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American Presbyterian.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1865.

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OUR COMMITTE'S PUBLICATIONS AS PREMIUMS.

Desirous of enlarging the circulation both of the AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN and of the publications of our Committee, we make the following extremely liberal offers, to hold good until the first of Jan**uary**, 1866 :

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For EVERY new subscriber paying full rates in advance, we will give two copies of the Hymn and Tune Book, bound in cloth, postage or express prepaid. For a new club of ten paying \$25 in advance, we will send *fifteen copies*, freight extra. We make this offer to any extent.



Presbylerian,

New Series, Vol. II, No. 47.

Genesee Evangelist, No. 1018.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1865. PHILADELPHIA,

THE JOY OF GIVING. formal catalogues of proper names, which give the books of Chronicles such an uninviting look to the general reader, there springs in the desert, like eves of living light upon the otherwise inanimate countenance. Sometimes we meet with an expression turned with all the lightness and grace of modern rhetoric; sometimes, in the midst of seeming legality, we are surprised as had not been known since Israel became with a sweet anticipation of the very spirit a nation. of the Gospel. We know not how any Christian reader can rise from the perusal of the last chapter of the first book, without a raised religious consciousness, almost like that produced by the sweetest strains particular, if you have put yourself on the of David's harp, or the most glowing antici-

pations of the prophets. That which gives such an exalted tone to this passage, and which makes it shine like a Gospel gem upon the rough background atmosphere, and learn the joy of willing, of Judaism, is the JOY OF GIVING, which it humble giving. Learn a new sense in celebrates. The King himself sets the ex- which to call the bountiful Jehovah, "Our monarch has recovered from the depressing effects of the rebellions, the family troubles, and the grievous personal failures of his later manhood. Restored by sincere repentance and Divine favor, he now gratefully devotes his later years to zealous and magnificent preparations for the House of the Lord, which he may not build. In this inspiring occupation, his youth is renewed like the engle's. "The sun of piety rises the warmer, as the sun of life declines." So we have seen the storms of the afternoon break away, in time to allow the setting sun to shed his splendor upon the de-

parting clouds, and to span the whole heavens with the bow of promise. David's piety as a believer, and his glory as a monarch, culminate in this solemn

public act of giving. He announces to the congregation the sum of the treasures which he has amassed for "the palace of the Lord God." He tells them of the vast stores of gold and silver, of brass and iron, of wood and precious stones and marble. which he had prepared out of the revenues of the kingdom. And after a catalogue of bewildering magnificence, he adds, that because he had set his affection to the house of his God, he had given of his own proper good, thousands of talents of gold of Ophir, and of 'refined silver, over and above all he had given as king, out of the national reve-

sparkling jewels, the enumeration of which | his abortive attempt to stay the progress of | him a helping hand. Rev. Mr. French, at In the midst of the long genealogies, and sounds like an Arabian tale, the monarch, the movement by the proposed presidency leads the people in an act of self-renuncia- of the Pope over a united Italy; nor, worst tion, which may have been harder to the of all, his support by force of arms from flesh than all the surrenders of property, that day to this, of the most cordially-hated blacks, if possible. And even where there occur passages of uncommon beauty, like just made. All these costly offerings were of all the governments of the peninsula,the Lord's before; from His munificent that of the Pope in Rome. There, interhand they came, to him with humble joy vention was avowedly for the purpose of sustaining a notorious imbecile and tyrant, they return them. And so their hearts. whom his subjects would not have tolerathrob with a divine happiness, and king ted, in his temporal dominion, for an hour and people spend such a festal day together after the power which forced him upon their reluctant necks was withdrawn. So

anxious is the French Emperor for the Reader, if you are sometimes tempted to maintenance of this odious despotism, that complain of the frequency of the appeals he will not do more than go through a mere made to your liberality, if you are inclined form of withdrawal, taking care to leave to magnify your past services in this behind him a large force of Papal troops, and holding himself in readiness to succour defensive in regard to your property, and if vou feel every donation to be a perversion, the Pope at any moment from his own sit down.and read this last chapter of First territories, which, by the annexation of a Chronicles. Try to breathe its rapturous portion of Italy, are now but a short day's sail from Rome itself. It is idle to attempt to excuse this flagrant usurpation by the figment of concern for the Mexican people. Americans

FRANCE AND MEXICO.

