THE AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN

GENESEE EVANGELIST.

A Religious and Family Newspaper

Constitutional Presbyterian Church. PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY. AT THE PRESBYTERIAN HOUSE,

1334 Chestnut Street, (2d story,) Philadelphia. Rev. John W. Mears, Editor and Publisher. Rev. B. B. Hotchkin, Editor of News and

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American Presbyterian.

THURSDAY, APRIL 13, 1865.

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TAKE CARE OF THE LITTLE ONES.

In many places reached by this paper, there have been recent manifestations of deep interest in divine things, and many hopeful conversions among the little ones and the youth of the Sabbath schools. The lessons instilled into young minds by faithful teachers, parents, and pastors, from catechism and from Scripture, seem to have borne fruit in the consecration of many hearts to the Saviour. It is a pleasing sight, one which should be viewed, not with unbelief, but, as it seems to us, with every disposition to accept it as an answer to prayer and an earnest of good to the church.

But more important than all, is the recognition of the new duty laid upon officers of the church, upon Sabbath-school teachers, and upon parents of watching over these lambs of the fold, and throwing awakened ones. They are to be encouraged around them, in their tender condition, all the safeguards which Christian prudence can suggest and Christian faithfulness ap-

1. Let us beware lest they find themselves in a cold, worldly, unbelieving, repellant atmosphere. Let us, more than ever, feel our duty as Christians, to live godly, circumspect and consistent lives, and be on our guard against offending [causing to stumble] one of these little ones. We are their example, their models. Our type of piety is likely to be theirs. If we consider ourselves Christians, though little in prayer perfectly right and safe so long as it was and deep in worldliness, they will think free from pride, from any assumption on they may be so too. All young converts are imitative; children especially and ne cessarily so.

Nor should these little ones be chilled and repelled by suspicion. Suffer the little children to come, and forbid them not. Let it be perfectly clear to them that the arms of the church are open to receive them: that there is a warm place for them in her heart. Encourage them, welcome them, rejoice over them as Samuels early called of God. Let them not feel that it is considered a strange thing, but the reverse, for a child to come to Christ, and live a holy and consistent life. Let them not feel that they are objects of distrust, that their course is prejudged and calculated, to turn out a failure. Rebuke not their Hosannas. call not their manifestations of interest merely transient flutters of feeling roused in the susceptible soul of the child. Take it not for granted that all will vanish, with no result but a greater hardness than before. Possibly with some it may be so. Like the blossoms of early spring, some may drop away, and no fruit of grace may follow the fair promises of the present. But will not suspicion and scorn itself be like the biting untimely frost, that nips the blossoms and blasts what might otherwise have developed into beauty and maturity? Nay, let our words and example have all the kindness and geniality of a favoring season; let our prayers be as a warm and cherishing wind about them; let us shelter them from rude influences, and so shall we be rewarded by seeing them flourish as a palm tree in the courts of our God. Among them we shall find the future office-bearers of the church. In some of these young hearts is rising the purpose which, when developed and executed, will place them in the pulpits of a coming generation, will bear them to the ends of the earth with the message of salvation, will nerve them to great endurances of hardship, shame, and suffering, or to Grant's army on the first receipt of the deeds of noble liberality for Christ's sake. Among them is the material of the church of the future, its piety and prayerfulness, its devotion and its activity. Let us receive them in their childish professions of love to Jesus as fulfillments of the Pentacostal promise, which is to us and to our children, as pledges of the perpetuity of the church from its own internal sources and reproductive power. Let the hearts of the fathers sion. be turned to the children. Let mutual confidence, let sympathy, let frankness of in- Sabbath.

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New Series, Vol. II, No. 15.

Genesee Evangelist, No. 986.

PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, APRIL 13, 1865.

tercourse between pious parents and their GLORY AND PERILS OF VICTORY. | united, feels itself equal, and perhaps is | PROGRESS OF THE FREE CHURCH young children upon personal religion, take the place of unchristian silence and reserve: alized, where a sympathizing interest in divine things seasons the conversation, beams on the countenance, breaks forth in

songs of praise, and rules the life. 2. Equally important, doubtless, with the duty of accepting these demonstrations of child-piety as, in the main, genuine, is the duty of discrimination between the true and the false. Not merely nor perhaps chiefly, for our own satisfaction, must we subject the phenomena to a cool and prayerful examination, but as an important duty to the children themselves. We must labor to save them from self-deception with all its train of evil consequences. We must set before them with care, with clearness, and with faithfulness, the essentials of a Christian character, and the Scripture evidences of the new birth; not, indeed, demanding of them the same degrees, but the same sorts of proof which are required of older persons. There is no valid reason for refusing them admittance to the church, merely in the fact that they are children; far otherwise. We are most decidedly of the opinion that every encouragement to come into the church should be afforded them; that it should be understood that it is a step expected of them in their tender years. Yet the solemn, responsible, decisive nature of the step should be fully explained, and all undue pressure to bring them to it should be sacredly avoided.

