

American Presbyterian.

THURSDAY, MARCH 22, 1866.

CONTENTS OF INSIDE PAGES.

SECOND PAGE—FAMILY CIRCLE:

Spring at Petersburg, 1866—The Child of the Hamlet—The Two Dogs—Starved to death—What we shall be—A Gift to Jesus—A Little at a Time—The End of a Quarrel.

THIRD PAGE—EDITOR'S TABLE:

Galatia's "Parables of our Lord read in the Light of the Present Day"—A. L. O. E.'s "Recessed from Egypt"—Views of Prophecy concerning the Jews, the Second Advent, and the Millennium—Slemon's "Women of Methodism: its three Foundresses, Susanna Wesley, the Countess of Huntington, and Barbara Heck"—Morgan's "Converted Collier, or the Life of Richard Weaver"—Sheldon's "Half a Century's Labors in the Gospel"—Publication of the "Tracts"—Run, Suck, to this Young Man—"Doing and Knowing"—The Triennial Catalogue of Union Theological Seminary—Periodicals and Pamphlets.

SIXTH PAGE—CORRESPONDENCE:

Letter from Rev. H. H. Jessup—is it Men or Money?—These all died in Faith—Mr. Warner's Letters on Reconstruction, VI.—Distinctions in the Gospel.

SEVENTH PAGE—RURAL ECONOMY:

American Economy—its Future. SCIENTIFIC: Cholera—the Trichina Disease.

REV. JUSTUS DOOLITTLE and wife and Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Williams expect to sail for China in the *Samuel Russell*, about April 1st. Their destiny is Tientsin, via Hong Kong. Mr. Doolittle's address at present is "Rooms of the American Board, Bible House, Astor Place, New York."

DR. LEE, the well-known fatalist in the Kirk of Scotland, has carried an overture in the Presbytery of Edinburgh, in favor of abolishing the action of the last General Assembly, against forms of prayer and innovations.

MR. STEWART, of Nevada, writes a Washington correspondent, started the Senate March 16th, by the introduction of a resolution demanding universal suffrage in return for universal amnesty. Mr. Sumner rose and welcomed the new convert with open arms. The well-known relations of the Nevada Senator to the President give especial significance to his proposition, and it is looked upon as a good omen among those most solicitous for the restoration of the Union.

THE AMERICAN CHAPEL IN PARIS—The American and Foreign Christian Union has made a felicitous selection, in calling Rev. Azariah Eldridge, D.D., to the charge of its chapel in Paris, the post vacated by the return of Dr. Sunderland to this country. Dr. Eldridge was, until recently, the pastor of the Fort Street Church in Detroit, an important position, which he was forced to relinquish by the wear upon his system of arduous labor. Rest has measurably restored his health, and he carries vigor, as well as general fitness, into his new field.

WOODEN WEDDING—The people of Calvary Church, Rochester, N. Y., recently celebrated the fifth anniversary of their pastor by a wooden wedding, bringing in any number of presents of corresponding material. It strikes us that it lacks but about one more of this class of commemorations—say pipe-clay wedding after thirty months of married life—to run this whole second nuptials into the ground. In the case of this Rochester pastor, however, the folly had the redeeming inconsistency of a good round lot of presents which were as unlike wood as the contents of a well-stored wardrobe and grocery closet generally are, throwing in also a pleasant congregational reunion as part of the invoice.

A COMBINATION OF CELEBRITIES—We see it stated that an evangelistic work is going forward in Newark, N. J., under the associated labors of Elder Knapp, the veteran revivalist; Boston Corbit, the soldier, who, in Puritan sincerity, sent up a prayer for the soul of the assassin Booth, at the moment he drew the fatal trigger upon him; and Orville Gardner, the reformed pugilist. The profession of conversion by the latter was, at the time, regarded with some jealousy, but a number of years have since transpired, and we have not heard anything to the detriment of his general Christian walk. Their work in Newark seems to be blessed, the power of the gospel reaching the hearts of many who have hitherto been regarded as beyond the reach of any such influence.

