AT THE PRESBYTERIAN HOUSE 1334 Chestnut Street, (2d story,) Philadelphia. Rev. B. B. Hotchkin, Editor of News ar Family Departments.

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HUMILIATION AND HOPE.

Since our last issue, the sacred remains of our martyr President have been borne through our sorrow-stricken city, with the most touching and universal expression of reverence and of grief. All the Sabbath day, they most appropriately lay in the Hall of Independence, consecrating it afresh to those principles of liberty and equality which were there adopted as the policy of our country in its natal hour. Well indeed was it, that, from the hour of the arrival of the corpse until near the time of its departure, the sky itself lowered, and the chill and melancholy winds wailed and sighed around the solemn resting place of the illustrious dead. Heavy were the hearts of which could not forget how of all the chief ported Mr. Lincoln, and the righteous Lincoln's bier, With hearts lacerated anew at the sight of his mangled body our citizens have mourned again on the streets, in their places of business, around their family circles, and in their temples of worship; the great calamity, the horrible crime which has laid the honest, the faithful, the unselfish, the patriotic, the sagacious, the merciful, the God-fearing Abraham Lincoln low. O sad, O humiliating hour! O afflicted the lively hope that the nation will move country! O averted face of a chastising steadily forward in the path of moral God! We seem yet to grope blindly under advancement on which it has entered. The the stroke. That our day and country murder of our honored Chief-Magistrate, must furnish to history another instance will find us, when it lifts and breaks away, of those rare and signal crimes, which fix of those rare and signal crimes, which fix a more united and determined people to the astonished and horror-struck gaze of the wards the sources of our national woes civilized world, bows us to the dust. We than ever. The balmy and peaceful spring feel constrained yet again to ask for the morning which o'ercanopied the last hours meaning of this signal dispensation, which of the President's repose in Independence embitters the joy of the grandest of modern victories, which almost evaporates his removal, were redolent of immortality in its piercing breath the consciousness or asplendid national deliverance, which seizes upon the ten thousand banners we had flung exultingly to the winds, and mockingly turns them into emblems of an ubiquitous

Evidently God means that the joy of this nation shall be sobered. We were in danger of an extraordinary development of the vain-glorious temper, which had already for Christ. "Humanity and its martyr become a besetting sin of the nation. Our crowning and decisive victories were likely to have obliterated a wholesome remembrance of the humiliating defeats and disasters of the four long years of delay; and we might have plunged into boundless degrees of arrogance and self-confidence. Contemplating the indomitable courage, the steady and resistless valor of our thoroughly trained soldiers and sailors, the splendid genius in strategy and in actual conflict dis played by our commanders, and the vast resources of the nation in the wealth, and confidence, and patriotism of the people, we might have been tempted to new military en- Wednesday, and Thursday last. Rev. L. C terprises, and to the indulgence of a barba-Lockwood was chosen moderator, and Rev. wian lust of conquest, and a spirit of audacity Messrs. Emerson and Edwards clerks. and vengefulness towards foreign powers. General prosperity and steady growth char-It may be that nothing less than this acterized the history of the year under re national woe was sufficient, in the judgment view, though the special influences of the of infinite wisdom, to temper the otherwise Holy Spirit were not enjoyed in so high a dangerous vehemence of our triumph, to degree as in the previous year. Contribuneutralize the intoxicating ingredients in tions to benevolent objects are on the in-

the cup of our success. scrutiny after the national sins which God ceding period.

His countenance, and let him, in the the Home Missionary interests of its rapidly trength of Jesus, resolve to forsake them improving field. Loudly are we warned against countenaning low and doubtful amusements, against he vices which infest the theatre, and are so sure to stain the lives and the domestic elations of actors; against all those unna turally stimulating circumstances of theatri eal life, so fitted to train up performers o ragic and criminal parts in real life. "Oh hat dreadful house!" exclaimed Mrs. Lincoln as she turned away from the scene of her husband's murder y: We believe th youth of our nation, and the morals of al classes, will be safer if the same feeling is cherished towards every such place of

godless amusement throughout the land.

