American Presbyterian.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1865.

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THE NEW MONTHLIES AS PREMIUMS. Hours at Home, and GUTHRIE'S SUNDAY MAGAZINE.

We will send a copy of either of these Magazines for a year to any one not at present subscribing for them, who sends us one new name for the American PRESBYTERIAN and \$3 50; both Magazines for two NEW NAMES for the A. P. and \$7:

WE HAVE PLACED a number of bills of subscribers in arrears in the hands of S. B. Allen, Esq., of Boston, for collection. Mr. Allen's methods are often rather summary, but we hope that any case of grievance or error will be immediately reported to us, and that all indebted will make prompt payment.

WELL-THOUGHT-OF TOPIC FOR A SY-NODICAL SERMON.—At the opening of the late meeting of the Synod of Wheeling, Rev. John R Dundas, D.D., preached an earnest and able sermon, in which special prominence was given to the special prominence was give among Presbyterian families.

TREASON RECOGNIZED .- By the following, which comes from a correspondent of the Presbyterian Banner, we see that West Virginia has a Judge who is aware of the fact that there has been a rebellion, and that there are persons in the land whose treason has wrought the forfeiture of their political rights:-

"Judge Palsley, of the Circuit, at Charlestown. West Virginia, some days ago gave his decision on the petition of a returned rebel lawyer to be admitted to practice in his Circuit, 'that rebels have forfeited all their rights, and that all lawyers desiring to pracice in this Circuit must take the oath that they have never voluntarily borne arms against the Government or aided or abetted treason.' This completely 'snuffs out' the prospects of young sprigs who have lately returned to that community from 'fighthing for their rights.

LEAKING OUT.—A nice little record through some discussions in the Episcopal journals, on the subject of the rejection of the nomination of Rev. Robert J. Parvin for a missionary espiscopate, by the lower House of the late Trienpel Messenger, after naming reasons for his rejection, all of which centre in his low-churchism, adds:- "A nomination at such hands [Bishops Lee and McIlvaine.] was a heavy weight to carry, but Mr. Parvin's record was not very good, and a report which may be unture (and so I will not repeat it), killed him quite."

A Western New York writer in the Episcopal Recorder, presumes that this last insinuation relates to occurrences in the Convention of the Diocese of Western New York seven years since, when Mr. Parvin was charged by the Messenger, then as now, an intense church paper, with being dispectful to Bishop De Lancy. The case is thus stated :---

"Mr. Parvin's ministerial life has been most prominent in the Diocese of Western cities. A scene occurred in the Convention and ecclesiastical bodies, or so to modiof this Diocese which created much excite- from it, that it will substantially corresment at the time. It was the year of the great revival, 1858. After the Episcopal report of an unwonted number of confirmations, and statements of an extensive work of the spirit in various parishes, Mr. Parvin offered a resolution that the Convention offer grateful thanksgiving to God for so general an outpouring of his Spirit throughout the land: To this the Bishop objected, that there was no precedent for such a thanksgiving in our services, or words to this effect. Mr. Parvin immediately produced several from the Prayer Book, to sustain his resolu-tion. After an excited debate the Convention refused to pass the resolution until it was limited so as to include only the Episco-pal Church It was not willing to acknowledge, even by implication, that there was any work of grace outside the borders of this small Communion, one-twentieth part of the population affected by the revival. Mr. Parvin, with those who supported him, was regarded as exceedingly radical and fanatical in his course. The Messenger, then conducted by this correspondent, took particular note of such disorderly proceedings."

We are happy to say that, in this city, Mr. Parvin has a noble record, not only as a faithful administrator in his own parish, but for his readiness to every good work. Ever true to his. Church, he is nevertheless reliable for any sound evangelical enterprise which has for its motto, "save souls." His high-toned patriotism undoubtedly availed along with his low-churchism, to secure his rejection by a Convention along, yet so it is, we are continually lion and destruction of slavery.

THE WEEK OF PRAYER.

It was, of course, expected that this now well established practice of giving the first week in the year to public supplications, would be observed next January as usual. Indeed, the omission of the service would be now almost unpardonable. Most of the richest revivals

the week of prayer. The Evangelical Alliance, through its European branches, has issued its annual more of God's blessing, his great faiththe blessings of a common salvation." hortation and supplication during the week, two Sabbaths inclusive, as fol- and detailed programme:-

"Sabbath, Jan. 7.—Sermons on the duties of Christians to each other, as members of

the body of Christ.