THE ALMSHOUSE MISSION—The anniversary meeting of the "Female Domestic Missionary Society for the Support of the Gospel in the Philadelphia Almshouse" was held on Tuesday evening, the 13th inst., at the West Spruce Street Presbyterian Church. Rev. Dr. Breed presided and conducted the devotional services. Mr. Benson read the Forty-eighth Annual Report, which showed that the labors of the Society had been highly successful during the past year. The reading of the report was followed with statements by the Rev. Charles Brown, who, as a frequent visitor at the Almshouse, bore testimony to the faithful labors of the missionary, the Rev. F. C. Pearson, and to the affectionate regard had for him by the inmates of the institution, which now contains about 3600 souls. Appropriate addresses were also made by the Rev. Messrs. Caldwell, Beadle and Patterson, in which the missionary was complimented for the patient fidelity that marked the performance of his self-denying and onerous duties, and the Society was urged to make a more liberal provision for his support. The officers are:
Directress—Mrs. Wm. Purves, 267 S. 9th St.
Secretary—Miss S. M. Lisle, 1618 Spruce St.
Treasurer—Miss Sarah Boylan, 908 Spruce St. Assisted by seventeen other managers.

A TRIALOGUE.

Mr. Eulogy.—Dr. L., this is Rev. Mr. Pocus.
Dr. Longkey.—"Mr. Poke us"—how do you do? I am very glad to see you; take that seat. We have felt a great interest in the building of new churches for our denomination, and we wish to do all we can to make this successful. We have also a deep interest in the Fund for Church Erection—"a sacred fund"—not a cent of which can be given away, either interest or principal." We thought we would like to ask you what you think of it, and how it works where you have been.
Rev. P.—I am but a humble missionary of Christ. Perhaps my opinion on such a high and pecuniary matter will be of little account. There are wise men from the East (magoi) to manage these matters, and it would seem altogether presumptuous in me to put in an opinion. Christ sent me to preach the Gospel, and not to baptize myself in pecuniary matters.
Dr. L.—We are glad to see your modesty, my young friend; it augurs well for you.
Rev. P.—Yes, sir. I have always augured my way through the world.
Dr. L.—What is your observation as to the working of the plan for disbursing the money of the Fund of \$100,000 and interest, money that was secured from the churches for church building purposes? Do you not know it to be a great labor-saving arrangement?
Rev. P.—My great-grandmother in the line of paternal ancestry being the grandmother of my father, Rev. H. Pocus—

