AND

## GENESEE EVANGELIST. A Religious and Family Newspaper.

IN THE INTEREST OF THE Constitutional Presbyterian Church. PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, AT THE PRESBYTERIAN HOUSE 1334 Chestnut Street, (2d story,) Philadelphia. Rev. John W. Mears, Editor and Publisher

# American Presbyterian.

THURSDAY, MARCH 29, 1866.

## PROGRESS AND LESSONS OF THE **REVIVAL**.

If all we devoutly hoped for. in our antimany months, of far greater manifestations. lic morals and good order; are not likely cipations of a great revival, has not yet The King seems to be girding on his sword; to be found among the dead and barren been realized, we assuredly are receiving the greatest encouragement to labor and to pray for the more plentiful outpouring of the foes. We may, we must, act upon the pre-Holy Spirit. On every hand the work of God is going forward with unwonted power. tian zeal has, at this time, a more than illustrations of this remark. Every issue of every religious paper, at usual guarantee of success. The supply least in the North, has "good news to tell;" of grace is ample to meet every draft of and in some cases the columns are burdened with revival items. In our own editorial experience of six years, we have never known such a pressure of this most acceptable and cheering intelligence upon our columns, from our own and sister Churches. Last year, closing with the General Assembly at Brooklyn, was regarded as one of unusual spiritual prosperity, but the newspaper records ot early spring were meagre indeed, in comparison with those now coming before the public. Since the first of March, we have been privileged to chronicle as occurring almost entirely within our own branch of the Church, not less than two thousand conversions, most of them realized in additions to the churches. From other branches of the Presbyterian body, which, of course, we have tollowed less carefully, we have copied reports of conversions amounting to nearly fourteen hundred in the same time; doubtless they are at least equal in number to those in our own body. Other Evangelical denominations are, we think, enjoying similar blessings. A recent Methodist paper reported a count of ten thousand conversions during the preceding five weeks, in that denomination. It would not, we think, be an exaggeration to say that our religious newspapers have, within a month's time, conveyed to the churches the glad tidings of twenty-five thousand conversions to God.

Among the marked peculiarities of these of a sufficient experience in their favor. revivals, we have already noted the almost Now use all available channels for reaching uniform fullness in the results ; forty, fifty effectively the hearts and consciences of and sixty being quite frequently admitted men. Now, on every hand, thrust in the to Presbyterian churches at one time. We sickle, for the harvest is ripe. Let laymen also note, that our larger cities have not and ministers, let 'evangelists, pastors, and been reached in a single instance, unless Sabbath-school teachers, on Sunday and Chicago be an exception. Even highly week day, by ordinary and extraordinary favored Rochester, whose spiritual atmosméetings, for preaching, for conference, and phere is generally so susceptible, remains comparatively unmoved, while a circle of country embracing a number of rural towns with Auburn as a centre, is stirred to its depths and enjoys unparalleled refreshings from the Lord. A whole belt of Presbyterian Churches immediately around our city were wonderfully blessed during the early part of the season, but there never was a more emphatic illustration of Gideon's wet fleece upon the dry ground, than the relative spiritual condition of those churches and of our city at that time. There is, we think, in the accounts which have been definite enough for analysis, the evidence of an unusual percentage of adults and of men among the converts. Humanly speaking, the churches are receiving greater accession of strength than is usual. The ministry of Evangelists has been manifestly recognized and their labors wonderfully blessed; but very frequently, God has owned the ordinary labors of his servants, and powerful revivals have proceeded, from week to week, with scarcely .a demonstration beyond what the pressure of inquirers demanded. The work in Auburn, in Wilmington and some other places, though largely affecting the community, is little more than a development of pastoral activity, shared in by office-bearers and members of the churches. The week of prayer is, perhaps, in a majority of instances, directly recognized as the commencement of the more recent awakenings; yet it cannot be said, as in 1858, that daily union meetings for prayer are the leading characteristics of the work. They are frequent features; interdenominational courtesy, co-operation and confidence are almost universal; but the high principle upon which that great rereal work is done in and through the individual churches, far more than was the case in 1858. Personal responsibility for a share in the work is deeply realized by Christians, as it was then; but it is discharged generally in a way to invigorate and vitalize the individual churches, rather its fellowship a few Sabbaths ago, and as than make an indefinite impression on the the pastor informs us, fifty more are wait- last General Assembly we had fifteen thoucommunity at large. Whether, in the ing for a future occasion. The pastor at- sand dollars on hand. Meanwhile we have event of a great outpouring upon our larger tributes the revival to two causes, one of enlarged our work. We have added fifty cities, and of concerted and powerful at- which is the interest taken by his people in or more laborers to our missionary force, tempts to reach the masses, these features the revival of the humane and Christian and according to'our present scale of operagive an opinion.



