SUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY. THE PRESBYTERIAN HOUSE

anut Street, (2d story.) Philadelphia ann W. Mears, Editor and Publisher

# African Aresbuterian.

TRSDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1866.

#### MODERN APOSTACIES.

te great instructive lessons of tory is the care of Providence church, not only in its conflicts world, but in those far more danand licts, which arise with error in nominal limits. Like a steady true Church maintains its working itself clear of impurities, . is way through narrow gorges, etriumphantly. over rocky barriers, intaining its identity through vast history, differing in volume and ver, but not in nature or essence, from apernatural fountain of truth from it sprung. It is a great wonder-it miracle of history, whose explanation red, not so much in the zeal, the learnel controversial acumen of the friends truth, as in the closets of those faithful cus who keep open the line of communiween earth and heaven, and through sion the Spirit of Christ still dwells with

What has been done in the past is going reday. The struggle for maintaining the ruth, is in fact, carried on most earnestgrithin the nominal Church at this day; mi the spectacle of apostacy from the and simplicity, the doctrine and vier of the Gospel of Christ, is being conusiy enacted before the eyes of this geration. As the great Romish apostaappears nearing its close, others are to take its place. Churches once mas in the rolls of Protestantism, with histories, martyrologies and measure, are yielding, at a fearfully rapid to the inroads of error and giving tion among the family of Churches. themselves to the defence of iniquity. The a hearly all that is alive of them now. We must read the history of the heroic struggle of the Netherlands, in their days d robust martyr faith, for religious and wil liberty, in oblivion of the present with the glorious recital.

i; which gave to the world the best aslation of the Bible to be found in any destant nation of the world?

Most undeniably, if ever there has been wiftly she is shaping her course in the rection of a two-fold lapse from the faith her fathers and of the Gospel. The dest attacks upon the authority of the ad vindicated by the decisions of her ultiate authorities. On the other hand, poisonous and superstitious leaven of omanism into her ritual, and overburdeng the simplicity of true worship with sultiplied puerile ordinances, and investthe priesthood with the terrible power the mass and in absolution, from which was the glory of the Reformation to have nancipated the world. The most melanholy sight in England, since the Reforcation was fully established under Elizaeth, we are inclined to believe, was the tkibition of "Sacred Vestments," filling even apartments, and coming from some we hundred churches, at the late Convotion held at York. And as if this show man-millinery to the value of fifty thouand dollars was not sufficiently ominous, Te have the accompanying lecture, by a ertain Rev. J. B. Lunn, "On the Cloak eft by St. Paul at Troas," with weeks of liscussion and mousing scholarship in The Fuardian, to show that it was actually a turgical vestment, which, with his prayer-

And every week brings some new evience, or mass of evidence, to prove that he ritualistic fever is spreading with the apidity of the pestilence through every art of the Church. Priests are receiving onfession and pretending to pardon sins; rocessions, as in mediæval times, sweep rough the aisles of cathedrals, with ban-The escape is one of the most remarkable the with chapter of the most remarkable and have been beyond an possible property of the most remarkable and have been beyond an possible property of the most remarkable and have been beyond an possible property of the most remarkable and have been beyond an possible property of the most remarkable and the property of the property of the most remarkable and the property of the most remarkable and the property of the property of the property of the most remarkable and the property of the property sh, with chants of men and boys; the tion.

ooks, the Apostle was asking Timothy to

cover and return to him!

# mecican

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PHILADELPHIA. THURSDAY

bread of the communion service is held aloft as an object of reverence, and with his back to the people, and veiled in a suffocating cloud of incense, the minister professes to bear his people's prayers before God. The name of Protestant is repudiated; many among nobles and clergy are going den; for a turn of affairs which will make at once to Rome; others who remain, are laboring to bring about a union of the two churches; and a refuge to the Pope, disthe emancipated Italians, is offered on British soil by some of the most distinguished members of the Church of England. The demonstrations of the ritualists have suddenly become so numerous and so powerful, as to call off all attention from those of the rationalists. Such monstrous proceedings, unrebuked by the proper authorities, and increasing every day, are hope. But the fullest, most thorough disrightfully named an apostacy.

