

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1866.

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REVIVALS IN COLLEGES.—In Wabash Indiana College, several students were hopefully converted during the last term. In the Wesleyan University, (Middle-town, Conn.) a revival of great power is in progress. The President writes that only about half a dozen of the students remain unconverted. From fifteen to twenty students in the Connecticut Literary Institute at Suffield, Conn., are rejoicing in a newly found hope of salvation, and several more are under serious impressions.

CHRISTIAN UNITY.—A late number of the National Baptist contained the following sentence from the pen of a correspondent:—"I rejoice to see that our ministering brethren in New York, instead of being enticed into so-called Union meetings and Evangelical alliances, are happily and successfully engaged in a series of sermons on our distinctive principles, as set forth in God's pure word."

The N. Y. Observer takes this statement decidedly aback, by saying, "We rejoice, on the other hand, to know that while our Baptist brethren in this city are very properly keeping up a series of discourses on the distinctive principles of their denomination, they are governed by no such exclusive spirit as this Philadelphia correspondent attributes to them. Several of the leading ministers of the Baptist Church have taken a warm and active interest in the Association for promoting Christian unity, and have addressed its meetings. At the first public meeting for this season, held a few evenings since, we heard one of these clergymen, who is a member of the executive committee, earnestly advocating the object, which, in his own language, was 'to promote Christian unity by inducing Christians of all denominations to exalt more and more the things in which they are agreed, and to make less of the things in which they differ.'"

DEATH OF MR. JAMES CROWELL. Another of our good men has gone—one, who possessed in a degree, seldom excelled, a combination of the excellencies which make up a Christian character. Comparatively blameless in the world, amiable and engaging in social life, strong in that faith in Jesus which accepts implicitly the fact of forgiveness through a Divine atonement, unostentatious, but fervent in his Christian affections, wise in practical wisdom as a ruler in the house of God, large-hearted in his Christian charities, praying and working until his hireling's day was accomplished, James Crowell departed this life, at his residence in this city, on Wednesday last week, at the patriarchal age of 79 years.

Barnes. The remarks made were in keeping with the character of their subject, and were accompanied with the promise of a funeral discourse next Sabbath morning.

SABBATH-SCHOOL CELEBRATION AT YORK.

The Sabbath-school of the Church of York, Pa., celebrated its 28th anniversary on January 7th. The occasion was one of uncommon interest and high gratification. The exercises were opened by the pastor, Rev. H. E. Niles, after which each class was called upon for its contribution, which was brought up by one of the scholars, with an appropriate design, motto and wish.

Among the designs and mottoes attracting special notice, were:—"The 'Hope Class,' Mrs. David E. Small, teacher.—Design: An anchor resting on a basket of flowers. Motto: 'Hope in God.' "Cold Water Class," Mr. Jos. Root, teacher.—Design: An old-fashioned well with sweep. "Bingham Class," Mrs. Samuel Small, teacher.—Design: Coral and shells, intertwined with a necklace from the Micronesian Islands. This class bears the name of the first missionary to the Sandwich Islands, whose son is now laboring in the Micronesian group. Motto: "The isles of the ocean shall wait for his law." Offering: \$35 00.

"Liberty Class," Miss Cross, teacher.—Design: Goddess of Liberty. Motto: "Proclaim Liberty throughout the land, to all the inhabitants thereof." "Christian Shield Class," Miss Evans, teacher.—Design: A shield, red, white, and blue, leaning against a cross. "General Howard Class," John M. Brown, teacher.—Design: One of our country's defenders—a colored soldier in full uniform, having a U. S. flag; and reaching for a Bible and school books, which lie before him. Motto: The right is with us; God is with the right; victory is with God. Wish: God bless the Freedmen of our land! Amid treason and falsehood, ever loyal and true. In these days of peace, as we remember their devotion to our flag, to our suffering prisoners, and to our martyred President, may we be every ready with the hand of Christian love, to aid in their mental and moral elevation.

"B. J. Wallace Class," Miss Durke, teacher.—Design: A pillar wreathed with green and capped with a crown of immortelles. Motto: The Church is the Pillar of Truth. Sentiment: "Him that overcometh will I make a pillar in the temple of my God; and he shall go no more out." Quite unique were the design, motto, and sentiment of "The Little Coal Dealers." The teacher of this class, it should be remembered, with her mother's family was among the sufferers from the rebel raids both at York and Chambersburg. "Little Coal Dealers," Miss Mary E. Kell, teacher.—Design: A town pillaged and partly burned by Southern rebels. The stars and stripes again flying in the Centre Square—on the flag-staff, a placard asking "aid for the South"—around, bales and boxes marked "Clothing for Early," "Bibles and Tracts for McCausland," "Help for South Carolina," etc. Motto: "If thine enemy hunger, feed him; if he thirst, give him drink; for in so doing thou shalt heap coals of fire on his head." Sentiment: These coals burn up a great amount of rubbish in the human heart, malice, envy, ill feeling, revenge, and how much more we cannot tell; thereby making some very cold hearts warm and pleasant; and, strange to say, the more we use these coals (kind thoughts, kind words, and kind actions) the larger supply we will have on hand.