"Monday, Jan. 8.—Acknowledgments of Divine mercies and confession of sin.

"Tuesday, Jan. 9.—The Christian Church: That its testimony may be clearer, its faith stronger, and its devotedness, liberality, and

zeal enlarged.
"Wednesday, Jan. 10.—Nations: For their relfare: for kings, temporal and spiritual welfare; for kings, and all in authority; for the maintenance of peace; and for the increase of 'righteous-

ness, which exalted a nation.'
"Thursday, Jan. 11.—For Christian families, for servants, and for schools and col leges.
"Friday, Jan. 12,—For Christian missions

and ministers, and for all engaged in Chris-"Saturday, Jan. 13.-For Christians in sorrow, in sickness, and in persecution; for the widow and the orphan.

"Sabbath, Jan. 14.—Sermons: The bless ing to be expected from the manifested union of believers of all countries.

The paper is signed by the officers of the British, French, German, Brussels, Genevan, Swedish, and Turkish branches need of a more general circulation of the thought of the whole Church of Christ in religious newspapers of our Church the world, prostrate before the throne of grace in these continuous services, each day all engaged with the same thought, and praying for the same object.

GOOD USE FOR \$10.

ABSECON, N. J., Nov. 17, 1865. DEAR BROTHER BRAINERD :—A young departure to the saints' everlasting rest, gave me ten dollars of her private money for benevolent use. I have resolved to invest it in copies of the life of John Brainerd, to be distributed to our Sabbath Schools in this region, that

Will you please send to me as many as \$10 will purchase, directed as on the next page, and oblige yours, truly, ALLEN H. BROWN.

NEW PRESBYTERIAN PAPERS IN CHIcago.—Our Old School brethren in the known for the specialities, that are to be of the past, illustrative of the spirit of Northwest will begin to think of the should wish to join as President, a stranger, excessive Churchism, has got airing proverb, "Always a famine or a feast." who would be willing to honor them by occu-Until the present month, they have been | pying the chair. dependent upon distant parts for a denominational paper. On the 11th inst. two such sprung into being in Chicago both large-sized single sheets, of good nial Convention. A writer in the Gos- paper and mechanical execution, and each fully manned editorially and in the way of correspondence. One of them is an overlapping of that field by our neighbor, the *Presbyterian Standard*, of this open to the public. As to the third, we city, now published simultaneously here and in Chicago, its old editor, Rev. Dr. mittees, in order to deliberate in a more fa-Nevin remaining in the Eastern Department, and Rev. F. Senour appearing as the Western Editor. The other is an entirely new enterprise, taking the name of the Northwestern Presbuterian. with Rev. E. Erskine as editor and prorietor, and Rev. A. Hamilton, D.D., as associate editor. Both of these brethren were, not long since, highly esteemed pastors in Eastern Pennsylvania. The clue to this double supply is supposed to be found in the fact, that a determined effort is to be made to repeal the action of the last O. S. Assembly, establishing of the Netherlands, at the Court of the New York, in a parish of one of its largest its attitude toward rebellious ministers fy it that it will substantially correspond with the Episcopal Church on the subject. The Standard sturdily opposes any disturbance of that action. The N. W. Presbuterian says that it "will be loyal, and will fully acquiesce in the past deliverances of the General Assembly upon the subject of slavery;" but, in | Christians in America, in the course of its first number, is silent respecting its intended course on the repeal question. It also save nothing of the proper ecclesiastical status of ministers and bodies participating in the C. S. A. General Assembly schism.

> THE REVIVAL IN BINGHAMTON. -- A communication in regard to this interesting and powerful work will be found on our Correspondence page. Bingham the Netherlands. The latter also were a the work as in full progress, with immense gatherings, sometimes in two churches at once. The daily prayermeetings alone fill one church. Mr. Hammond was still laboring there, during a part, at least, of last week, the fifth of his stay among the people.

THOUGH the world is wide enough for thank God for the suppression of rebellangles; and some lose all memory of the lion and destruction of slavery.

In your great struggle all our prayers and hopes have been struggle all our prayers and hopes have been

EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE.