What other grave sins is God now re puking by this, his terrible judgment? The nation, in spite of four years' experience of the atrocious untameable spirit of the slave ower, has not yet purged itself of a Constitutional connection with the system There are professedly loyal States, which, by standing in the way of the ratification of the Constitutional Amendment, are acting the part of Achan in the camp of Israel. for their obstinacy and complicity with ystem which is the crime of the age, and which has sworn to murder a free country in order to perpetuate its own, existence hese States have drawn down upon themselves and upon the whole country, the vengance of a God of justice, into whose ears has come the cry of the oppressed, and who has decreed the overthrow of the monstrous iniquity. And as long as our the thronging myriads of our loyal city, mation continues, by its laws, to sanction what God has cursed, so long shall we be cities of the land, our own, all through the in danger of such terrible visitations of war, had most steadily and heartily sup-Divine wrath. As long too, as degrading principles he represented. Philadelphia tween the two races in the North, and the can justly claim to be recognized as the simplest rights are scornfully refused any Chief-Mourner among the cities, at Mr. man on account of his color, so long may we feel that the cup of our national sorrow is not full. God's controversy with us is still unsettled. He waits now in the inter val of his dreadful judgments for an answer Shall the nation humble itself and forsake its sins, or provoke still further and perhaps more terrible displays of his displeasure?

We look for repentance. We cherish Hall, and which softened the gloom of and seemed the emblem of hope to the nation, and the cause for which he fell a martyr. The lowering skies and inauspicious appearances of nature amid which he entered our city, are passed. We are called upon to rise out of the dust and ashes of our sorrows, and, with souls strengthened and purified by these new experiences, to play the man for our country, for liberty, Abraham Lincoln," will be the most potent watchwords of the friends of liberty for a

Sweet friend, past, present, and to be, Loved deeplier, darklier understood; Behold, I dream a dream of good, And mingle all the world with thee.

Thy voice is on the rolling air, I hear thee where the waters run; Thou standest in the rising sun, And in the setting thou art fair.

PRESBYTERY OF WILMINGTON.

This body held its stated meeting in the Central Church, Wilmington, on Tuesday crease. Those to Home Missions will We are led to exercise a more searching nearly triple the amount reported the pressor the annual fast, (a customary observ-

may, in this unwonted visitation, design to The Presbytery joined in the solemn ing that he "would spare his congregapunish and purge away. It is an over-public services of Wednesday commemorawhelming thought that God still has a tive of the death of the President, which serious controversy with this nation; that were attended by a thronged and sorrowful the is pointing with the mysterious finger of saudience in the Central Church. The his terrible judgments to some act, practice, moderator presided, and prayers were of policy of the nation grievously offensive to fered by Rev. Messrs. Hamner, Aikman, his holiness, and that he will refuse to be and Patton, and addresses were delivered reconciled until the Achan is discovered by Rev. Messrs. Gaylord, Mears, and Hood. and the land purged of its crime. Let Appropriate pieces were sung by the choir, services in Clinton St. Church, Thursday,

wn heart. Let each one feel that this is Tomb," to the Dead March in Saul, which searching time: Let each one, feel that was executed with great taste and feeling. tod is setting his secret sins in the light. The Presbytery is carefully looking after conscientious supporters of the Govern-

> Rev. John W. Mears and elder Anthony M. Higgins were elected delegates to the General Assembly.

1864.* the Presbyterian bodies on this Continent luding the Reformed churches on the coninent, would add value and interest to this periodical. While enumerating the defects foreshadow the policy which will be of the work, we are constrained to call at adopted by the next Congress, and we ention to the fact that, of the 350 pages therefore republish them entire. devoted to the specific object of the work, over 200 pages are appropriated to a single one of the organizations named, leaving no less than 13 bodies whose statistics are rowded into the compass of less than 150 ages. In fact, as many as eight Presbyerian bodies, including the largest and oldest of our order in existence, are disposed of in three pages.