At the close of this part of the services, the pastor announced the total contributions as \$482; the largest amount ever raised by the school in one year. Premiums, which had been provided through the generous liberality of Sam'l Small, Esq., were then distributed, for Bible and Catechism recitations and for regular attendance. A number of the scholars had made perfect recitations of the entire Catechism, their proficiency having been tested by a committee outside of the Sabbath-school. One young lady went, through the entire Larger Catechism, questions and answers, without a single error, it is said. The theological seminaries of both branches of the Church are challenged to produce an instance of equal familiarity with the Presbyterian standards. We offer to procure an introduction to the lady for any young theologian who can match her performance.

A splendid photograph album with cartes of teachers, officers, pastor, &c., and room for all the scholars' pictures, was presented by the teachers and librarian, through Mr. Niles, to Dr. Kerr, the faithful superintendent for twenty-five years past. This was quite a surprise to most, but its appropriateness was universally admitted. After a brief response by the astonished but grateful superintendent, the memorable services were closed with devotional exercises. The school room is so crowded, that it is contemplated to build a two-story structure for Sabbath-school and lecture room purposes, at an estimated cost of eight to ten thousand dollars.

OUR ROCHESTER CORRESPONDENT.

PRESBYTERY OF CHEMUNG. The annual meeting of this Presbytery was held on Tuesday and Wednesday of this week, in the First Presbyterian Church of Elmira. In the absence of the Moderator, the opening sermon, on invitation of the Presbytery, was preached, on Tuesday evening, by the "Rochester Correspondent."

It was very delightful to be present at this meeting of this Presbytery, and to breathe in this atmosphere, where God has been doing such glorious things. It is not in Elmira alone, but in all this region, God has been pouring out his spirit, and many hundreds, not to say thousands, have recently learned to love and serve the Lord. And the work seems still to be spreading and deepening in all the surrounding country. Binghamton, Owego, Elmira, Waverley, Towanda, Corning, and Watkins are most prominent among the places specially blest.

It was inspiring to hear the pastors and elders from the various places within the bounds of this Presbytery, tell with such joyful hearts what wondrous things God has wrought among them. The informal reports on the state of religion were the marked features of this meeting. Rev. Chas. H. Chester was Moderator of the Presbytery. Rev. Isaac Clark, of Elmira, and J. M. Reader, of Starkey, were appointed Commissioners to the General Assembly, and Rev. C. C. Carr, of Horse Heads, Commissioner to Auburn Seminary.

As a part of the fruit of the present glorious work in Elmira, eighty-three persons were received last Sunday to the First Presbyterian Church, seventy-five by profession and eight by letter—forty baptized; and thirty or forty are to be received next Lord's day to the 2d Church. The other churches, Baptist, Methodist, and Congregational, are also receiving their portion of the great ingathering.

It is now vacation in the Elmira Female College, and most of the students are absent; but we learned from Dr. Cowles, the admirable President, that of about one hundred and twenty boarders in the institution only eight, as they suppose, remain out of Christ. Many incidents of peculiar interest came to our knowledge. In one place a Roman Catholic young man was converted, and came out determined and rejoicing on the Lord's side. Immediately he was set upon by his old associates with insults and persecution. His life was even threatened, and his new friends were obliged to interfere for his protection. In another place, a mere hamlet, where some young converts had been holding meetings, a landlord of a small tavern was converted, and turned his ball-room into a chapel, where religious services were then held daily.

At Watkins, Rev. M. F. Liebenau, of New Paltz Landing, aided the pastor, Rev. F. S. Howe, for nine days with great acceptance. The work was moving on here with great power. This winter also, the Presbyterian Church of this place is preparing to build a new house of worship in the spring. Last Sabbath, also, two new elders were ordained in this church with appropriate services.

