

American Presbyterian.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1867.

On our inside pages will be found:—On page 2d a European letter from G. W. M., describing Venice and Geneva, with a communication on New Jersey Theology; on page 3d Rural Economy (including a Fourth New York article on Pennsylvania Farming, a cynical growl at dogs,) and a Scientific article of great value, though not very easy reading.—Gen. Casey's Mathematical Refutation of Hume. On page 6th our Family Circle budget. On page 7th the latest Foreign Literary Intelligence, and an official statement of the great work of the Basle Mission Society, one of the most famous in Europe.

THE IRISH GENERAL ASSEMBLY has held a special session for the despatch of unfinished business, and has elected Rev. Henry Wallace, of Londonderry to the Belfast chair of Christian Ethics, vacated by the sudden death of Prof. Gibson. Mr. Wallace had 144 votes; Rev. Mr. Murphy, 101; Rev. Mr. Gibson, 28. The delegates to America made a formal report of the events of their visit, and addressed the Assembly in regard to the interests and prospects of the Reformed Church in America.

REV. NEWMAN HALL, D.D., of London, arrived in Boston on Tuesday week, by the Cuba. During the passage, daily services, with preaching, were held in the forward cabin of the steamship. A member of the Society of Friends in this city describes the religious interest on board as something unexampled.

SCOTTISH PRESBYTERIANISM may set its house in order, for its days are numbered. The *Catholic Herald* of this city says:—

There is scarcely any place in which the Church has undergone more vicissitudes, and hardly one in which its revival has been more rapid. The sour bigotry of Presbyterianism for a long time held possession of the country; but now a happy change has taken place, and there is good reason to believe it will be permanent. After the so-called "Reformation," almost everything in the shape of religion [?] was banished from the land, and to be in all respects as unlike Catholicity as possible was the very essence of the new creed taught by Knox and his followers. But common sense seems gradually to be returning to men's minds, and many approaches are being made to the old state of things. "Then the decision of the Holy Father to restore the hierarchy will have the happiest effects upon the destiny of the Church, and will be the greatest proof he can give of his desire to consult the wishes of the laity. At present the missions are presided over by three vicars apostolic, located in Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Aberdeen; but once the hierarchy is restored, there will be one archbishop and six suffragans.

AUTHORSHIP OF ECCE HOMO, AGAIN.—The London *Spectator* announces, "by authority," that the authorship of *Ecce Homo* belongs to Mr. Seeley, Professor of Latin in the London University, and son of Mr. Seeley, the Low Church publisher of Fleet street, himself also an author of some celebrity.—*N. Y. Advocate*.

The above is a mistake, as the *Spectator* only gave the statement as a rumor. The strongest probability is that the book is from the pen of one of the *Spectator's* own editors—Mr. Hutton. Their notice of the book was suspiciously short; its style remarkably resembles Mr. Hutton's editorials on religious topics, and is especially like that of his essay contributed to the *Broad Church*, "Tracts for Priests and People"; and all rumors like the above have been quickly reproduced in their columns without comment. The above rumor was long ago contradicted "by authority."

REVISED.—It is proposed to resume, about the 1st of October next, in the city of Chicago, the publication of the *Union Presbyterian*. It will be published by an association, composed of members of the United Presbyterian Church, and will be edited by Rev. J. A. P. McGaw, of Monmouth (Illinois) College, assisted by a corps of able contributors. The advocacy of Christian Union on Scriptural principles will form a prominent feature of the paper. Its columns will be open to the fraternal discussion of all questions connected with the interests of the United Presbyterian Church, and its aim will be to have the discussion conducted in the spirit of brotherly kindness and charity. We bid it "God speed!"

NE SUTOR ULTRA CREPIDAM.—The *Anti-Slavery Standard* makes a queer mess of Church matters. In a recent number it has an article on the sins of the American Churches in regard to slavery, and gives an historical résumé of the matter in regard to the Presbyterian Church. It appears that the "Southern or Old School" Church divided from the "Northern or New School" Church in 1837, mainly because it was found necessary to be quit of an abolition minority, in the latter; that the war having settled the practical issue by abolishing slavery, the "Northern (N. S.) Church," at its recent meeting at Rochester, endorsed proposals for immediate organic reunion with the "Southern (O. S.) Church," whose Assembly, at Memphis has plainly shown that it still upholds and justifies slavery. And on this supposed apostasy the *Standard* bases a philippic against the unprincipled Churches of the North!