These are grave defects. Few who take the Almanac but would be interested in the statistics at least of the Free and United resbyterian churches of Scotland; especially as their arrangements for union have prought them so prominently before the Christian public. The English Presbyte rian church, of which Dr. Hamilton is a distinguished member, and the Weekly Review, so brilliantly edited by Peter Bayne, the well-known organ, is not so much as named in this "Presbyterian Historical Almanac."....We regret that a more com rehensive spirit, has not been shown by the compiler.

In spite of all objections, however, the reat value of the Almanac, as a summary intelligence upon the Presbyterian urches of our own country remains. The piographies of deceased ministers are very numerous and full, including some individls who had died previous to the year 1863. The portraits illustrating many or these biographies, and those representing the moderators of the various Assemblies which honored them, and have now ceased and Synods are of very great artistic beauty and are remarkable for fidelity to the originals. Every friend of the Almanac will be prepared to congratulate Mr. Wilson on the decided improvement he has introduced in this particular. Among the special articles, is a History of New York Union Theological Seminary, the second of a series of histories of these institutions, to be continued from year to year. A full list of the alumni is given. Mr. Wilson designs giving a ery full tabulated list of the entire Pres byterián ministry in our country, a specimen of which appears on pp. 375-6, in conection with the "Synod of the Reformed The table includes the name, ecclesiastical by day, and plotted how to destroy their status, place of collegiate and theological education, by what Presbytery licensed, and by which ordained, date of ordination, pre-sent Presbyterial connections and post-never.) Shall they ever again be allowed to by waving banners in the hands of officers office address. We hope the ministry will ender Mr. Wilson the necessary aid in perfecting this list. We also hope they will encourage him by an extensive and re-traitors, hang them.) munerative patronage. Meanwhile we expect the publisher to spare no pains to make his Almanac" a thorough and comprehensive exhibition of the actual condition of the Presbyterian church, in all parts at least of the English-speaking world.

*The Presbyterian Historical Almanac and Annual Remembrancer of the Church for 1864. By Joseph M. Wilson. Vol. VI. 8vo pp. 402. Philada. Jos. M. Wilson.

WOULD NOT READ IT .- The Massa husetts Governor, Andrews, is a Unitarian, earnest and active as such. On a recent Sabbath, Rev. Dr. Todd, of Pittsfield, declined reading his proclamation ance in the New England States,) saytion the pain of listening to a document which, on such an occasion, had no allusion to, or mention of that Name which was the chiefest named in Heaven, that of our only intercessor before the Father, and by which alone salvation came to

each one inquire after the plague of his including "Unveil thy Bosom Faithful Friday, and Saturday of this week.

GENERAL BUTLER AGAIN. For a long time, the more earnest and

ment in the struggle with the rebellion beheld in Gen. Butler by far the ablest exponent of their views before the public. The high moral ground which he invariably took in his speeches and in and submit to nothing that is wrong." his dealings with the rebels of every shade of disloyalty who came under his THE PRESBYTERIAN ALMANAC FOR jurisdiction, was felt to be not only just and right, but most wholesome in its We welcome the appearance of this value effects upon public opinion. Gen. But able annual most cordially, and regret that eler's management of affairs in the cap it should be so late in coming before the tured city of New Orleans helped mateit should be so late in coming before the terially to educate the country to a propublic. The statistics refer to the year per appreciation of the crime of rebellion, 1863. Mr. Wilson has used his customary and prepared them to deal righteously diligence in gathering the facts from his with its guilty leaders whenever they widely extended field, which embraces all should fall under the power of the government. We are glad, therefore, to nd in the British Islands. He has not have heard his voice in the capital at the yet included the interesting bodies in Au-moment of our triumph proclaiming anew, stralia in his yearly view, as we hope he and with the same adaptedness to the nay yet be led to do. A summary of all general understanding and conscience, he Presbyterian bodies in the world, in the principles of unalterable justice upon which out methods of reconstruction and settlement should be based. We have little doubt but that they in substance

