American Presbyterian and Genesee Evangelist.

American Aresbyterian of more serious and profitable occupations be-Genesee Grangelist.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1860.

JOHN W. MEARS, EDITOR.

THOMAS BRAINERI HENRY DARLING,

THE GREAT HARVEST.

duced. It is calculated to reach 230 millions of bushels. Besides the amount, the quality of the grain is described as uncommonly good. abode of the farmer is a scene of rejoicing. The blessing of plenty has lightened his heart, and irradiated his countenance. God is the giver of wealth. The capital, the ingenuity, the labor of men without his blessing will be in vain. Unless the earth yield her increase the wheels of human enterprise, sooner or later, must come to a standstill. So it has been in the newer regions of our country, for the last three years especially. Successive shortcomings in crops have crippled the energies of the giant West, and brought the entire resumed again. We need to put to ourselves community to the verge of commercial ruin. The tide of emigration has been turned backward; our field, and forward to its probable wants, canew settlements have been abandoned; dwellings, ware-houses, and wharves have been closed and deserted; great prospects of growth have been sadly disappointed; in some places not only has money, but the very necessaries of life also been scarce; congregations once flourishing and expanding, have become few and enfeebled, and the ordinances of religion have disappeared, or have been maintained at martyr-like sacrifices. But the tide is now turned. There is grain in vast quantities in the West. Through the unwonted atmospheric variations of the season, beneath skies now flaming with the red banners of the aurora borealis. now flashing with the sudden glare of great meteors, and now darkened with the shadows of the sun's eclipse, secure in the protection of the Ordainer of all things, the destined crop has risen, and multiplied, and ripened to THE GREAT HARVEST OF 1860. And valuable as it is in itself, its value is likely to be greatly enhanced by the denial of these blessings of plenty to other countries, dependent upon similar products of the field. We have a vast surplus, computed by one authority at seventy-four millions of bushels, but we are likely to be called on for supplies by less favoured nations. We have abundance, and there will be an active demand for it. And what a scene of activity will our country present as, in obedience to this demand, her burdened granaries God is seemingly willing to use, to great spiriobedience to this demand, her burdened granaries unlade themselves, and, from the valley of the Mississippi to the Atlantic sea-ports, the outward flow of grain taxes high-road and by-road, rail, river, and canal, man-power and horse-power, wind and is time to work. We make no very flattering steam, to their utmost capacity. What a stimulus exhibition in our last statistics of working effito mercantile activity, and to all the financial, ciency as a church. Our contributions are an postal and news-disseminating agencies connected exception, perhaps, as church liberality goes, with it, will be furnished. Towns will revive. railroads, communities, and individuals will shake ported, give an average of less than four to each off their three-years incubus of debt, churches will minister and each church, and but one to every be built, ministers will be called, emigration will twenty-six or more church members. This, it be resumed, and the brightness of a wide-spread prosperity with reign, with lew sad exceptions, all third of our charehos sending as returns, so

over our land. precious crop is safely gathered in. There is per- | we would not reach an average of six to each haps not a farmer among hundreds of thousands church. who has neglected this opportunity or suffered his crops to perish from perverseness, or indifference. | couraging. It is but slightly, if any, different Plenty shall smile upon their households. Bur- bers have been added; to many, less; to some, and their estates. They are happy men.

upon your soul, and is threatening to overwhelm to all men, will, by all means, save some? you. You have reaped other harvest-fields, and have gathered but ashes. You have sown to the flesh, and of the flesh have reaped corruption. You have grown poorer and more embarrassed in

A TIME TO WORK. back to their sober tasks, and to the steady dis- treasury." Christian household once more. Recess is over; sions? Why must this great cause fall repeatedly the bell has been rung, and now the busy hum into embarrased circumstances, and be involved in