FROM OUR ROCHESTER CORRESPONDENT.

GENEROUSLY DONE.

D. M. Osborne & Co. are large manufacturers of Reapers, in the pleasant city of Auburn. They have a building 380 feet long by 60 broad, averaging three and a half stories high, furnishing foundry, black smith-shops, beside rooms for wood-work, for finishing, painting, storage, offices and the like. They employ 175 men—have sometimes had 225 in their service. They use 1100 tons of coal, and 500 tons of iron, annually. In the last year they have made 4,200 reapers; and have not only made them, but sold them; plainly showing, we suppose, that this is one of the largest establishments of the kind in the country.

The gentlemanly proprietors of the establishment are not indifferent to the comfort or enjoyment of those who work for them, and they recently gave a very handsome entertainment to their employees. As their immense ware-rooms were nearly empty, they were cleared and arranged for an evening's entertainment. About 800 persons were present, including clergymen, lawyers, physicians, merchants and their families, to meet the employees and their families, caste distinctions being obliterated. A hand-furnished, sweet music; tables were loaded with refreshments, and so, a good long evening was spent in social festivities.

OUR DROUGHT.

While so large a portion of our country is absolutely suffering with the superabundance of rain, by the mysterious but just arrangements of Providence, all Western New York has been suffering quite as much by drought. We have hardly had in this vicinity, even a considerable shower since the Fourth of July. In some parts they tell us they have had "no rain" since May last. In many places the earth is fearfully parched; the corn looks thin and small; and in some localities even shade and forest trees are drooping and dying. Cisterns have given out. Wells are dry. "All signs fail," and thousands have mournfully said, day after day, "When will it rain?"

We are encouraged, however, by some limited showers which have visited us within the last three days. We presume these are but the precursors of an "abundance of rain," which, of course, we have not doubted we should get in due time.

ZERO-PATHY.

We suppose everybody knows what is meant by hydropathy—treatment by water. And so zero-pathy must be treatment by air. Why is not the one word as legitimate as the other? We used to drink water when we were dry; now some people drink, and soak too, when they are sick. We used to breathe the vitalizing air—because we could not well help it. But who could have thought of breathing much air, or forcing two or three atmospheres, instead of one, into the lungs, and calling that a healing art?

And yet this has been done. There is at Clifton an establishment called an Air Bath Institute, or which perhaps more conveniently be called an Aëro-pathic Institute. It is in charge of Dr. Baldwin, recently a practicing physician in this city, and an elder, respected and beloved, in the Central church, (Dr. Campbell's.) The large hotel at Clifton has been purchased and fitted up for the purpose designated. An addition, almost as large as the hotel itself, is being made to the building. The establishment is now full to overflowing, and many more are waiting to gain admittance as soon as there shall be room for them. The patronage, so far, is all that the proprietors could ask or desire.

But what of the treatment? We do not yet know how it feels, but it is curious to look upon. We enter a room, and before us is a cell, in which the patients, one, two, three or more at a time, are enclosed. The cell is a huge cylinder, perhaps ten feet long by seven broad, reaching from the floor to the ceiling. It is made of wrought iron plates, firmly riveted like a common steam boiler. At one side is a door by which the patients enter. On each side is a small glass window, consisting of a single pane to light the apartment.

Once inside the door is shut. The patients may then seat themselves as they please, as in any other small room. Some gather around a little table and amuse themselves with chess or backgammon. They may read, or they may converse, as the mood is on them. Meantime, the Doctor, by means of a force-pump, is giving them a double dose of nothing but pure atmospheric air. Two or three atmospheres, instead of one, are compressed into this iron chamber; the air being changed constantly. The patient, breathing in this condensed air, takes just so much more vitalizing oxygen into the system. The curative power, we believe, is in the stimulating tonic effect of this double dose of "oxygen." [But the extra pressure on the tympanum of the ear must endanger the hearing, as in diving-bells. Ed.]

