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In 1832 he was elected to the chair of Ecclesiastical History in the Union Theological Seminary, Virginia, but he did not accept the appointment. In 1833 he was honoured with the degree of D. D. by Union College, Schenectady, New York. In 1838 he was again elected to the professorship in the Union Theological Seminary, and the two Synods being entirely harmonious in the choice, he regarded it as a call of Providence, and removed to Prince Edward in the autumn and entered upon his duties. After filling the professorship ten years, he became painfully affected by the small number of students in the Seminary, and became anxious to resign, that some more popular instructor should be put in his place. With this feeling pressing upon his mind, he resigned in the spring of 1851, intending to devote the remainder of his life to pastoral duty. It was not, however, the will of God that this resolution should be carried into effect. On the 29th of October, 1851, he departed this life, in the fifty-eighth year of his age.

Dr. Benjamin H. Rice, who was then the pastor of the College Church of Prince Edwards, coming into his room a short time before his death, said to him, "Dr. Alexander has got home before you!" alluding to his death, the news of which had just reached him. Immediately the dying man raised himself in bed, and in a tone triumphant even in its feebleness, cried out, "Oh, is it possible—is it so—I had almost shouted Glory. Heaven has seldom received from earth such an inhabitant!" After this he lived but a few hours. The opinion formed of Dr. Graham by his brethren in Virginia may be estimated from the position in which they placed him. Though not an eminently brilliant man, he was a faithful, laborious, and able minister of the gospel, respected and loved by all who knew him. "He was always," says Dr. Sprague, "a great favourite of Dr. Alexander; and that of itself is no mean praise."

His contributions to the Review were,

1845. Review of Bishop Ives's Sermons.

1847. Review of Carson on Baptism—On the Reading of History.

GREEN, ASHBEL, was born at Hanover, New Jersey, on the 6th of July, 1762. His father, the Rev. Jacob Green, was a native of Massachusetts, a graduate of Cambridge College, and pastor of the Hanover Church for forty-five years. Thorough instruction in the Bible and Shorter Catechism was among the blessings inherited by him from godly parents. He

received the elements of his education in a school kept by his father, but was not expected to receive a collegiate education. His early fondness for books, however, was soon noticed by both father and mother, and he was encouraged to prosecute his studies as far as their circumstances would admit.

At the age of sixteen he was the teacher of a classical school; but dismissed his school to rally with others around the standard of his country. After teaching school for parts of three years he entered the Junior Class of Princeton College. He united with the church while a student at college, having, as he hoped, experienced a saving knowledge of Christ just before going to Princeton. It is a remarkable fact, showing also his own decision in coming out on the Lord's side, that for a time he was the only pious student in the institution. He was the first scholar in his class, and was graduated in 1783 with the honours of the valedictory oration. The oration was delivered in the presence of General Washington and of Congress; and the orator gained great credit by adroitly addressing General Washington, and congratulating him on his success in conducting the war to a close. While at college he was instrumental in reviving the College literary societies, the *Whig* being the one to which he himself belonged. He says in his Autobiography, "I used to think and say that I derived as much benefit from the exercises of the Whig Society as from the instructions of my teachers." P. 141. Immediately after graduation he was appointed tutor in the College; and as Dr. Witherspoon was on a mission to Britain to secure benefactions, the whole instruction of the College devolved upon Dr. Smith and himself. After two years he was appointed Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, which office he held about the same length of time. Whilst connected with the College, he resolved to devote his life to preaching the gospel of Jesus Christ. His theological studies were directed by Dr. Witherspoon, whose friendship and confidence he possessed in a high degree. He says, "to Dr. Witherspoon, more than to any other human being, I am indebted for whatever of influence or success has attended me in life." His first public service was in the church at Princeton in 1785. He next preached twice in Philadelphia; and the Second Presbyterian Church forthwith sent him a call as colleague to the Rev. Dr. Sproat, then nearly seventy years of age. Before moving permanently to Philadelphia, he supplied for a time the church at Lawrenceville, New Jersey. The Independent Congregation in Charleston, South Carolina, also wished him to become their

pastor, but he declined. He was called to Philadelphia in 1786, and would have refused to accept the call but for the earnest and decided advice of Dr. Witherspoon. His ordination occurred in May 1787; and he entered upon a ministry destined to be highly successful and of long continuance.