Thus early let us remind the church, whose officers and members have shared largely in these recreations, that the time to work has come. The body is invigorated and freshened, and the spirit is prepared for more energetic and efficient operation. Worldly concerns will now renew their claims. Mercantile interests will grow more active and pressing. Politicians will ply their trade with redoubled ardor. Millwheels will revolve, spindles will whirr, loaded trains will hasten, plow and harrow will cross and recross the field. In this stirring spectacle of secular activity, shall the church be found inactive? When men awaken in the pursuit of The farmers of the wheat-producing States of every secular interest, shall Christian men show our country are resting from the largest harvest no quickening? If men feel the time for recreof that important staple that has yet been pro- ation passed, and the time for work arrived in every other sphere, shall they make the kingdom of Christ the only exception? Ah! what a long vacation in that work some of us have indulged in! How briefly and inefficiently have we labored, when we labored at all! How feebly have we realized our responsibility for individual effort, and what drones in the hive have we been! Talk of vacation! We can scarcely say we have been in the vineyard at all. But whoever we be whether drones hitherto. resting most of the time, or active laborers, just come back to the familiar scene of our efforts. we cannot too early realize that our work must be some questions. We need to look around upon pacities, and opportunities. We need to lay our plans prayerfully, wisely, thoughtfully, Shall we have a blessing on our field this fall, this winter? Shall we plod along in the sterectyped way, content to see little or nothing done for the salvation of souls and for the Master's cause? Or shall we, by the divine favor, through earnest seeking, attain a spirit of fervent, humble, importunate prayer? Shall we, as the consequence of an unreserved self-consecration, of faithful, personal effort, of direct scriptural preaching, behold God's people awakened, and sinners roused to a sense of their danger? Shall the revival influence, reflected back from the old world perchance, stir the multitudes of our own land once more, or shall God, in some new mode of his wonderful working, or by the faithful use of the established means of grace, and by the more concentrated and efficient working of the particular church instrumentalities, pervade the land with the sense of his gracious presence? Let us be ready for him, however he may display his power. Let us work in a prayerful, waiting spirit. Let us courageously expect a blessing. Let us remember that we live in no orditual ends, every appropriate instrumentality, and every prayerful, waiting servant.

As a church, we need to be reminded that it but our additions on examination, so far as reis true, is a very defective statement; about oneof which are known to have had considerable ac-The great harvest is past. The immense and cessions. Deducting these delinquent churches,

We do not introduce this statement as dis-

The interests at stake were too great. Most of from the usual rate of growth of the leading them toiled under the conviction that the crisis of Presbyterian branches of Zion. It is very far, their affairs had come, and that as they met it indeed, behind the growth of last year. It is now, would be their entire temporal future. They very far behind what it can and ought to be toiled, gathered in their harvest, and are saved. every year. To many churches far greater numdensome obligations are lifted from their minds none at all. We might be far more efficient. We have the truth. We have it in a shape to Who now perceives that there is a great and meet the wants and to reach the consciences, rich spiritual harvest, which God brings, in this especially of the great middle class of society. life, to ripeness for every man, and which must We have an educated ministry. We have outnow be reaped or forever after be lost? The di- lived greater trials and greater excitements, as vine favor, opportunity for reconciliation with a church, than we shall meet with again. We God, union by faith with Christ, the regenerating have settled our leading questions of church and sanctifying influences of the Holy Spirit, son- polity. It is time now to work. What we need ship and heirship with Christ in an eternal in- is a spirit of prayer, and humble self-consecraheritance, things which eye hath not seen, nor ear | tion to the great business of saving the souls of heard, neither have entered into the heart of man, our fellow-men. What say you, brethren? -these are the fruits which spring up in the Shall the present working season find us all engospel field from the seed of Christ's blood, ripen- gaged more devotedly than ever in the detering for, and within the reach of every man. Now mination that, by the help of God, so far as in sinner, is your time. Enter into this rich harvest us lies, we will bring up our church to a higher field and reap. Buy off, with its abundant and standard of efficiency, we will cultivate our own precious ingathering, the crushing debt which rests | field more faithfully, and by becoming all things

THE AMERICAN BOARD.

The financial year of this institution closed on this profitless and toilsome tillage. Lo, the waving the 31st of July last. It requires some time to fields of divine truth and gospel remedies white gather up reports from various and remote for the harvest! Thrust in your sickle and reap. agencies, and even at this date information in re-It may be the crisis of your soul's affairs is come. gard to some special contributions is wanting. If the fruits of another reaping be not better But happily, enough is known to relieve the relithan the past, you may at once be proclaimed a gious community of the fears of continued or spiritual bankrupt; the writ that cannot be evaded even augmented financial embarrassment with may issue against you. The adversary may de- which the close of the last year was anticipated. liver you to the Judge, and the Judge deliver you The contributions and legacies received in July to the officer, and you be cast into prison. And amount to the enormous, and we believe, unprefrom thence, casting back your agonized gaze, and cedented sum of \$70,303,77, giving a total from calling to mind the abundant and precious oppor- August 1st, 1859 to July 31st, 1860. (exclusive tunities you had neglected, you shall exclaim: of contributions for the debt not yet fully known) The harvest is past, the summer is ended, and we of \$355,041,05. The last Missionary Herald contains the following: "It is very gratifying to be able to say that if sums which are confidently expected shall be received, the accounts for the last Play-time is over, and the boy-men are coming | year will be closed with little or no balance in the