MEETING FOR 1866. The proposal is out for another of those great religious assemblies for the whole Christian world—the fifth of the course-which are stamping the age with the impress of international and inter-denominational unity and enterprise. of the last few years had their origin in Holland is selected for the country of of the proposed assembly. The Executive Committee for the organization of the General Conferences of the Alliance recommendation on the subject, remind- in 1866, have issued a circular dated at ing the Church of the pressing need of Amsterdam, addressed to the various Committees of the existing Branches in fulness in the past as a prayer-hearing various parts of the world, and to all God, and his assured readiness still to Evangelical Christians, convening a genbless "in proportion as prayer is offered eral meeting of the Alliance in that city, with one accord by those who are united in the month of September, 1866. In by a common faith, and who share in this circular, they propose to the Committes of the Branches for consideration, The paper suggests daily topics for ex- the following outline of a plan, waiting to hear from them before issuing a final

It has been our wish to combine with the great variety, which has hitherto characterized the Conferences, a certain order and unity, which, while preventing confusion of subjects and ideas, might produce a stronger and more lasting effect. And thus in a series of conferences, we wish to make the Gospel, which unites us altogether, known in its various relations with mankind. According this purpose, we propose to divide the Conference into five great sections, viz: Reports, Social questions, Theology, Philanthropy, and Missionary work.

Section I. Christianity and its actual Conditton.—In this section we wish to collect all the official Reports about the state of Christianity in various countries. 1. Holland and Belgium. 2. England and America. 3. Germany and the Scandinavian States. 4. France and Switzerland. 5. Italy, Spain, and Portugal, 6. Russia, Greece, and the Slavonic peoples. We desire in this section only a succinct historical report, laying, as it were, the foundation for the ensuing conferences. Each subdivision ought to have space of time adequate to the importance of the subject.

Section II. Christianity and Society. Christianity and the various nationalities. Separation of Church and State. Religious liberty. The Gospel in regard to education

Section III. Christianity and Science.— Theology, its condition and vocation in our days. Modern Theology. New tendencies of orthodox science. Spirit of Criticism. Scep-ticism and neology. Catholic character of the various Church-confessions.

Section IV. Christianity and human mis ery.—Christian philanthropy. The Gospel and the poor. State-aid, Church-charity, and individual beneficence in their relative value, and the duty of Christianity to combine what is good in each of these. Home lady at May's Landing, ready for her Missions. Temperance Societies. Asylums, Societies for diffusing good and Christian books. Measures to prevent or cure social

Section V. Christianity and Paganism. both he and Miss Endicott may yet jects, to which many others may be easily speak after death.

You see, that we only indicate some seems of the see ral heads, we arrange them thus:-Christianity as an historical fact, Christianity as a leaven, Christianity as a revelation of God, Christianity as as a power of salvation, Christianity as a mustard-seed.

Each section ought to have its own leaders chosen amongst those Christian men, most

The General Assembly should last about two weeks. Two Sundays excepted, we should occupy twelve days with the Conferences themselves. We wish to have daily three sessions: one from ten to twelve in the morning, another from two till four in the afternoon, a third from seven till nine in the evening. The first could be set apart to the reading of papers, the second to addresses should prefer to have it exclusively for the members, who wish to join in Special Commiliar way, on some question arising from the discussions of the day.

In order to promote public edification, there ought to be every evening, divine service in at least one of the churches, alternately in the Dutch, and in a foreign language. Moreover every first session must be preceded

The signatures to this Circular are:-Baron VAN WASSENAER VAN CATWIJCK. Chamberlain of His Majesty, the King late Queen Dowager, President; Jar. J. W. VAN LOON, Vice President; Rev. L. TINHOLT, Home Secretary; Rev. M. COHEN STUART, Foreign Secretary; Rev. J. H. GAGNEAIN, Rev. G. J. VINKE, and

Jhr. J. E. VAN WEEDE VAN DIJKVELD. In addition, the Foreign Secretary, Rev. M. Cohen Stuart, of Rotterdam, has addressed a letter to Evangelical which he says:-