Dr. L.—Never mind about that; I see you are bashful; we want you to speak your mind. We "are all honorable men" and Christian men, and if there is anything wrong about this matter, we wish to have it righted. We have no personal interests or ends. All we want is justice done. We must have patience with each other. What, then, can you say, from your experience and observation, about the working of this plan? Has it not been a great blessing to the Churches?
Rev. P.—I think it has been of some benefit to the Churches, in the same way that a wooden leg is a benefit to a man that prefers it to a natural one. But my opinion will not be worth much.
Dr. L.—Think not so. Every one who, being on the missionary field, approves the plan, helps amazingly, because no missionary would be influenced by personal motives in this direction.
Rev. P.—But when a missionary writes favorably about the Fund—its working—we must take into account that very likely he has never been acquainted with any other plan, has not made it a matter of much consideration, and when he receives the money to finish his church, he feels well and writes well about it. And besides that, a poor hungry man will sometimes gladly eat so much of sour bread as to do him harm. And so with these missionaries; they find when required to look to their bond, and when the pay day comes, that circumstances have made it impossible to pay—a debt with interest is begun—and the last end is worse than the first. And sometimes a man does not like to say "no," when he has once said "yes."
You appreciate that, Dr. L., I am sure.
Dr. L.—But is it not true, that very many of these missionaries, who have seen the working of this plan, do highly approve of it?
Rev. P.—So far as my acquaintance goes, I have never yet seen the man in the missionary field, who has known the facts connected with its workings, and approved it. But I have heard them all affirm that it is a killing policy as now instituted and conducted.
Dr. L.—And what in the world have they against it? If you will show that this is anything more than ignorance, prejudice, and inexperience, we will advocate a change—will we not, Mr. E.?
Mr. E.—"Let them look to their bonds." "It is the plan, and as to its fundamental principle cannot be changed—no portion of this fund can be given away as an absolute gift, either principal or interest."
Rev. P.—As to its practical working, I should think that your and Mr. E.'s conversation about it, published in the AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN, of February 22d,—shows that something is wrong, for it there appears that though during the year 1864-5, the feeble Churches, by being pressed to their obligations, paid into the fund nearly \$10,000, they received from it a little more than \$3000—about one-third as much as they gave, and then were \$1000 more in debt than at the beginning of the year,—and that now they are more than \$23,000 in debt, past due and paying interest, besides all the rest of the indebtedness to the Fund,—and that there was disbursed only about one-tenth as much to the feeble Churches during the year as was given away by the O. S. Board to theirs. And, Mr. E., may I here be allowed to inquire how much was the salary of the treasurer, and the expenses of the office for managing this fund for the year 1864-5?
Mr. E.—"Only \$1,707 76." (Minutes, page 102.)
Rev. P.—So it seems, according to report of Standing Committee of last Assembly, "during the past year, loans and donations amounted to only \$2426, (page 50, Minutes), and your salary, postage and office-rent amounted to \$1707 76, and therefore only \$718 24 more

were given to aid feeble Churches than was paid to take care of the Fund during that year. Or, in other words, considerable more than two-thirds as much was paid out of the fund to take care of it, as was disbursed to aid the feeble Churches.
Dr. L.—But all this may be no fault of the fund; the Churches might have had the money; the fault was in their not applying for it. The Churches are responsible.
Rev. P.—I would be far from supposing there was any injustice practised by those who manage the Fund, nor would I complain of the salary of the Treasurer—he should be paid for his labor. But you remember the Latin verse—"The mountain labors and brings forth a mouse"—which reminds us of the following words—"Nothing has occurred to shake in the least our confidence in the wisdom of the plan."
Dr. L.—O tempora!—Ocus Pocus! you are beating about the bush—can you give any good reason against the plan? Wherein does it fail? What is the cause of its failure?
Rev. P.—These are pertinent questions, and demand an honest answer. I think something can be said on this subject. I have some communications which, with your permission, I would read to you, but I have not them with me at present.
Mr. E.—Let us then meet again. [Exeunt Mr. E. and Rev. P.]
MARCH 8, 1866.

has received and accepted a call to the church in Pittsford. He is now preaching as associate to Dr. Lowrie, at Port Wayne, Ind., but is expected to enter upon his pastoral duties in May next. We hear Mr. Morey spoken of as a young man of fine promise, and he is called with great unanimity. The church in Pittsford has but recently built a fine house of worship, has a large and interesting congregation, and all will hope for them, both pastor and people, all possible prosperity in their new relations.
The pulpit in Pittsford was supplied with great acceptance for seven weeks by Rev. W. N. Page, of Auburn Seminary. On closing his services there the people not only paid him the sum stipulated for his service, but made him a present of one hundred dollars; a fact creditable alike to him and to them. We learn also that the good people of Phelps, where Mr. Page has preached for a time, kindly remembered him by the present of a fine watch, valued at about one hundred dollars. This was done principally, we believe, by the young men of the congregation. Mr. Page's labors have been peculiarly blessed among them. Some sixty or eighty, we understand, are indulging hope.
Rev. Joel S. Jewell, a senior in Auburn Seminary, and son of Rev. Joel Jewell, of Wells, Pa., has received and accepted a call from the Presbyterian church of Preble.
Rev. Selah Merrill, of Massachusetts, is to be installed pastor of the Congregational church, of Le Roy, on the 21st instant.