cipline of every day life. Happy times they This is indeed gratifying. Not only the imme have had. Some have strolled by the sea-beach diate supporters of the Board, but the friends of and listened to the many toned voice and "count- missions and of the cause of Christ of every less laughter" of the ocean; some have even name and in every part of the world must feel ridden upon his crest, and wandered, Ulysses- that this result is matter for devout thanksgiving. like, over many kingdoms and cities of men. It will take a weight from many a toiling mission-Some have penetrated remote wilds, such as ary's heart, and send him more hopefully and still remain in the heart of civilization, have happily to his work. It will be a new evidence threaded narrow streams, toiled over portages, of God's gracious regard for the prayers of His glided upon the bosoms of mountain-girded people, and a new encouragement to pray and not lakes, and passed days, and nights, and Sab- faint. It will give a brighter hue to the jubilee baths out of reach of their fellow-men. Some services of next October. But there are queshave sailed on our great fresh water seas, and tions which cannot be repressed, and there are beheld the new world of the north-west, drawing positive regrets and disappointments that mingle in long breaths of life-enkindling oxygen in that unbidden with our rejoicings. There are queshealthful climate the while. Congregations are tions which our Churches should hear, and which gathering in the sanctuary, families are return- even those who contribute largely to the Board ing to realize anew the sacredness of home-ties, should regard as addressed to themselves. Why and to enjoy the blessings of a well-ordered this lack of spontaneity in giving to Foreign Mis-

be raised? Why can a sum of money, by no and liberality of the Church, be raised only under conventions and apportionments, and not in the quiet and regular methods of beneficence recognised in Scripture and generally found sufficient for such undertakings? We do not put these questions to the Board so much as to its supporters. We fear that a beneficence which rests upon such extraordinary and extra-Scriptural incentives, will not be permanent. Streams which have to be supplied by such violent, artificial means will soon run dry when these means are withtained by them. Christ's ascending command cause justifies.

cannot be executed by a Church which has to be roused to it by such appeals. We believe the missionary work under the direction of the Board has enjoyed no considerable extension during the year, in the specific meaning of the term. That is, no new fields have been entered-no new region of darkness penetrated. Few, if any re-inforcements have been sent to existing missions, because the state of the treasury has not allowed it; on the contrary. there is serious talk of retrenchment-of working upon a scale more exactly proportioned to the ! regular income, so as to avoid debt. Some mis- act of bare justice. sions may, under this policy, be actually abandoned. We do not know that this will be the case: we hope not. But to limit existing missions, to forbid growth and to refuse to enter upon the new fields which Providence is so wonderfully opening to missionary enterprise, would be sufficiently distressing and humiliating. It would operate disastrously upon the beneficence and devotedness of Christians at home. Having less to would be diverted to the field at home to such an, their anxious thoughts, their sincere prayers. extent as to imperil the existence of the missionof retrenchment fraught with such consequences.

exercise of practical Christian wisdom than has ing for some such development, we lay before of the Boston Recorder on this subject, which. we think, will commend themselves as pertinent and valuable. This correspondent (J. P. B.) believes that "the previous policy of the Board has been very defective," and he suggests that we incorporate in its modus operandi the principle of "the individual responsibility of the churches to heathendom." "The direct individual effort of each church at home for an individual church or missionary station abroad: this to be followed by an explicit report of the church abroad to the donating church or churches

familiar and apt illustrations. He says:

If a man gives a tract to an individual, and learns afterwards that he was converted by it, if he had heard of many conversions from tracts given by others. So it would be with the missionary work: if an individual or church could so contribute its funds that the individual or stations aided by them, it would be of incalcu- It is absolutely needful to its success. lable worth as an incentive to future donations. Who believes that the farmer would buy much of a fertilizer that he had to sow by throwing it up into the air, not knowing where it fell? Some one might tell him that on some remote part of it upon one piece of land, and not on the adjathe expenditure of his money, he would buy more mine the faith of the flock. the next year. Just so the church would do. if she could know that her expenditure was blessed to the salvation of men.

The missionary stations are scattered over the world; the expenditures, wants, and needs of each are known. The church at home is our pastors and frontier missionaries those exposimade up of individual churches, and these are tions and defences of our doctrines and our posiunited into Consociations and Presbyteries tion, the want of which they frequently feel and What each church contributes is known; also, deplore. what each county contributes is known. Here, then, are sufficient data for adjusting each church or group of churches to the different missionary perform its legitimate work, viz.: it could be the reach of our people. hand to take the money from the church and deliver it over to the missionaries. The missionaries should then write to the church or churches of the work as it is prospering among them. fear. Let such letters be received by our churches written by the missionaries themselves, and they would do more to electrify the churches with a burning zeal for the mission cause, than all the 'Missionary Heralds" that the Boston and New York express trains could draw in a month. tric shock through a wall of bees' wax one hundred feet thick, as to think of electrifying the churches at home with a zeal for the mission work through a printing press. No, we want and so largely a missionary church. to have the missionaries speak directly to our

We want the missionary, before he leaves this country, to know what church or churches are to support him and pray for him. Let him go, and take those brethren and sisters by the hand. Let them pray together, and then let him go to of any other name, would esteem a trifle. Africa, and beating hearts will go with him, fervent prayers will follow him, and multiplied means will be joyfully contributed for his support and the success of the work. Let the mis. that it should and can be done, but also that it sionary on his temporary return to this country will be done! know just where to go to find the warm-hearted friends who have supported him in days past, and to whom he has become endeared by cor-

thirty dollars to the cause of missions. Now and the claims of the Committee to pass unheeded why is it that a church of one thousand five and unmet. ney has done.