His reputation as a preacher has come down to the present generation in honourable and undisputed tradition. When he first commenced his ministry, Dr. Miller, who was a young man in Philadelphia, and an attendant on his church, bears the following testimony: "He was eminently popular. No minister in the city approached him in this respect. Crowds flocked to hear him, more than the place of worship could contain. His evening services especially were attended by all denominations, and that not once or a few times only, but from one year's end to another, and for a course of years with unabating interest. And truly his discourses were so rich in weighty thought, so beautiful in their language, and so powerful in delivery, that they were well adapted to attract and gratify all hearers of intelligence and pious taste."

In 1789 the First Presbyterian Church in New York desired to obtain his services as colleague with Dr. Rodgers. Dr. Green says, "I immediately wrote in answer that no consideration could take me from the people whom I served, and that any attempt to do it would most certainly prove abortive. *Ministerial coquetry I have always abhorred.*"

In 1792 the title of D. D. was added to the name of Ashbel Green in the Minutes of the General Assembly. This title was conferred upon him by the University of Pennsylvania, probably at the preceding commencement, when he was only *twenty-nine years old*. The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him in 1812 by the University of North Carolina.

During his ministry here very many were added to the church. At one communion season about fifty were received. In short, there can be no doubt that the basis of all Dr. Green's usefulness in the church was his commanding character as a minister of the gospel. His public services in the Presbyterian church while pastor in Philadelphia, will show his influence, wisdom, perseverance, and energy. The subject of forming a "General Assembly" was engaging the attention of the church at the period of Dr. Green's settlement in Philadelphia. The Synod of 1787, after considering the draft of a constitution for the church, issued a pamphlet forming the basis for the deliberations of the Synod of 1788, at which meeting the Constitution was ratified and adopted. In these deliberations Dr. Green took part, and he was one of

a committee of three, appointed to superintend the printing of the Constitution, &c. Two years after, at the age of twenty-eight, he was elected a delegate to the Second General Assembly in 1790, and introduced the motion for a correspondence with the Congregational churches. He says, "As I had been informed that good had resulted from a Convention of Presbyterian and Congregational ministers before our Revolutionary war, I made a motion that the intercourse between us and the New England churches should, with their approbation, be renewed. I am responsible, therefore, for the correspondence between them and us, which has subsisted to the present time."

In 1792, Dr. Green was elected, "without his knowledge or even suspicion," chaplain of Congress, and was re-elected by every successive Congress till the removal of the seat of Government to Washington in 1800; so that he continued chaplain, in connection with Bishop White, for eight years. This office brought him in contact with all the great men of the day, and gave him an influence in general society. In 1798, the Assembly adopted certain regulations guarding against the introduction of foreign ministers, which proved unpalatable to the Presbytery of New York, and a request was made the next year for a reconsideration. Drs. Rodgers and McWhorter powerfully advocated the reconsideration, but Dr. Green encountered these veterans in debate on the floor of the Assembly, and by his eloquence and arguments won the day. In 1802, the College building at Princeton having been burned down, Dr. Green was appointed to write an address to the public, which was widely circulated, and he also used his personal influence in obtaining a considerable amount of money in Philadelphia. No man probably did as much towards restoring the College edifice. In 1802, the Assembly resolved to prosecute the work of missions more systematically, and appointed a Standing Committee on Missions. Of this committee Dr. Green was chairman, and he served for ten years, until called to Princeton College in 1812. The work of managing this great department fell in a great measure upon Dr. Green. The responsibilities and labours demanded by this office were discharged with that wisdom, perseverance, and energy which entered so largely into the composition of his character, and which so eminently qualified him in after-life to assist in reorganizing the missionary operations of the church upon their present basis. In 1803, the trustees of Princeton College unanimously elected him Professor of Theology in that institution; but he declined the appointment, notwithstanding