The sad case of not a few of the Continental Churches, especially those of many off; when fortune is swept away at a period parts of Germany, is well known. And in | in life too late to hope for a recovery the Southern Churches, aided for a time by disease or old age has set in when bethe unchristian system of American slavery, and which broke out in the preaching of a ed; when the dearest, most cherished plans. crusade against the lawful authorities of the land for leaning ever so little to the side of freedom, must be classed among the most palpable and blameable of modern apostacies. Any Church which, at this day, gives its learning, its moral influence, its religious sanctions, its canons of Biblical interpretation and its method of instruction in philosophy and theology, over to the justification of American slavery, and of a rebellion waged in its defence, is so far apostate; and so long as it remains impenitent, must be deemed unworthy of recogni-

But what of all these apostacies in the ind past, as it is called, of those churches, old world and the new-in ancient and in modern times? Vital Christianity always has been and will be the gainer by them. Sometimes they result from the gradual previous withdrawal of genuine Christian elements from bodies, in which the germ menuated rationalized religious spirit of of apostacy had been long before detected Durch Church, if we would glow and by sound Christian instinct. In the English Establishment, the unevangelical claims And what is becoming of the once re- of prelatists and the untoward influence of owned Church of England, the nurse, the | multiplied forms upon spiritual piety, long ma mater of perhaps the very best forms ago began to disaffect many of the best cultivated Evangelical riety, that the English Christians. "Dissent," "Nonad has ever seen? What is the present | conformity," from the days of Laud, has eture of that Church, which sprang from been drawing away a large, and, we must tch noble seed as Wycliffe and Tyndale believe, an increasing portion of the vital Bilney and Latimer; which passed | piety and living Christianity of the Church harmed through the fiery ordeal of Smith- of England, leaving that which remained a mere powerless minority, incapable of contending efficiently against the anti-Christian ing language; the existence of which and superstitious elements with which they made England, for centuries, the great | are associated. The true Protestants and Evangelical Christians of that country, dissatisfied with the imperfect character of instance of apostacy in the Christian the Elizabethan Reformation, and with the urch, we are to-day witnesses of rapid worldly tendencies of the Establishment, are d marked, if as yet incipient, steps, in no longer in it in preponderating force process, in the Church of England. Hence its apostacy; which, after all, is but nominal, It is rather a revelation of previously existing facts, than a development

of anything materially novel. . So with the Established Church of Scotord of God and the cardinal doctrines of land, which, by the disruption of 1843, Gospel, are allowed within her fold, was largely depleted of its independent, vigorous, Christian elements, and now threatens to sink into a similar chaos of et clergy, by thousands, are introducing ritualism and rationalism with the Church on the south of the Tweed. So our Southern Churches generally out themselves loose from the Northern bodies, whose sentiments were approximating a truer standard on the subject of slavery, and gave themselves up to the control of the corrupt sentiment of the country, until they were ready to accept the conservation of the abomination of American slavery as a solemn trust from

the Almighty. Vital Christianity is not involved in an apostacy. It is saved, eliminated, illustrated, defined and defended thereby. At some point in the downward progress, God takes care to sever his own chosen ones from the corrupting mass, so far as they are stant, Judge Brewster escaped a violent and this city, and, until the appointment of a still involved in it. We look for a movement of the Evangelical portion of the Church of England before the apostatizing tendencies in that body have made much greater progress. And all over the nominally Christian world, where State Churches have become instruments in the hands of the judge leaned forward. At that very in-Satan for protecting and promoting apostacy, we look for a return to the voluntary principle, as the appointed means, in our day, for rescuing and perpetuating the true Church among men.

REV. HENRY HIGHLAND GARNET, a wellknown and respected colored clergyman, was invited by the two Houses of the Vermont Legislature to deliver an address in the State

TRUE RESIGNATION. Much of our resignation is conditional

When trying to submit to temporal affliction, we are conscious of some hope or expectation of temporal relief. We secretly

look for a removal or lightening of the burgood our present disappointment; for a new earthly object to take the place of the one we have lost. In many ways the flesh carded and cast off with exultant joy by strives to evade the result of being shut up to God, and the duty of unconditional submission to his will.

It is, indeed, a relief which God often kindly grants us; in the heaviest afflictions something is still left to us. To him that is joined to all the living there is hope. We should be unable to bear life's burdens if. under the heaviest of them, we never could cipline of the spirit, is in those rare seasons when even that earthly consolation is cut our own country, the desperate attempt of when sure decline of the vital forces by part of the Northern Church, to prop up reavements so heavy befal, as to make it mockery to speak of replacing the departin which all the sacred enthusiasm and high enterprise of the soul are enlisted and exhausted, come to naught, and leave us amazed and confounded and broken-hearted; it is then that God really puts our temper to the proof. It is then the problem of submission is simplified. Then we may learn ourselves; we may know whether we really give up. Then, it we submit, it is with no implied expectation of a lightening of the burden, or a removal of the stroke; not because we see wisdom or higher good in the stroke; but simply because we have unshaken faith in God: faith in a mysterious God; faith in infinite wisdom and benevolence, when everything ooks most opposite to wise and good.