I have read to you his letters; you know what means great in view of the acknowledged ability his wants are. The sum that ought to be raised to-day for him is one thousand five hundred, and extraordinary pressure, by newspaper appeal, by we ought not to shake the tree but once." Pulling out his own cash-book, he says, "Letus settle this at once." . And it would be done. But let the appeal be for that indefinite, infinite space or solid called the "World," and you will. get only the contemptible one hundred and thirty

STATEMENT AND APPEAL OF THE PRES-BYTERIAN PUBLICATION COMMITTEE.

The Members of the Presbyterian Publication Committee make their brethren an urgent appeal drawn. Missions to the heathen cannot be sus- for a hearing, and for such treatment as their

> The last General Assembly earnestly recommended that a sum not less than twenty-five thousand dollars be now raised for the Publication Committee by the churches, as an addition to its present limited and entirely inadequate capital.

> For this recommendation, the Committee are grateful to the Assembly. For the fulfilment of the recommendation, they bok to their brethren. the pastors, elders, and members of the churches. That these, their constituents, should acquaint themselves with the aims, the wants, and the claims of their own Committee, seems to be an

> For this end they now pand you copies of their last Annual Report, to which they beg the attention of yourself and your Session, as containing a statement of the present position of an undertaking in which alike the interests and honor of the denomination are involved.

In the words of that Report, "They once more appeal to their brethren for the moral and pecuniary support which the course upon which the dedo, there would be a diminution of the sense of nomination has entered imperatively demands. responsibility and a falling off of contributions. At the bidding of the churches, as represented in Theological students inclined to the missionary the General Assembly, they are members of this work would be discouraged, and their attention Committee. As such, they give it their time,

"By the direction of the Assembly, they have ary spirit in our seminaries. Declining in our entered into heavy pecuniary obligations, for which seminaries, it would diminish in our Churches, they, as members of the Committee, are personally and piety itself, and every department of Chris- liable. They have sought to carry out faithfully tian character and activity would suffer. We can-the instructions given to them, looking to the not afford to have the Board enter upon a course churches for the necessary means. But they are compelled plainly to say, that they have not re-We must labor to prevent it. We must strive to ceived the support which they deem themselves keen up the Foreign Missionary spirit in our entitled to expect. Fidelity to truth forbids your Committee to refrain from this statement. In But is there nothing that can be done to give every respect, except this, the prospects of the Comour church a higher and steadier form of bene- mittee are most cheering. But they must have a ficence in this cause? Is there no practical me- working capital, or leave the work undone, and thod of obviating difficulties or of correcting er-, submit to the disgrace which failure would entail. rors? Can no new course be taken giving pro- They are most willing to undergo any reasonable mise of greater efficiency, scriptural in its cha- amount of anxiety and labor for the promotion of racter, and based upon a fuller, juster view of the interests of the church they love, but they human nature, particularly of so much of it as | cannot assume the peculiar liabilities of so serious is concerned in the support of the American an undertaking in the absence of a working capi-

"This is a burden which it is not just that the yet been manifested in this department of its Assembly should impose, nor they assume. The operations. Meanwhile, while prayerfully wait- denomination must enable them to carry out the instructions which they receive; or release them our readers the suggestions of a correspondent from their responsibility. They ask not for funds to invest in presses or binderies, or in any of the machinery of printing or book-making. These the Committee do not design to own. Nor do respyterian House, which is already the property
the Acceptant, simply, for such a working capital as will simble them to fulfil the instructions of the Assembly, to meet the demands and
fulfil the duty of the church."

It was in response to this appeal that the Assembly resolved upon raising immediately not less than \$25,000 as an addition to the working capi-Upon this principle he expatiates, using many tal at the disposal of the Committee.

To those familiar with the work of publishing and with the amount of capital employed by other similar institutions, it will not be necessary to say he is more incited to give tracts in future than that this sum is a small one for the purpose proposed. But it is as large, probably, as it is wise to attempt to raise at the present time. It is, however, as small a sum as could be safely named as church would know when good is done at the the basis of the Assembly's Publication enterprise. Hitherto the operations of the Committee have

been cramped by the lack of capital.

