In Dr. Guthrie the lion and the lamb have emphatically lain down together, for he never feared the face

Not only, my lord, did I never count on such sympathy; I never so much as dreamed When, some seven-and-twenty years ago, I came to this city to be the colleague of my late beloved and admirable friend, Mr. Sym, I entered on the charge of the Old Freyfriars' Parish with fear and trembling. and no wonder; neither the people who had chosen me, nor the Magistrates and Town Council who presented me, nor the Presbytery who were to induct me, nor, so far as I know, any living being within the bounds of the city, had ever heard me preach; and well do I remember when the shore and wooded heights of Abirlot went down beneath the wave, faded from my sight, of walking the deck of the steamer, wondering at the boldness of those who gave me the presentation, and at my own boldness in accepting it. Yet, as the venture was not of my own seeking, I hoped in God, took courage, and went for-

People may fancy, my lord, that I am proud. Proud! There are occasions in life that, while they may honor a man in others' eyes, humble him in his own, making him feel, whatever he may have done, how much more he might have done, how much more he should have done; and such an occasion prayer should be surprising; it is delay is the present one to me. Nevertheless, while this mingles some drops of bitterness in my flowing cup, I have the greatest pleasure in accepting the most generous and munificent gift. Indeed, to tell the truth, I be made much of—to have all his wants anticipated, and to have everybody attending to him, to be such an important person, and to find himself loved beyond what he ever imagined. My lord, the gloomy night brings out the stars, and my being shelved and set aside as an invalid has brought out expres-sions of regard and affection that have greatly alleviated my trial. Besides the pecuniary benefit—besides the pecuniary munificence of this testimonial, there are many circumstances connected with it that are exceedingly gratifying to me. I do not despise the money. I never did despise money. Many a day have I wished I had a great deal more money,

not needed in any other way. My wife, who has been a helpmeet to me her sex and position admitted-my wife, my Lord Ardmillan, is not accustomed to public speaking; whatever she may be accustomed to in the way of private speaking, she is not accustomed to public speaking-and therefore I beg leave to give thanks on her account, in her name, and on her behalf as well as my Some one, I have heard, complained that he never got what he asked. I may honestly and frankly say, whether it was place, or gifts, or honors, I never asked what

I have got—my wife excepted. It is the catholic character of this testimonial that gratifies me most—the stamp and image on the gold, with which I am above all things best pleased in the whole of this matter. Next to the approbation of God, of my blessed Master, and of my own conscience, there is nothing I set so high a value on as the assurance this testimonial warrants me to entertain, that I have won a place in the hearts of other Christians besides those of my own denomination. I count this above all Greek or Roman fame. It is better to me-I say it reverently—than gold, yea than much fine gold, sweeter to my taste than honey, yea, than the honeycomb. I look upon this gift as one of the many streaks of light in the sky that seem to betoken that better day, that coming day, that blessed day—God speed it on—when the Churches of Christ shall set more upon unity of spirit than on uniformity of rites-more on concord of sentiment, and less on mere concord of expression. I have lived, and I shall die in the happy persuasion that the Churches, drawing nearer to their common centre, are drawing nearer

# THE PUBLIC CONSCIENCE.

"One of the most difficult things for us mortals, is to be duly shocked by wrong and feel a just horror of its baseness."—Bushnell.

To keep the public conscience awake and active, and to hold it to a high standard of character, is one of the most solemn and important of the duties committed to the teachers of morals in the press and pulpit. It is theirs to watch with sleepless vigilance and guard against the thousand things that are working to undermine and demoralizate. Covetousness with its canker, its blinds ss, its narrow self-worship; false charity and humanity with their specious and semichristian guises; lust, and passion, and party prejudice, all jointly or separately operate to debase and encryate the moral sentiment of the community. Sometimes a whole nation or even age, teachers and people alike, fall into such incurable blindness and deadness to wrong, that the evil which they tolerate or even nurse, is at length suffered to turn upon them and to rouse them to its enormity by some hideous development of its power, its heinousness and its malice. Thus, when the public conscience was dead, to a large extent, on the wickedness of American slavery, God suffered it to reveal itself in its true colors, as a master-piece of villainy: as a source of the blackest treason, and of the most inhuman and savage temper towards its foes,

can scarcely equal.

