## American Presbyterian.

THURSDAY, JUNE 1, 1865.

THE RE-UNION MOVEMENT IN THE OLD SCHOOL .- We are not without painful apprehension that the agitation of this subject, started in so much really Christian brotherly love, will react in dissension in the Old School church. There are indications that the good brethren who have so earnestly advocated re-union will find put upon them precisely the same hue and cry with which we were hounded previous to the division. As a specimen of this sort of excessive bigotry, we quote from a writer, over the signature of "Nassau." in the Presbyterian of May 27:-

"The friends of this measure [re-union] expect to succeed. They purpose to agitate, and ply the public mind with the usual machinery, until a sentiment shall be created which will sweep all before it. Now, there are some of the Old School who see in such a re-union a betrayal of their Lord, and they cannot allow the matter to go by default. They will resist the movement in all\_lawful ways. At a recent meeting of the Presby tery of \_\_\_\_\_, a set of resolutions was adopted, in which feeble churches of the different Schools were advised to unite. The resolutions were resisted on the ground (in part) that the New School, as a denomination, is as unsound to-day as in '38. In answer to this allegation, a member of the Presbytery averred that 'a majority of the ministers of the Old School do not, to-day, accept the Confession of Faith as containing the system of doctrine contained in the Holy Scriptures!' It was replied, that if this were true, there is need, not for union, but for another division, another purgation: and furthermore, that the averment is a slander—that it is impossi-ble a majority of our ministers should be thus false to their ordination vows. But the reply was met by a deliberate reiteration of the averment. Whether true or false—and false it surely is—one thing is certain, and it is this: every unsound man among us, every man who does not accept the Westminster. Confession ex animo, but charges it and its adherents with logical absurdities, every such man can be counted upon as a firm supporter man can be counted upon as a nrm supporter of the re-union movement. The number of such men may be large. They will tell you that the doctrinal issues of '37 and '38 are living issues no longer. As if they have not been the living issues of all ages since the time of Cain and Abel!'

IMPROVED METHODS OF HOME EVAN-GELIZATION .- We believe the time is at hand when the church which does not cast its thoughts about for these, will fall far into the background of the Christian hosts. The necessity is becoming generally felt for new modes of access to people, scriptural, evangelical, and bringing the same gospel as of old, but adapted to the tone of mind and habits of attention which belong to the present day. We observe, in the late proceedings of the Diocesan Episcopal Convention, held in this city, that the subject of restoring the office of Evanegelist in the Home Missionary work, has been seriously taken up. We know not exactly what is meant by this, and the storing the office of Evanegelist in the Home Missionary work, has been seriously taken up. We know not exactly what is meant by this, and the storing the storing strong eights and chewing camphor. One trunk was to go to Boston, one to New York, one to Philadelphia, one to Baltimore, one to Norfolk. "No. 2" was to go to Washington, and this Blackburn assured him "would kill at sixty yards." The contents were to be means have a good stress and the wise says to go to Boston, one to New York, one to Philadelphia, one to Baltimore, one to Norfolk. "No. 2" was to go to Washington, and this Blackburn assured him "would kill at sixty yards." The contents were to be means have a good stress and the wise to Boston, one to Norfolk. siastical organism of what is known in this country under the name of the evangelist work, it will be an experiment which other churches will watch with deep interest—one in which we should not have been sorry to see another denomination share. We also notice, in the proceedings of the same Convention, the initiation of a subject which is likely to lead to the giving of Christian women who feel a call to self-consecration to the work of the church, an official relation to that work. The world has seen the perils of the gross abuse of such a scheme fearfully carried out; but the question remains, Are these perils inherent to the setting apart of such a class of laborers? The records of what is all the while being done by Bible women and other self-devoted female laborers for Christ, are such as to invest the proposed scheme with some attractions; and, not without doubts, but still with true interest, the results of this experiment, if undertaken, will be waited for by Christians generally.

