

The American Presbyterian.

New Series, Vol. IV, No. 27.

PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, JULY 18, 1867.

Genesee Evangelist, No. 1104.

\$3 00 By Mail. \$3 50 By Carrier.
50cts Additional after three Months.

Ministers \$2.50 H. Miss. \$2.00.
Address 1334 Chestnut Street.

American Presbyterian.

THURSDAY, JULY 18, 1867.

THE YEAR OF GREAT INCREASE.

The results exhibited in the Minutes of our body for this year, issued with commendable promptness from the press are the most gratifying in the whole history of our denomination. The following is the summary:

| 1867 | 1866 | Inc. Dec. |
|------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Synods, | 29 | 23 |
| Presbyteries, | 120 | 109 |
| Ministers, | 1870 | 1789 |
| Licentiate, | 151 | 110 |
| Candidates, | 273 | 215 |
| Churches, | 1560 | 1528 |
| Add. on Exam., | 13,253 | 10,239 |
| Add. on Certif., | 7839 | 6949 |
| Communicants, | 161,639 | 150,401 |
| Of wh. unknown, | 7970 | 6357 |
| Adult baptisms, | 4788 | 8465 |
| Infant baptisms, | 4878 | 3983 |
| S. S. members, | 163,242 | 143,639 |
| Gen. Ass. Fund, | \$9408 | \$8896 |
| Home Missions, | 120,760 | 100,812 |
| For. Missions, | 110,849 | 112,822 |
| Education, | 43,381 | 29,107 |
| Publication, | 15,996 | 19,795 |
| Min. Relief, | 9617 | 6194 |
| Congregational, | 2,842,700 | 1,788,466 |
| Miscellaneous, | 454,714 | 420,708 |

Regarding, in this table, the chief elements of denominational strength, the results are such as to call forth devout thankfulness and joy in the Lord. The addition to the entire ministerial force is 194. The additions by examination far exceed any previously reported, although the extraordinary revival of 1865-66 was regarded as passing away when the last ecclesiastical year began.

The figures really take us by surprise. They much exceed the faith and hope, we doubt not, of the greater part of the Church. That our beloved Zion was privileged to gather 13,253 perishing souls into her fold during the past year, may be regarded as abundant reward for all our toils, and as quickening and encouraging in the highest degree to our Churches—especially to the feeble and the unrevived. The total gathering by profession of the two past years is 23,542.

The total membership is 161,539; a gain on last year of over eleven thousand, or nearly 7 per cent., or in the last two years of 17,894; or since 1863, when the last and firmest growth of our Church began, of 23,845. Here, too, we may well pause to utter our thankfulness for the tokens of favor and omens of permanence and prosperity to be seen in these figures. Should the same rate of increase continue, it would make us two hundred thousand strong in 1870.

The increase in baptisms of adults and infants is large and important. The singular fact appears, that fewer infants than adults received the rite this year. The opposite relation has always hitherto prevailed in the numbers of these two classes. Frequently there have been twice sometimes nearly thrice as many infant as adult baptisms reported.

The large increase of the Commissioners' Fund over the previous year is gratifying. But the increase of 1866 over 1865, was still greater, being an advance of about \$1550, nearly 25 per cent.; while the increase this year, over last, is but 12 per cent.; very handsome at that.

In the other funds reported, there is very great increase over last year, save in two instances; Foreign Missions and Publication. The enormous advance of \$554,394 is noted under the head of Congregational. There was a similar increase of over half a million, from 1865 to 1866. The total of contributions reported is \$3,107,180, a gain on the total of last year of \$621,363, and of \$1,039,997 in two years. Part of this immense gain is due doubtless to increased statistical fullness and accuracy. Yet, on the other hand, there must be great room for improvement in the reports. Take for instance, the column of Home Missions; in the Minutes, the total of contributions is put at \$120,670, whereas the Treasurer of Home Missions reports over \$129,000. Again, the reports under the head of Publication are altogether defective. It is simply absurd to say, that all which our people gave to Bible and Tract Societies and for the circulation of religious periodicals, together with the trifling sum given to the Publication Committee, amounts to but sixteen thousand dollars! The receipts of either of our religious newspapers would alone disprove the statement. If the figures were quadrupled they would be nearer the truth. And we are puzzled to account for this falling