What wonders this aëro-pathy is yet to work, in restoring damaged human constitutions to their pristine vigor, we do not yet know. We are only sure that it is good hands. Whatever Dr. Baldwin does, he does intelligently, scientifically and conscientiously. And his establishment is admirably fitted up for the comfort of his patients; with large, airy and well-furnished apartments; a fine building and beautiful grounds around it; with a sulphur spring near the door, and sulphur baths to any extent, warm or cold, inside. It is,

at least, a charming place in which to try to get well.

HALF CENTURY.

The Presbyterian church of Knowlesville have been holding a very pleasant half-century anniversary. The church was organized in 1817, and is the oldest but one the churches of Niagara Presbytery, that of Lewiston having been previously formed. A memorial sermon, of great interest, was preached by Rev. I. O. Filmore, the pastor. Addresses were also made by Wm. Knowles, after whom the village was named, and who has been an elder in this church for forty-five years; also by deacon Joel Palmer, of Clarkson, who was present at the organization of the church fifty years ago. These venerable men entertained their juniors with many interesting reminiscences of the past, and contributed much to make the occasion one long to be remembered by all who were present.

IMPROVEMENTS.

On a recent visit to the pleasant village of Fredonia, we found that the Presbyterian church there, (Rev. Dr. Wright's,) has been moved by the almost universal spirit of improvement. The pulpit is lowered and made more pleasant and commodious. The floors have new bright carpets. New gas-fixtures and fresh paint suggest ideas of utility and beauty pleasantly combined.

A large building is also in process of erection for one of our State Normal Schools. When this is in operation it will doubtless add largely to Dr. Wright's pleasant congregation. By that time it will be necessary, we judge, to add thirty feet to the length of their church, or build another much larger than the present, which they are well able to do. Even now they have hardly room enough for their entire congregation.

THAT STEEPLE.

We speak of that upon Dr. Wisner's church at Lockport, now nearly completed. It is of wood, covered with variegated slate, 210 feet high, to cost \$4,200. It will be a very great improvement to their noble church edifice. The new organ, which is building for them in Buffalo, is to be done in a few weeks, and will add much to the comfort of their Sabbath assemblies.

Good examples, as well as bad, are infections. The Congregational church of Lockport, are imitating the Presbyterian, by putting a steeple on their house of worship. Next we suppose the Methodists and Roman Catholics will be doing the same thing; for all these four denominations have had fine church edifices standing for years, close together, thus unfinished, waiting, we suppose, like some other people, for a "convenient season." It will add much to their comeliness and attractiveness, if they all have as graceful and beautiful spires as that which the Presbyterians have erected.

THE CHURCH AT HUME.

This church, as you have already mentioned, was organized August 11th, under very promising auspices, by Rev. Milton Waldo, of Hornellsville; Rev. E. L. Boing, of Angelica, and Rev. J. S. Bingham, of Belmont, as a Commission of the Genesee Valley Presbytery. Rev. James Lewis, of Union Theological Seminary has been laboring very successfully among them since last May. Seventeen persons enter into the organization of the church, and others will soon be ready to join them. Two elders were ordained, and two more will soon be added to their number. Already a Sabbath-school of a hundred members is gathered, well equipped for work, and everything promises well for the new enterprise.

Rev. Messrs. Waldo and Boing have recently been making quite a missionary tour of the region, "strengthening the churches." At Franklinville they found Rev. Mr. Tinker doing a work similar to that which Mr. Lewis has accomplished so successfully at Hume. The Genesee Valley Presbytery is evidently trying to do its duty to the destitute localities within its own bounds, a good example for some other Presbyteries to consider and imitate.

ROCHESTER, Aug. 31, 1867.

OUR CHICAGO CORRESPONDENT.

CHICAGO, Aug. 29th, 1867.

DEAR PRESBYTERIAN:—Your correspondent returns to his post, after an absence of some weeks, will endeavor hereafter to supply you with his usual résumé of weekly intelligence.