cheering, blessed, and, in not a few loca- loyal churches; churches zealous for the

tions, glorious work of grace. It is full of rights of man; churches ready to throw

the highest encouragement. It is ample theselves energetically upon the side of

to keep alive the hope cherished for so assailed and tempted humanity, and of pub-

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we seem to hear already the sound of his

chariot as he rides prosperously among his

sumption that every forth-putting of Chris-

believing activity. We must be bold, stir-

ring, enterprising for God and for man at

such a season. The rain is falling; we

must put out our dry and empty vessels to

catch a share. We must beware of being

mere spectators and admirers of a work, in

which we and our friends have such an un-

speakably deep interest. Read no account

of a revival without prayer for some similar

experience in your own church and com-

munity, and without serious inquiry after

the obstacles to such a work in your own

2. Aim to make your ordinary efforts in

your various positions of usefulness more

spiritual in tone, more direct, more evan-

gelical. Expect fruits in the usual line of

duty, in the pulpit, the lecture-room, the

Sabbath-school, and the family circle. Let

every individual Christian practice unusual

watchfulness, look about him for opportu-

nities of usetulness, be much in prayer,

wrestling with God for a great blessing

upon his own soul, and crying day and

night for the wide extension of his work of

grace, already so auspiciously begun in our

land. At the same time, it is well to re-

member, that when ordinary instrumentali-

ties are greatly blessed, exactly then too,

may we hope for the greatest results from

the wise use of special means and mea-

sures. Now bring all agencies and instru-

mentalities into play that have the warrant

heart.

Presbyterian,

## Genesee Evangelist, No. 1036.

## PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, MARCH 29. 1866.

that the religious community was fully | specific character, this example shows us | you can for this cause? Cannot you give | PROGRESS OF THE WORK IN PEORIA. awake to the fact. We cannot call it a that the bold grappling with great social evils more; cannot you persuade your Church general, national revival. It does not fulfil helps to prepare a Christian people for the and your neighbors to give twice as much our ardent expectations. But it is a most large effusion of the Holy Spirit. Truly as ever before?

communities, either in times of ordinary or

extraordinary spiritual interest. Williams-

port and Wilmington, like Brooklyn, scenes

of recent glorious revival, furnish additional

HOME MISSIONS.

DEAR BROTHER :- Do you comprehend

the importance of evangelizing our country?

Have you reflected on the magnitude of the

1. The States that we have been accus-

tomed to call Western States, were never

filling up with an enterprising population

more rapidly than now. Our vast railway

system is weaving its complicated network

by pushing new lines in every direction

over all the west. Wherever a railroad is

projected, settlers from the east flock in.