off of the amount as published, as compared with a series of years past, when our people certainly took fewer papers and gave less to circulate religious literature, than they do now. For a series of eleven years, commencing with 1855, the reported contributions to Publication but once fell below forty thousand dollars, and then they exceeded thirty-nine thousand; four times in that period, they exceeded fifty thousand dollars; three times they exceeded sixty thousand once in 1864, they were \$76,443. This was when the Endowment Fund of \$50,000 was chiefly raised. There is no year of the fifteen, during which reports of benevolent operations have been made to the Assembly, when the Publication cause has not shown double the returns of the present; except the last year; these two sums being curiously smaller than any ever before reported for the Cause. We have no doubt that careless reporting is the chief cause of the anomaly, and we mention it to show that the great advance in the total of contributions this year, is not to be ascribed wholly to fuller reporting than in previous years. Meanwhile, it is a fact that our Publication Committee receives, in the aggregate, a shamefully little from our Churches, who, since they have wisely endowed it with \$50,000, have acted as though they had done pretty much their whole duty to the cause. This sentiment it needs only a moment's reflection to show to be a great mistake.

It is gratifying to notice that our Ministerial Relief Fund reports, this year, just double the amount of its first report two years ago. And it is worth noticing in the same connection, that our ministerial force, including candidates and licentiate, has increased within the same three years from 2,008, to 2,258. We may be sure that in proportion as we show a practical sympathy with the ministry in its trials, whether during or after the term of active service; we shall find our need for laborers supplied. And when our laymen are wise and liberal enough to inaugurate some kind of a Sustentation Fund, the effects, in this respect will be more decided than ever.

WHAT THE LAGER BEER MEN ARE DOING.

The Berks and Schuylkill Journal, of Reading, which keeps its readers well-informed of the movements of the Beer Brewers of the State and country, in one of its late issues, communicates the following, which we commend to the attention of Temperance men and organizations. If the latter wish a cheap medium of making the public aware of their existence, especially that part of the public least accessible to them by existing means, they would do well to send a list of their officers to the President of the Beer Brewers, at Reading, who, according to the last resolution, may be expected to publish them from "time to time." At any rate, we here reciprocate in advance the very advantageous offer of the Brewers, and give their entire proceedings, so far as they have reached us, the benefit of our columns.

BEER-BREWERS' CONGRESS.

The seventh annual Congress of the Brewers of the United States, met in Chicago on Wednesday, June 5, Mr. John A. Huck, president. An election for new officers for the ensuing year was held in the afternoon session. Frederick Lauer, Esq., of Reading, Pa., was unanimously chosen Honorary President, and Mr. Charles Stiehl, Acting President. One Vice-President was chosen from each State represented. Mr. Bernger, of Philadelphia, was elected one of the Secretaries.

The most important business transacted in the interest of the general public, was the adoption of a series of resolutions declaring war against the Temperance movement. The resolutions having reference to this matter are as follows:

Resolved, That the action and influence of the temperance party is in direct opposition to the principles of individual freedom and political equality upon which our American Union is founded; therefore,

Resolved, That we will use all means to stay the progress of this inane party, and to secure our individual rights as citizens, and that we will sustain no candidate of whatever party, in any election, who is in any way disposed toward the total abstinence cause.

Resolved, That we will sustain all political papers advocating the true principles of liberty, and that we will use all efforts to make known the true social life of the Germans.

Resolved, That we find it necessary in a business point of view to patronize only such business men as will work hand in hand with us.

Resolved, That we will publish from time to time in the papers the names of the officers of the various Temperance Societies.

From the Journal of July 6, we extract the following, which our Temperance and Sunday law men may well regard as an admonition of the gravest import in reference to their duties in the coming election.

The Brewers' Union held a meeting in this city on the first of July. It was well attended, and sev-

eral new members were added. After hearing the reports of Committees, Frederick Lauer was appointed "to consult with Committees in Philadelphia, Pittsburg, and other places, in relation to the approaching election, in order that concert of action may be attained."

THE CASE NOT BETTERED.

The Evangelist of last week, I conceived that Dr. Field's speech contained "a few words dropped in the excitement of an address made under such circumstances," it will "not affirm that the language used on that occasion cannot be tortured into such a meaning as has been put upon it," and thinks it "quite probable that the author of it, with time for reflection, might have expressed himself more guardedly and fully." Every one can see the significance of these reluctant admissions. For ourselves, we frankly admit, that if we had had the good fortune to see the full reports of Dr. Field's address as it appeared in the Evangelist, it would not have recoiled us to the objectionable sentiments far from it—but it might have given them a different relative importance in our view. Nevertheless, it remains true that Dr. Field, on a solemn and responsible mission in behalf of our Church, before one of the most renowned religious bodies of Christendom, did travel entirely out of his way to hold up to their approval, the fact that not a single individual under our Government had suffered for treason; called it "magnanimity" and "mercy" when he knew it was sheer Andrew Johnsonism and Greeleyism; "reflected upon it with satisfaction" when nine-tenths of the denomination he professed to represent regard it with shame and detestation, and commended as an example that policy, which the great body of our Church members, by their votes have for years, been laboring entirely to reverse. We say that no man in an important position has a right so grievously to misrepresent his Church, and no man defending him, has a right to call our complaint of such misrepresentations a personal injury.