PRESBYTERY OF UTICA. The annual meeting of this Presbytery was held in Clinton on Tuesday and Wednesday of the present week. Rev. E. H. Binney, of Vernon Centre, was elected Moderator. Rev. W. M. Robinson was received by letter from the Presbytery of Chenango, and Rev. Selden Haines from the Presbytery of Troy. Rev. W. S. Franklin, of Camden, preached the communion sermon on Tuesday afternoon; and Rev. C. W. Hawley, of Waterville, preached in the evening.

After the public service the members of Presbytery, by invitation of Dr. and Mrs. Gallup, of the Houghton Seminary, repaired to that institution, and spent the remainder of the evening in pleasant social intercourse, manifestly much pleased with the evidences they saw of the great and desired prosperity of this excellent school for young ladies. Dr. Gertner and President Fisher interested the Presbytery much in the addresses on the subject of education, and some plans were devised, we believe, for further effort toward the more complete endowment of Hamilton College. This can be done comparatively easily now, as the institution is enjoying such high prosperity, and is commending itself so successfully already to the friends of education endowed with means and liberality.

Rev. James B. Fisher, of Lyons Falls, and Rev. Dr. Knox, of Rome, and Elders W. S. Taylor, of Utica, and G. M. Giffert, were appointed Commissioners to the General Assembly; and Rev. W. B. Parlee, of Westerville, was appointed Commissioner to Auburn Seminary.

THE COUNTRY SAVED.—This is the title of an excellent and truly able sermon, by Rev. Henry Fowler, of Auburn, preached on last Thanksgiving Day in the First Presbyterian Church of that city, and repeated on the 31st of December, by special request, in his own Church, the Central. Many respected citizens of Auburn join in a request for the publication of the sermon, and it is thus given to the public, and is well worth reading.

APPOINTMENTS.—At the recent meeting of the Presbytery of Niagara, Rev. L. I. Root, of Lockport, and Elder Matthew Gregory, of Millville, were appointed Commissioners to the General Assembly; and Rev. W. G. Hubbard, of Wilson, Rev. R. S. Egleston, of Knowlesville, and Elder V. V. Bullock, of Albion, Commissioners to Auburn Seminary.

PERSONAL. Rev. Dr. Campbell, of Utica, has accepted the call of the Central Church in Rochester, has resigned his charge in Utica, and expects to remove to this place on the first of March.

Dr. Jackson, of the Dansville "Home" or Water Cure, was ordained by a council convened in the institution, on the 20th ult., so as to act as pastor of the new church formed there, of which we spoke last week.

Rev. Mr. Nichols, of this city, a licentiate, has received a call to the Presbyterian church in Victor.

Rev. C. W. Higgins has closed his labors at Big Flats; and Rev. E. S. Wilson, late of Vincennes, Ind., has been invited to the same church as stated supply.

Rev. Samuel Scoville, of Norwich, was surprised the other evening by the gift of some four hundred dollars from his people and friends. C. P. B. ROCHESTER, Feb. 3, 1866.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 3, 1866. We have reached the close of another week, fraught with momentous interest and importance to the American people—a week in which movements have been inaugurated and partially consummated, destined to produce a radical and beneficial change in the character and administration of our Government. You will have noticed by the daily record, that the Congress of the United States has gone thoroughly and earnestly to work, with a determination to eradicate the evils and correct the abuses which were either inherent in, or indirectly produced by, what some of our Democratic friends love to call "the Union as it was and the Constitution as it is," and which have been more fully exposed to view by the terrible upheaving of the last four years. The principal work of this Congress will be RECONSTRUCTION, but it will be far different in its character and results from that which was attempted by President Johnson, and which has proven a magnificent failure. He began to build upon the sand of half subdued treason, and completed his work while the foundations were yet wet with loyal, patriotic blood. Congress will go down deeper. It will touch the solid rock of Justice and Right, and even if it should seem to make haste slowly, it will build a structure which will withstand the storms of ages. This, I take it, is what the American people want after all; though with their natural impatience for results, they would seem to be satisfied with something less. But we must be patient; for disguise it as we may, we cannot but feel that there is a Master Workman presiding over all, and that despite our puny endeavors, His hand will

Shape our ends, Rough-hew them how we will. I have heretofore intimated that President Johnson was understood to be opposed to any measures looking toward the enfranchisement of this District or elsewhere. If there were any doubts on this subject, they were entirely dispelled on Monday last, when he sent forth his manifesto to the country through the Associated Press, in the shape of a "conversation with a distinguished Senator." That Senator, significantly enough, was James Dixon, of Connecticut, whose State, when brought to the test last fall, ignominiously turned her back upon the political rights of the oppressed race. The intent and meaning of that "conversation" which took place on the Sabbath day previous to its publication, was thoroughly understood by the majority in Congress, and by the friends of equal rights here and elsewhere. The impartial suffrage bill which had passed the House by a tremendous majority, was then, as it is yet, hanging in the Senate, and this strange message, more strangely transmitted to Congress, could be interpreted in no other way than as a warning to the Senate that if the suffrage bill passed that body as it had done the House, it would be stopped in its career by a veto at the other end of Pennsylvania Avenue.