I find business comparatively quiet, although beginning to show signs of reviving activity. The splendid crops already gathered in, or rapidly maturing under favorable skies, give assurance of a prosperous business season, inspiring hope and confidence throughout the community. The receipts of grain for the next few months at this point will be immense. And this reminds me that an attempt is making to break up the practice of gambling in grain, so prevalent on 'Change. Our last legislature passed a law making it penal to buy or sell "short," as the well-known phrase is, or in other words under the form of a real transaction to bet upon the price of the article at a specified future period. This law has lain dormant until quite recently, when three prominent speculators or gamblers were suddenly arrested in the midst of their operations at the Board of Trade rooms, and bound over for trial under the statute. It was greatly to be desired that this at-

tempt to break up an immoral and demoralizing practice might succeed; but it is very doubtful if it does. The gambling mania, now almost universal, seems successfully to defy all legal restrictions.

The summer just closing has been by common consent of those who have passed it here, a most delightful one in Chicago. Indeed, it is doubtful whether any of the multitudes who have sought health and recreation away from it, have found anywhere, more uniformly bright skies or invigorating and salubrious airs. The noble lake at our feet is at once a "thing of beauty," and a fountain of health to our city, and when we shall have accomplished the removal of some few remaining obstacles thereto, arising out of the natural features of the spot, Chicago will be one of the most attractive and salubrious of our large cities. As yet our ministers of all denominations are absent; but the next Sabbath will see the greater part of them in their pulpits, to the great gratification of their people.

Among the sensations of the week, I note the appearance of the widely heralded "National Religious Newspaper" of our Congregational brethren. The idea of a "national" journal issuing from this point, is certainly a bold, and to some, may seem a preposterous idea. It may yet appear, that so far as that denomination is concerned, there is nothing impracticable in the conception. The *Advance* is a handsome eight page paper, of about the size and general appearance of the *New York Independent*; which however it exceeds in the beauty of its mechanical work, though its type is of a smaller face. Its object is set forth as being

"to defend the evangelical doctrines and Scriptural polity of the Congregational Churches." It avers that "more than a thousand churches scattered through ten adjoining States have called loudly for a new religious paper which in size and ability, in courage and hope, should represent the rising empire of the Interior. In answer to this call, THE ADVANCE appears. The name indicates its character, suggesting its spirit of progress; its purpose of leadership." But while it will advocate progress, it will not do this "with vague ideas, by irrational methods, or on unscripural principles." It will "not interpret the clamor of restless minds for change, as inspired utterances indicating duty," but, while justifying its title, will "preserve unbroken connection with God's word and those grand doctrines of religion in the belief of which the Church has ever found its inspiration and strength."

THE ADVANCE absorbs the subscription lists both of *The Religious News-Letter* of Iowa, and of *The Puritan*, of Wisconsin, and secures the local services of Rev. Jesse Guernsey, the able editor of the former. That it will be ably edited admits of no doubt. Its general religious, commercial, and literary intelligence promises to be full and accurate. Already it has had to postpone "several columns of first class advertisements."

Of the success of this new candidate for public favor there can be but little doubt. It has vigor, enterprise, talent, and let us hope, the inspiration of high religious aims behind it. Should it not be made the unsuspicious organ of a denomination, or the advocate of a radicalism in Church and State which loses sight of the great and fundamental truths of religion and of politics, it may be a powerful engine for good. Let us hope that such will be its mission. Meantime, are New School Presbyterians alone to continue without a representative press in this great metropolis of the Interior? If so it must be to our cost.

The *North Western Presbyterian* has thus far failed of self-support. Not without ability and industry in its editorial department, it has never fully commanded the confidence of its own denomination, much less that of others. At present its chief, if not its only vocation, seems to be the defeating of the attempt at union between its branch of the Church and our own. Reactionary and conservative, it represents only the past in theology, and upon all great social questions of the day. It is not a matter for surprise that it does not better succeed in this region.

Two conventions of some general importance have just been held here. The first

THE THIRTIETH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE DIOCESE OF ILLINOIS.