These little ones should be guarded against spiritual pride and pertness. There lies just here one of the most delicate points in the whole management of these to work for Jesus. Some degree of boldness seems inseparable from Christian zeal and activity in a wicked world. Some little ones, carrying the love of Jesus in their hearts, may find themselves in circumstances like those of that exquisite model of suffering patience and firmness, pictured in "Melbourne House," under the name of "Daisy." There may be some good Christian people who think that Daisy should not have been described as setting up her will so persistently against that of her worldly-minded mother; but for ourselves, we think it was the part of Daisy of superior sanctity or merit, and welled up naturally and necessarily from the depths of a conscience enlightened by the word and Spirit of God.

In urging the little ones to faithfulness amid difficulties, or to activity and openness of conduct as Christians, we can only say, that they need in every practicable way, to be watched and guarded against the entrance of that foe, so insidious and so ready at the entrance of the Christian life to man the good work in the heart, spiritual pride Judicious Christians must counsel, guide and restrain them, while taking care not to block the wheels of their progress, or to bar their companions, or even their elders, from the good influences which they are often so wonderfully wise and efficient in exerting. Above all things, let the church beware of undervaluing or ignoring their power as an instrumentality for good. Out of the mouths of babes and sucklings thou hast ordained STRENGTH. Things hidden from the wise and prudent, have been revealed unto babes, and Jesus himself sets the example of thanking God for it.

Will not the ministry, more than ever. feel called upon to adapt their teaching to the young of their flocks? Will not Sab bath-school teachers and parents live nearer to God and prove themselves nursing fathers and mothers to these scores and hundreds of awakened little ones, who, if they do not absolutely need our care more than ever, at least leave us with less excuse for neglect, and for want of interest in their condition than ever? We do hope and believe, that it will do the church good thus to be drawn to the young in her families and Sabbath-schools, and that God means to give, and does give a great blessing to all, in pouring out his Spirit upon numbers of the very young.

GONE TO THE FRONT.—Rev. Wm. E. Moore, of West Chester, hastened to news of the actual commencement of the great and probably final conflict. He went under the auspices of the Christian Commission, to take a part—and we know it will be no idle or small part in the activities of the Commission amid the scenes which attend and follow such fearful conflicts. The whole past history of the war has not afforded a more interesting hour or scene for such a mis-

Mr. Moore preached in Richmond last

and let the Christian household be one in nation within the last fortnight. The glad been glaring acts of participation in the which something of heaven shall be re- and jubilant feelings of a rescued people rebellion on the part of subjects of foreign thankfulness must roll towards heaven, as overlook, and for which a just settlement tional jubilee. Let us have our great day of unparalleled national rejoicing. Let us summon all the aids of religion, of eloquence, of music, of artillery, of splendid pageantry, of streaming banners, of illumimillions of happy, exulting people. Let us realize the magnitude and the marvellousdeliverance, the momentous political questions favorably settled, the vast interests secured for humanity and doubtless for all coming time, republican institutions vindicated and established among the immoveable facts and great powers of the civilized world, three millions of bondsmen liberated from slavery and the odious institution forbe true to our best impulses, and as we would be awake to the extent and glory of principles may again come into power. God's own interpositions in behalf of the righteous cause, we may not narrow or check the fullest, warmest, gladdest outburst of patriotic rapture over the glorious events of the past fortnight. A vast and incalculably costly experiment, a perilous enterprise for truth and righteousness, on the grandest scale, has been crowned with complete success. The wager of battle has been forced upon us; everything for four years has been at stake, and by Divine favor, at length, we have won. A splendor of success and a glory of victory rests upon and annihilation staring them in the face. the national name, and communicates to it a | A few, a very few, three or four. of their power and a prestige surpassing any which it has known before, and challenging comparison with that of any nation of ancient or of modern times. Each patriot citizen thrills with the proud consciousness, that he belongs to this grandly victorious nation, and has a personal share in this inspiring success. Greater cause had not Moses and the children of Israel to exult in the overthrow of Pharaoh, and to pour out their rapturous song of triumph and deliverance, than has this rescued people, after passing safely through the Red Sea of rebellion and of civil war, and beholding | ing thanks and the unbounded gratitude of this day the utter discomfiture of the the nation. But he is not our moral leader, enemy, and the overthrow of his unrighteous cause. Yes, it is a great hour of triumph, to scrutinize carefully the principles inthrough which this nation is passing. Let volved in his settlements, and to beware