Public attention has been considerably aroused in Europe by the disclosure of some diplomatic correspondence between our Government and that of France, on the proposal of the latter power to send a reinforcement of African mercenaries to the hard-pressed Maximilian. These Africans were to be kidnapped, or something very much like it, in Egypt, on the principle, doubtless, that two wrongs, however enormous, will make a right. Our Government agent in Egypt became aware of the facts, and made them known to Secretary Seward, who remonstrated with the government of Napoleon. We are glad to no less an affront to ourselves. see such evidence of vigilance on the part of our Government. The result has been that the project is abandoned by France, on the ground of an insurrection in Soudan,

which, it is said, requires all the forces to be kept in the country. We have little doubt that an energetic remonstrance addressed to France immediately after the surrender of Lee, while all our great daptains were in the field, with an army and navy of nearly a million of men flushed with victory, would have been followed by still more decisive results, and that an equally valid pretext for yielding to our, is a disposition to do justice, the fearful impoverishment of the South, the prostration of its interests, the engulphing of its wealth in an unsuccessful rebellion. of the freedmen to real independence. The negro is not hardy, but delicate.

Where one in forty-five of the white popucountry die in the same time. A great social change must be trying to the negro. Multitudes have perished in the transfer from freedom to slavery; many must perish, without timely aid, in passing back to

condition of freedom. In view of all these drawbacks, the suc-

cess of the great experiment thus far is all that the most sanguine could have ant cipated. The negro has proved himself less dependent, more thrifty, altogether more in the agony of a doubtful struggle against of a man, whenever brought into the comrebellion knew better. They knew, from parison, than the poor whites of the South. the time chosen, that the presence of the But the condition of the Freedmen is, on French in Mexico was a new and serious whole, one of wide-spread and alarming nemenace against republican institutions on cessity. In many places a frightful morthis continent. They knew that it origitality already prevails. Great masses of nated in a brain of insatiable ambitions, blacks are still congregated in parts of the deen-versed in all the old-world spider-craft, South, whither they were carried to aviod which watches its opportunities, and seizes the march of Sherman, and there is no supupon moments of national tribulation to ply of food for them. So great is the need secure new influence, and prepare fields for in Georgia, that unless speedy relief is future aggrandizement. France in Mexico given, fifty thousand of the freedmen must is felt to be but an appendix to the rebelperish this winter in that State alone. lion: 'a demonstration thwarted, yet not General Swayne, of Alabama, says that overthrown. robbed of its intended, farforty thousand more will die in that State. reaching international significance, yet no while General Saxton writes from South less a crime against Mexico and humanity, Carolina, that thirty-five thousand blankets alone are needed for that State. In Ken-We have no wish for warlike movements: tucky, there are the families of the many we care not to indicate a specific course, or thousand Union soldiers who enlisted in to create a pressure in any direction upon that State from the colored people; little this subject. We dare not refuse to besympathy will they get from the Kenlieve that good may grow out even of such tuckians who, General Fiske says, hate the rank and crying injustice. Yet let us freed people and steal and re-enslave them never forget that wrong is wrong foreverwhenever they can. more. Let us never abate one jot of our

IMMEDIATE RELIEF,—that is the duty of judgment of the perfidy, the wickedness, the hour to these loyal suffering people; the bold effrontery of the whole conduct of RELIEF upon a large scale, resembling the France in and towards Mexico, in the face stupendous charities to the suffering solof the clearest and most established sendiers in the war; RELIEF by united effort. timents of the civilized world as to justice by Christian people without distinction of between nation and nation. It is in this sect, by all classes in the community. And tently sustain a journal that gives its influ-

competent to take this oath. Some of a recent meeting in New York, said that them, however, while taking it, have exthose disgusted with emancipation at the pressed their disapproval of its partial cha-South will stir up an insurrection of the racter. The views of Dr. Nelson, and of Hon. B. Gratz Brown, - the latter a thorough-going Missouri Radical-both of them in opposition to the oath, have appeared in our columns. (See AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN, October 5th.) It is due, must greatly embarrass the first movements | however, to many, perhaps a majority, of

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Fifty cents additional, after three months, Clubs.—Ten or more papers, sent to one address, bayable strictly in advance and in one remittance 3y Mail, 53 Oper annum. By Carriers, Sperannum: Ministers and Ministers' Widows, \$2 in ad-

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our brethren in Missouri, to say that they regard the oath with decided favor, and consider the objections made to it altogether lation die annually, one in twenty-four of insufficient; indeed, that they rather regret the free colored people of the North of the | the opposition which good men have made to a measure which is calculated to rid the State of some of the most dangerous men within its borders.