This is understood to be a Special Convention called in place of the regular Convention in Sept., in order to give Bishop Whitehouse an opportunity of attending the Pan-Anglican Council of Bishops to be held in London in September. The number of delegates in attendance, both lay and clerical, was large, and the proceedings interesting and harmonious. The opening services were held in the "Cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul," on Wednesday the 21st at 10½ A. M. The clergy 46 in number, preceded by the Bishop, entered the front door and proceeded up the middle aisle chanting the 122d Psalm, *Latus Sum*, as the Processional; with much more of a similar style, and very much of it couched in a dead language, the whole account of which, as contained in the *American Churchman*,

this present correspondent most humbly confesses to him quite unintelligible, and fears might prove so to most of your benighted readers. The opening address of the Bishop was chiefly occupied with such matters as the "Pan-Anglican Council," the "Cathedral system," "Rural Deans," &c. Only subject one considered by the Convention is of special interest beyond the bounds of the denomination—that of marriage and divorce. On this the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Deputies representing this Diocese in the next General Convention be instructed to procure, by General Canon law, with suitable qualifications, a prohibition of the use of the marriage service of the Church in cases where either party contemplating marriage shall have been previously divorced by the civil law, on grounds other than that of Adultery; and also procure a rule of duty to be followed by clergymen, whose services are thus applied for, in ascertaining the facts bearing upon such nominations.

Officers for the year were elected, matters pertaining to endowment, the missionary work, &c., were considered, and the Convention closed with a farewell address to the Bishop.

By the way, lest he should not otherwise become informed of a fact of grave personal moment to him, I take this method of advising the Rev. J. W. Lirimom (although I have not the pleasure of his acquaintance) that he has incurred the direful wrath of the *American Churchman* of this city, by some no doubt, inadvertant utterance. "Half-educated preachers, like this 'Rev. J. W. Lirimom of the Seventh Presbyterian Church in Philadelphia,' must be careful how they 'undertake to talk about the Church.' The 'malignties and stupidities of these gentry,' are more than the patience of this exemplary Christian sheet can endure. Will the brother; and all others in similar danger, take care how they stir up the saintly indignation of these champions and guardians of 'the Church?'"

The other Convention referred to above is the

"NATIONAL LABOR CONGRESS."

This body was composed of delegates from different Workingmen's Unions in the country. Its professed object was to "secure to the laboring classes their rights, and successfully resist the encroachments being made on them by capitalists and non-producers."

In point of numbers the Convention was a failure. Of the thousand or more delegates who were expected to be present, but 64 appeared, of whom 12 were from Chicago. Six days were spent in discussing the various plans brought forward for attaining the purposes of the Convention. Prominent among these, were the securing of laws making universal the "eight hour" system of labor, cooperative unions, like those so common in Europe, the abolition of labor in the penitentiaries, the establishment of a newspaper to be devoted to their purposes, and the organization of the workingmen of the land into a political party, for compelling the recognition of their claims to a more favorable legislation—state and national. The National Bank system was denounced, and a resolution adopted, urging a speedy restoration of the Southern States to their proper practical relations to the Union.

The "Congress" adjourned to meet next year in the city of New York.

ITEMS.

Rev. Doctor Patten, editor-in-chief of *The Advance*, continues for the present to supply the pulpit of his late charge.

The daily prayer meeting at the new rooms of the Y. M. C. Association is increasing in numbers and interest. The well known and devoted lay evangelist, Mr. D. Moody, is giving most interesting accounts of the state of religion in Europe, as witnessed by him in his recent tour, in our various churches. There are few more effective and earnest workers for Jesus than Mr. M.

According to the minutes of the Congregational General Association of Ill., just published, its churches contain a membership of 10,368. That of Michigan reports 155 churches, 138 ministers, and 9,581 members.

Our brethren of the O. S. have entered with commendable zeal upon the work of church extension in Chicago. They are about to organize a missionary church in the south-western part of the city, making, as a correspondent of the *Presbyterian* puts it, "our seventh in Chicago, and enabling us to walk the streets without blushing as much as we once did." And yet there is room.

The suit for the property of the N. S. Presbyterian church in Iowa City, has resulted in giving the church edifice to the trustees of the church, and the parsonage to a private individual.

The Second Presbyterian church (Doctor Patterson's) is called to mourn the death of another of its original members, Mr. C. H. Starkweather, who expired last evening, after a brief illness, in the 52d year of his age. He died the peaceful, happy death of