No CHANGE IN POPERY.-We commend to some of our city dailies, which are so horrified by religious bigotry if a Protestant journal denounces Romish intolerance, but which have never felt called upon to utter one word of reprehension for the invectives which come · in torrents from the organs of the Papacy, the following expose of the Romish spirit toward civil and religious freedom. It comes from the headquarters of authority, from no less than the Pope himself, being taken from his letter to his beloved, but not exactly docile son, Maximillan, Emperor of Mexico.

"Your Majesty," says the Pope, "is well aware that, in order effectively to repair the evils occasioned by the Revolution, and to bring back as soon as possible happy days for the Church, the Catholic religion must, above all things, continue to be the glory and the mainstay of the Mexican nation, to the exclusion of every other dissenting worship; that the bishops must be perfectly free in the exercise of their pastoral ministry; that the religious orders should be re-established or re-organized, conformably with the instructions and the nowars which we have given. re-organized, conformably with the instruc-tions and the powers which we have given; that the patrimony of the Church and the rights which attach to it may be maintained and protected; that no person may obtain the faculty of teaching and publishing false and subversive tenets; that instruction, whether public or private, should be directed and watched over by the ecclesiastical authority; and that, in short, the chains may be oroken which, up to the present time, have held down the Church in a state of dependence, and subject to the arbitrary rule of the civil government.'

THE HOPES UPON WHICH POPISH DEM-AGOGUES FEED THEIR DUPES .- An Irish correspondent of the Evangelist writes that the Fenian leaders in Ireland are unproariously proclaiming their expectation that our President Johnson will ere long despatch a hundred thousand men, any associate traitors. Some accounts say pleted and the cable on board the Great Eastern

loosened from home service by the end | that he is manacled, but of that we are uncerto free Ireland from England, and annex it to the American Republic.

OLD SCHOOL GENERAL ASSEMBLY,\_\_ This body assembled in Pittsburgh on the 18th ult, and was opened with a sermon by the last Moderator, Rev. James Woods, D.D., President of Hanover, Indiana, College. Rev. John C. Lowrie, D.D., of New York, was elected Moderator, and Rev. Thomas S. Vail, Temorary Clerk. Much of the time of the Assembly has been occupied with its evangelistic organizations, which generally appear to be working efficiently. Our readers will see that our paper is too largely filled with the proceedings of our own body, to allow any extended notice of these doings of our brethren in Pittsburgh, but we shall take an early opportunity to report such of them as have an interest for the Presbyterian family generally.

## Aews of the Week,

PEACE! Gen Canby, under date of New Orleans, May 26, telegraphs to the War Department that arrangements have been concluded for the surrender of the rebel forces of the Trans-Mississippi Department. This includes the entire command of Kirby Smith, and, when carried out, becomes the end of our civil war. The Government accepts this view of it, and the President has accordingly issued his proclamate. President has accordingly issued his proclama-tion ordering the release of all prisoners who, for political offences, had been sentenced to confinement during the war.

THE YELLOW-FEVER PLOT.