> beneficent results. We believe this nation is about entering ipon a golden age of prosperity and ef power. It is mounting to an eminence of unparalleled greatness among the nations. It will stand out before the world as the goal of human hopes and aspirations, and the wealth and the glory and the numbers of the old world will pour into it, to be transformed, in its wholesome air of liberty, into a new and wondrous nationality, a renovated humanity cleared of the manifold embarrassments of the past, and grasp-

As we celebrate this great deliverance, we feel the need of Divine grace, in unusual measures, to keep us from national pride and vainglory on a presumptuous scale. It was a besetting sin before the delays, the sore disappointments, the humiliating defeats and disasters, and the frequent perils of the past four years. If God does not grant us a great outpouring of his Holy Spirit, and overspread the churches and the people with a pure and powerful revival of religion, if he does not make of the soldiers who bring back their piety unscathed from the terrible ordeal of military life, or who have been converted at the front, an army of bold workers for the cause of Christ at home, we shall be carried away with the intoxication of success, swollen with pride, and immersed more deeply than ever in covetousness and worldliness, in luxury and sensuality. Victory thus will be but a heavier judgment than defeat, and will bring us but a respite instead of salvation from national over-

It is not at all unlikely that the downfall of the rebellion will be seized upon by a well-known class of politicians, to agitate for a foreign war. And the grounds and incentives to such a war are such, that it

We cannot but exult in the greatness of equal, to any enterprise of the kind which the victory which God has wrought for our may be deemed necessary. There have must gush forth. Such an ocean-swell of powers, which it is impossible for us to perhaps never heaved the bosom of a vast | must be had, at any and every cost as a population before. Yes!let us have our na- means of self defence. But beyond this let the nation advance not a hair's-breadth. O. let us put down that miserable bullying tone, caught from "the ring," and sought to be infused into the language of patriots and philanthropists. And let us show, in nations at every window, and of joy-light the most emphatic manner, our detestation apon every brow and in every eye of the of that atrocious and Satanic policy, which would unite the North and the South, just as two herds of bloodthirsty, predatory ness of our triumph, the greatness of our animals, or two robber bands might be called off from mutual dissensions, and united by the prospect of a common prey. We are ashamed of the toleration shown to such a scandalous proposal, which, however. we believe to be seriously entertained only by the class of politicians whom the antislavery policy of the country has brought to the verge of ruin, and who, in sheer ever swept from our shores. As we would | desperation, are seeking to raise some new issue, on which they and their detestable

Finally, a policy of wicked and danger ous leniency is urged upon us from high quarters. It is one of the worst perils which will accompany our peace. The real work of suppressing rebellion is in year after the Disruption, there is an increas danger of being left half-done. Rebel leaders are paroled, when but another the sums expended on church building in the stroke was needed to compel their unconditional surrender. They are suffered to mission funds the increase is nearly £31,000. go home and take their arms and baggage So far, then, our church extension has been with them, at the moment when the toils safe and salutary. We need now only three were closing around them on every side, or four churches at most, to give us that outobscurest agents have been ignominiously healthy overgrowth of the more successful executed; but their right-hand men, their congregations, extending through vigorous disjunctions, with the increasing population captains and generals, who for years have captains and generals, who for years have been the bulwarks of their cause at home and abroad are solemnly promised security from the amhority of the United States, if they will but do us the favor of voluntarily self-extension. In this Presbytery, as well anticipating by ten days or thereshouts anticipating, by ten days, or thereabouts, the inevitable and utter doom we have spent so much time, labor, skill, strategy, wealth, and life, in preparing for them.

General Grant, as our successful military leader, deserves and will have the everlastand it behooves us, in this hour of victory, our hearts swell with it as they may, it will lest the germs of future troubles are not be for posterity alone, fully to estimate its hid in any plan to get rid of present diffiand leaders of the rebellion. Neither the brilliancy of military success, nor the justice. Posterity will hold us accountable for a strict, a firm, and a righteous policy towards these engineers of the darkest plot against human happiness that the age has produced. A grand license will be taken the U. P. Church in Glasgow has reached out by all the ringleaders of ruffianism and of anarchy the world over, if they are aling, at length, the grand political and na- lowed to infer, from our policy in this crisis, tional ends for which it has vainly strug- that the failure of their nefarious plans gled and suffered and bled through the may involve but a few of their subordinates in ruin, while the leaders get off safely in a sort of magnificent haze of daring

criminality. We have all confidence in the soundness of the national conscience. We don't believe that Mr. Greeley, or Mr. Beecher, or war; it has been kept in cheek by the long any namby-pamby, anti-capital-punishment, semi-universalist, semi-pantheistic clique in New York or Boston truly represents it. It is true to high moral principles. It is in earnest and will not be trifled with. Its temper will be shown unmistakably and authoritatively in the next Congress, and woe be to those who essay to throw themselves across its purposes of just retribution, and its resolve to extirpate every root and fibre of rebellion from the land.