We should be glad to present more fully the views of these brethren, some of whom have suffered in person and property for their loyalty, and who may well claim to be heard on such a topic.

"THE PRESS" EVERY DAY.,

It is with profound regret that we have seen in The Press, of this city, the following paragraph :---

" 'THE PRESS' EVERY DAY .- From and after Sunday next, the 19th instant, The Press will be issued every day in the year. Our Sunday paper will, we think, be worthy of the encouragement and confidence of the public."

Our régret is that a journal wielding so large an influence, and in so many respects an influence for good, should thus challenge the Christian sentiment of the community in which it circulates, and upon which it is dependent for its prosperity. The step has doubtless been well weighed by the proprietors of the paper. They know that they are doing violence to the opinion of all who hold to the sanctity of the Christain Sabbath, and they expect to meet the opposition of those who believe that the maintenance of that sanctity is vital to true religion, and so to the morals and the happiness of the community. It remains to be seen whether they have estimated rightly in calculating upon an increase of prosperity in thus going contrary to the sentiments (prejudices let them be called, if it is preferred) of the Christian Church. It may be that the step will prove to have been, in a worldly sense, a wise one. Yet we doubt it. At all events, no Christian can consis-

SABBATH-SCHOOL BOOKS.

For EIGHTEEN new subscribers, paying as above, or for twenty-seven in club, we will send the entire list of the eighty-one Sabbath-School Library Books issued by the Committee, including the two just going through the press—Five Years in China, and Bessie Lane's Mistake. Freight extra.

MISCELLANEOUS WORKS.

For TWELVE new subscribers paying as above, or for a club of eighteen, we will give the following valuable miscellaneous works of the Committee :- THE NEW DIGEST, GIL-LETT'S HISTORY OF PRESBYTERIANISM, two vols. ; LIFE OF JOHN BRAINERD, ZULU LAND, SOCIAL HYMN AND TUNE BOOK, MOROCCO COLEMAN'S ATLAS, MINUTES OF THE GENE-**BAL** ASSEMBLY, Sunset Thoughts, Morning and Night Watches, The Still Hour, The Closer Walk, The Closet Companion, Strong Tower, God's Way of Peace, Why Delay? Manly Piety, Life at Three Score, Ten American Presbyterian Almanacs, Confession of Faith, Barnes on Justification, Presbyterian Manual, Apostolic Church, Hall's Law of Baptism, Hall's and Boyd's Catechisms. Freight extra.

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FOR FIVE NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

Zulu Land, History of Presbyterianism, Life of Brainerd, Hymn and Tune Book, morocco. Postage \$1 12 extra. . Any book of equal value on the Commit-tee's list may be substituted in the above offers. A list will be sent if desired.

HUSS AND HIS TIMES.

We also renew our offer to send, postage ee, to any address for FOUR new subscribers, te above standard work. All orders must be accompanied with te cash. If possible buy a draft, or a post-

ge order, as in case of loss of money we where order, as in case of loss of money we cannot send the premiums, though we shall where to our rule of sending the papers. The bona fide new subscribers will be accept in making up lists for premiums. No money is made in such a transaction; the timple object its give wider circulation to Hence pastors and others may the more freely engage in the work.

nues Whatever warrant his royal position and the acknowledged sacredness of the object might have furnished, for an imperative demand upon the liberality of the people, it is not until he has presented them this example of personal consecration of property to the Lord, that he introduces that part of

the subject. And then it is not with commands as a monarch, but with appeals as a fellow-believer, and as a preacher of righteousness, that he addresses them : "And who then is willing to consecrate his service

this day unto the Lord?" Could there be a more effective sermon on liberality than this royal example, those rich treasures of gold and silver from the private fortune of the king-probably the bulk of all he had ever owned,-followed by such an appeal to their own freely exercised and generous dispositions !