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The Police Judge, in Toronto, before whom Dr. Blackburn was arraigned, with a view to extradition, on the charge of a rebel plot to introduce the yellow-fever into Northern cities, has declined the responsibility of a decision, and turned the case over to the Assizes, holding the case of meanwhile in \$8,000 bail to appear the accused meanwhile in \$8,000 bail to appear. The main witness against him was a rebel soldier of the name of Hyams, who appears to have left the army and gone to Canada to become the tool of any conspiracy which might be afoot. As this man's testimony furnishes the most succint view which we have seen of the alleged plot, we give a condensed transcript of it. Hyams testifies that he saw Blackburn in Toronto in 1863, which was before he got into the English provinces with his yellow fever trunks, which, like Pandora's, were to scatter their evils around as soon as opened. He promised Hyams that the fortune of the latter would be made if he undertook and carried out the plan of infection, Blackburn not trusting himself with its execution. Hyams consented, and in June, 1864, along came a letter from Blackburn, asking Hyams to go to Halifax and get the yellow-fever trunks, which had arrived in the steamer Alpha. He procured money from persons connected with Blackburn, and went to Halifax. There were eight trunks and a valise—the latter was to go to President Lin-coln, the others to be distributed in cities and towns where the Federal soldiers were posted. Hyams took these infected trunkr to his own room, but he accounts for his escape from the fever by following the advice from Blackburn. in smoking strong cigars and chewing camphor. kill at sixty yards." The contents were to be means have a good spread. He got the goods on to the various cities as far as Baltimore, but funds runing short, he returned to Canada for more money. He says, "I went to the Clifton House and saw Dr. Blackburn, Messrs. Clay, one of the trunks to Norfolk or Newbern, and a week after he read in the newspapers that yellow fever was in Newbern. Meantime "big No. 2" and four small trunks were left in Baltimore. These were now procured and sent to Washington and were left with a commission merchant in that city, who advanced \$100 on the valuable contents. Having done this, he re-turned to Canada, saw Blackburn and asked for money. Blackburn said he would go to Jacob Thompson and make arrangements to supply him. He says, "I went next day to Colonel Thompson, who told me that Dr. Blackburn had instructed him to give me \$100 as soon as I received satisfactory evidence that the goods had been disposed of; he then gave me \$50 on account; about ten days after I received an account of sales from Hamilton, and, showing it to him, he gave me the other \$50 in a check on

to him, he gave me the other \$500 in a check on the Ontario Bank."

It was on the above testimony that Dr. Blackburn was bound over. It is alleged that the clothes were gathered in the yellow fever hospitals in Bermuda. What became of the trunks does not appear. INDICTMENT FOR HIGH TREASON. The District Court Grand Jury, at Washington, has brought in a bill of indictment against Jeff Davis and John C. Breckenridge for high treason, basing the indictment on the raid of last July within the District, in which Breckenridge was present in partial parti

ridge was present in person, and Davis construc-tively. A bench warrant has been issued for the arrest of Breckenridge, who is still at large. We see it stated that the Government will yield the person of Davis for trial on this indictment and that it will speedily take place. But we are not yet aware that any official announcement to this effect has been made.

THE GRAND MILITARY REVIEW.

This most imposing military spectacle of the age came off at Washington on Tuesday and Wednesday of last week. It was a fitting finale to the long and heroic service of the armies participating—one which will be an event of frequent proud remembrance in their future lives. The platform of the officials, before whom the column passed, was erected in front of the Presidential mansion, and occupied by the President and Cabinet, Gen. Grant, and numerous other high officials. On Tuesday Sheridan's cavalry, commanded, in the absence of its renowned leader, by Gen. Merritt, the Provost and Engineer Brigades, and four corps, entire or in part of the Army of the Potomac, with Gen. Meade at its head, passed in review. The corps with their commanders were the Ninth, Gen. Parke; Fifth, Gen. Griffin; Second, Gen. Humphrey; and Gen. Dwight's division of the Tanth. THE GRAND MILITARY REVIEW. Gen. Humphrey; and Gen. Dwight's division of the Tenth. The men marched in company front, about forty abreast, and yet the column was about twenty-one miles in length, and was six hours in was in the six hours in was in was in the six hours in

six hours in passing.

Wednesday was occupied with the review of Gen. Sherman's Army. It consists of the Fifteenth and Seventeenth Corps, commanded by Gen. Logan, Gen. Howard's successor, and the Fourteenth and Twentieth Corps, commanded by Gen. Slocum. The review passed off most successfully, Gen. Sherman being everywhere most enthusiastically received. He had more men than were reviewed on Tuesday.