the importunate solicitations of Drs. Rodgers, McWhorter, Tennent, and others. In 1804, the Assembly recommended the publication of a monthly Magazine, the prospectus for which was written by Dr. Green. It was called *The Assembly's Magazine*, and at the beginning of the third volume he became the exclusive editor. In 1805, Dr. Green transmitted to the Assembly a paper on the education of candidates for the ministry, which originated the system of measures finally resulting in the organization of the Board of Education. At a later period, he says in his autobiography—“In concert with the professors in the Seminary and College, we formed an Education Society; not only for pious youth, but for those not pious, if moral and talented.” This subject was always very near his heart. In 1805, Dr. Green, after persevering and assiduous labours, was permitted to see the completion of the new Presbyterian church in the Northern Liberties. He preached the opening sermon; and by his zeal in the whole enterprise approved himself a staunch friend of church extension. In 1810, he commenced the course of Catechetical Lectures to the young, which have won for him so deserved praise. About the same time, the Philadelphia Bible Society was formed, and Dr. Green wrote the address, which was the *first public movement* for the Bible cause in the United States.

His agency in establishing the Theological Seminary at Princeton was among the most prominent acts of his life. He was chairman of the committee which drafted a plan for the constitution of the Seminary. He was appointed the first President of the Board of Directors, an office he held until his death. He laid the corner-stone of the building, was the agent in disbursing its funds, and from time to time collected money for the institution. On one occasion he collected in Philadelphia \$4400. His forethought procured an additional quantity of land for the institution, presenting as a donation of his own, two acres which cost him \$400. The sum of his own private benefactions was not short of \$2000. He was instrumental in obtaining its act of incorporation in 1823, and was one of its trustees until his death. He was in fact, more than any other man, the father of the Seminary. After he reached the age of four-score years, on a calm review of life, he recorded the following expressive declaration:—“I consider the agency I have had in providing ministers of the gospel for the church, and in securing the means for their adequate instruction and for an attention to their personal piety, as *the*

most important service I have ever rendered to the church of Christ."

In the midst of a useful ministry and eminent public services, Dr. Green was chosen President of Princeton College in 1812. His administration was marked by at least three characteristics: 1st. The increased prominence given to *religious instruction*. Dr. Green was the first President who caused the Bible to be introduced as a regular collegiate study. He also established a weekly meeting of the students for prayer and exhortation. In 1815, a remarkable revival of religion visited the institution, in which about fifty young men were brought by the grace of God to acknowledge Christ as their only hope. Dr. Green says: "Besides the general revival, there were at different periods under my Presidency, but chiefly under the last two or three years of it, a number of conversions of those who were without religion when they entered college." 2d. Dr. Green's administration was also distinguished by the *thoroughness of his discipline*. 3d. The college course of studies was also improved. The two upper classes had not, since the revolutionary war, been in the habit of attending to the Greek and Latin Classics. He resolved without delay to "return to the primitive usage," and contributed much to supply the preëxisting deficiencies. The remark of Dr. Miller is certainly correct: "The incumbency of Dr. Green as head of the College of New Jersey, will ever be considered by all competent judges as forming a memorable and highly important era in the history of that seat of learning."

In 1822, Dr. Green resigned the Presidency of the College, and removed to Philadelphia. At the urgent solicitation of his brethren, he became the editor of the *Christian Advocate*, a monthly periodical which had been started two years before under the name of the *Presbyterian Magazine*. This work was continued through twelve volumes, in which the editor displayed the fertility of his active, well-disciplined mind, the extent of his learning, the acuteness of his critical powers, his devotion to the interests of the kingdom of Christ, and his special attachment to the Presbyterian church. The best history of the Presbyterian church during those twelve years is to be found in the pages of the *Christian Advocate*. Although Dr. Green was three-score years of age when he commenced editing the *Advocate*, he attended to other duties of a public nature. He commenced writing out in full his "Lectures on the Shorter Catechism,"* which are a

* Reviewed by Dr. Alexander, in vol. for 1830, p. 297.

monument of his talents and his theology. He frequently preached for his brethren, and assisted in administering the communion. He says: "I preached as often as I was able, and on an average once a week for many years." One of the interesting incidents in the life of this venerable theologian, was his supplying the pulpit of the African Presbyterian church for the space of two years and a half. Dr. Green also lectured for two winters to the Sabbath-school teachers on the portion of Scripture on which they were to hear their pupils on the next Sabbath after the lecture. He also visited, conversed and prayed with many persons in sickness and distress. A weekly prayer-meeting of his ministerial brethren was kept up for twenty years in his study. And during his residence in Philadelphia, he attended the meetings and took an active part in the deliberations of the various public bodies of which he was a member, especially the Boards of Missions and of Education.