"DEAR BRETHREN: We wish you to know that we have a most particular desire of see ing many of your countrymen at the next year's Conferences in Holland, and of giving them a hearty welcome here. We wish you to recollect how many strong religious and historical ties unite the genuine Americans and true Dutchmen. If I am allowed to quote my own words, used once before, I now gladly repeat: "more than one band of union and sympathy exists between America and ton papers, up to the 13th inst., speak of refuge for freedom, and rose by the Reformation. It was here the Pilgrim fathers first found a shelter, and afer the model of our United Provinces the American Union was We know, that this original and deep-rooted unity was ever willingly acknowledged from your side. Was it not stated by your great Bancroft, and has not your emi nent John Lothrop Motley vindicated the honor of the ancient Dutch republic, in a manner securing him the everlasting gratitude of our country? And as to ourselves, we dare say in perfect truth: the events of the every one to take a little, and there aplast years have only strengthened the ties pears no reason why we should jostle and which existed before. From the very beginmake one another unhappy as we pass along, yet so it is, we are continually which by deliberate vote, refused to the string and crossing each other at right on the side of what we felt to be the cause of

for you, we have gladly rejoiced in the victory, which the Lord of Hosts granted to your efforts after so many disasters, and we have mourned with you at the sad loss of your Abraham Lincoln, falling as another William of Orners, Victim of his virtues and Martin of Orange, Victim of his virtues and Martyr for a great and noble cause, but certainly not falling in vain.'

FROM OUR CORRESPONDING EDITOR

A GOOD MOVE. Rev. Henry Fowler, and Rev. W. C Steele, of Auburn, have been holding meetings throughout Cayuga County, in behalf of the Sabbath-school interest. It is a large county, seventy miles long, with twentyfour towns. The object has been to hold meetings in each school district, to present facts and arguments for the Sabbath-school work, to stir up the people and awaken an interest in this blessed instrumentality.

It has been been a volunteer work on the part of these brethren, in which they have been aided also, in a few towns, by Rev. P. P. Bishop, of the Baptist Church. It is a union, unsectarian movement; and one of the fruits of the State Convention held in Syracuse, in August. They hope to get the leaflet, "What the Sabbath-school does," placed in every family in the county; to have new Sabbath-schools established in all needy districts; to stir up the schools already organized to greater activity and usefulness, and to gather up the statistics of the county for next year's State Convention. The organization is formed by the election of a Town Secretary, pledged to the work, and a Committee of one from each school district. These constitute a sort of town society, and through their constant influence it is hoped to keep the good fire burning.

We notice also that Rev. Mr. Fowler, of Auburn, like his name-sake at Utica, has been preaching an excellent sermon on Capital and Labor," giving good advice to employers and employed. Their interests are one. What affects one affects all. "Strikes" are not the true remedy for real or imaginary wrongs. The sermon is printed in full in the Auburn Daily Advertiser. INSTALLATION AT SENECA FALLS.

The Presbytery of Geneva held a special meeting at Seneca Falls, on the 14th instant, and after receiving Rev. Josephus D. Krum, from the Classis of Montgomery, proceeded in the evening to instal him pastor of the Presbyterian Church in that

An able and instructive sermon was preached by Rev. Dr. Gridley, of Waterloo. Charge to pastor by Prof. Hopkins, of Auburn, and charge to the people by Rev. Dr. Wood, of Geneva. The singing, under the direction of Mr. Gould, who has for more than twenty years had charge of this service, was excellent; and the exercises were all well sustained and interesting. The church are well united in the new pastor, and everything seems to promise for him a happy and useful ministry in this place.

QUITE A MISTAKE. "Items" are queer things sometimes.

two dollars a barrel in Rochester. We to foster a spirit of general extravagance. should like to lay in some at that price, but don't see how we can do it. And yet they are not so high as some people supposed they were to be. A short crop was prophesied—dealers were alarmed—farmers were delighted. Speculators scoured the country, getting more and more excited the further they traveled, and buying up the unpicked fruit at fabulous prices. Many paid as high as five dollars a barrel and expected to sell at a great advance and make piles of money. But alas, for the uncertainty of human expectations. The "crop" was obstinate and refused to be short. People saw the "sell," and refused to buy | President called my attention to this fact till prices tumbled down. Good apples can now be bought in this market for four dollors a barrel, and plenty of them.