Villages spring up. The prairie is dotted

over with dwellings. There the Gospel

should be preached, churches formed, Sab-

bath-schools organized, and the house of

God erected. Michigan, Wisconsin, Illi-

nois, Minnesota, Iowa, and Missouri never

attracted people to their borders more

Through all these villages and settlements

the Spirit of the Lord is moving. The peo-

le are anxious to hear. The few mission-

aries are overburdened with work, and hear

the cry, "Come over and help us," from

points unsupplied, but which they have

neither strength nor time to visit. They

are crying, in turn, to us for helpers. A

missionary of thirty years' labor at the west,

says he has never seen it so open or pro-

Into these States we have sent men as

fast as we were able. But every one of

them sends back word for immediate rein-

forcements. The promise of usefulness, in

2. FURTHER WEST .--- The vast territo-

ry beyond the States already named, com-

nearly every instance, is very great.

mising as it is to-day.

Home Missionary work?

rapidly than now.

PRESEVTERIAN ROOMS, 150 Nassau St., N. Y.

## OUR GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

To the Commissioners to the General Assembly to meet in the First Presbyterian Church, St. Louis, May 17, 1866.

DEAR BRETHREN :--- Without consulta tion or design, the two General Assemblies (O. S. & N. S., as they are popularly distinguished?) of 1865, appointed the Assemblies of 1866 to be held in St. Louis. Neither Assembly knew, when it made the appointment, that the other Assembly would do the same thing. This coincidence is clearly of Divine ordering, not of human aarangement. We in St. Louis accept it as a good omen, and are happy in the purpose to make our guests enjoy their sojourn with us as well as possible. Our number of Presbyterian families is so small that, (if there had been opportunity for consultation) we should have deemed it more prudent to undertake to entertain the Assemblies, one at a time. We shall, however, give both a hearty welcome, and we have assurance of generous assistance from other denominations. You will readily see, that these circumstances render it peculiarly desirable for us to know, as early as possible, whom we are to have the pleasure of entertaining, and for what number we should provide. We therefore earnestly request. all Commissioners to the Assembly of 1866, and all officers, permanent Secretaries, and Delegates from Corresponding bodies, who expect to be with us, to send their names, with Post-office address to one of the undersigned as early as possible. In return they may expect to receive cards of introduction to the families whose hospitality they are to enjoy.

In behalf of the Committee of Arrangements

H. A. NELSON, Chairman, FREDERICK STARR, Jr., Secretary.

St. Louis March 10th, 1866.

"THE CHRISTIAN WORK" ONCE MORE.

The following note appears on the last page of the March number of this journal : "The [American] Presbyterian, published ry beyond the States already named, com-prising nearly one half of the whole area of the United States, is exciting new attention. All its mountains abound in sil- gave the name of the writer, but not of the journal in which the article appeared.

The readers of the AMERICAN PRESBY-TERIAN will be glad to hear of the work of the Holy Spirit in our city. The first meeting for adults was held Sabbath eve-

ning, in the First Presbyterian Church.

which was filled to overflowing. The audience manifested intense interest, and at the inquiry-meeting a large number remained. Still, appearances were not so encouraging as they have been since then. On Thursday evening it was found necessary to hold the services in Rouse's Hall. That hall probably never accommodated so large an audience before. Between-fifteen hundred and two thousand people were gathered there. A deep thoughtfulness pervaded the audience. Very many were impressed, and remained to converse with Christians. Perhaps one of the most impressive parts of the exercises was the manly avowal of Christ by one of the most prominent lawyers in the city, a man ot talent and influence. He said that on Sabbath afternoon he stepped into the children's meeting, and after remaining for about five minutes, left in utter disgust. He went home and ridiculed the whole affair. On Monday, in the court-house, on the street, in his office, with bitter opposition in his heart, he spoke of the meetings, and said he wondered that people of sense could stay in a place where scenes were taking place which he considered supremely ridiculous. He had a Christian wife, and she induced him to attend a meeting for adults. He had not heard Mr. Hammond speak ten minutes, when he felt his heart home, requested his wife to retire and let him read the paper. But it had no attraction for him that night. He laid it aside. and knelt and prayed. He could not pray loud enough in the parlor, fearing that his wife would hear him, so he went to the barn and prayed there. Still he gained no relief. So he went back and retired, but not to sleep. He would not suffer his wife to know that anything troubled him; so when, in the morning, she asked him if he had slept well, he told her a lie. He attended the meeting on the next evening, came home, and went to the barn to pray. 'And," said he, "though I have often scoffed at the idea of finding Jesus, I did find Him, and that night I lay down to never experienced before."

