GENESEE EVANGELIST.

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ILLUSTRATIONS OF HUMAN NATURE IN THE CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE TRIAL AND DEATH OF CHRIST. II.

If we contemplate the group of prominent figures gathered around the suffering Saviour, and study their conduct, we shall gain other instructive views of human nature. The multitude crying "Hosanna" on the Sabbath, and "Crucify Him," with equal vehemence, on Friday, has long ago become a proverb for the fickleness of the populace, under the manipulation of a popular demagogue or of a ruling class, in the direction of their lower passions. The reconciliation of Pilate and Herod is the world-wide type of the readiness of wicked men to sink personal enmities, when they find themselves in some common enterprise against the good. Whether the proverb of "Pilate and Herod becoming friends," was pretty clearly to get rid of an unwelcome responsibility thrust upon him by the Still, the popular instinct may be justified as having seized upon the broad and general fact that Pilate and Herod, in the transactions leading to the death of Christ, due. to which both assented, were made friends. And the general truth that the fury of the | the kingdom of Christ, we see refined infibad against goodness, in its highest mani- delity joining hands with gross superstition; festations, is such as to consume their mutual hatreds and reconcile their bitterest dentalism; the worldly-minded consorting feuds, is nowhere more clearly illustrated with the men of Science and of letters; the than in this wild combination of elements despots joining with the revolutionists; governor, sinking his despite and covering up his seditious wrath against Romish | house of his friends. power, in order that he may use that power to destroy the Messiah, whom he much more doeply hates; here is the conquering Roman consenting to be made the tool of the most despised people in the imperial dominions, lending his victorious cohorts to do their bidding: here are Sadducees and Pharisees, forgetting their fierce party quarrels, and making common cause in their envious assault upon the teacher of Nazareth; here are the Roman soldiers fraternizing with the seditious rabble of Jerusalem, whom they were ever ready to curb with bloody violence, and hastening to gratify a spite in which they could not share, upon an innocent captive.

"For of a truth," says the apostle, "against thy Holy Child Jesus whom thou hast anointed, both Herod and Pontius Pilate, with the Gentiles and the people of Israel, were gathered together."

And more astonishing than all, it is reserved to the intimate circle of the Apostles themselves to furnish the most detestable of all the agents in the transaction-Judas the Traitor. One of the Twelve plays into the hands of the murderous priests. Thus the scene is completed. And we have a combination of heterogeneous and mutually repellent elements in the rejection and crucifixion of the world's Redeemer, which we may safely put at the head of all the skilful plots of Satan, or of bad men, to array the evil powers of the world against the truth.

Yet it is an event of typical significance. The world's history is full of such combinations against the truth. Very lately in our own city, and in the capital of the State, men of the most hostile political sentiments have been confederated in a common effort to overthrow the legislative enactments of our State, in support of Sabbath observance. And men calling themselves Christians have been found not loth to render traitorous assistance in these efforts. Bigoted Irish Catholics, and equally bigoted German infidels; radical Republicans, and equally radical Democrats, have joined hands in this unholy crusade. Party feuds of the bitterest character, jealousies of race and religion are laid aside in this demonstration against the Fourth Command-

So heterogeneous was the combination Which rose against the people of God in the days of the good King Jehoshaphat. .The Psalmist has described it in such impressive language as this:

"For lo! thine enemies make a tumult, and they that hate thee have lifted up the head. They have taken crafty counsel against thy people, and consulted against thy hidden ones. They have consulted to-

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of Tyre; Assur (Assyria) is joined with them; they have holpen the children of Lot."

illustration of the Holy Alliance. In this celebrated political combination, all the leading sovereigns of the civilized world were united to suppress revolutions, and to maintain, at all hazards, the political status of Europe. The rudely despotic Czar of Russia; Francis II. of Austria, father-inlaw of Napoleon; Frederick William of Prussia; Louis XVIII, the new king of France, and George III. of England, followed by almost all the crowned heads of Europe, Greek, Romanist, and Protestant, joined in this league—one of the most dangerous plots against popular liberty in the annals of history; what Arnold would have called "a royal rebellion against society." They propounded the principle of armed intervention, or forcible interference in the affairs of nations, when conducted in a way deemed unfavorable to the from sympathetic opposition to Christ, is interests of despotism; and they carried founded upon a strictly accurate view of the out the principle in violently suppressing facts, may be questioned; since the object popular movements in Naples, Spain and of Pilate in sending his prisoner to Herod Portugal. It was against the possible extension of the influence of this tyrannical league to this continent that President Sanhedrim, and to avoid putting to death | Mouroe, in 1825, uttered the famous dea man whom he regarded as innocent. claration, since known as the Monroe Maritzburg? Or, if he retracted, no sentence DOCTRINE. It was to the yet powerful remnants of this league that the final suppression of the great uprising of 1848 was

And in the later combinations against we see materialism arrayed with transcenagainst Christ Here is the proud Jewish | the openly godless and heathen with Pharipriest crouching before a hated Gentile sees and hypocrites, with false men and mercenaries, wounding the Saviour in the

COLENSO IN THE HOUSE OF CONVO-CATION.