As the result of this, you have doubtless heard the exultant shout of prospective victory, which has gone up from the rebel and Copperhead ranks of the enemies of the negro and of freedom. To some of us here, who have been watching closely the progress of events as far back as last autumn, this "conversation" was not altogether unexpected. There were signs even at that early day, pointing unmistakably to a change in the President's feelings and sentiments towards the men and the party who had all along been his enemies and the enemies of the country. The interviews

with the Southern delegations, the pardoning business, and the visits of the half subdued traitors to the White House, had a fearfully demoralizing effect. The Northern Copperheads, seeing all this, began to take courage, and they, too, had interviews with the President. It was not an uncommon thing, for the friends and supporters of the President, to meet at the White House, such cunning serpents as Montgomery Blair, John Van Buren, and the leading Copperhead politicians and editors of the North. You will remember that all through the political campaign of last fall, these men openly boasted of the friendship of the President, and Montgomery Blair who, though a bad man, is a shrewd politician, repeatedly promised that if the State of New York could be carried for the Democrats, he was authorized to say, that the Federal patronage in that State, would be given to the members and adherents of that party. Now, in common with many good men, I would like to think that there was, after all, nothing in all this. Subsequent events, however, point to a different conclusion.

Though perfectly cognizant, for several weeks past, of the antagonism existing between the President and Congress, I have steadily avoided any mention of it in this correspondence, knowing that, sooner or later, it would be made public, and preferring that your readers should hear of it from higher authority. The careful observer of events, however, can hardly have failed to anticipate some such result. The President, although promising to be "the Moses" of the colored race, has utterly failed to understand, that after they had reached the liberty side of the Red Sea, their emancipation was incomplete until they marched into the promised land of Political Enfranchisement and Equal Rights. Witness his speech to the First Colored Regiment of the District of Columbia, on its return, last autumn, from the scenes of victory. "Go home," said he, "and show your right to freedom by your willingness to work." In that brief sentence, he concentrated the very essence of slavery and caste, and annihilated whatever hopes had been aroused in the breast of the negro and his friends, of his purpose to be their "Moses." It was easy to see from this that there could be no continued harmony between him and the majority in Congress, who have shown a disposition to secure the negro in his freedom, and realize to him all the blessings in full, contemplated in President Lincoln's emancipation proclamation.

Whatever course the President may take eventually, Congress will go on as it has commenced, and secure to the country the legitimate results of the slaveholders' rebellion. The loyal millions, whose representatives the members of Congress are, expect as much, and they will not be disappointed. The day for temporizing and patching up compromises has passed away forever, and even if it had not, the most ordinary statesmanship will decide, that all such work is out of place in settling matters of fundamental importance. The temper of Congress may be thoroughly understood by the vote of the House on the proposed amendment to the Constitution, which was given in the face of the published "conversation" of the President. That amendment is one of the most important measures of the session. If it should pass the Senate by the requisite two-thirds vote, be ratified by the State Legislatures, and become a part of the Constitution, as there is good reason to suppose it will, it will go far towards regulating the vexed question of political equality. South Carolina will then either have to put the ballot in the hand of the negro, or submit to a reduced representation in Congress, as will also some of the Northern States.

The debate on this measure, as I mentioned in my last letter, took a wide range, and was able as well as exhaustive. But the interest seemed to concentrate in the closing scene, made memorable by the speech of Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, of Pennsylvania. Such a scene has not been witnessed in the House for many years. Daniel Webster, in defining true eloquence, said it consisted in "the man, the subject and the occasion." All three of these requisites were present, and combined to make a picture which will not soon be forgotten by those whose good fortune it was to be in the House on Wednesday last. Mr. Stevens spoke for an hour. He had not proceeded far, when he was surrounded by nearly all the members of the House. The Democrats relinquished the reading of newspapers and the writing of letters, and leaving their seats, hurried over to the Republican side, crowding the aisles, and filling every available space, each one trying to get as near the speaker as possible. The Union members of the Senate came flocking in one by one, until nearly two-thirds of the Senate found themselves in the House of Representatives, and Garret Davis, of Kentucky, who was laboring hard in the Senate to prove that this is a "white man's Government," found himself addressing empty chairs and deserted galleries. The galleries of the House were crowded to excess. It seemed as if the three thousand seats on the floor and in the galleries contained six thousand people. All eyes were concentrated on the venerable Pennsylvanian, who, notwithstanding his seventy-four years, seemed animated with the full vigor of youth. Even Mr. Raymond, who had set himself down near Mr. Stevens for the purpose of "explaining," did not seem desirous of interrupting the

proceedings. If his auditors were not convinced, they were at least pleased and amused, and could not help admitting the force of his argument.