intelligently to give themselves, then and of the Free Church, presided and made the most positive, prompt, energetic toning up Let not retrenchment be forced upon us on there, to the Lord. Scarcely any left the presentation. Dr. Guthrie's speech in reply of the entire moral nature, to the most was brilliant, unique, like himself. We determined and uncompromising hostility; and even among those who seem most earnestly to desire its overthrow, there are multitudes who show that they do not view it in a moral light, and have little or no conscience on the subject. Such are the persons who, at every fresh measure of suc-cess of our arms. are at once seized with an you. For Christ's sake, let the response be itch for negotiations, and begin to expatiate upon the "magnanimity" of making offers to the nearly vanquished rebels. Such a course is calculated to relax public sentiment and to cool the righteous indignation of the people, who, in their first and more honest outburst of feeling, would have shrunk with horror from such temporizing

with these worst of enemies. It would be an added crime, and a calamity, to abate from the earnestness and severity of the public judgment upon secession. Better let the war go on with new financial embarrassments and further loss of blood than for the sake of an early peace to put in jeopardy that wide-spread, more than Roman, sternness of purpose towards guilty law-breakers, that Christian reverence for the oath of fealty, that flame of patriotic and judicial vengeance against the wanton disturbers of the most sacred national ties, in the interest of slavery, which are the very jewels of the character of a free people.

In the mysterious providence of God, the rebellion has been suffered to unfold into such horrible forms and unconceived excesses of villainy, as must materially contribute to keep the national conscience awake to its enormity. Few, indeed, wish to hear mention of terms or of negotiations with and I would have found a great deal more the authors of the deliberate slow torture, happiness in doing good to others—if it were and murder by starvation and cold, of our the authors of the deliberate slow torture, savages, with nothing modern but new refinements of cruelty? Is the secession madness a demoniacal possession, whose human shape, these keepers of dungeons and barracks which gave the miserable conquering armies, we are to beckon to a friendly conference, and, with mildness or wickedness, given over to incorrigible corruptness and hardness of heart, with whom, if we do not deal in the most straightforthat has happened to our suffering prisoners, or to the material interests of the country

> by the war? Woe to the community which, under the fine names of charity, magnanimity, and humanity, suffers the precious spark of a righteous indignation to be quenched in its bosom, and which ceases to exercise and to possess the capacity of detecting and heartily hating what is truly abominable. Woe to the editors and teachers of public morals, who, instead of using the remarkable opportunities of the present, in aiding and developing this supremely important attribute, take every possible occasion to drag the nation from its high judicial position, down to tolerating and conferring with unsubdued rebels.

# CHRISTIAN COMMISSION—READ!

We give prominence to the following appeal from the Christian Commission. If any word of ours will add to its urgency we would not withhold it. It is no time now for that noble and indispensable institution to be crippled. The condition of the army, temporal and spiritual, cries aloud for an enlargement of its work. Christian friends, it cannot be spared, and it must not be compelled to contract its work. Again we say,

CENTRAL OFFICE: U. S. CHRISTIAN COMMISSION. PHILA., March 25, 1865. To the Christian People of the United States. The U.S. Christian Commission is your agency and instrument. It lives and works by your confidence and co-operation. The degree of its usefulness is the measure of your liberality. If your support continues as here-tofore, its ministry will continue; if it falters, it will diminish; if it fails, it will die.

The work of the Christian Commission was never so thoroughly organized as now. Our

great armies are concentrating in the East. Our facilities are thereby multiplied, and our opportunities of usefulness increased. your liberal aid, only, will they be available. such as the whole history of modern times The indications of approaching battles are unmistakable. Before you read these lines The rebellion itself has seemed to many indications may have become events; and bloody fields may be strewed with suffering whom the Spirit seemed to be striving was whom the Spirit seemed to be striving was are greater than on the previous day. If any youths of twelve or fifteen years of greater among those deeply affected in liew of the sin of not having loved the lear Saviour; and many seemed calmly and so in the proportion of the audience with those from whom he recognized than a crime, to be temporized and treated with suffering a merely political offence; a blunder rather than a crime, to be temporized and treated with, recognized, and, in principle, if not in fact, succumbed to; scarcely bad enough to honor and to serve.