The case of this ex-Bishop, whose persistence is worthy of a better cause, came before the Upper House of the Convocation of Canterbury, June 28. The same want of evangelical frankness and decision which we have noticed in their action on other questions of vital concern to the Church, characterized their conclusions on this matter, so seriously involving the orthodoxy, not to say the very Christianity of the body. It cannot be accepted as anything other than an indication of a melancholy degree of degeneracy and corruption, when the dignitaries of a professed Evangelical Church hesitate as to the nature of their relations with so notorious an infidel as the

ex-Bishop of Natal. It appears that the orthodox Dean of Maritzburg had, on behalf of the Bishop of Capetown, written to ask their lordships whether the Church of England held communion with Dr. Colenso and the heretical church he was attempting to establish in Natal, or with the orthodox bishops in Synod who had excommunicated him.

The following very unsatisfactory conclu sion was reached, and sent as the reply of Convocation, viz.: "That the Church of England is in communion with the bishops who excommunicated Dr. Colenso, but whether she is also in communion with that prelate himself their lordships declined to determine." Four bishops, Oxford, Salisbury, Gloucester and Bristol, and Bangor, desired to say she was not; but five, including the Bishops of London, Lincoln, Ely, St. David's, and Lichfield, were for reticence on so difficult a point. In the course of the discusion, the Bishop of Lichfield said a friend of his, a High Churchman, had recently gone to Natal, and wrote to say that Bishop Colenso's church was always crowded when he preached, and that the Bishop himself was held in great respect."

The next day, action was taken on the question proposed by the Bishop of Capetown: "Whether the acceptance of a new bishop on his part, whilst Dr. Colenso still retains the letters patent of the Crown. will in any way separate from him and his diocese the Mother Church."

In the following answer, proposed by the Bishop of Oxford, and adopted by a vote of 6 to 4, we have a fine specimen of evasion. The decision referred to in the first part of the answer would seem to make any answer superfluous; while the proviso No. 2 seems to be nothing but a restatement of the whole question.

"That as it has been decided on appea erate against thee. The tabernacles of dom, on the one hand, that the Church in Edom and the Ishmaelites; of Moab and the Hagarenes. Gobal and Ammon and the United Church of England and Ireland, Hagarenes; Gebal and Ammon and Ama- is, in the eye of the law, a mere voluntary as sions, the cession of which he would not leading denominations of our country, can These riots are touch stones of Executive delphia.

lek; the Philistines with the inhabitants sociation; and on the other hand, as the let suffer to be discussed in the negotiations we indicate a man who holds a relation so ters patent do not profess to convey spiritual power, and have been declared by the court to convey no episcopal jurisdiction, it is the judgment of this House that the acceptance of a new bishop does not impair the connec-Recent European history furnishes the tion or alter the relations existing between the members of the Church in the province of Natal and the Church of England, provided, 1. That the bishop be canonically conse-crated according to the use of the Church of England; 2. That there be no invasion of the title of the bishop of Natal conveyed by her

Majesty's letters patent.' In this reply, the metropolitan is told that he never had any official connection with the Mother Church; and supposing he had, he must not invade the title given by the Queen's letters-patent to Colenso, in putting another bishop in his place. Sunbeams may as soon be extracted from cucumbers, as counsel and encouragement from this action of Convocation, by the South African defender*of the faith of the Reformed Church of England.

The minority in this vote showed most undisguisedly their sympathy with Colenso. The Bishop of London said they were very much in the dark as to the state of ecclesias tical affairs in Natal. The Bishop of Lichfield had told them that Bishop Colenso's Oxford had stated, from information that had reached him, that only infidels and persons hostile to the Church attended. He would remind their lordships that Dr. Colenso had claimed to be tried, and that he had not been tried. If there were a trial, and Dr. Colenso were acquitted, where would be the Bishop of could be passed. If Dr. Colenso were condemned, the persons entitled to elect a successor would claim that right, and where would be the Bishop of Maritzburg? He would necessarily be looked upon as an intruder. At present the legal authorities in the colony recognized the Bishop of Natal, and the Secretary of State had given direc-

tions that there should be such a recognition The Bishops of St. David's and Lichfield considered the appointment of a second bishop would be unlawful, highly inexpedient, and mischievous. Bishop Colenso had never been tried, for the pretended trial was atterly null and void in law, in reason and in

not think the resolution was an encouragement to the Church in Africa to elect a new bishop. If he had interpreted it in that way, he would not have supported it.