Mr. Stevens is a man of remarkable power, full of individuality, that rightfully gives him the influence that belongs to eminent ability. He combines some of the marked qualities of John Quincy Adams and John Randolph, without being an imitator of either. In view of his age, his natural force, clearness of brain, and fervor of passion certainly give him a position exceptional in its distinctiveness of outline, and sturdiness of form. None of his mental faculties seem to be abated in their action by the weight of years resting upon them; while his moral nature is as fresh and glowing, as that of the healthiest and most robust maturity. There is no mystery in the leadership Mr. Stevens is allowed to exercise, notwithstanding the unacceptableness of some of his views, and the still greater unacceptableness in which he sometimes expresses them.

Something of the prominence accorded him is, perhaps, due to his age; but more of it to the fact that his convictions are clear, his principles established, and his purposes as a politician or statesman sharply defined. At his time of life, he can have no aspirations for further honors, no expectations of rising still higher in office. His sun is dropping towards the western horizon, but it still glows with its wonted heat and splendor. By his position, therefore, he is free from any temptation to favor compromises of the right, or to conceal, or to modify, with an eye to personal advancement, any of his sentiments. This enables him to take a decided and commanding stand, conceded to him by his party, but with no intention of following him blindly.

His closing peroration in reference to our dead at Gettysburg was a masterly piece of eloquence, and touched every heart. And when he had finished and sat down, he received alike the congratulations of friends and foe. It was no wonder that after such a speech the amendment passed by such an overwhelming vote. J. M.

News of our Churches.

SILVER WEDDING.—Why should not the minister of the Gospel be cheered with his wedding *de facto*, of tin, of silver, and of gold, like to other men? Why should not those who care for the enduring riches of others, have bright spots in their life of labor, as well as those who care for the riches which perish with the using? The faithful minister is not only worthy of his hire, but of the joy of pleasant memories of social communion with appreciating friends, and of their free will offerings of esteem and material testimonials of regard—making a bright oasis in his ministerial life. Such an incident recently occurred to Rev. John Kidd, of the Chicago Presbytery, and late pastor of the First Congregational Church of Joliet, Illinois, who, after eight years of labor with that church, resigned his charge with the old year. The people of his church and congregation, with one will, improved the occasion of his twenty-fifth nuptial year for a silver wedding for himself and his estimable bride, on an evening with the thermometer below zero, and a piercing wind, such as only the prairies of the West can furnish. Under such biting circumstances, the people came with five hundred dollars worth of complements, good measure, and nearly all in greenbacks, and silver, with unmeasured expressions of goodwill, worthily bestowed upon a worthy couple. Let all the churches be stimulated to remember their pastor in like manner in these years, when salaried support suffers most of all, by inflated prices. This offering was made to a minister of the first order of pulpit talent—a preacher of the Gospel of Christ, and a living epistle of the Gospel he preaches, whose life constantly exhibits the spirit of his Master. It was a silver wedding worth of celebration. We congratulate the church that shall secure the services of such a preacher. E.

THE NORRISTOWN CHURCH, being without a pastor, the members have been vying with each other in acts well calculated to bind the Church together. During the holidays, gifts were presented to the leaders of the singing, both of the church and Sabbath-school. A few evenings after, another member of the church, on going home, found his house filled with uninvited guests. Very soon another presentation took place. At the anniversary of the Sabbath-school it appeared that one hundred and fifty dollars had been collected for the purchase of a new library for the school and church.

Within the last month or two we have lost the senior elder of our church, Mr. David Getty, who sweetly fell asleep in Jesus at an advanced age. For almost forty years he was a steady, consistent elder of the Presbyterian Church, and amid all the conflicts of our denomination, during that long period, he had always ranged himself on the constitutional side. And amid all the exciting scenes through which we have passed in our church here, and there have been many and perplexing, he never for a moment lost the calm dignity, and the high-toned demeanor of the consistent Christian. It was our privilege to visit him frequently, just before his death. The same confiding trust sustained him; he "knew whom he believed, and he was able to keep that which he had committed to Him." He passed away fully conscious, but as peacefully as