They need a suitable working capital to enable them to issue such original books and tracts as his farm thore was more grass or grain, but that will aid the pastors of our denomination in sup-would not satisfy him. He would want to sow plementing their public labors by the use of the press, and in meeting the many novelties and he-If he could do this, and could see the effect of resies which assail them from without, and under-

They need it to be able to remunerate the best writers of our body with works which are the fruit of precious time and thought.

They need it to be able to put into the hands of

They need it to be able to republish valuable works, representing our doctrines and church orstations. This done, the American Board could der, so as to bring them more readily within the

They need it to be able to furnish families and Sabbath Schools with Catechisms, Hymn Books, that support them, and give a minute account and volumes which they may purchase without

They need it to be able to provide the aids which shall give life, dignity, spirituality and harmony to the worship of God's house. The Committee have not, in compliance with our

They need it, in fine, to enable them to do, in some measure, that which, in this respect, is due would as soon think of giving a man an elec- to ourselves and to the world lying in wickedness, on the part of a body of Christians so large, so intelligent, so influential, and yet so widely scattered

> SHALL IT BE DONE? That it ought to be done can hardly be questioned. That it can be done is undeniable. We cannot confess the inability to do what an equal number of Methodists, or Baptists, or Christians But, shall it be done? In reliance upon Di-

vine Providence, the Committee hold not only In obedience to the instructions of the General

a peculiar claim upon the rich for large gifts, and long, we find 22 of the remaining number enrolled Let Mr. Beecher have the same chance to whilst such gifts are looked for by the Committee as missionaries of the American Home Missionary

some degree of peril before a sufficient sum can say, "You know, brethren, we are supporting and the churches, it is yet hoped and earnestly Society. The Association have missionaries, and by a contribution, with this movement for the use of the Press by our own beloved branch of the church of Christ.

The month of October is specially designated by the Assembly for this collection. Is it too much to ask that each church Session should nou designate a Sabbath in that or some other month of the present year for this purpose? Is it too much to expect that pastors will make this one of the wants of the year, and that they will urge the members of their churches, collectively and individually, to do their part in this effort? Good wishes will not pay bills. Shall not the Press-of the denomination now be fairly set to work? A united movement will do it. All that is needful is for each to do his part.

Hoping soon to hear from you, We are, dear Sir, yours truly, ALBERT BARNES, Chairman, JOHN W. DULLES, Secretary.

P. S.—In the midst of many worthy calls. will be easy for this one to be overlooked and neglected; but our brethren must bear in mind that on attention to it, in a large measure, depends the vigor of our Publication movement and the real use of what has been hitherto done and

THE NEW RULE OF THE AMERICAN HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

REPORT OF THE ASSEMBLY'S COMMISSION. In our comments upon this report, we last spoke of the action of the Society towards the Alton Presbytery. That action was the abandonment of their old and established policy of yielding to each Presbytery or auxiliary the control of the field in which they operated. Another new principle involved in it was, the holding of each church aided, responsible for the manner in which all the other churches associated with it in the Presbytery, disposed of their benefactions to Home Missions. All the feeble churches in Alton Presbytery were stricken from the American Society's list at a blow, because, while they still contributed according to their ability. leading churches in the Presbytery chose to operate through the Church Extension Committee of our church.

Other cases of the exercise of arbitrary power similar to this, speedily occurred. A process of excision was inaugurated which threatened to become universal, and which indeed was based upon principles that, in their legitimate exercise, must have required the exclusion of every church connected with our body from the enjoyment of the Society's benefactions. Our Commission thus sums up the cases, and states the new principles on which the Society was acting:-

The churches connected with the Presbytery of Milwaukee were excluded from aid, because one principal church, that of Milwaukee, gave its col-Presbytery of Alton, because the Presbytery. ceasing to be auxiliary, employed a large part of the funds raised by its abler churches, just as it had always done before, to sustain its itinerating missionary; those of Wabash and Schuyler, for a similar cause, with the additional reason, in the case of the latter, that "leading members of the Presbytery had publicly declared themselves against co-operation;" and, more recently, those of Monroe Presbytery, for the same cause, together they ask for the means of meeting the current expenses of their organization, or of paying for the Presbyterian House, which is already the property constrained to the conclusion, that the principles of the Accordance of the Constrained to the conclusion, that the principles of the Accordance of the Constrained to the conclusion, that the principles of the Accordance of the Constrained to the conclusion, that the principles of the Constrained to the conclusion, that the principles of their organization is a constrained to the conclusion. That if any cclesiastical body, or any of the churches con nected with the same, do any other work in the department of Home Missions, except through the Society, or expend, or contribute any money to aid in such work, all the churches connected with such ecclesiastical bodies, are to be denied aid, on that account, from the funds of the Society.