OUR ROCHESTER CORRESPONDENT.

BETHEL CHURCH OF BUFFALO.
The revival in Buffalo has reached the Bethel interest, and has resulted in the formation of a Bethel church. Some twenty-five or thirty persons, it is supposed, have been converted in this connection, and have thus associated themselves together for mutual help and for Christian work. The articles of faith are few and simple, embracing only those things upon which evangelical Christians can unite. A feeling of real unity and love seems to pervade the organization, while the revival interest is also represented as spreading and deepening among that class affected more particularly by the movement.
DR. HEACOCK'S LECTURE.
The strong patriotic lecture of Dr. Heacock, of Buffalo, before the Young Men's Christian Union, is published entire this week in the *Buffalo Advocate*. It is a live lecture, and as good-natured as any thing needs to be. It goes with great force for punishing some of the leading traitors, for protecting the freedmen, for admitting Southern members to Congress who are truly loyal. Who can wish to admit any others? The doctor has some good-natured, but keen criticisms on the position of Mr. Beecher. He certainly seems to have the advantage of the Brooklyn lecturer on some points. He also takes—or did take on the first of March—quite a hopeful view of the President's course. He thinks he will yet be found true to those who elected him to office. We shall see.
He also is quite spicy on the local press. He knows better than we how much some editors in that city deserve it, for he has seen their daily issues. He has a right to feel deeply after having given a brother for the defence of our country. The lecture is overflowing with good sense, true patriotism, and real eloquence.

THE PENIAN SCAPE.
We should have very much more pity for our Canadian neighbors in their present perturbation, if it did not so forcibly remind us of what we saw on our own side of the border, only a little more than a year ago. Then we were arming for defense in this city, in Buffalo, in Oswego, in Ogdensburg, and all along the frontier. And we had reason for it, after what had been seen at St. Albans, Vt., and after the infamous decisions of Justice Counsel; but neither they nor we could have supposed that the tables could so soon be turned, or that they would so soon reap precisely that which they had sown.
In St. Lawrence County last year, we found even clergymen armed with their revolvers, and prepared day and night to defend their own dwellings and families from anticipated assault. In Ogdensburg, for weeks, the place was kept in a state of fearful ferment, its peaceful citizens enrolled for military service, and acting as night patrol. Their neighbors across the river seemed to enjoy their fright and trouble—wonder how they feel now! Sooner than any anticipated, they are getting their reward for their mock neutrality.

A CORRECTION.
Inadvertently we did injustice week before last to Rev. A. R. Hewitt, senior in Auburn Seminary. It is he, and not Mr. Gibson, who is supplying the pulpit at Weedsport. Mr. Hewitt was two years in the Seminary before the war broke out. When the Rebels fired on Fort Sumter, the first shot fell in his quiet room. He left Turretin, and took to "Hardee's tactics." After serving three years as a soldier, and risking health and life for his country, he was honorably discharged, and returned to his preparation for the ministry.
He is preaching with great acceptance to the church at Weedsport, and with a great blessing on his labors. The revival is steadily progressing, and the church are earnest and united in the desire to retain Mr. Hewitt as their pastor.
PERSONAL.
Rev. Henry M. Morey, a licentiate,

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 17, 1866.