Another "item" is still more remarkable, to wit :-- "There are three Anthracite Coal Mines near Ithaca, New York, and coal is sold at Rochester for about four dollars a ton." How we wish that was within ten degrees of the truth; it would make rich and poor rejoice together in this city. And how much astonished the good people of Ithaca will be to know that they have three Anthracite Coal Mines near their beautiful village? We fear that this is the first intimation they have had of that extraordinary fact, and will find it "too good to be true." We believe that the coal mines nearest to that village are about one hundred miles and coal is daily sold in this city at fifteen dollars a ton. Much of it comes to us by the round-about-way of New York City. It is extensively felt that the cost of our coal is extravagant and extortionate. Our citizens are getting up a company of their own, to purchase a mine and bring down

PERSONAL. Rev. G. W. Mackie, late of Adams, in this State, has received and accepted unanimous call to the First Congregational Church of Janesville, Wisconsin, and enters at once upon his new field of labor. Correspondents are requested to notice the change, and be guided accordingly. The church is composed of some four hundred members, and embraces a large number of young people. We shall miss Mr. Mackie from this region, but trust he will find that

Rev. Theodore F. White, late of Delhi, | ment, to-day than it was six months has accepted the call recently tendered him by the Presbyterian Church in Ithaca, and was to commence his labors in that place last Sabbath. He leaves one important field to take another. His many friends, and the friends and admirers of his honored father, will wish him abundant success wherever he goes.

We learn, from the Buffalo Advocate, that Dr. Heacock has been in Richmond; and on the 5th inst. had the pleasure of preaching to a congregation of two thousand freedmen. No one can doubt that the good Doctor preached well and enjoyed C. P. B.

ROCHESTER, November 18, 1865.

FROM OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPON

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18, 1865.

All eyes are now turned towards this interests at stake, and the great questions in making the forthcoming message of President Johnson, the most important that has ever been sent to Congress. Up to this time, I have not met any person who has the most remote idea as to the views on questions of public policy which will be advanced by the President. Public interest with regard to the message is not confined altogether to our domestic affairs. It is not too much to say that perhaps no State paper that has emanated from this Government for many years has excited so much interest abroad. That portion of the message relating to our foreign policy, will, no loubt, receive the careful attention of the Secretary of State, and the position of our Government on those questions which have been the subject of so much idle speculation with regard to Mexico, France and England, will be definitely set forth. THE FINANCES.

Next to the President's Message, the locument of greatest importance will be the report of Mr. Secretary McCullough, of the Treasury Department. In years gone by, this was always considered a mass of dry and useless statistics. It has acquired a new interest, now, however, from the fact that the masses of the people are involved to a greater or less degree in everything connected with the national finances. Secretary Mc Cullough's views on the important questions connected with the public debt are already well known throughout the country. In his Fort Wayne speech, it will be remembered, he gave these quite freely. He will, doubtless, recommend to Congress the adoption of such measures as will ensure a safe and speedy contraction of the currency, and a rethe public debt has ceased, and we have present redundant currency, which has They cannot see the first a We see it going the rounds, that apples are | done so much to demoralize society, and

RESTORATION OF THE SOUTH.

I have reason to know that President Johnson is pretty well satisfied that the plan adopted by him for restoring the Southern States to their proper position in the Union will not succeed. It is becoming more apparent every day, that the restoration policy must be abandoned for the reconstruction policy. In the discussion of this subject the newspapers have got into the habit of confounding the terms restoration and reconstruction. They are generally used to indicate a similar meaning, whereas they are widely different in their application. The some three weeks ago during a conversation. He said that those who look upon the States as never having been legally out of the Union should use the word "restoration," when referring to the adjustment of their relations with the Federal Government, while those who entertain the views of Senator Sumner and Hon. Thaddeus Stevens should use the word reconstruction.

INCONSISTENCY OF THE PRESIDENT'S

POLICY. The misfortune of President Johnson's policy is, that while he regards the Southern States as only in need of restoration, he proceeds to reconstruct them. He gives the Southern people to understand that they were not out of the Union, and that their State governaway, down in the State of Pennsylvania; ments were not destroyed. If this theory be correct, as a matter of course these States possess all the rights pertaining to them as such. Witness the President's inconsistency, however, in appointing provisional governors for them, and dictating to their conventions and legislatures the terms upon which they can be "restored" to the Union, This would be all right if he held to the theory of Sumner and Stevens. For, under those circumstances, these States would be in the condition of Territories of the United States. Now, while the people of the Southern States have been acting upon Mr. Johnson's theory, he has been practically carrying out the theory of Sumner and Stevens; Lence the failure of the plan. THE CONSEQUENCES OF THE PRESIDENT'S

COURSE.