The inconsistency of this action with the fundamental principles and early policy of the Society, is plain to the most careless observer. We need only call to mind the fact that before the division of the Presbyterian Church, Synods and Presbyteries freely recommended to the churches under their care to contribute either to the A. H. M. S., or to the Assembly's Board, or to both as they saw fit, and that the Executive Committee approved of this course, and sent missionaries to labor within the bounds, and under the care, of such Presbyteries and Synods when they were wanted, without a word of objection.

The Commission say that they applied to the Executive Committee for an explanation of these new measures, but they received no explicit answer to their inquiries. They say:-

We are aware that it has been asserted in the Home Missionary for July, 1859, p. 81, that "the principles in question are not new-they were adopted more than thirty years ago, and have since been uniformly and impartially applied." we have searched in vain for them in the publications of the Society; and the committee, in answer to our inquiries, have not pointed us to a single source, from which we derive information to that effect. We ask the Assembly to compare the recent rule of the committee with what we have presented under the head of FUNDAMENTAL PRINCI-PLES, 3d specification, respecting the entire freedom assured to all parties in the co-operation, to con tribute to the Society, more or less, in part or in whole, just as they should see fit; and the explicit declaration of the Committee, made in constituting the Central Agency, that they "have no desire did they possess the power, to assume the control of missionary operations on the field specified, any further than shall be conceded to them by the onfidence of the public.' Nor do we find the principles in question in

actual operation during the Society's past history

request, pointed us to a single instance of their application to any ecclesiastical body, Presbyterian or Congregational, prior to their recent application to our five Presbyteries of Alton, Wabash, Schuy ler. Milwankee, and Monroe. Nor have we, in all the researches we have been able to make, found on record, except these, a single instance of their application as a basis of exclusion. On the contrary, we find abundant evidence, all over the field of the Society's operations, that these princi ples have been repeatedly and openly disregarded, and are so at this moment, and yet no act of exclusion has been inflicted on that account. Nothing is more common in New England, if we are rightly informed, than for churches or Associations to assist feeble churches outside of the Home Missionary Society's appropriations, or for churches connected with such Associations, to contribute to other Societies pursuing Home Missionary work. In the State of Illinois, at this moment, a large Assembly, they appeal to the churches for their part of the principal Congregational churches are co-operation in this effort. They appeal to them contributing a part, or the whole, of what they raise for this cause, to the American Missionary I think it is stated that Henry Ward Beecher's with confidence. They do not believe that their Association. Comparing the Report of that Soci church, last year, gave but one hundred and brethren will suffer the resolutions of the Assembly ety, with that of the American Home Missionary Society, and the Congregational Year Book respectively, for 1857, we find, out of 128 ministers, hundred members has given so little to this object, when it gives so liberally to buy slaves and the like? I will tell you. When Mr. Beecher brings the case of a slave before his church, he brings the slave himself if possible. He then ask the aid of all, not herely as a measure of suc- Among the life-members, who had been such by states the case with all its antecedents, and it cass, but that all may be interested in the effort payments to its treasury, are some of the promise understood, if the money is raised, and the and in its success—that all may be identified with near ministers of the State. And yet instead of any control of the promise of the state of any control of the missions is the ministers of the state. slave purchased, it will be announced from the desk, and the donors will know what their mo-

it appears, that they are paying special attention to that field. And, by their recent acknowledgements of receipts, it appears, that the principal Congregational churches of Chicago, Galesburgh, Elgin, Peoria, Quincy, and many other places, are still, as they have been during nine or ten years at least, in full co-operation with it; thus diverting funds, which might otherwise be given to the American Home Missionary Society. And, among the officers, are to be found such names as Edward Beecher, D. D., President; J. Blanchard, Vice-President; Rev. W. W. Patton, Corresponding Secretary, and Rev. J. E. Roy, Recording Secre tary. Have the missionaries, belonging to the same Associations with these gentlemen and their associates, been cut off from aid from the American Home Missionary Society, because the churches on the field do not contribute according to the full measure of their ability? We have not heard of such exclusion. Nay, we do not demand that they should be so excluded. Only we must say, that the new position of the Society towards our

HOWARD ST. CHURCH. SAN FRANCISCO We learn from recent numbers of the Pacific, that this important enterprise under the pastoral charge of Rev. S. H. WILLEY, is in a highly if our limits would permit. flourishing condition. The Church had been closed for a season for repairs, and was re-opened on Sabbath, the 22d of July, with interesting services, in which clergymen of various denominations cordially united. We learn that the improvements involved an expenditure of \$5000. every cent of which has been paid in. "The edifice is now one of the neatest and pleasantest of the city Churches. The building has been lengthened 20 feet, making its dimensions 76 by 40 feet. A basement has been excavated and finished in five apartments. Ten years old. our fast folk have deemed this a venerable church. Remodelled, adorned and repaired, it is now one