There are those who think they can see, in some of the events of the past week, a disposition, upon the part of the President, to abandon the extraordinary position he had assumed on the great questions now before the country. Knowing the character of the man as well as I do, I am not of those who believe that any such desirable result will be reached while he holds in his hands the reins of power and patronage. If Andrew Johnson's public career has been notable for any thing, it is a dogmatic stubbornness, which is neither swayed by reason nor judgment. He is an astute politician, however, and it may be that, in the unfavorable response of the people to his appeal for support, he reads the certain failure of his present course, if pursued to its legitimate conclusion. But if he is forced to surrender "my policy," as he pettishly terms it, and defer to the judgment and opinions of the Union majority in Congress on the great question of restoration, it will only be because he finds that the overwhelming masses of the American people are against him. No public man knows better than the President the value of the immense power and influence lodged in the hands of the Executive. He has not yet taken the fatal step in commencing to raise it against the party that elected him, but he has, on several occasions, given out that he will do so at the proper time. What he considers the "proper time," it is impossible to state. It is enough to know that he even entertains the idea, and it is immaterial when he sees proper to carry it into practice. The Executive patronage of the Government is now estimated at one hundred millions of dollars. You can imagine the fearfully demoralizing effect this would have, scattered broadcast among a party of hungry and unscrupulous politicians, by a defeated and disappointed partisan President. As soon as he commences to use this patronage against the people, for the self-vident purpose of promoting his own ambitious ends, he will not only solidify, but crystallize public sentiment against himself, and lay the groundwork for his own political ruin and eternal infamy.
One of the grounds for the idea that the President, to use a favorite phrase with Western members, intends "backing down," is the series of resolutions offered in the Senate on Friday by Senator Stewart of Nevada. This gentleman, although elected by a Radical Republican Legislature, has heretofore acted with Doolittle, Dixon, Cowan, and the other Senators, whose special claim to public favor is that they are the President's friends and authorized exponents. Senator Stewart is quite a young man, of very ordinary abilities, vain, foppish, and ambitious. He has been working zealously to attain prominence before the public, but has, up to this time, been a miserable failure. He espoused the President's "policy" because he thought it would be popular to do so, and now, having discovered his mistake, and still anxious to be a Sumner, or even a Garrett Davis, he wheels into line on the other side of the House. He is the son-in-law of that eccentric rebel, Henry S. Foote, better known as "Hangman Foote of Mississippi," who obtained his *soubriquet* by his famous declaration, while a member of the United States Senate, that "if he had John P. Hale in Mississippi he would hang him." The ex-United States Senator and recent rebel is now in this city, and it is shrewdly suspected that he had some hand in drawing the preamble and resolutions presented by the Senator from Nevada. There is some color lent to this idea from the fact that Mr. Stewart seemed somewhat surprised at the effect of his resolutions upon the Senators, especially the more radical of them. He was openly welcomed into the Radical ranks by such leaders as Sumner, Wilson, and Yates, while the President's "friends" and the Copperheads seemed awe-struck at the new defection from their numbers. Whatever may have been the intention of Mr. Stewart, his resolutions will have a salutary effect upon the Senate, and will give increased strength to the friends of equality and freedom. They simply ask for universal suffrage in exchange for universal amnesty. The President's pardoning "policy" is fast giving us the latter, and, if some such measure as that suggested by Senator Stewart's resolutions is not adopted very speedily, we will have given all we have to give, without getting anything in exchange. I do not think, however, that the President had anything to do with Mr. Stewart's "rank movement," as it is termed. He has already declared himself against what he calls "forcing negro suffrage on the South."
The final passage of the Civil Rights bill by both Houses, is another important step in the progress of just and salutary legislation. This bill was originally introduced in the Senate by Senator Trumbull of Illinois, the author and able defender of the Freedmen's Bureau Bill. It was intended as an accompaniment to that measure, or more properly as a supporter of it and helpmate for it. The veto of the Freedmen's Bureau Bill, while the Civil Rights Bill was pending in the House, necessitated some amendments which were made by the House Judiciary Committee, and finally concurred in by the Senate. As it now stands, it practically secures for the blacks throughout the United States, equality before the law, and provides amply for their protection in life and