It was effective. It not only brought a sum exceeding the amount of David's private munificence into the treasury ; but it brought willing offerings, it touched some of the deepest sources of their religious life. Their liberality was no formal, no vainglorious act, it was an act of sincere self-consecration, and it filled them with holy and exalted joy. They had caught the blessed contagion of David's example. and they sympathized with him in his happiness. "Then the people rejoiced that they offered willingly, because with perfect heart they offered to the Lord, and David the King also rejoiced with great joy." Then David blessed the Lord before all the people, and poured out his soul to God in strains of humble joy, of pious thanksgiv ing, and of filial nearness, that are not surpassed in all the range of inspired addres. ses to the Deity. It is first in this prayer of consecration that the tender and endearing title, "Our Father" is given to God

in the Scripture. It was the joy of holy giving, which first led pious men to recognize their sonship to Him who giveth liberally and upbraideth not, who afterwards witheld not his only-begotten Son, but gave him up for us all.

It is observable in this petition, how free from all pride is this exultant joy of David and his people. The vast treasures, which they had just collected and consecrated to the Lord, might well have bewildered their simple object is to give wider circulation to the paper and the Committee's Publications.

desires would have been found by France The London Times, the steady champion of French interference from the beginning, commenting upon this piece of news, justifies the position taken by our Government, so far as relates to the particular mode of reinforcement contemplated, but in regard to the general question of the French occu-

pation of Mexico, it says : "Every conceivable evil of anarchy ex-

sted in Mexico prior to the French expedition, and though we do not approve the principle of such enterprises, we must admit that the circumstances of Mexico were so exceptional as to excuse all that Napoleon has done."

Napoleon's invasion of Mexico was a gross infraction of the first principles of national right, and the attempt of the Times to defend it, is one of those sad perversions of journalistic talent, of which the course of that journal is full. Even

with the best of motives, such extensive and radical interference by force of arms with the affairs of a foreign nation, is nothing but high-handed oppression of the weak by the strong. All international law is set at defiance by it, and so far as the practice is | made free at a blow, lays solemn and exsanctioned and defended, society is given alted duties upon the American people. over to robber-kings, whose violent deeds | We are charged by Providence and by the are described in finer phrases, and cloaked voice of humanity, with the great enterin diplomatic formalities, without being, in prise of befriending and piloting the freedone essential point, different from those of men through the inevitable perils of the Alexander in Asia, of Cæsar in Gaul and learly stages of their new condition, to Britain, of the Huns and Goths in Rome, (the secure enjoyment of its advantages. and of Cortez and Pizarro in the very re- We are placed in the attitude of guardian gions of the world which we see again sub- and guide to a whole emancipated race. jected to foreign violence and wrong. It is a concern of such high moral signifi-France simply invaded and subjugated by cance, that we may well fear lest politicians, force an independent State, all the while such as generally get into power, prove protesting that she had no intention to inter- | wholly unfit and incapable of meeting it. vene in its internal affairs. And as to any purpose of good to the Mexican nation, which stares us in the face to-day, and that Romanism, and the dictators of an empire, | ters, hate and despise them. They were

a crushed and prostrate people.

the interests of the Italian people, we cannot insisted that the normal condition of the cumstances left them without excuse. forget his abrupt termination of the strug- "race is that of slavery, and they would do We need not say, at least our readers

ew that we express our hearty concurreception of General Grant by the New York Union League :---

own.

"Maximilian, by stranger arms, has been forced upon her brave and unwilling people. Fouler wrong never outraged human annals than the present occupation of Mexico by the French. We sympathise with our sister Republic in her day of adversity, and firmly believe in her coming

deliverance. A Mexican Grant will yet estore his country, as you have saved your

Coming from one so remarkably reticent. the reply of General Grant is significant :

"I hope," said the General, "you will excuse me from thanking you at any great length. But there is one sentiment uttered in your address, which is mine also. It is the one touching the future of Mexico." [Cheers.]

IMMEDIATE NECESSITIES OF THE FREEDMEN.