walk ye in it." Now the burden of his prayer was for forgiveness; and finally he was led to believe that the blood of Jesus Christ cleanseth from all sin. He did not discover the changes in his feelings, day after day, as they took place; but now he looks back and sees plainly all the way in which the Lord led him.

The following discount on long advertisements, in-serted for three months and upwards, is allowed :-Over 20 lines, 10 per cent off; over 100 lines, 20 per cent.; over 100 lines, 33% per cent. off.

two months. three "..... six ".....

Those who protest against this as excitement, must have been convinced of their error when they heard that man, in a calm, uiet way, yet with a very different expression of countenance from any ever worn before, tell of his deliberate determination to serve the Lord. As for the doctrines which perplexed him before, he hopes to have some understanding of them some time, but they shall trouble him no more.

Others still told us last night of wonderful things God had done for them. A physician, although it cost a great effort, told us that, since these meetings had commenced, he had been angry and rebellious, using all his influence against them. One afternoon he took his wife to a prayer-meeting for wives whose husbands were out of the ark of safety. As he left her at the church, he said he never felt so mean in his life. He went to meeting in the evening, but during the first part of the sermon, while the speaker declared God's justice and judgment, his heart was hard and rebellious. But when Jesus was held up, the melting story of the Lamb touched his heart; he could resist no longer, but gave himself up to the Saviour. Before Mr. Hammond came, God's people prayed that he would prepare the way burdened with a strange weight. He went | by his Holy Spirit. Many instances have proved that these prayers were answered. About a month ago, a dentist in this city -according to his own statement last night-one of the most openly wicked and careless men in town, was induced to attend church. He had neglected Divine service so long, that he had almost forgotten how the inside of a church looked. The sermon he heard was a practical one, and he felt that the minister was preaching directly to him. The Holy Spirit brought home the truth to his heart, and he was troubled. He thought on the subject almost constantly, and the burden grew heavier. At last, while he was alone for some time in his office, he thought he would try to pray. He did not know how to pray, but thought rest with a feeling of peace and security I he would try and say the Lord's prayer, which his mother had taught him when a Another large meeting was held at the boy. He got about half through, and found he had forgotten the last part of it He came to the meetings, but they only A case of probably the most remarkable | deepened his convictions. One evening he conversion which ever took place in this caught hold of one of God's people, and begged him to come to his office next morning early. His anguish was so intense. that' sleep forsook him. The brother he spoke to came to his office and prayed with him. Afterward, he was alone in his office ened with his years---denying the divinity for three hours, and he learned how to of Christ-a calm, determined man, for pray, and he did offer such a prayer as God always answers. God has granted signal answers to prayer for a class which it would seem, perhaps, is among the most difficult to reach. The morning prayer-meeting is a power in this city for good. The Holy Spirit is always present; they always have precious meetings. All the time is occupied, and many wives and mothers are rejoicing over husbands and sons brought to Jesus, for whom earnest prayers have ascended from that morning prayer-meeting. The faith of Christians is greatly strengthened. They feel, as they never felt before, the certainty of the answer. What wonders God hath wrought in this city! To his name be the praise.

TERMS. Per annum, in advance: By Mail, S3. By Carrier, S3 5. Fifty cents additional, after three months. Clubs.—Ten or more papers, sent to one addres payable strictly in advance and in one remittance By Mail, S2 50 per annum. By Carriers, S3 per sanuur: Ministers and Ministers' Widows, S2 50 in advance. 