property. There are some doubts of its receiving the approval of the Executive, and not a few anticipate another veto. If the President should veto this bill, so eminently wise and just, the country will then understand more fully his purpose to defeat every measure looking towards the protection of the Freedmen, and the practical enforcement of the Emancipation Proclamation. The condition of affairs at the South, the disgraceful and heartless treatment of the negroes in places where the power of the Freedmen's Bureau is not felt, imperatively demand the immediate passage of such measure as this Civil Rights Bill. As was to have been expected, the Copperheads in both branches of Congress voted solidly against it. That party is still unwilling to abandon its proverbial hostility to the negro, and its members lose no opportunity of showing that they have lost none of their traditional hatred of liberty. Should the bill be vetoed by the President, I fear it could not secure the necessary two-thirds vote in the Senate to make it a law, notwithstanding the veto. You will see, therefore, that the whole responsibility of its failure, should it be defeated, will rest upon the Executive.
The news of the Union victory in New Hampshire has had an inspiring effect upon the majority in Congress, and a correspondingly depressing effect upon the President's "policy" and the President's friends. New Hampshire is what is called a "close State;" that is, the parties there are more evenly balanced than in some of the other States, and it was thought that the Copperheads through the assistance of the weak-kneed Federal office holders would have been able to make the Union candidate for Governor, kick the beam. Senator Nye of Nevada, who has just arrived from Connecticut, informs me that the chances for carrying that State for the gallant Hawley, and of course against "my policy," are very promising. Connecticut like New Hampshire is generally very close. No wonder. The former gave us an Isaac Toucey and the latter a Franklin Pierce. J. M.

News of our Churches.
CITY INTELLIGENCE.
"OLD PINE STREET." FRUIT IN OLD AGE.—This century old church, under the faithful pastorate of Dr. Brainerd, enjoys at least its wonted measure of the Divine favor and steadily gathers in the material of present, and the promise of future prosperity. From the bosom of its own families, who have inherited memories of ancestral piety for generations past, as well as from the world, comes its increase. Young men especially find it a genial spiritual home, and its communion seasons are delightful reunions, which the ready eloquence, the admirable tact, and the cordial manner of the pastor turn to the greatest advantage in concentrating the affections of all around the dear old spiritual home-stead. The thronged congregations within are surrounded with the mute memorials of generations gone, who once sat at the same table, but are now gathered at the Marriage Supper of the Lamb himself.
On last Sabbath, twenty-six united with "Old Pine Street Church," twenty-two by profession and four by letter. Half of these were men, several bringing their wives with them. Their ages were from twelve or fourteen to sixty or more. They are the results of a quiet work under the ordinary means of grace. May they prove the first fruits of a far greater blessing.
Old Pine Street does not forget the brave youth of her congregation who caught the patriotic zeal of their pastor, and who did their part to sustain our Government in the field. A handsome frame encloses the names of each of these heroes, and is suspended in the vestibule. A marble tablet to be inscribed with the names of the fallen is in preparation, and will be inserted in a conspicuous place in the wall. The whole number enlisted under various calls, is 116, of which only 19 died or were slain in battle, not many more probably than would have died in the ordinary course of things. We cannot but feel in this as in other similar instances which have come under our notice, that the prayers of God's people have been a real defence, a covering to the head in the day of battle.
THE AUDIENCE-ROOM of Kenderton (Rising Sun) Church is almost complete. The exterior of the building has also been neatly coated. Good congregations are worshipping in the Lecture-room, under the acceptable preaching of Rev. F. A. Hendricks.
OLIVET.—On Sabbath, 11th inst., were received thirteen members into Olivet Presbyterian Church, eight of whom were by profession of faith.
REVIVALS.
SPRINGFIELD, N. Y., March 6, 1866.—In our meetings, during the week of prayer, the Holy Spirit was with us, and at the end of the week, several persons arose for prayer. During the next week, the Spirit was working with great power upon the hearts of the people. The conversions have been mostly among the children and youth of Christian families, and of the Sabbath-school. Thirteen were added to the Church by profession last Sabbath, and several are waiting to unite at the next communion. The praise all belongs to God.
NILES, MICHIGAN.—A revival in the Church in this place, under the care of Rev. T. Dwight Hunt, commenced with