> FEMALE SEMINARIES AFFLICTED .-The Mount Holyoke Seminary is bereaved of its Acting Principal. Mrs. Catharine Hopkins, a few days since removed by death. The Utica, New York. Female Seminary and the Rosedale Seminary, at Orange, N. J., were both destroyed by fire two weeks ago. There night.

AMONG THE MORMONS. —A Congregational Church of eighteen members was organized Rebruary 14th, at Salt Lake City, Utah, Rev. Norman McLeod, pastor. This organwill not be a very hard task to stir up the popular feeling on the subject. The popular feeling on the subject. The nation, especially if once more cordially 20,000, and Utah Territory about 100,000.

OF SCOTLAND.

AS ILLUSTRATED BY THE STATISTICS OF GLASGOW PRESBYTERY.

We have been much interested in read ing in the London Weekly Review of March 18, the statistics of the Glasgow Free Presbytery for the last twenty-one years, as presented by Mr. McColl at their meeting March 15. This period covers the whole existence of the Presbytery as a part of the Free Church. The field of the Presbytery embraces about one-sixth of the entire population of Scotland. No regular returns, strange to say, of membership had been made until within the last five years. During that period the clear increase of membership was 5400. It appears that in the decade 1849-59, only 3800 were added. Since the disruption, the Presbytery has expended over \$800,000 in church building, more than one-third of the sum in the last eight years. "But in the twenty-one years," (says Mr.

McColl) "besides several churches wholly or partially rebuilt, besides 30 schools and a great normal institution and college, and a few manses reared, we have built 61 churches, and have raised for this varied work, including the ordinary church expenditure, close upon £880,000. We have now about 26,000 members [about a tenth of the whole] 9,000 more than we had fifteen years ago; we have about 1400 office-bearers, and a yearly revenue of about £52,000. And instead of this work having exhausted our resources, it has largely increased them. During the last eight years we have been adding two charges to the Pres bytery annually, this year we are adding three and when we compare 1864 with 1844, the in the gross annual revenue of the Presby tery of £23,000; or, if we keep out of view mission funds) the increase is nearly £31,000. sary to give us command of the population in the various districts within our bounds. The work of extension might then be left to the churches somewhat overplanted, might doubt-less be made to subserve both these forms of to transplant a congregation, when otherwise a few years are certain either to produce a rapid decay, or to show a very stinted growth because of the impoverished soil."

Mr. McColl's calculations in regard to the Sustenation Fund bring him to the

"A large part of our church extension has been in the direction of the poorer classes, and cannot be expected to do much more than sustain its own expenditure; and it takes a few years fully to develop resources of this significance and to realize its glorious and culties, by a lenient policy to the authors kind. At the same time, it should be remembered that in a city like this a few years make often a great difference in the resources of such congregations and of individuals conweariness of war's burdens or sacrifices, nected with them. In the course of a quarnor the pseudo-magnanimity of Mr. Greeley or of Henry Ward Beecher, should be now among the upper ten in this Presbysuffered to deaden the national instinct of tery and in the church for liberal contribu-

"One of our congregations gives to the Sustenation Fund alone 48s. per member; another 41s., and our subscriptions as a whole contribute to our Presbyterial revenue an average of 40s. a year—a higher rate than even Of the congregations now on the equal divi-dend in this Presbytery there are only five that are not now able to be self-sustaining. This I state to meet an objection frequently made to further church extension, that we have too many weak charges already. These facts are surely full of encouragement. The Presoytery evidently need not be alarmed at a judicious self-extension in a large and increas ing community like this. The Free Church will evidently not die out with her disruption ministers and members. The pulpits of this Presbytery were never, indeed, better manned than now; and the extension of the last few years, with what is still on hand, will produce, inder the blessing of God, very large results n years to come.

This is surely a most remarkable and encouraging statement, and proves that in the evangelical church of the old world, the pirit of progress is quite as largely developed as in that of the new. It shows us that the growth of the Free Church is even more rapid, at least in this large and leading section, than in the times nearer the disruption, and that it proceeds from a healthful constitutional vigor of the church itself. A spiritual life alone could bring Colenso are bishops, neither of them has a forth such steadily multiplying fruits.