Dr. Green's services in the judicatories of our church, after his coming to Philadelphia, formed an important part of his useful career. In 1824, he was elected Moderator of the General Assembly. He was prominent in council and action in reorganizing the Board of Education, in organizing the Board of Foreign Missions, and in prosecuting the measures which resulted in the division of the church in 1837-8. Altogether he was a member of the General Assembly twenty-nine times.

The last regular sermon preached by this venerable man, was in the African church at Princeton, on July 16th, 1843, in the eighty-second year of his age. One of the greatest theologians of the times, he becomingly ended his ministry by preaching the gospel "to the poor."

In 1846, overcome by the infirmities of age, he was conducted into the General Assembly which had so often been the theatre of his earnest zeal for truth and for its universal diffusion. As he entered, the Assembly and audience spontaneously arose to do him honour; and Dr. Hodge, the Moderator, addressing him appropriate words of Christian salutation, he responded with patriarchal gravity and took a seat assigned to him. After listening to the proceedings for about half an hour, he retired in the presence of the rising and deeply affected audience, who felt that they would never see him more in the flesh. On the 19th of May, 1848, this venerable servant of Christ departed this life in the 86th year of his age. Death found him in the act of prayer with hands raised upward to the God of his salvation.

In the following year there was published "The Life of Ashbel Green, V. D. M., begun to be written by himself in his eighty-second year, and continued till his eighty-fourth; prepared for the press, at the Author's request, by Joseph H. Jones, pastor of the Sixth Presbyterian church, Philadelphia." It is an interesting work, and was reviewed by Dr. James W. Alexander in the October number for 1849. His place in this Index is given on account of two addresses which he made to the students of the Theological Seminary at Princeton in

1831. Address to the Students of the Theological Seminary at Princeton, May 16, 1831.

1835. Address delivered to the Theological Students of the Princeton Seminary, at the close of the semi-annual Examination, May 1835.

GREEN, HENRY WOODHULL, was born on the 20th of Sept., 1804, at Maidenhead (now Lawrence), in the county of Hunterdon (now Mercer), N. J. His father Caleb Smith Green, a highly respectable and intelligent farmer, and for many years an elder of the Presbyterian church in Lawrenceville, was a grandson of the Rev. Caleb Smith of Newark Hills and his wife Martha Dickinson, a daughter of the Rev. Jonathan Dickinson. He continued at school in his native village until he was fourteen years of age, receiving his early classical education at the academy of the Rev. Isaac V. Brown, now under the charge of Rev. Mr. Hammill. Here he prepared for college under the special instruction of Mr. John Maclean, since president of the College of New Jersey. In the fall of 1818, he entered the Junior Class at Princeton, where he graduated with honour at the early age of sixteen. In December 1821, he commenced the study of the law in the office of Mr. Charles Ewing, with whom he continued to read until Mr. Ewing was appointed Chief Justice, with the exception of seven months spent at the Law School in Litchfield, Connecticut, under the instruction of Judge Gould. He then entered the office of Mr. Garret D. Wall, and finished his legal studies with him in November 1825. He was thereupon licensed as an Attorney-at-law, and continued to practice in Trenton for twenty-one years. In 1832 he was appointed Recorder of the City of Trenton; he held and exercised the judicial functions of this office for five years. In 1838 he was appointed by the Legislature reporter of the decisions of the Court of Chancery of the State; he was reappointed in 1840 and held the office until the expiration of his term. In 1842 he was elected a member of the House of Assembly of New Jersey as a representative from Mercer