> [The above paragraph, written before the calamitous death of the President, need not e modified or recalled. Better than ever s the nation prepared to respond to Gene ral Butler's views as expressed in this speech, And we are sure that it would but increase the confidence already felt in Mr Johnson could a statesman of General Butler's uncompromising character be charged with some responsible mission in the work of reconstructing our dismembered Union. SPEECH OF GENERAL B. F. BUTLER, DE LIVERED AT WASHINGTON, APRIL 10TH. Fellow Citizens:—I am profoundly grateful and thank you once and again that you gratulations upon this great triumph of our arms, which conquers and subjugates finally a most heinous rebellion against the Ameriarmy puts an end to this traitorous war waged o overthrow the Government.

Even now while the heart turns in grati he soul burns with gladness at the result which, rightly understood, renews the life of uestions, to be settled in the immediate fu

ture, arise and mingle perforce with our joy.

There are four classes of men in the Rebel lious States. What shall be done with them? What shall be done with the men educated in the Military Academy at the public expense sworn to protect our flag, obtaining livelihood honor, and promotion under it, the children of the nation, who, without justification, excuse, or palliation, even, betrayed their coun flag, used the very knowledge obtained at the nation's school to break down the Governan unholy strife, which has cost millions of money, and hundreds of thousands of lives, because they have been beaten, conquered, and subdued by the valor of our soldiers, whose comrades they have starved in loath some prisons. (Cheers and cries of "hang every one of them; hang them; give them the rope.")

In the future the danger to our liberties can come only from the ambitions of those in the army, who may conspire again against the life of the nation. Shall we not, by example, teach every officer who deserts flag that he shall suffer the same penalty for desertion which the Government and the law has enforced upon so many of our soldiers for the same crime?

What shall be done with those whom the people North and South once delighted to honor? Who, with the oath of God upon their lips, but treason in their souls, sat in leges, now made sacred by the blood of hero patriots shed to save them from acts of such men, that of American citizens? (No, never,

The next class, the soldiers in the ranks of the rebellion: misled, deceived by false statements and arguments and prejudices until their judgments were overborne, conscripted and driven until their wills were overcome into the support of the rebellion, but who even in a bad cause, have illustrated the valor of the American race; are we not ready o say to them :- "Father, forgive them, they know not what they do," and to receive them again as brothers of us and with us? ("That'sit!" "Good!" "Good!" "That's

Still another class. Those at the South who have ever welcomed the flag with shouts of gladness, who have never failed to rejoice in Union victory, who have never lost faith in the Union cause, who always have con-cealed, fed, and cared for the Union prisoners escaping from the cold, sickness, starvation, and death of Libby and Andersonville, guid ing them faithfully by the North Star through swamp and forest to liberty and life; who have joyfully taken up arms with us and laid down their lives in our cause; who were the the assassination of the President; while first to enter Richmond, the true Union men of the South. (Cheers.) What shall we say to them? Shall we not say interty and and each was intended as a latar plow, if equality of right under the laws forever? possible, to our glorious republic.

(Yes, yes, and cheers; good, good) then we were almost forgetting these long are agreed; condign punishment to the military traitor who deserts his flag for rebellion, drawn out, and almost countless murders of distranchisement and safe keeping for the untold agony; but Wilkes Booth has only the later to be the later his propriety of the same and safe to be the later his propriety and the same and safe to be the later his propriety and the same and safe to be the later his later was intended as a later plow, if

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on.") Let us also be thankful to the nuch treasure and blood, it has so established one power among the nations of the earth that the shedding of American blood upon American soil may now cease forever, and in our dealings with the nations of the earth we

FROM OUR CORRESPONDING EDITOR.

OUR ONE THEME.