The Evangelist feels called upon to assert its loyalty, which we have never, now or at any time, dreamed of questioning. But we deeply regret that it should feel it necessary to go a step further, and assert that "no paper has spoken more unequivocally or loyally on these matters than The Evangelist." It compels us to remind that paper of the exceedingly distressing condition into which it fell, when the Fortieth Congress, about to assemble last December, gave unmistakable signs of a purpose to deal effectively with the rebels and rebel governments. It was compelled to use the hyperbolic expression, "infinite pain," to express the intensity of its opposition to the just and necessary measures proposed by the radical majority of the XLth Congress. Those interested in the health of The Evangelist have cause for rejoicing that it has so completely recovered from that agonized condition, as to have forgotten all about it. And it is a remarkable fact that The Evangelist, with all its genuine hatred of rebellion, never complained of "infinite pain" until last fall, when it really seemed that rebellion was about to get its due!

The Evangelist has recourse to its letter-bag. "One of our Philadelphia brethren," writes to our cotemporary that he is "mortified at the weak and unjust criticisms of the AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN." We have no doubt that he is; but we venture to assert that he has traced his mortification to the wrong cause. It is, without doubt, the physiological consequence of "the infinite pain" suffered last fall by our Philadelphia brother in common with the Evangelist. In the one case the result was mortification, in the other, forgetfulness. Happy Evangelist! Unfortunate Philadelphian!

We, too, have a letter bag, and can put our hand in, to a place farther South than Philadelphia, and can quote from a brother whose name is a synonyme for culture, pulpit power, amiability, and refinement in all that region; one who "for thirty years had been a subscriber to the Evangelist, and had learned his hatred of slavery from its teachings." Thus he poured forth the fulness of his heart to us, at one of those great critical seasons in the struggle, when our very destiny depended on the result, and The Evangelist had not one manly word to say:

"Judge, then, of my surprise, and I can truly say grief of heart, when, on the eve of that great contest which was to settle the destiny of slavery for this nation, and so for the world, the Evangelist deliberately withdrew from the battle, declaring that there

was no vital principle at stake, and it had and should have no voice in the conflict! "Is it possible!" I exclaimed. "Is this the New York Evangelist? Alas! how changed! In vain, from week to week, did I look for one word—true and hearty word for God and humanity. That one word was not uttered by the most widely circulated religious newspaper in the New School Presbyterian Church. Once it was our standard-bearer; but in this painful defeat in the vital point and scene of our great struggle for human freedom, it has forfeited that honorable position, and with it, the confidence of many of its oldest and best friends. Most deeply do I lament it. Unable am I to account for it. Can it be attributed to the atmosphere of that city, which has become the headquarters of the disloyalty of the Northern States?"

One more letter we have, almost from within a stone's throw of the Evangelist's office, written by the pastor of one of the first churches of New York city and of our denomination. It is dated July 8th:

"I am in too much of a hurry to-day to express my sense of the value of your paper. I think it altogether the best specimen of the religious press in the country."

We asked the Evangelist to withdraw its charge that we "insinuated" so and so, on the ground that we dealt frankly with the subject. Our request has not been noticed. But as an offset, we are now charged with having spoken even more decidedly than we did. "It is asserted that we 'brand a brother editor' as a conservative politician and a Fenian sympathizer." Our words were carefully chosen, and were as light as we could truthfully employ. We said, "When a representative of the N. S. Presbyterian Church abroad undertakes the role of a conservative politician and Fenian sympathizer, he may expect," &c. In other words, when he appears in that attitude—language, the express use of which is to describe a phenomenon, without touching the question of fact. And in our second article we said only "Dr. Field's language seems to us to justify our charge," &c. We have no special means of knowing the position or sympathies of the Doctor. But we do know that this is no time for the true friends of law and public justice to show the slightest wavering, in defence of those much assailed and deplorably neglected interests.

FROM OUR ROCHESTER CORRESPONDENT.

COMMENCEMENT AT LIMA.

The Methodist College at Lima, has had its commencement, this week. Rev. Dr. Clark, of Buffalo, gave one of the public addresses. His theme was, "The Ideal and the Real."