In the repenion itself nas seemed to many bloody fields may be strewed with suffering soldiers. We are not prepared for it as we should be. Our treasury is exhausted. We cannot wait until the necessity is fully upon us, for that will be too late. The necessity is though which his Spirit works. And so in bloody fields may be strewed with suffering soldiers. We are not prepared for it as we should be. Our treasury is exhausted. We cannot wait until the necessity is fully upon us, for that will be too late. The necessity is now. We must be beforehand with the emergency. Ten thousand dollars next week may save more lives and relieve more suffering than a hundred thousand next month.

Lord Ardmillan, Provost of Ed nburg,

the very edge of battle. At this very hour a most remarkable religious interest is spread throughout our

armies. Even our famished men from Southern prisons are more eager for the bread of life than for that for want of which they have starved. Christian men and women of the nation, this is for you a special message and call to each. We shall go forward in God's name

liberal and prompt. On behalf of the Executive Committee. GEO. H. STUART, Chairman

[For the American Presbyterian.] THE REVIVAL IN DETROIT AND ANN

## ARBOR, MICHIGAN. The work of the Holy Spirit in this lo

cality is still making rapid progress. A cautious minister stated to us yesterday that there had been not less than a thousand genuine conversions during Mr. Hammond's visit.

Last Sabbath evening Mr. Hammond to an audience of about 2500. Every inch calling together such a vast audience. Rev. of room was occupied. The scenes were thrown back on the stage, and hundreds stood for two hours during the solemn exercises. At the close of the exercises, those anxious for the prayers of Christians, remained, to the number of five hundred at to the Baptist Church for an evening meeteast. At first sight it seemed as if half of ing. As many had been standing for near the great assembly were on their feet; many of them in tears. Nothing but the mighty presence of the Holy Spirit could have led to such a scene. An actor from the theatre was among the anxious.

Last Tuesday Mr. Hammond visited Ann Arbor, the seat of the University of Michigan, where eight or nine hundred young men are congregated from all parts of the country. Dr. Hogarth went out the night before, to ask Christians to cry to God for in that inquiry-meeting, he found a gambler, prisoners, in the heart of regions teeming a great blessing, and not to be frightened in every way who has been a helpmeet to with all the necessaries of life. What! if the Lord should come suddenly to His many years. Dr. Duffield, at the same me in all my philanthropic labors, as far as are they fiends or are they rehabilitated. Temple. The first children's meeting held time, stated that he believed a vast amount her sex and position admitted—my wife my there by Mr. Hammond showed that Dr. Hogarth's preparatory labors were not in vain. While the evangelist was addressing gathering he ever saw in Detroit, and that "name is legion?" Are these devils in the multitude, chiefly of young persons, who crowded the church, the whole company seemed moved by the Holy Spirit, and famished inmates their most vivid idea of all remained to the inquiry-meeting. Such morning.

even jocoseness, invite back into peaceful I never witnessed such a sudden remarka- ished his sermon, and an opportunity was relations? Or are they not monsters of ble manifestation of the mighty workings of God's Spirit. Hundreds were at once brought under deep conviction of sin. Loud weeping from young and old was ward course of justice, the recoil on our- heard all over the church. The president selves will be a disaster greater than all and professors of the college were among those who conversed and prayed with the anxious."

> In the evening, Dr. Hogarth said, the large church was packed full and that the 'power of God was present to heal."

He also gave an interesting account of a meeting especially for the students, conducted by Mr. Hammond, in which numbers were seeking the Saviour. At the converts' meeting was appointed, to which many children were among the number. still he could but think they understood Spirit to accept of Christ.

We clip the following from the Detroit Advertiser: "There is great anxiety, especially in the

country, to get full particulars of the revival, now progressing in this city. One of the city pastors, who has just got back from Grand Rapids, had his church packed full of those who came to hear about this wonderful work, and after telling them for a full hour of the partook something of the character of those morning prayer-meetings, where the crowd cannot be driven from the church after a three hours' session. There is no human explanation of this glorious work. 'It is the Lord,' not enticing words of man's wisdom, but the demonstration of the Spirit, and with power. Ministers all clinging together, in deep and earnest labor, around this very simole preacher of 'Christ crucified;' the old lospel flowing with felt freshness through a heart cleansed, enlightened, and all afire with its boundless compassion. Mr. Hammond does a great deal of singing, reads a great deal of Scripture, and, instead of argument, musty truisms, or fossil theology, he illustrates the reception of God's offer of a free salvation with thrilling incidents that have come under his observation—with stories of Scotch and New England life. His forte is the children, who cling around him in increasing numbers, weeping and rejoicing in the peace of a new-found Jesus. Hundreds of converts stand up for prayer at every meeting, and all Christians present are asked to apply a principle which they all acknowledge in turning at once to the unconverted, and telling them how to find Christ, and how sweet a portion they have found in him-thus setting the ministers and the people at work in spreading the truth through which his Spirit works. And so in

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### [For the American Presbyterian.] THE REVIVAL IN DETROIT.