Some important and practical inferences may be drawn from these facts.

for imquiry, among children and adults, in the open air, in court-houses and halls, in private dwellings, as well as in churches. among the respectable and the frequenters of places of worship, and among the irreligious masses, multiply their efforts, arrest the attention of the multitude, and, never losing sight of individual responsibility, and of the exceeding worth and danger of the individual soul, becoming all things to all men, by all means save some.

3. The great awakening which we wait for, may grow out of a continuous, gradual developement of the work we are now con-

templating. Its present proportions have not been reached suddenly. Let us not lose heart and hope any where then, from fear that the culminating point has been reached, and that any field now unblessed must postpone its hopes to another season. Let us cherish the idea rather of a continuous, ever-spreading work; one which, beginning in many isolated centres, shall spread and widen until wave touches wave. and the flood of blessed influence visits. freshens, fructifies, and regenerates every rood of barren soil in the land. Let us look prayerfully and hopefully for the promised day, when "the plowman shall overtake the reaper, and the treader of grapes him that soweth seed ; and the mountains shall drop sweet wine and all the hills shall extension. melt."

## TEMPERANCE AND REVIVALS.

Among the most active in the recent effort to resuscitate the temperance movement, and least disposed to compromise the form was carried, was the well-known pastor of Lafayette Avenue Church Brooklyn, Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler. That Church has been blessed with one of the greatest revivals, even in this age of revival. Over tions. It is not sectarian rivalry; there is one hundred members were received into work enough for all. would continue to prevail, it is useless to enterprise of rescuing men from the intoxi- tions, we need more than forty thousand cating cup.

So far from timorously evading the open conflict with vice, and endeavoring to merge

1. This is a period of unusual and wide- moral reform in the general work of the spread religious interest. It is high time Church, so as to rob it of all definite and begin to refuse now? Have you done all Congregationalist.

ver and gold; capitalists and laborers gather there.

The Pacific railroad is being pushed forward with new vigor. Immigration to Kansas and Nebraska feels the quickening impulse of its eastern projection, and Nevada the western. Colorado and Montana, his respect in the United States, and even at Utah and Idaho, Nevada and California are now receiving large accessions to their population. These are the pioneers in great States. If we can but send missionaries

there in sufficient numbers, they will lay foundations in righteousness for all time to

My dear brother, "lift up your eyes and look" on all these fields. "They are ripe unto the harvest." These people must have the Gospel, or perish. They must have it speedily. Are you a minister of Christ? Have you preached a sermon on Home Missions during the year past, and urged your people to bring forward their offerings to the cause? Are you a private member of the church? Have you brought forward a thank-offering, a freewill-offering, the expression of your patriotism and piety for the salvation of your country?

As a Church, we are not doing our share of the work. The Methodists of this country propose to raise two millions of dollars this year for the general purposes of church

The Congregationalists are raising seven hundred and fifty thousand for the same general purposes, two hundred thousand for the erection of church edifices.

The Unitarians have raised more than two hundred thousand; and the Universalists have just resolved to raise one hundred thousand dollars. We must arise. We must gird up our loins and redouble our energies. or we shall be distanced in the race. We must double, yea, quadruple our contribu-

Our treasury is now empty. At the dollars before the meeting of the Assembly,

two months hence. commission for want of funds. Shall we it be pecuniarily) to the organization.

apologize for this omission, which arose entirely rom inadvertence; but we would take the op portunity of reminding our American friends of the numerous instances in which intelligence is copied from Christian Work, without any acknowledgment whatever. Whether the Pres-byterian ars in this respect we are not quite sure, though we have a strong conviction that it does. No journal is more sinned against in