The great social and moral revolution, by which four millions of slaves have been

Meanwhile, there is one simple duty of the South, and impenitent rebels wreak

we are happy that the outlines and frame rence in the language uttered at the recent work of the effort are at hand in the "American Freedmen's Aid Commission," a recently formed and comprehensive organization, embracing nearly all former organizations for this object, and recognized by the Freedmen's Bureau of the Government as its coadjutor among the people. This Commission was recommended by the Synod of Pennsylvania, at the late meeting, and the ladies of our churches are already forming auxiliaries and co-operating with

it. One of the noblest and best known laymen in this part of our Church, J. Marshall Paul, M. D., has espoused the cause with a zeal that almost reminds us of an ed have been referred to already in our earlier Paul, and goes among the churches. a living example of how well a lavman, with or external progress of the body in new the love of Christ and of Christ's poor in church organizations and houses of worhis heart, can fill the place usually reserved | ship have been presented at large in a refor the ministry. We heartily commend cent article. The spiritual features of the him and the Commission to the immediate year have also been carefully chronicled as and earnest regards of our Churches. Great as the necessity is, we may, we must, we can meet it, by a general and united effort. We are satisfied the heart of the people is prepared for large measures and generous gifts to the cause. Information as to the kind of clothing most needed (almost anything in that line can be used) and as to the mode of operating, may be had here. at the Branch Office, 418 Walnut Street. The members of the Philadelphia branch for our denomination, are Mrs. Judge Strong, and Mrs. John C. Farr.

THE MISSOURI TEST OATH.

Our readers are aware that a form of oath has been prescribed in Missouri, designed to exclude from the exercise of even if that could have justified such an is, to see that the race does not perish in ministerial functions in the State all minisoutrage, the French instantly sided with the transition. They are entering upon ters of the Gospel who have in any way the priestly party, which has always been the first winter of their freedom. It is to aided the rebellion. The only injustice the great incubus of the Mexican people, be expected that the novelty of their con- about this test oath is, that it strikes at and against which the nation under Juarez dition would at first make them improvi- ministers of the Gospel especially; a diswas at that juncture hopefully struggling, dent. They were unused to shifting for tinction which would seem to come from and appeared at once as the restorers of themselves. Many, most of their old mas- hostility to the Gospel as well as to rebellion. Had the rule of exclusion been comwith a foreign potentate upon the throne of the only Union population of large parts prehensive of all classes of rebels in prominent positions or professional walks of life, The conduct of Napoleon in the war for upon them such petty revenges as they one could hardly regard it as too severe a Italy against Austria was indeed remark- dare, for their own disastrous failure to de- punishment for the mischief and misery able; yet if it seemed to show a regard for stroy the Government. They have always brought upon the State by men whose cir-

their offering. But no! Standing amid gle, when it seemed on the point of really their best to make their assertion good, by would not need to be told, that every min- sor of Gymnastics and Physical Traindazzling heaps of gold and silver and freeing the whole Italian peninsula; nor keeping down the negro and by denying ister of our denomination in the State is ing in Williams College.

ence to obliterate the distinction between the Lord's Day and the other days of the week, either by subscribing to it, or lending it the support of advertisements. We greatly regret that it should be so, but we expect to see The Press, since it is to be "issued every day in the year," discarded by Christian men.

THE REVIVAL OF LAST SPRING. GRATIFYING RETROSPECT.

The Narrative of the Synod of Pennsylania, which appeared in our columns week before last, is a very cheering and interesting document. Many of the facts mentioncolumns. Those relating to the material they occurred; the most remarkable of which, as our readers will remember, were exhibited in connection with the labors of Mr. Hammond, in a number of the churches of the Fourth Presbytery, last spring. The Synod's committee quote from the Narrative of the Fourth Presbytery several sentences, which, we think worth repeating

"Teachers of Sabbath schools and Bible classes have been praying and laboring for immediate results, whole classes in some instances having been converted. The disposition to visit from house to house and converse personally with the ungodly, has been more general than in previous years. The interest in many of the churches has called for special services during the spring months, which have been blessed with many conversions, and the stimulating of the faith of Christians. The Lord has added to our churches at nearly every communion during the year. About six hundred members in all, two-thirds of them at least on confession of faith, an average among the churches reporting to the committee of forty-three to each church. The majority of these are young persons, many of them children of tender age, every one of whom, so far as known, has proved faithful." The Synod's Committee add :

"A remarkable record surely for these days of dearth and deadness. One full of light. and of encouragement for hope and effort on the part of all our churches in all our Presbyteries."

A NEW PROFESSORSHIP.-Charles R. Treat, Esq., has been appointed Profes-