I heard a very wise and careful public man say yesterday that complete the change has only enlarged his sphere of restoration of the Union was more re- ed by the Presbytery and put into the

ago. Spending much of my time in looking over the Southern newspapers, and observing their tone, I am prepared to verify this statement. The press of the South is controlled to-day by the very men whose intemperate zeal in the cause of States' Rights brought on the war; and the old political leaders of that section have managed to work themselves once more into power. Both these classes are as much rebel and secession to-day as they were six years ago. Their bitterness and hatred towards the Federal Government has not abated, and it is not going too far to say that, had they the power and the means, we would have another rebellion. Under these circumstances, the little Unionism known to exist at the South has been well nigh crushed out. It will be remembered that the men appointed by the President to positions in the late rebellious States were generally those who were known to be acceptable to place, awaiting the President's Annual the recent rebels. These men have Message to Congress. The peculiar used their places to promote a spirit of aspect of our national affairs, the mighty hostility to the Federal Government, and have courted the applause of the which yet remain to be settled, combine disloyal element in order to secure, as they supposed, a continuance in office. HOPE FOR THE FUTURE.

Whatever may be the President's faults, he is not a man who will persist in a measure or policy after he has discovered that it cannot succeed. What new course will be adopted is as yet unknown, but it is pretty certain that the present one will be abandoned.

J. M.

Aews of our Churches.

PRESBYTERY OF NORTHERN MISSOURI.rhis Presbytery held its late sessions in the New Providence Church. The weather was inclement and the roads were bad, yet, all the ministerial members were present except one.

Much interest was taken in the subiect of Home Missions. Rev. A. T. Norton, District Secretary, was present. and, by his plans and counsels, gave much aid and encouragement to the members of Presbytery.

Within the bounds of this Presbytery is a large and inviting missionary field. In a little over two years the number of churches in the Presbytery have been doubled, and there are yet many most desirable points to be occupied where ministers of practical turn could soon build up efficient churches.

The Publication cause received attention, and the exploring missionary of the Presbytery, Rev. Jacob R. Winters, was requested to obtain from the Publication Committee, and keep on deposit, such of their publications as will meet the wants of the churches.

Much interest was felt in the matter of the oath which, by the new Constituturn to specie payments. Under his tion of Missouri, all ministers are requirable management the accumulation of ed to take before they can preach or perform the marriage ceremony. In the now set our faces towards retrenchment. | judgment of this Presbytery, it is most This condition of affairs should be the desirable for the safety of Government, subject of general congratulation, because and for peace and quiet, that the taking it promises an early reduction of the of the oath should be strictly enforced. infringement on religious liberty, and unanimously adopted the following:-

> Whereas, Certain men ministering in the name of Christ, together with the people to whom they minister, did wilfully and persistently use their religious influence in support of the late rebelion, although that rebellion had for its object the perpetual enslavement and hopeless oppression of a large portion of our fellow-men, and in the prosecution of this object was guilty of unsurpassed iniquities, such as treason, covenant-breaking. periury, unprovoked starvation, torture, and murder of prisoners, culminating, at last, in the assassination of a wise, lenient and God-fearing President, and

> Whereas, The religion of said ministers and people renders them insensible, and obstinately opposed to all convictions of sin for having done thus, and stifles within their breasts all benevolent impulses toward the poor and oppressed, and all Christian desire for their freedom and elevation, and causes them to oppose both the word of God, and the providences of God, by refusing to hear or read that Word in its direct applications to the character of oppression and rebellion, and by referring those providences, by which their cause has been overthrown, solely to the agency of man, therefore be it

> Resolved, 1. That we hold the religion professed by these people to be an APOS-TACY from the religion of Christ; and that all true Christians should separate themselves from it, and keep no fellowship with it; but protest against it, and oppose it as one of the anti-Christs of the

> 2. That the Christian religion requires it of us that we regard the African race as a part of the human family, in the same manner as we do other races; and that the members of said race who are among us are no longer to be thought of as having once been property, or as being outcasts, but are to be treated as men.

3. That those ministers who have prostituted their office to the dissemination of treason and support of rebellion, have manifestly made it the duty of the State to protect itself against such perversion of the office of the ministry, and that therefore we justify that part of our State Constitution which requires ministers of the Gospel, as citizens, to take the oath of loyalty before performing the duties of their office.

mote, and more difficult of accomplish hands of a committee, to be published in