England, than Christian Work; we may draw attention to a few special cases of such unac-knowledged quotations in fature." We regret that we cannot accept this apology. It is disingenuous. It attempts to find palliation for the offence complained of, in the conduct of other journals, and perhaps of this, towards itself. As if that were the whole offence, it says :--- "We gave the name of the writer, but not of the journal in which it appears." . . . "We may draw attention to a few special cases of such unacknowledged quotations in

future." Not so easy Messrs. Editors of the Christian Work ! Such a venial offence would have infused no "acerbity" into our complaint, or most probably would have called forth no complaint at all. The surprise we felt arose from the appropriation of our article bodily as your own, under the heading of "LETTERS FROM THE CORRESPON-DENTS OF THE CHRISTIAN WORK." An "unacknowledged quotation" is a very different thing. This article did not appear as a quotation at all. And whenever the Christian Work catches us, or any other respectable American journal, in presenting their excellent original articles-supposing we hereafter may be confident which are original-under captions which directly asssert our property in them, they may castigate us with all the acerbity they can command. The mere sin of omission against ourselves in an "unacknowledged quotation" we seldom, if ever, notice, and so far as the Christian Work is concerned, we teel quite innocent on this score : but the sin of commission, which boldly claims as one's own what is known to have originated elsewhere-that we repudiate in toto, for ourselves and for all our brethren of the respectable religious press of America.

DB. SUNDERLAND is getting along in the Four-and-a-Half Street Church more quietly. Some of the members have left because Fred. Douglass lectured in We never yet have refused any man a the church, but it is no real loss (except

hall on Friday night, furnishing great cause for thanksgiving and encouragement.

city was related last night, which sent joy to every Christian heart. Judge Gale, a man of prominence in this community, a. man of middle age, who has grown up believing a false doctrine, which has strengthwhom a praying wife agonized at the throne of grace, for whom Christians prayed, but. perhaps considering his case one of the most hopeless in the city, this man stood up before that large audience, and declared that Jesus is the Son of God, that He is the Hearer of prayer, that He will forgive sins, that He had forgiven his sins. The facts, as he stated them, were these.

He went to the meeting on Sabbath evening, to oblige his wife. The truth was preached, and he listened; but no impression was made, and he intended to go home and think no more of the matter; but he sat in one end of a seat filled with those who wished to stay at the inquiry-meeting. As he could not leave, he remained. Mr. Hammond came and talked with him, but could produce not much apparent effect upon him. He then prayed that God would plant a thorn in his pillow, and give him no rest until he found peace in Jesus. Mr. Gale went home. Next day, his pastor called upon him and conversed with him. He was willing to listen, and said, "If I believed as you do, I should want to be a Christian, but I cannot believe that Jesus Christ is God; and if he is not God, he cannot save me, and all the other doctrines of the cross fall to the ground." His pastor would not leave him, however, the United States. The liquor dealers of until he had promised to examine the matter again and to pray to God for light. Then he thought of God, as his Creator, Preserver, and Benefactor, and thought it strange that he could refuse to pray to Him. He resolved to pray for light to clear his difficulties, and during all that day his heart went up to God for direction ; but he felt that, though perhaps he ought to pray to Jesus, he could not do it.

After a day or two, however, the character of his prayer changed. A burden of sin seemed to press him down; he began to consider his ways and note how he had re- | formation as to the veto of the Civil Rights fused, when God said, "This is the way, | Bill.

No one knows the exact number of conversions, but it is safe to say that they are not far from four hundred. We hope to number by thousands, instead of hundreds. Mr. Hammond remains with us another week. PEOBLA. MARCH 17, 1866.

### IMPORTANT DECISION.

The friends of prohibitory liquor legislation will be gratified and encouraged to learn that the validity of such legislation is fully sustained by the Supreme Court of Massachusetts appealed to that Court to sustain them in their business, in spite of State laws, on the ground that the Government tax legalized it. The decision of the Court was made known March 26th.

"They hold that licenses granted by the United States, under the internal revenue laws, for the wholesale sale of liquors, held by a citizen of Massachusetts, do not protect him in the sale, or keeping for sale, of liquors within said State in view of the prohibitory law of the State of Massachusetts. The de-cision of the Court below is affirmed."

WE GO TO PRESS without any definite in-