THE STATE PRISONERS. Jefferson Davis was, on the 22d ult., removed from the Steamer Clyde, and placed in confinement in Fortress Monroe. His imprisonment is rigid. He has an apartment well iron-bound, ten by fourteen feet in dimensions, and is entirely excluded from the society of

of the rebellion, under General Meagher, tain. Respecting the future process with him, the Government is as yet silent, but the impresthe Government is as yet silent, but the impression at Washington is, that what is done in his case will be speedily done. His family took leave of him when he disembarked, and returned with the steamer. C. C. Clay was removed from the steamer at the same time, and is, like his chief, in solitary confinement in the Fortress. The scene of separation between these captives and their familes was painful in the extreme. Alexander H. Stephens has been taken to Fort Warren. We believe this man is a bachelor, as for humanity's sake, we wish the other champions of treason were. other champions of treason were. THE NATION OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IGNORED. The South Carolina rebel Governor Magrath has pluck for certainty. He has issued a proclamation, based upon the assumption that the annihilation of the Confederacy throws his State back upon its independent and sovereign political existence, and demanding that the South Carolina portion of the late Confederate forces, report at once to the State authorities for duty, and that all Confederate property within its limits be delivered to the State. Gen.

Gilmore very promptly squelched this rebel impudence by a counter proclamation forbidding any persons from performing any act in obedience to Magrath's order, clapping on as an addendum, a declaration that the blacks are free citizens of the United States, and would be pro-tected by the government in the enjoyment of their freedom and the fruits of their industry. This, we take it, is about the last we shall hear of the Nation of South Carolina. Gen. Gilmore, while his hand was in, made

a similar clean sweep of the late proclamations of the late rebel Governors of Florida and Geor gia, (the latter now a prisoner in our hands,) States. He promptly forbids any attempt to assemble under these calls—a prohibition which ne will assuredly enforce if occasion arises. We presume the time is past for apprehending that the reorganization of any rebel State will be the reorganization of any rebel State will be permitted, except upon the Union platform, the emancipation proclamation included. After the agonizing labor of slavery to dig for itself a grave, it would be cheating the dead to keep it otting above ground.

ANOTHER PIRATE SETTLED.

We noticed last week the arrival of the rebel ram Stonewall, in the harbor of Havana, and the promptitude with which Admiral Stribling surrounded her with naval steamers ready to pounce upon her the moment she left the Spanish waters. Giving up escape as hopeless, the Captain of the Stonewall tried hard to obtain some good terms of surrender from the Spanish authority at Havana, but finally turned her over to them unconditionally. Washington advices say that our Government is entirely satisfied with he action of the Havana officials in the matter. So far as is known, only one pirate sailing un-der rebel authority, the Shenandoah, now remains afloat. She is the one that was harbored by the British authorities in Australia, and, when last heard from, was prowling about the the Indian Ocean.

LATEST UESDAY.
An "Amnesty Proclamation" was issued by he President on the 29th of May. The new oath requires a pledge to support "all laws and proclamations which have been made during the existing rebellion, with reference to the emancipation of slaves." The exceptions to the Amnesty are: First. Civil and diplomatic officers, and domestic and foreign agents of the Rebel Government. Second. Persons who left udicial positions under the United States to take part with the Rebellion. Third. Military officers in the Rebel service above the rank of Colonel. Fourth. Naval officers above the rank of Lieutenant. Fifth. United States Congressmen who left their seats to assist in the Reellion. Sixth. Officers of the United States army and navy who resigned their commissions signations to evade duty in suppressing rebellion Seventh. All who have engaged in any way in treating otherwise than lawfully, as prisoners of war, persons found in the United States ser vice, as officers, soldiers, seamen, or in other capacities. Eighth. All absentees from the United States for the purpose of aiding the rebellion. Ninth. All officers, of any degree, in the rebel service, educated at West Point, or the United States Naval Academy. Tenth. All the Governors of rebel States. Eleventh. All blockade runners, spies, and sympathizers who left their homes in the loyal States to aid the rebellion. Twelfth. All rebel privateersmen on the high seas, and pirates upon the lakes between the United States and Canada, and raiders upon the United States from Canada. Thirteenth. All persons who are in custody of, or in bonds to, the military, naval, or civil authorities for offences of any kind, and all prisoners of war. Fourteenth. All rebels whose taxable property is worth more that \$20,000. Fifteenth. All who have taken the amnesty oath, or oath of allegiance, and broken it. All these offenders may, however, make application for pardon and they shall be heard.