Presbyteries seems to us utterly untenable, and

void even of the semblance of impartiality.

of the most cheerful in the city. "Monday night a spirited sale was made of the choice of seats. Premiums amounted to \$615. one of three protestant ministers who have re- been, on its feet. mained with his first church to the present time -God grant that decades may pass, and pastor and people, as now, be found one in interest.

power, zeal and success in giving the Gospel to the masses." The tenth anniversary of the Sabbath School of the Church was also held in the evening of the same Sabbath. The report is deeply interesting. In that state, particularly in the earlier peon to fill a large place in the absence of parental training and home influences. The Howard Street three teachers and four scholars, has a history proving it to have been an efficient agent in supplying the large deficiency in the religious training of the young of that city. The Report says: A large portion of the scholars at this time brought into the school, were under bad influences at home. But the children were attracted by the kindly deportment of the teachers. We have knowledge now of six girls who were at this time induced to attend.

Two were without a father; but had a dissipat-

ed mother who often drove them from the house to seek protection.—Two others were urged almost with force, to forsake Sunday schools and the course they were there taught to pursue. But neither threats nor persuasion could induce them to forego the pleasure they experienced in the intercourse there held. The bad influences of six days could not obliterate the impressions of the short session and the hasty visit of the teacher. Christianity shining forth in the words and acts of those with whom they were thus occasionally associated, presented attractions which their daily experience could not weaken. They have all grown to womanhood in lives of virtue, and all are happily married; while some of their parents fill dishonored graves and the others are lost sight

INSTITUTION FOR COLORED MUTES AND BLIND PERSONS.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF EXAMINATION. We, the undersigned, having attended the examination of the Deaf and Dumb and Blind colored children under the tuition of Dr. P. H. Skinner in the Village of Niagara City, N. Y., have great pleasure in attesting to the general proficiency of the pupils. The Blind children read with considerable ease from the Raised Lettered Volumes issued by the Bible Society; their acquaintance with the English Grammar was tested, and their progress was pleasing; in the Sign-Language the Deaf and dumb answered with ease and grace, and committed to writing on the Black Board appropriate replies to every question proposedația mit pareis connii deliit ni gelioliu ec

The children are acquiring the art of Printing; they can set up the types and perform all the other operations essential to the trade of Printing with remarkable facility and accuracy. They are also acquiring the Elements of Arithmetic; and their knowledge of Divine Truth must gratify every in- evening we say, "Would to God that it were morn

We recommend very cordially Dr. Skinner and his Institution to the sympathy and benevolence work of the Good Samaritan. Nearly two thousand of the public, assured that in contributing to aid dollars have been raised in Beirut by the English and this enterprise they will appropriate their money to a most deserving object and help to sustain and cheer an unjustly vituperated man. and is the trans-Niagara City, N. Y., August 10, 1860

Signed. ALEXANDER McColl, Pastor of the Presbyterian church, Niagara Falls, N. Y DARWIN W. SHERTS. Pastor of the Congregational church,

Niagâra City, N. Y.

We are in receipt at this office of a small seminonthly paper, published at this institution called The Mute and the Blind. The Editor is a blind man: the compositors are deaf and dumb; the presswork is performed by the blind; the papers are folded by the blind and wrapped by mutes. It is an interesting and curious sheet. or 10 1000

AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY. PENNSYLVANIA BRANCH.

Ned !

The quarterly report of H. N. Thissell, the superintendent of this Branch, embodies the details pressed a resolution to punish the Syrian offenders of the personal labors, sales, and grants of 91 colporteurs on this field; showing that in the quarter ending June 1, including sales at the depository, mily visits, united in prayer or held religious con- Wednesday.

versation with 27,316 sof, those families, 5,924 exploring missionaries, on the very field occupied of which, embracing nearly 30,000 souls, habituby our Presbytery of Alton. By their last report, ally neglect the house of God on the Sabbath, and 2.319 of them had no Bible.

One colporteur, who has labored fourteen years. had visited nearly every family in Blair and Hunterdon counties, and many of them repeatedly; and n this time had furnished them by sale with 112,000 volumes, or \$14,000 worth, and distributed 7,000,000 pages. His circulation had an. nually increased, and the last quarter it exceeded any quarter since he began his work.

Another, who had visited 384 families, and conversed and prayed with 296 of them during the quarter, relates an account of the conversion of an intelligent gentleman by the blessing of God on the reading of the American Messenger.

Another, describing the destitution of his field says religious books would never go into some parts of it unless carried by the colporteur. Persons had shown him tracts and books which he had sold them three or four years ago, which had been the means of their conversion. Some had been active in promoting Sabbath-schools.

Seven colporteurs, during their connection with the Society, report the organization of 125 schools. Many other cheering facts might be enumerated.