The Lower House had been discussing the same subject, when the action of the Upper House was reported and agreed to legal and theological bearings of the case, and called upon the House not to pronounce against a painstaking Christian scholar like the Bishop of Natal without revious consideration.

Such halting, half-hearted officials have of England, while popery, on the one hand, and infidelity, on the other, are raging once fair heritage between them. It is a dark prospect, and one calling for martyr firmness on the part of the friends of the truth in her communion.

HUMILIATION OF AUSTRIA.

The ancient House of Hapsburg, which for six hundred years has exercised a powerful influence in the heart of Europe, and for two hundred and fifty years has been of the friends of human progress, "presenting an example which stands alone in history of the manner in which violence and tyranny can check the progress of civilization," has been brought to the very verge of ruin in a campaign of a fortnight.

It had gathered immense armies, and relied confidently on their prowess and seeem to include the possibility of defeat. Written instructions had been issued to govern the conduct of the Austrian soldiers in the enemy's country. The Prussians, harrassed on every side by contingents of the various hostile States, were to be crowded back, step by step, to the very walls of Berlin. Benedek's tactics, if he had any, seemed to be swayed by contempt of the Prussians. Readily did the people believe those utterly false versions of the battles of Nachod and Stralitz, which represented them as Austrian victories. Only when the irreparable disaster of Koniggratz was announced, did king and people wake on a sudden from their dream of victory,

tional annihilation. Then, like a dishonest bankrupt, wishing to save something from the impending wreck and to bribe to his interests the expected referee in the final settlement, the Emperor makes over to France the splendid only territory on which his arms had been victorious. He abandons the very posses-

previous to the outbreak of hostilities. What | nearly representative in his Church, as Mr. an extreme of wretchedness, what depths of ill-concealed mortification, are revealed in this attempt to secure the intervention of France, which, after all, proved a failure! How crushing the announcement that France desired that Austria should be sustained among the leading powers of Europe! A "leading power" that needed to be "sustained"! Rather has the prestige of France and the factitious international influence of her adventurer ruler been shaken before the amazing energy and resources of Bismark. The Prussian minister to-day is the true arbiter of the destinies of Europe.

France, finding it prudent to retreat from its proudly assumed attitude of medi-Europe, and defenceless before the advancing legions of Bismark, armed with that church was crowded, while the Bishop of ing the slow but sure judgments of a just mesis. The bloody persecutor and destestant blood two centuries and a half ago, are now thick sown with the fresh graves of Austrian soldiers.

orn hope of this vanquished Emperor, for finances, and draw comfort and energy from the inevitable Dean Stanley saw many dif- that the representative of Hungary's opfour hours in delivery, entered fully into the for shelter in the land of Kossuth and themselves. Klapka, and calls upon the sons and brothers of the victims of 1848, to aid in saving from imminent destruction the power, which the blood of their kindred, eighteen years before was vainly shed to overthrow. An English correspondent of the Tribune compares charge of the vital interests of the Church this appeal of Francis Joseph to that which King James IV. of England is said to have addressed, in his extreme apprehension and against her and threatening to divide her despair, to the old Earl of Bedford, whose house he had injured so terribly only a short time before. In a paroxysm of fatuity he asked the father of the murdered Lord Russell whether he would not stand by him? "There was a time," said the aged noble, "for I had once a son who might have served your majesty on this occasion.' The heart of James sank under the bitterness of the reproach, as he silently turned away; like the first great criminal, he felt | President has taken sides with-has armed the champion of the Papacy and the dread that his punishment was greater than he could bear. Thus, if Hungary is not free, she is not unavenged. And if Austria still nominally governs, Hungary may yet become the ruling member of the imperial

confederacy. Peace doubtless has been proclaimed between the contending powers; though at this writing, the exact terms are unknown. numbers, for an easy victory over the Prus- But, unquestionably, Austria loses the sians and Italians. Its calculations did not | remnant of her possessions in Italy, and is expelled from the Germanic confederation. The spirit of revolt has been widely spread in Southern Hungary, and the end may not be yet. But the result is such as to strengthen confidence in the value of justice as a principle of national policy, and in the final triumph of the just and liberal principles of Protestantism among the na tions of the earth.