The effort to remove Genesee College from Lima to Syracuse meets with vigorous resistance from many of the citizens of the former place. They have held meetings, passed resolutions of protest, have organized and raised quite a large sum of money, with which to carry the matter into the courts, if necessary, and contest the right to remove the college. They gave their money for a college at Lima, not at Syracuse. They contend that no small part of the funds of the college will be forfeited if it is carried to another place. We predict that the college will not be removed, or if it is, it will result in having two colleges instead of one, one at Lima, and one at Syracuse. It is a hard thing to pull up such an institution by the roots, and plant it somewhere else. The Baptists tried years ago to remove their college from the village of Hamilton to this city. They started one here, it is true, but Madison University remains where it was.

COMMENCEMENT IN THIS CITY.

The commencement exercises of Rochester University under the auspices of the Baptists, also occurred this week. Twenty-one young men were graduated, a good sized class for an institution so young. Our Baptist friends are congratulating themselves not a little in retaining Dr. Anderson at the head of this institution. And well they may, for he is a strong man. Brown University presented great temptations. It was the older and richer institution, the first in the Baptist connection. Dr. Anderson was invited by a unanimous vote of its corporation, we are told, to take its presidency, a compliment never paid, it is said, to any other man by that institution. But Dr. Anderson has chosen to stay here, with the college, with which he has been identified from its beginning, and try to make it larger and stronger as time rolls along.

He is no narrow sectarian, but a man of breadth, dignity and culture; not a mere scholar, but eminently a man of the people; easy, accessible and affable to all; welcome alike in all pulpits and all social circles.

STATE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

This is one of the "institutions" of our part of the land. It is the grand council of the Professors of our colleges, teachers of our academies, and public schools. They hold a yearly meeting, and generally one of intense interest, for mutual counsel, personal development, and to find out how, in every way, to advance the interests of education.

The twenty-second annual gathering of this association is to be held this year in Auburn, commencing on Tuesday, July 23d, at 2 P. M., with an address of welcome by Rev. Henry Fowler, of that city. Addresses are also expected during the meeting from Hon. Geo. W. Clinton, of Buffalo; Rev. Herrick Johnson, D. D., Pittsburg; Rev. P. P. Bishop, of Auburn; and poem by Prof. James W. Barker, of Buffalo. Papers on topics of the greatest educational interest, are also expected from Prof. Edward North, of Hamilton College; Dr. H. B. Wilbur, Principal of the State Institution for Imbeciles at Syracuse; Dr. J. C. Gallup, of the Houghton Seminary, Clinton; N. S. Clarke, of Canandaigua, and many others. It will, doubtless be a meeting of great interest, and real profit to those who attend.

ITEMS.

Rev. Dr. Campbell gave an admirable address before the Tracy Institute of this city last week, in connection with the closing exercises of that Young Ladies Seminary. It was beautiful in thought, beautiful in language, and happy in delivery. It contained much good advice, very pleasantly addressed to the young ladies of that excellent institution.

Dr. Shaw is already off for his summer vacation. He has not been well all the spring, and was at last peremptorily ordered away, by his physician and his loving people, for a two months rest. He will spend a part of the time on the mountains in the northern part of our State, hoping to find a clear, dry, bracing atmosphere, and perfect repose. We trust he will be all right again by the first of September.

Rev. Samuel Miller, of Eaton, has received and accepted a call to the Congregational Church of Sherburne.

Rochester, July 13th, 1867.

GENESEE.

ROCHESTER.

CHICAGO.

SCOTLAND.

THE UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF

SCOTLAND, consists of one Synod, and thirty-

one presbyteries with 596 congregations and

174,930 communicants, being a gain of 11-

376. Average Sabbath attendance 204,265.

During the year there were 11,327 baptisms.

In the Sabbath School and Bible classes

there are 92,196 scholars. The annual in-

come of the congregations was £203,408 for

ordinary, and £57,132 for missionary and

benevolent purposes. £47,556 of debt was

paid off, and £14,555 was raised from other

sources, for benevolent purposes. There are

132 students in preparation for the ministry

and 623 ministers, and 4,595 elders.

THE REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF

SCOTLAND consists of one Synod (organized

1811) four presbyteries, 43 congregations

and 6,609 members. During the last Synod-

ical year there was raised for Foreign Mis-

sions £901 (of which £3 was from Xenia,

Ohio) £170 for Theological Seminary; £78

Home Missions; £206 for Ministerial Sup-

port Fund, a total of £1,466, besides £1,988

raised for stipend.

We call attention to Rev. S. Sawyer's circular in regard to the Sunday School Professorship in Maryville College, on our third page. We shall have more to say of it next week.