How can we write this week of any thing else but the great national bereavement? This is the one thing on every mind; this on every lip; this down deep in every heart. We have other news-Mobile cap-delivered on Wednesday, in the presence tured, Montgomery, Salisbury, and the like of ten thousand citizens: "and I call on and a few days ago we should have re-gou, in view of those mute lips, and that served such intelligence with the boom of swollen brow, lying cold in death, I call on cannon, and the clangor of bells; but now we have no appetite for rejoicing. The family mansion has been invaded; the head of the household has been stricken down by the hand of the assassin upon his own hearth-stone; and now the house is darkned, and the children weep in silence. Such a day of sorrow as last Saturday was never before known in all this region.

mayor, a meeting of citizens was gathered at quently addressed by Rev. Dr. Robinson of minds, in trying to find out the lesson intended by this awful event.

Only the other day, it seemed as if this oation were in danger of losing a just appre-ciation of the awful crime of this rebellion. We were manifesting almost as much gratiude to General Lee for surrendering as to General Grant for compelling him to surrender! (Cheers.) It seemed to me that Genwas about the most popular man in America. (Applause and laughter.) The crimes of treason and slavery were being rapidly forgotten, and we talked of amnesty nd oblivion in behalf of men whose hands ire red with the best blood of the land. Loud cheers.) Republics have proverbially short memories. I was afraid the American people were growing weak. It may be in the instructable wisdom of Him who controls the lestinies of nations, that this drawing of the nation's most precious heart's blood was necessary to bring us back to that equilibrium which we must maintain if the Republic was o be permanently redeemed. (Applause.)"

We venture nothing in saying that that sentiment is well nigh universal. It has been in almost every speech, every "leadevery conversation We were letting the rebellion down too easily. We were in danger of forgetting that treason is a crime. We were forgetting with what horrible, unprecedented barbarity this particular treason has been prosecuted. We had almost ceased to hear the last despairing death-wail of 50,000 starved Union soldiers at Salisbury, and Columbia, and Anderson-

Is there no one to be held responsible for such atrocities, so deliberate, so long continued, so well known, so mercilessly repeated upon successive squads of poor unfortunate captives? Did not Jeff. Davis know it all, and did he not choose just so to kill his captives by the slow and horrible rocess of starvation? Could not Robert E. Lee the gentlemanly, the noble, the chivalric, the Christian commander-in-chief of the rebel armies, have country; even while, in the name of the Constitution, they claimed to sacrifice at the altar ordered the proper treatment of our of her most cherished liberties? Shall they men, if he chose to do so? But he is have the loved, honored, and glorious privi- of the Union army! While 30,000 of our brave boys are buried at Andersonville, 12,000 at Danville, and 10,000 at Richnond, half of them, probably, victims of that deliberate, systematic, atrocious cruelty practiced upon them after they were unarmed and helpless in the hands of their Was it no crime to kill them; and yet a

high crime to assassinate our President? His death was easy; it was translation; it was glory; theirs was refined torture, writhing agony, raving madness, blank one. How much better is it, thus to torture a fallen foe, than boldly to shoot down a supposed enemy in a public theatre? What right mind is not compelled to pronounce the treatment of our captive soldiers a meaner crime, more dastardly, more atrocious in its relations, than both alike aimed at the heart of the nation, or the South. (Shall we not say liberty and and each was intended as a fatal blow, if

lisfranchisement and safe keeping for the untold agony; but Wilkes Booth has only ivilian using his perjured place to betray his ountry; the right hand of fellowship for the to brandish his shining blade, and he calls and decrived restricted and decrived restricted by the restriction of the restriction of the restriction.

the apprehension of the conferred being the morne and to specifi

and asking us with their mute tongues if we will receive back with waving banners, and unwhipt of justice, their murderers,

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one year.
The following discount on long advertise ted for three months and upwards, is yere 20 lines, 10 per cent off; over 50 lent.; over 100 lines, 33½,per cent. off.

and the would-be assassins of the nation. The words of Andrew Johnson, our can adopt, without fear of war, the motto of new President, find a universal response Jackson, "ask nothing but what is right, in Western New York. "Treason is a new President, find a universal response crime to be punished, not pardoned;" or, as he said, in substance, on another occasion, clemency to the deluded followers, out justice for the insane leaders—this is the lesson which Booth has effectually aught us, and which has found an earnest echo in every speech from a radical, or conservative in this part of the land.