Indeed, the marvellous declaration of submission to the Divine will, uttered by Habakkuk, teaches us that it is just under such overwhelming providences that submission is likely to take the form of joyful acquiescence. Just when utterly cut off from every form or expectation of earthly good, the all-sufficiency of the believer's God unfolds to his mind, and spiritual joy comes in to replace and recompense a thousand-fold, the lost pleasures of time and

"Although the fig-tree shall not blossom, neither shall fruit be in the vines, the labor of the olive shall fail and the fields off from the field and there shall be no herd in the stalls; yet I will rejoice in the Lord,

I will joy in the God of my salvation." And even when our afflictions admit of temporal alleviation, it should be our habit and preference to turn to spiritual sources of comfort. We should cease constructing out of earthly hopes a refuge from earthly sorrows. Daily we should be learning and acting upon the great truth that nothing can satisfy the soul but God. Even earthly joy and temporal success should be received with a feeling akin to submission, with fear lest they usurp the place of God in our souls, or at least with a care that holy thankfulness should be a chief element in our enjoyment.

for they shall be comforted. Woe unto you that laugh now, for ye shall mourn and weep. Not, indeed, that it is holy to mourn and sinful to laugh, far from it; but that the mourners and the merry have just cause to inquire into the ground of their experiences before they pronounce themselves happy or miserable. God is every day reversing the shallow judgments of men on these things.

the Court of Common Pleas, on the 10th interposition of the Divine hand almost a special arm chair, almost directly under the ventilator in the cailing. A tipstave approached him with a message, which of course he was obliged to deliver in whispers. To hear him, stant, with a tremendous crash upon the back of his chair, there descended from the circumference of the ventilator the iron centre pierced to receive it. The weight of the piece is about forty-five pounds. It completely demolished the back of the chair, missing the spinal column of the Judge by a bare inch. Had not the tipstave come up at the precise moment that he did, and had not the Judge leaned forward that the whispering might be audible to him, his death would have been beyond all possible peradventure.

## UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE IN THE DIS-TRICT.

DECEMBER 20, 1866.

At length the great work of enfranchisement in which the loyal people are engaged has entered upon its final stages. On Thursday of last week the Senate passed the bill giving the full rights of citizenship. to the colored population of the District by a vote of 32 to 13, and the next day the House without a moment's debate or delay over amendments introduced by the Senate, ratified the bill by a vote of 118 to 46. So that there seems no reason to doubt that the measure is beyond the reach of the President's veto, which, at this writing, no

one doubts it will receive. We record this act of Congress with heartielt joy and thankfulness. We have never been particularly enthusiastic for unqualified suffrage, such as this bill bestows, but every instinct of justice cries out for a removal of distinctions based upon color alone; and if no educational test is required of the white man, then let it not be spoken of in connection with the black. After all there is a test required. This is no rosehued scheme to buy off the consent of the loyal people to a general jail-delivery of the great criminals of the age. It is no part of that bargain and sale called "universal suffrage and universal amnesty." One, and one only, condition—that of LOYALTY—is required. "Excepting persons who may have voluntarily given aid and comfort to the rebels in the late rebellion"—that is the language of the document. Universal suffrage to all loyal people; all who had soundness of heart and of head enough to choose the side of their country and of liberty in the late struggle, and such only, are regarded as competent to take a part in controlling her destinies. Such legislation puts the deserved brand of infamy upon rebellion. It rallies the true men of the country, white and black, to its support. It is an index of what all legislation on the subject in the rebellious States should be. Loyalty, like charity, covers a multitude of defects, while treason vitiates and nullifies all the advantages which color, education, talent and wealth can give. Treason dves. and double dyes, body, soul and spirit. Lovalty communicates its lustre to the

darkest complexion. So the people believe, and so Congress is beginning to act.