# GREAT OPEN AIR MEETING.

The blessed work of the Holy Spirit still rogresses in our city. Last Sabbath, P. M., between FIVE and TEN THOUSAND congregated in the Campus Martius to listen to a sermon by Rev. Mr. Hammond. It was a most interesting sight to behold such an audience of all classes, standing in breathless silence for an hour and a halt, listening to the simple declaration of the way of salvation through a crucified Redeemer. Eyes unused to weep were filled, at times, with tears. Large numbers of Catholics were among the attentive listeners. The majority of those present were men.

Hundreds of children and young converts added interest to the meeting, with their sweet hymns of praise. The whole audience seemed to join in the choruses. preached again in the Young Men's Hall, This singing had not a little to do with George Duffield, D.D., assisted in the exercises, and numbers of the pastors of the city were present.

When Rev. Mr. Hammond had concluded, he invited the anxious to adjourn two hours, it was feared this proposed meeting would prove a failure; but those who had watched closely the audience knew better, and were not surprised to see more flock to the large Baptist Church than could well crowd in. The sight there was wonderful.

Rev. Mr. Griffith, of the Baptist Church, stated, at the Monday daily prayer-meeting, that among the men weeping for their sins who had not been in church before for of good was accomplished by that open air meeting; that it was as large as any political he hoped such meetings for the uncared-for masses would be continued.

Mr. H. went almost immediately from that inquiry-meeting to address a packed hell, "our erring Southern brethren," was stated to be the fact by Dr. Hogarth in audience in the Young Men's Hall, whom, at every lull in the progress of our the large prayer-meeting in Detroit this where, probably, twenty-five hundred were gathered. Dr. Duffield stated at the daily "In a word, I may state," said he, "that | prayer-meeting, that when Mr. H. had finafforded for those who wished the prayers of God's people to arise, that it seemed as if three-quarters of the audience were at once on their feet. Many of them were young converts who, but recently, were indulging a trembling hope in Christ. It was a most tender and affecting sight.

No one knows the number of hopeful conversions. We have heard it estimated between one thousand and twenty-five hundred. Hundreds of children have evidently found the Saviour who will not likely be soon admitted to the churches.

In his closing remarks, Sabbath evening, Mr. H. seemed anxious to give God all the close of the third meeting held in Ann | glory for the work of the Holy Spirit in the Arbor, Dr. Hogarth stated that a young city, and strove to do all he could to strengthen the hands of the ministry. He he believed 200 at least had come. Though stated that if his labors had a tendency to weaken the influence of the stated ministry, he would at once abandon them. Most the whole thing, and had been led by the earnest prayer was offered by the different ministers of Detroit, that God would pour out his Holy Spirit in Philadelphia, to which Mr. H. was expecting to go.

DETROIT, March 27.

A NEW TRACK .- The old beaten paths of Episcopal effort are not fresh enough for the times. A new Boston notion-the most decided novelty in extension measures-is to be engrafted upon its laws of progress. In the Christian Times, a paper of the denomination, we find it thus described:— "The Churchmen of Boston have become

fully aroused, and have resolved on a new method of bringing Episcopacy before the people. The plan adopted is to print a column of matter explanatory of the doctrines and discipline of the Protestant Episcopal Church, twice each week in the Boston Traveller. The course adopted is one that can-not be complained of, since the ignorance

which exists in parts of New England with regard to the Protestant Episcopal Church is most deplorable, and can only be reached in this way. Thousands will thus be made acquainted with our standards who never see religious paper at all, while multitudes of others who read only one side will have an opportunity of gaining fresh light.'

As this advertising of denominational peculiarities, with the arguments annexed, in the secular papers, is an open ring for all to enter, we judge that it is likely to make a nice time for proprietors of such papers, provided the issue of the present experiment should be such as to tempt other churches to follow suit. Seriously, however, we look for no other material benefit to come from so unchurchly a mode of propagating church.