During the months of May, June, and July the Committee have commissioned 120 colporteurs including 74 students, to prosecute this work in twenty-three states.

Will not all who appreciate the gospel as a means of salvation give this work their prayers and efficient co-operation?

THE APPEAL OF THE PUBLICATION COMMITTEE:

In another column will be found the appeal of this committee to our churches. The General Assembly at Pittsburg, with entire unanimity. endorsed their plan of raising funds for a working capital, and called upon the Churches for a contribution of \$25,000. This would be an average A number of seats are yet for rent, and we are of twenty cents from each member of the body. glad to see that there is a good demand for them. Let each church, even the smallest, aim at double "The Howard Street Church is now in a very that amount for each of its members; let each ininfluential position, and is destined to maintain it. dividual connected with the Church aim at from With remarkable unanimity, pastor and people five to fifty times the amount; let us altogether have labored together for the last ten years. resolve that the sum named shall be raised, and it While all the pioneer churches in California have will be done, and one of the chief enterprises of been obliged to seek new pastors, Mr. Willey is our Church will be put where it has never yet

EDITOR'S TABLE. A large number of books, received during our temporary absence from the city, will receive due notice in our next week's columns.

THE ECLECTIC MAGAZINE OF FOREIGN LITE-RATURE.-W. H. Bidwell, Editor and Proprietor. riod of its history, the Sabbath School was called Sept., 1860. New York, Published at No. 5 Beekman street. The energy of the p unabated, and he tells us it is meeting with the School, which was opened May 19th, 1850, with increased patronage which (we say) it deserves. Besides the rich treat gathered from the English Reviews and Magazines, we have two admirable engravings-one of Thackeray, and the other of the three great English Reformers, Ridley, Cranmer, and Latimer. The present number begins the 3d volume for the current year, and the 50th of the series. The Editor hopes to be able to give us the "counterfeit presentment" of the man of the time, Garibaldi, in the next number.

HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE .- No. CXXIV. September, 1860. Among the illustrated articles is "A Summer in New England." with the ever welcome sketches of "Porte Crayon." The "Four Georges" of Thackeray have reached George the Second. The comic illustrations are flatter even than usual, which is saying a great deal. We would suggest as a new and improved "feature" in the magazine, their entire omission institute. They are the confirm to go spile at

Syria.—LATEST ACCOUNTS.—The Boston Traveller has a letter from its Syrian correspondent, dated Beirut, July 28, from which we extract as follows: There are now eighteen vessels of war in the harbor, all of them so situated that their guns bear directly upon the town.

Everybody is now on the qui vive for an occupation of the country by French troops, as news has been received that several thousand have left France for

this place. It is greatly to be feared that such an, occupation will cause bloody scenes in the interior cities, but if war must come, let it come, An occupation of Syria would be the signal of the removal of the 'sick man' from the stage of action.

Damascus is still in a most deplorable condition. Nothing like peace, order, tranquillity, or safety has vet been restored! wellshappened? The new Governor General seems to be smeking his pipe without concern, leaving the government of the city to the mob. A letter, from that city, dated

July 16th, says:
The dogs are eating the unburied dead. Robbers still ransack the ruins. Women, girls and children are still slaves in the power of the ruffians who spoiled their homes, murdered their protectors, and orutally carried them off.

In the streets we meet former acquaintances, dis guised in the dress and turbans of Moslems. The miserable, crushed, naked, skulking survivors know not what to do or whom to trust. Fear and anxiety swallow up sorrow for the murdered. The past is like a horrible and incredible dream. The future is darkness, terror, and despair. In the morning we say, "Would to God it were evening," and in the

Our Anglo-American relief committee is doing the American residents, but this little stock is nearly ex-

hausted. Hundreds of families are dependent upon its charities for their daily bread, and we earnestly hope that the appeal made by the committee will meet with a warm and generous response. The King of Greece sent, a few days ago, 2,000

Advices from Damascus to the 5th of August state that Fuad Pasha had surrounded the Lebanon with troops, and threatened fire and sword if the Druse Sheikhs did not surrender in two days. Twenty had already been taken, and nearly eight hundred other important arrests had been made. A thousand car mel loads of plundered property has also been reco

The Sultan was about to address another autograph letter to England and France on the subject of Syria expressing his desire to have the sole punishment of

the offenders. state that Syria was tranquil, but in the environs of Damascus attempts against the life and property of

the Christians were of daily occurrence. In a speech to his ministers the Sultan had exmost severely.

The contributions in New York for the relief of the sufferers in Syria, amount to \$10,622, of which they circulated over \$11,400 worth of publications, \$8,500 has been remitted. Another remittance will addressed 677 public meetings, made 42,241 fa- be forwarded by the Arabia, which leaves Boston of