We see here how wise is a liberal policy in church extension and Home Missions. to speak, which should be put in practice. Investments in church buildings and missionary appointments should be made with was no loss of life, although the first boldness, with wise forethought, and with named conflagration occurred in the liberality; not with a narrow regard to the nor those who bear office in it, claims to be outlay of the immediate present. The church should regard it as part of her most important business to make such investments, and she will find that they pay. She will gain by them in power, numbers, and wealth, far beyond what she risked in them. She does not, in fact, "speculate" in such "dissenters" in those vast sections of her acts; she does her duty, trusting in him who | Majesty's dominions.

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is Head over all things to the Church; who controls all events and contingencies for its advancement. We may quote as appropriate the remark of Dr. Buchanan,

first, and 10 cents for the sec One square (one month)...

after listening to Mr. McColl's statement: "He was aware there was a feeling in many quarters that they had, as a Church, been going too fast with their operations, with the multiplication of their stations and charges, and with the continually increasing extent of their church building, &c.—some conceiving that the Free Church in spreading herself was really losing strength. It was of great consequence, therefore, by such facts as they had had brought before them to show that notwithstanding the great extension that had taken place, it was just in proportion to that extension that they continued to grow and gain strength.

It is our intention, at an early day, to present the facts of recent church extension operations in our own branch of the church in this city. We believe that they will prove to be of a most encouraging character, illustrating the wisdom of a liberal policy of investment in this sphere of operations, as clearly as in the case of the Presbytery of Glasgow.

One fact in regard to the contributions is certainly surprising. Out of more than \$150,000 raised by the Presbytery for all objects during the year, only \$7500, or a thirty-third part of the whole, was for foreign missions. The torpor of all the various branches of the Scottish Presbyterian Church on this subject, so far as appears from their contributions, is painful and incomprehensible. We hope that it may appear in God's good Providence that the return of the zealous and eloquent veteran Missionary, Dr. Duff, to his native country. was ordered for the thorough awakening of these powerful and liberal churches to a new degree of devotion and self-denial for the great cause of Foreign Missions.

COLENSO'S DEPOSITION REVOKED.

Our readers will scarcely need to be reminded that on the 16th of December. 1863, the good Bishop Gray, of Cape Town, acting as the Metropolitan of the Bishop of Natal, after a protracted trial, in which Dr. Colenso appeared by letter, suspended that functionary from his bishopric for heresy. Colenso appealed from the judgment of his Metropolitan to the Privy Council, the same body which relieved the writers of the Essays and Reviews from sentence of suspension for similar charges. On Monday, March 20th, as we learn from conclusion that the Presbytery supports, as recent arrivals, the Judicial Committee of nearly as possible, an eighth of all charges the Privy Council gave judgment that the proceedings taken by the Bishop of Cap Town, and the judgment or sentence pronounced by him against the Bishop of Natal, are null and void in law.

> This judgment is sufficiently startling. and may be regarded as but another proof that the British Government is determined that the Rationalists shall have free sweep in the Established Church. We begin to believe that the religious status of the royal family of England is that represented by the advanced wing of the Broad Church party. The fact that Dean Stanley, the well-known Broad Church writer, was the tutor of the Prince of Wales, and his companion in Eastern travel, no doubt indicates predilections, emanating most likely from Prince Albert, which are being carried out in these decisions, and which the Prince of Wales himself will be only too likely to carry out still further, if, in the Providence of God, he is permitted to ascend the British throne.

Yet the judgment of the Privy Council contains no allusion whatever to doctrinal considerations. The whole discussion turns upon the jurisdiction of the metropolitan, Dr. Gray, and Dr. Gray's judgment is declared null and void because the Council regard him as without authority in the premises. The grounds taken upon the whole matter of Colonial Churches are of the most sweeping character. It is held that the Crown, while it may command the consecration of a bishop, has no power to assign him a diocese. This is the act of Parliament. And the act of Parliament having never been passed in these cases. or in any appointments to the colonial episcopate, it follows that while Drs. Grav and diocese and neither of them has any legitimate Episcopal jurisdiction. This judgment applies to the whole structure of the so-called Colonial Church. There is no There is a sort of Christian speculation, so such thing, in the sense of an ecclesiastical establishment. The judgment contains the following decisive language:-"The United Church of England and Ire-

land is not a part of the constitution in any colonial settlement, nor can its authorities, recognized by the law of the Colony, otherwise than as members of a voluntary associa-

This is a tremendous blow to high churchmen, as well as to evangelicals in the Established Church. It is a perfect leveller throughout the Colonies, and will be felt almost as an act of emancipation by