# THE WATER DEPARTMENT.

Our readers in this city and vicinity, have doubtless noticed with astonishment shall yield no meat; the flock shall be cut and alarm a movement to displace the present faithful, energetic and incorruptible chief of this important department. That the incoming administration should single out for removal the officer who, in the most difficult and responsible of positions, has distinguished himself for the efficiency. economy and fairness of his management augurs ill for our city government for a year or two to come. We know that, whatever mere partisans, or superficial itemizers may think and write, leading men, we may say the leading civilians, of the City and State, regard the act as a public calamity, and are free to express themselves as of this opinion. It is not too late for men, most of whom were unwittingly drawn into the act, to retrace their steps, and secure For it may easily come to this that to the city the continued services of one, earthly good is a real disadvantage and not more fitted, by his experience of six injury, a genuine affliction; while temporal or seven years in the department, than by losses and suffering are manifest and great his own engineering talents and his perblessings. Blessed are they that mourn, feetly unimpeachable character; instead of giving the important position over to hands almost clean of contact with such great and practical matters, and with no reputation of their own in the business of supplying a crowded, rapidly-growing, manufacturing city with water.

THE LUTHERAN OBSERVER, the organ of the "General Synod" wing of the Lutheran Church, is about undergoing important changes. On the first of January it goes A Remarkable Escape.—While holding into the hands of a stock company, and will be enlarged and removed from Baltimore to death in such a manner as to render the in- chief editor will be conducted by Rev. Drs. Hutter, Stork and Conrad. Rev. G. Diehl, providence. The Judge was seated in an the present senior editor and proprietor. we are pleased to see, continues his services as a corresponding editor.

> A GERMAN REFORMED ENTERPRISE has day as it was in 1860. been established in this city, under the name of the Trinity Mission. Its place of meeting is in the Hall at the northeast corner of Fourth and George streets. For the present preaching is maintained by different clergymen, but a permanent ministration is expected at no distant day.

THE CHRISTIAN INTELLIGENCER, the organ of the Reformed Dutch Church, has an article favoring the idea of an organic union of its denomination with the German Reformed Church.

# OUR CHICAGO CORRESPONDENT.

ORDINATION AT JOLIET.

of Chicago met at Joliet, for the purpose, if the way should be clear, of ordaining Mr. O. A. Kingsbury, and installing him as pastor of the First Presbyterian Church. Mr. Kingsbury is a son of the gentleman of that name, who has been so long and favorably known for his connection with the American Tract Society. He brought papers of transfer from the Fourth Presbytery of New York, under whose care he had placed himself as licentiate. For sevel soon as sufficient encouragement is offered. ral months he has been preaching at East by one or more of the Evangelical denomi-Haddam, Ct. His examination was thorough and well sustained. The services of ordination and installation were held in the evening at the M. E. Church, and were attended by a large and interested audience. in a thriving district about a mile from Sermon by Rev. Z. M. Humphrey. Ordination prayer, Rev. E. J. Hill. Charge to the pastor, Rev. Glen Wood. Charge to this field as missionary. Very soon, being the people, Rev. J. H. Trowbridge. The church has as yet no house of worship. Their Sabbath services are held in the principal resolved that he would attempt to gather a owned by the Lutherans, and used by them for educational purposes during the week. This Sunday-school is already large and flourishing. The church is imbued with a their youthful pastor, to whom they are already much attached, and from whose labor they derive great profit and satisfaction. THE PENITENTIARY.

castellated towers from the plain on the edge of the town-a little city of itself, populated by an interesting colony from the dangerous classes of Illinois. At present it is overcrowded, the number of prisoners being nearly eleven hundred. This is an increase of more than half upon the number confined there two or three years ago; a fact significant of either an alarming growth of crime, or of an increasing vigilance in the administration of justice-perhaps both. The chaplain, Rev. Mr. Lathrop, is full of zeal in his efforts for the spiritual good of his large congregation. He hopes for a better classification of the can be effected. At present it is difficult to separate those who should never occupy the same cells. The boy of ten, confined for larceny, should not be brought into daily contact with the foot-pad and the murderer. If it be worth while to seek the reformation of criminals at all in our prisons, it is desirable to regulate their daily associations. It is to the credit of American ideas that a convict discharged from prison does not necessarily go back to society with a brand upon him, which will make all good men shun him forever. Victor Hugo could scarcely have drawn his noted character of Jean Valjean in this country. But if we are to receive criminals to positions of confidence, let us see that they are made worthy of trust. That is a mawkish system of philanthropy which deals with sin as simply misfortune, yet there are many among our criminals who are more unfortunate than guilty. A prison should never be, for such, a school for instruction in the arts of crime.

This institution lifts its long walls and

RELIGION IN CHICAGO.