A plan for the reconstruction of North Carolina has also been officially promulgated. Mr. Holden is recognized as Governor of the State. The Ordnance Depot and Magazine in Mo-

bile, exploded May 25th, destroying eight blocks of buildings, two steamers, and three hundred persons. Loss, eight millions. Cause unknown.

ITEMS.

James C. Johnson, one of the wealthiest men n the South, died on the 12th ult., at his residence in Edenton, N. C., at an advanced age. He was a staunch Union man, and disinherited all his near relatives because of their having identified themselves with treason. His property amounted to several million dollars.—
The widely-known elephant, Hannibal, is dead.
He had traversed this continent 36 years, and
was supposed to be 66 years old. For some years past he has been very cross and danger-ous.—The report of the Committe on the Conduct of the War, which has just been made public, refers to the Army of the Potomac, the Red River expedition, the Fort Fisher affair, the light draught monitors, and the massacre of the Cheyenne Indians. They justify General Butler in not attacking Fort Fisher. General Sherman's testimony with reference to the negotiations with Johnston is regarded as satisgottations with Johnston is regarded as satisfactory, though the committee has not yet reported upon it.—The subject of reconstruction still engrosses the attention of the Southern people. The Georgia newspapers call upon the citizens of that State to meet in convention. A meeting at Selma, on May 10th, requested the Governor of Alabama to call the Legislature together. ture together.—A military commission has assembled at San Francisco, to try the pirates who, in November last, tried to seize the steamer Salvador, of Panama.—Some British midshipmen, at the Saudwich Islands, on May 15th, insulted the American flag. Their commander made them apologize.—St. Marks and Talahassee, Florida, surrendered to the Union forces May 9.—The Philadelphia Lincoln Monument Association was organized on the 22d ult. Mayor Henry is President. The contributions thus far are about \$3000.—The contributions thus far are about \$3000.—The merchants of New York recently proposed to President Johnson the acceptance of a coach and span, as a complimentary present. He has repectfully declined the offer, giving as a reason, that he has ever held that those occupying official positions should not accept such presents.—It was expected that the manufacture of the Atlentic telegraph applies result he come

by the end of May.—Two more rebel State governors have been captured—Letcher, of Virginia, and Watts, of Alabama. Letcher, however, has been out of office for some time, having been succeeded by Smith. He was governor at the time of the secession of Virginia, and, in connection with that rascality, proved himself treacherous as well as traitorous.—Meetings of citizens favoring reconproved himself treacherous as well as traitorous.—Meetings of citizens favoring reconstruction are being held in all parts of Alabama.—Further arrests of rebel officials have been made, among them James A. Seddon, Davis' Secretary of War, and Judge John A. Campbell, late of Alabama. A report is out that General Lee will be placed in custody for trial.—A fire occurred near Carlisle, Pa., on the night of the 25th ult., by which seven children, ranging from six months to fifteen years of age, were burned to death. The parents, Mr. and Mrs. Mayberry, were also severely burned.—The proposed amendment to the Connecticut constitution, striking out the word "white" from the suffrage clause invall under 'white'' from the suffrage clause, is well under way. The House has passed it by a two-third vote, the Senate is understood to be unanimous respecting it, and no doubt is entertained of its popular ratification.—Attorney General Speed has decided that, the rebellion being ended, the amnesty proclamation is void, and the confiscation acts are still in force.—In Virginia an election for members of the Legislature was held on Thursday last. So far as is known, the Dispurior party event the State. Disunion party swept the State.

## DEATHS.

ALRICH.—In this city, at the house of his brotherin-law, Charles A. Benon, Esq., on Saturday, the 27th
of May, Thomas C. Alrich, for many years a ruling
sider in the Hanover Street Prestylerian Church, of
Wilmington Delaware.