REPRESENTATIVE MEN. The question is asked by brethren of the other branch, whether Mr. Barnes is the representative theologian of "the New School." They say, too, that this is a time for candor; on our part, we are equally to behold themselves on the point of naaverse to disguise. Our answer then, to their inquiry would be, that while the Latin motto Nullius addictus, etc., may be justly applied to our branch of the Church, Mr. Barnes, in our opinion, more nearly approaches the position among us of a repreprovince of Venitia. He relinquishes the sentative man, in his theological opinions and spirit, than any other prominent person. Nor, on looking over the various

Barnes does in ours.

And we may add that, in our judgment, there is no surer way to kill the whole scheme of Reunion, than to intimate the necessity of discrediting the theological works of Mr. Barnes a preliminary or as a probable sequence of the movement. The ostracism of Albert Barnes! We doubt whether the quorum of a single Presbytery would vote for union on such a basis.

THE NEW ORLEANS RIOTS.

the nation is startled by disorders in an present and officiated at the joint commuother city, which are not only quite as nion services, and the strain of his remarks criminal, and not only reveal an equally to his Presbytery is calculated to excite ator, the House of Hapsburg now finds itself desperate rebel purpose in the perpetrators, surprise. It would scarcely, however, beabsolutely friendless among the nations of but which throw a fearful light upon the fair to consider him as representing more attitude of the President, and furnish the than a moiety of his church. Dr Humlast proof of his sympathy with the proterrible weapon, the needle-gun. It is a slavery and rebel element of the South. solemn and an instructive scene, such as history occasionally discloses when recordown adjournment under the authority of the other side. They say for example, that our Church is rushing into the embrace of the New Sebrel Church is rushing into the embrace of ing the slow but sure judgments of a just the government of the State, composed of the New School Church; and the proof is the House of Hapsburg stands the advanced loyal men of the State, and that the last Assembly appointed a committee trembling in the presence of an awful Ne- believed to be in favor of ratifying the Constitutional Amendment and of qualified the subject of an organic union of the two. troyer of Protestantism in Bohemia and negro suffrage, are threatened in advance Moravia is crushed by a Protestant power by the rebel mayor, John T. Monroe, of on the plains of Bohemia and Moravia. New Orleans. The President is appealed The fields which were watered with Pro- to, and replies, through rebel agents, that the military must support the civil authorities. Governor Wells is ignored, and the President's communications are with the And what now is the last resort, the tor- rebel city officials and with the Attorney General Herron, once in the rebel army. whom Vienna was lost at Koniggratz? If To this rebel general the United States he cannot conclude a peace with Prussia, officers in the city are referred for directo whom shall he turn, to whom confide, in | tions. The Convention and the freedmen a last convulsive struggle for mere self- are left at the mercy of the New Orleans preservation? What shall be the true and mob, headed, as at Memphis, by the police. The Archbishop of Canterbury said he did loyal centre where he may gather the rem- who are principally returned rebel soldiers. nants of his beaten army, mend his wasted The Convention is ignominiously broken up and its members are fugitives, prisoners, fresh exhibitions of the attachment of his dying or dead men. The governor of the subjects? The world may know the des- State is among the missing. The mob holds perate condition of the affairs of Francis sway for several hours, and when it has Joseph when it reads his appeal to his accomplished its work, the military apby the former. During the discussion in faithful subjects of Hungary. Yes! it is pears and assumes control of the city. the Lower House, we are informed that to oppressed, betrayed, crushed Hungary | The arrested members of the Convention were released, but the civil authorities reficulties in discussing this question. The pressors and betrayers, for centuries, is com- arrested them, and no doubt will try to very reverend gentleman, in the course of pelled to turn. Francis Joseph, having no show us, in the penalties they inflict upon in that way? We are sure that there are. a speech which occupied between three and place where to lay his imperial head, begs them, what they think of treason against and we ask them to take the matter to heart.

tion of the Northern people is in the slightest doubt as to the true animus of this movement. They see in it an attack upon free speech and upon the principles of republicanism, precisely such as would have been excited by a convention for such objects in 1860. They recognize here the same mob which Gen. Butler cowed in 1862. They recall the name of the same insolent mayor, John T. Monroe, whom Gen. Butler deservedly banished to Fort Jackson for his rampant disloyalty. And they are compelled, against their will and with unfeigned horror, to see the President in thorough accord with these untamed rebels, and actually putting the military power which conquered them, at their control. It is of no use to disguise it, the the ferocious rebel mob of New Orleans, loyalty, suspended free speech, suspended a loyal State government, and given up the friends of impartial suffrage to the murderous violence of the thugs of New Orleans.