I notice in a recent issue of the AMERI CAN PRESBYTERIAN, a statement taken from the Congregationalist, that "in comparison with the growth of the city since 1860, the churches are falling behindhand," -the ground for the assertion being that since 1860, at least 70,000 have been added to the population, yet the Congregationalists have but one more church now than then." The inference is hardly fair. The Congregational churches have greatly increased in strength, if not in number, during the period specified. Previous to 1860, but two of these churches had much life. Now nearly all of them, eight in number, are in a flourishing condition, and are exerting wide-spread and powerful influence for good. Congregationalism is certainly more than twice as strong in Chicago to-

As for other evangelical denominations, if we consider not only the number of new churches they have established, but also the large amounts of money they have expended in building church edifices and and gilt; price, \$2, one of their best books. in establishing mission schools, it may be Their series for still younger children, safely affirmed that the amount of evangelical influence is relatively greater now in Chicago than it was six years and. Take the growth of our own churches for an doo Life," with full-page illustrations in illustration. Since 1860 three new congre- colors, must become unusual favorites. gations have been gathered, and a fourth among the children.

maturity. Four new church edifices have been constructed, and two or three mission chapels, each nearly as large as our largest On Tuesday of this week, the Presbytery churches. In 1860 we had a membership of 1091. Now we have a membership of about 1800. We surely reach more than twice as many souls with the appeals of the Gospel, every Sunday, as we reached in 1860.

The city grows with a rapidity which almost takes away the breath of the "oldest inhabitants," but the Christian enterprise of the community never flags. New points of interest are almost always occupied as nations, and often with a success which seems little less than magical. About a year see the First Congregagational Church but a commodious chapel

The following discount on long advertisements, inserted for three months and upwards, is allowed:
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brought up from infancy to a vigorous

its own sanctuary. Last spring Rev. Mr. Healy, of Milwaukee, was inducted into unwilling to continue his labors without the support of a church organization, he room of the court-house, which has been church, though it should not number more comfortably fitted up for the purpose. The than a score of souls. After a brief Sabbath-school is held in a school-house canvas of the field, a council was called to constitute a church in his chapel, with a membership of eighty. That church now numbers two hundred.

A similar story might be told of the Bapspirit of Christian enterprise, and is hope- tist Church in the same division of the ful of a large increase under the lead of city, which has a history of only about two vears, but is now one of our largest churches, and has among its other organizations for the spread of the Gospel, an adult Bible-class of 350 members. Chicago will not claim to be in full discharge of its duty in the Master's work, but it is unwilling to admit that it is falling behind the efficiency of former years.

# OTHER ITEMS.

Our church in Urbanna has recently extended a call to Rev. Mr. Nott, grandson of President Nott, of Union College. A new house of worship is nearly completed. Rev. E. J. Hill, has left Thorntree Station. and is preaching at Will. The church here also has a new and fine house of worship nearly ready for occupancy. It is at present encumbered with a debt which has caused a suspension of work upon it, but it is exfor more marked results from his labors as pected that the encumbrance will soon be soon as the arrangements now in progress removed. The Eighth Church of Chicago took possession of the chapel rooms of its new sanctuary, last Sunday. Its new bell -the children's bell-one of Meneely's sweetest, rang out the call to worship. The audience room will be completed about the first of February. Our pastors are much in earnest respecting the collection for church-erection, to be taken next Sunday. Dr. Ellinwood was here a short time since, and spoke with hope and enthusiasm of this great cause. WABASH.

CHICAGO, Dec. 13, 1866.

### CHOICE BOOKS OF THE PUBLICATION COMMITTEE.

Few publishing houses have shown greater enterprise in bringing out acceptable books in handsome styles than our own Committee during the present season. Besides their Life of Brainerd and Bowen's Meditations already issued, they have just brought out a new work by Rev. Dr. March, of Clinton Street Church, which will be found to correspond admirably with the true idea of a Christian holiday book. It is called "Walks and Homes of Jesus." Guided by the graceful pen, the glowing imagination, the keen observation and sound scholarship of the author, the delighted reader traces the footsteps of the Redeemer in all the accustomed places of his abode and travels. With great skill, many of the most important lessons of his life are interwoven with the description, and a thoroughly evangelical impression with none of the mere sermon style is conveyed by the

The illustrations are numerous and elegant, many of them occupying full pages, and presenting accurate views of the localities. Some of them are from photographs. The printing, in large type and on heavy tinted paper, the binding and gilding, combine with the contents to make one of the best presentation books of the season, at the low price of \$2.50.

The Committee have also issued a, holiday edition of "Dutch Tiles, or Loving Words about Jesus," handsomely bound comprising "Little Red Cloak," "Miss Muff and Little Hungry," "Jesus on Earth," "Ram Krishna Punt," and "Hin-