Mr. Alrich was a gentleman of entire purity, and
uprightness of character, and of unexceptionable
piety. He was 73 years old.

A fuller obituary notice will be given next week.

OBITUARY. We have to chronicle another death, and justly does

We have to chronicle another death, and justly does the poet say.

"Not a moment flies,
But puts its sickle in the field of life,
And reaps its thousands with their joys and cares."
Departed this life on the 28th ult., Mrs. C. W. Cross, wife of Rev Margus E. Cross, at their residence in Darby, Pa. The funeral was attended on the 39th ult., and an appropriate sermon delivered in the First Presbyterian Church, Darby, by Rev. E. Webb, who was assisted in the juntal the interpretation of the Darby Presbyterian Church, Darby, by Rev. E. Webb, who was assisted in the juntal solumnities by Rev. E. B. Bruen. Her remains were interred in the cemetery at Knowlesboro'.

Mrs. Cross was a member of the Darby Presbyterian Church, with which she united, as one of its original members, twenty-five years ago. For the church she and friends in recurring the erection of a house of worship for the same.

She gave her heart to the Saviour while young, during a revival of religion in Philadelphia, and during a revival of religion in Philadelphia, and during seasons of special interest was often active in promouning the work of the Lord. She ever maintained that the church must derive her strength, increase, and glory from a vital union with herliving Head, and by prayer, and consecration to his service.

Though from extreme prostration just prior to her death, she was unable to speak of her views in prospect of crossing the dark stream of death, yet a few days before her final trial she conversed with Christian friends about the support of religion. My Saviour is precious, and my hopes are all centered in him, who is the resurrection and the life." Though the circle of her finends mount be loss of a beloved wife, a fond mother, an affectionate sister, and a true friend of the afflicted, yet we are comforted with this assurance that she is now free from all sorrow and pain, rejoicing before the throne in glory. As she desired the spiritual welfare of all her friends, may her surviving relatives secure a meetness for a happy reunion w

For the Ladies.



To the Ladies.

LOOK o'er the fashions which old pictures show, As they prevailed some fifty years ago; At leas: that phase of fashion which conveys Hints of those instruments of torture-state! And then compare the old, complex machine, With the t which in these modern days is seen: No more or steel and whalebone is the chest. Or side, o liver, terribly compressed; No more eve curving ribs, or waving spine, Twisted and tortured out of Benuty's line For skill and obence both unite to show How much c' realth to dress do women owe

In Mrs. Sherman's Corsets, ladies find The laws of Health with Fashion's taste combined Supporting equally each separate part, They cramp no action of the lungs or heart; And no injurious ligature is placed To mar the flexure of the natural waist; Their fit is certain-and, what's sure to please, In all positions there is perfect ease: The figures of the young they help to form, Aiding and not repressing every charm; Irregularities of shape they hide, .So that by none can slight defects be spied, While e'en a figure, which is understood As being "bad," may by their help seem good; And matrons wearing them a boon will gain, Their early symmetry they'll long retain.

Insuring comfort, grace, good health, and ease, These SHERMAN Corsets cannot fail to please: One trial is the only test they need. For then all others they must supersede; Fashion's demands with usefulness they blend. And so are truly EVERY WOMAN'S FRIEND!

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effect insurance in the TRAVELLERS' at the lowest rates.

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10,000 Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago bonds,
9,000 Reading Railroad 1st mortgage bonds,
6,500 City of Pittsburg and other \$294136 50

\$394,136 5

9,000 Reading Railroad Ist mortgage bonds,
6,500 City of Pittsburg and other bonds,
1,000 shares Pennsylvania Railroad stocks,
450 shares Corn Exchange National Bank,
22 shares Consolidation National Bank,
107 shares Farmers' National Bank of Reading,
142 shares Williamsport Water Company,
192 shares American Life Insurance and Trust Company,
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