"We say here to-day"—these are the words of Rev. Dr. Robinson, of this city, you, as Andrew Johnson takes the place of power, to say, to treason at the South, and treason at the North, and treason everywhere, and by whomsoever spoken, thou hast come so far, but by the eternal Law, thou shalt go no further." And again, he said—"By the memory of the glorious dead, and in view of the distant future, to which we shall transmit this vast inherit-In accordance with the proclamation of our sance, let the nation stand by and defend the Administration of Andrew Johnson. * * * our court-house on Saturday afternoon, the To-day, we say, that as we love our counday of the President's death, which was elo-, try, as we love humanity, as we hold that traitors should be punished to the extreme Judge Chumasero, and Frederick Douglass, limit that justice and law require; so we The latter forcibly expressed the thought say, we will work, and pray, and fight on, which has sprung spontaneously in millions and die, if need be, to maintain the Government for which Abraham Lincoln gave his life, and which God has sacredly committed to our care."

> But we are not giving the news of the Churches. We have none. We have known but one event for the past week. As in other cities, we were appalled by the first intelligence. All day Saturday was given up to sorrow. Business was suspended, stores closed, and the mourners went about our streets.

> On Sunday, Dr. Shaw was to exchange with Dr. Heacock, of Buffalo, but by telegraph the exchange was postponed, and Dr. Shaw preached in his own church, both morning and evening, upon the national bereavement. Dr. Heacock did not attempt to preach, as he was suffering from a severe cold; but with the assistance of Rev. C. E. Furman in the morning, and Rev. Dr. Lord, and Rev. Mr. Plumb, of Chelsea, Massachusetts, in the evening, the time was filled up with short addresses and prayer, very much to the edification of the people. They were deeply solemn and interesting occasions.

In the morning of the Sabbath, Rev. Dr. Lord also preached in his own pulpit, from the words, "The Lord reigneth," a most solemn and appropriate sermon, which was next day published in full in the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser. The ground taken in this sermon is all that the most intense anti-slavery unionist could desire—it is through, loyal, radical, for sustaining the Government at all hazards, and punishing traitors according to their crimes,

On Wednesday of this week, we too, buried the President. Funeral services were held at 12 o'clock. M., in most of the churches. Dr. Shaw's was crowded, hundreds standing; the Central and Brick Churches united. Addresses were made by Rev. C. P. Bush and Dr. Shaw. Dr. Robinson preached in the Second Baptist Church, from the words, "Know ye not that a prince and a great man has fallen." His discourse was also published in the Evening Express. Rev. D. K. Bartlett also preached in the Plymouth Church. a sermon which excited great interest in those who heard it, and that too is considered worthy of a place in the evening papers.

At two o'clock an immense procession was formed and marched through some of our streets. At four o'clock they halted in front of a large platform, erected upon the steps of the Court House, and listened to addresses by Roswell Hart, Esq., M. C., despair, a thousand deaths in every and Rev. Dr. Robinson. It is thought that streets, and participated more or less in the funeral obsequies.

> So we kept the day. So a nation weeps. But, so sure as God is on his throne, will rebellion rue the day it struck down our noble President. C. P. B.

ROCHESTER, April 22, 1865.

THE MINT IN FUNERAL DRAPERY .-Mr. J. W. Hurn, 1319 Cuestnut street. has this week brought out a superior specimen of the photographic art—a large and beautifully taken picture of the front portico of the U.S. Mint, in the profuse and exquisitely belitting drapery Rev. Mr. Hammond expects to hold lion, and equal rights for the black man under at us with their bony fingers, and looking ceptable memorial of the solemnities of riday, and Saturday of this week.

Then I think that will do. (Cries, "Go upon us with their sunken, sightless eyes," the week.