We are driven to this overwhelming conclusion in regard to the President. His apparent inconsistencies are only to be reconciled on the theory of a decided rebel proclivity. He is in favor of State reconstruction only in cases where ex-rebels are in power. He is very respectful of State rights where States are firmly in the hands of secessionists. But in Tennessee, where loyal men have the ascendency, he and his friends threw obstacles in the way of State legislation tending to secure that ascendency in the State, and its recognition by the national Congress. In Missouri, he has promised something very much like military protection for rebels desiring to vote. And now, in Louisiana, he ignores the loyal governor, interferes in the internal government of the State, and points the troops to the disloyal Attorney General for directions-all in accordance with the wishes of rebels. and because, otherwise. thoroughly loyal men would make progress in moulding the policy of the State. To such monstrous acts, and to the direful tendency of such a policy, no amount of Executive patronage and no degree of plausibility in the speech of renegade republicans of the Dixon, Doolittle and Raymond stamp, can blind the eyes of the people John W. Dulles, Presbyterian House, Phila-

character, and the murdered men of Memphis and New Orleans are martyrs, whose blood will not cry in vain to a just God for vengeance, or to an indignant people for renewed and an unmistakable disavowal the principles and the men who are respon

DR. E. P. HUMPHREY ON UNION.

Dr. E. P. Humphrey, of the Louisville Presbytery of the other branch, in the course of an address to that body, designed to conciliate and disarm opposition to the attitude of their Assembly at St. Louis, thus explains away the action of that As-Before the dreadful sensations aroused by the Memphis riots have passed away, sembly on Reunion. Dr. Humphrey was phrey says:

I will now go on and examine some of the of fifteen, directing them to confer with a similar committee from the New School upon This is true—but one other thing is true within my own personal knowledge. The members of the Assembly who are inflexibly opposed to this "clandestine marriage," as Dr. R. J. Breckinridge calls it—these members agreed to the appointment of this committee under the expectation of defeating the whole thing by that appointment. We were fully persuaded that when this committee shall look closely into the matter they will find, and the whole Church will find, that the union proposed is impossible. It is my own thorough conviction that on the report of the committee, the matter will be, in effect, indefinitely postponed, that we shall best reach this result through this fair and equitable method of dealing with the subject.

WORK FOR EDUCATED MEN AND WOMEN.

The following article, from the Presbyterian Monthly for August, is commended to the attention of educated men and women in the Church. We trust it will meet with such a response as greatly to enlarge the efficiency of our Publication Committee:-

Among our fifteen hundred ministers, are there not some who could make themselves useful in writing for the young, beyond the half-dozen or so who are now doing something

Purchasers seek new books, booksellers deoand new books, and publishers must issu new books, or be left astern by more energetic competitors. The result is, that many inferior new books are issued to meet the popular demand. Though poor, even worthless, they are published because they will sell. If we could, we would change this condition of affairs, and make the good old books more popular than trashy new books; but this we cannot do. This being so, we earnestly desire good new books for publication by our Committee: Poor books we are not willing to issue. We cannot afford to lose the character for excellence which our works for the young have gained. On the other hand, we cannot refuse to publish, for this will drive our friends to less scrupulous publishers for their books for the family and Sunday-school library.

And is there any reason why there should not be books at once valuable and interesting prepared for the press? Must publishers be shut up to a small number of professed writers for the young, who, it may be, have and has, by these his agents, trampled on long since used up all their available stock of ideas? We think not. Among the educated men in our ministry, and the well cultivated women in our churches, there are those fully competent to this duty.

"But it will involve labor!" Of course it will. And what good work does not involve labor? Is it not the duty of those qualified for the task to prepare wholesome mental food for the youth, even if it does cost an expenditure of time and brain? The question answers itself

We would make a suggestion. Fiction has its proper place in literature, but no reasonable person will deny that it now is excessive in amount. The vast majority of the books in our Sunday-school libraries are "story books." The demand of the scholars is for 'interesting story books," and story books they get, and often nothing but story books. Very wishy-washy story books many of them are, with a half ounce of truth to a peck of incident and small talk. But, even with good only, of this class, on our shelves, the proportion is excessive. We wish, therefore, to suggest that there is room for a large numher of volumes of a different class. Passages of history, lives of eminent men, our mission fields, Scripture story, facts within the range of personal knowledge, the works of God in nature, may be made the groundwork of books for the young, at once instructive and entertaining. Without excluding the illustration of truth, and the presentation of lessons of wisdom by parables, we would foster the production of works in which actual truth forms the substration. truth forms the substratum. Yet, that the book is "true" will not make it available. unless the truth is rendered so attractive a

to secure a reading.

We may add that fair compensation will be made for manuscripts that are approved and published. They should be sent to the