American Presbyterian Genesee Evangelist.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1860.

ALBERT BARNES GEORGE DUFFIELD JR., JOHN JENKINS, THOMAS J. SHEPHERD. THOMAS BRAINERD

JOHN W. MEARS, EDITOR.

ORIGIN OF THE AMERICAN HOME MIS-SIONARY SOCIETY.

We acknowledge that we do not attach much importance to the question: With whom originated the idea of a National Society for evan- MEETING OF THE SYNOD OF PENNSYLgelizing our country? If an institution has been convicted of abandoning the principles on which it was based, and if it cannot be brought back again to the exercise of these principles. it is of small consequence to know from whose fertile brain and large heart the principles were first derived. Dr. Bouton's anecdote of "holding a key in his hand and placing it high on the wall," and then perpetrating a bad pun with great animation and emphasis: "Why not strike a high key at once, and say a National Domeswith its emphatic accompaniment, over the plans efforts and sacrifices in order to attend. and suggestions of the United Domestic Missionary Society.

It is claimed that the key was flourished by Rev. the State of New York, at the Brick Church, in New York city, on the 10th of May, 1822. Although constituted mainly of Presbyterians, yet the co-operation of some of the Reformed Dutch brethren shows that the principle of cooperation was recognised from the beginning. while the second annual report shows that it was designed to be, not a local but a really national society: "to be formed of branches which should extend over the United States, and which should have its centre of operations in this meamong the three hundred thousand inhabitants of the State of New York, and hundreds of sions."

If clearer evidence is wanted to establish the claim of the United Society to priority, in the suggestion of nationalizing the work of Home Missions, we shall find it in the address which it issued some three months previous to the gesture and the animated expression of Mr. Bouton. In the month of October, 1824, it addressed the Christian public in the words which follow: "Some great National Society for Domestic Missions is needed, which shall incorporate all inferior efforts; which shall have its seat in the Synodical Communion on Sabbath afternoon, when, centre of the zeal and munificence, and its arms in pursuance of express invitation, numbers sat in the remotest regions of our country. Our down to the table of the Lord, with no other bond Society aspires to be this great National Insti- of sympathy and fellowship than a common love tution for Domestic Missions."

But how was the United Society actually nationalized? Dr. Bouton desires to make it appear that the A. H. M. S. was the result of almost exclusively New England movements, into which the United Society consented to merge itself. The facts appear to be these: On the 29th of September, 1825, an ecclesiastical council convened in Boston, for the purpose of ordaining several young men as missionaries for the West. The candidates were under appointment by the United Society, and the council had been convened at its request. A movement was here made towards a National Society. A convention of New England men met in Boston, on the 11th of January, 1826, and the United Society was invited to become the National Society, modifying its constitution to suit the case. The Executive Committee of the United Society was requested to convene a more general meeting of the friends of missions. What followed we give in the language of the report of the Assembly's Commission. Their statement has not been invalidated by any thing

which has been brought out in the discussion: "The more general meeting was convened accordingly. It met in the Brick Church sessionroom, on the 10th of May, 1826. The Execuform of a constitution, which was no other than their own, with slight modifications, consisting chiefly in details and in the change of name, presented it to the convention for their approval, as the basis of the contemplated Society. It was read and approved, article by article, and sdopt the same, and become the American Home Missionary Society.' Two days later, the Society held its annual meeting, took up the recommendation of the convention, and thereupon and that the United Domestic Missionary Society do now become the American Home Missionary Society.' The same Executive Committee was chosen as before, with a single change of one Presbyterian for another; but among the | be diligent students of the word. Vice-Presidents and Directors were introduced a considerable number of gentlemen from New England. This we believe to be a true and impartial narrative of the origin of the American Home Missionary Society."

A careful comparison of the original constitution of the United Society, and the present | ter to the consideration of the next Synod, was adopted. constitution of the A. H. M. S., will speedily convince the unprejudiced reader of the truth of the above statement. The two documents are, with the exception of comparatively unimportant details, nearly identical in form and spirit. We have not space to exhibit them side by side, as is done in the last Evangelist. But it is important to note, with the Evangelist, that the illustrations were simple, apt, and seasona-Dr. Bonton's assertion, that the constitution ble; the tone of the discourse was tender, digwhich had been approved at Boston was for- nified, and solemn, befitting one who begins to warded and put into the hands of the Executive | feel, not so much the weight of advancing years Committee in New York, is unsupported by as the advantage they give to the preacher in documentary evidence, while the minutes of the proceedings show that the Executive Committee of the United Domestic Missionary Society | markable. The brethren of Harrisburg have presented, through their own Secretary to the convention-a large part of which was composed of their own members—a constitution which they themselves were prepared, after much in its exterior and interior, is just in proportion, deliberation, to recommend; and the same. having received the approval of the convention. was adopted by the same United Domestic glass lights, distributed in various parts of the Missionary Society, acting under their own or- ceiling, gives an almost magical softness and

ganic laws, as the future constitution of that

And now, we beg leave to ask, to what does all this discussion—this struggle on the part of our Congregational friends for historic precedence amount? How is it that they display such zeal upon an abstract question? Settle it either way they please, does it furnish any justification of the extraordinary and uncharitable course they have chosen to pursue towards our body, on a question of high and present practical importance? To our minds it looks very much like raising a side issue, to divert attention from the main point, and to entertain a conscience uneasy at the questionable course they have chosen to pursue.

VANIA. Notwithstanding the comparative smallness the number in attendance upon the recent meeting of this Synod .- the result in part of the change from Tuesday to Friday as the opening day of the sessions,—a delightful spirit pervaded the deliberations, the brethren felt that the meeting had been a source of profit to themselves, and the good people of Harrisburg, as represented by Mr. Robinson, shared fully in these sentiments. The general absence of the lay representatives was tic Missionary Seciety?" suggests to us from much to be regretted. If our elders really knew what a height the Society has fallen since, in what they missed in these assemblies in the way its agents and its literature, it has degenerated of provoking unto love and good works, and if into little more than a piece of partizan mat they knew what encouragement their presence chinery, and we are but moderately interested | would afford, both to the Church and to the Sy in the question as to the priority of that gesture | nod, they would surely be ready to make great

A memorable feature was the presence and paricipation in the doings of Synod of two such interesting persons as Pastor Fisch, of the Free Dr. (then Mr.) Bouton, on some day later than | Church of France, and Rev. Mr. LINLEY, of the the 27th of January, 1825. The United Domestic A. B. C. F. M, from the mission to the Zulus. Both Missionary Society was formed by a convention of these brethren made statements in regard to of delegates from ten missionary societies within their particular work, which were listened to with the deepest interest. Mr. Linley made the same impression here as everywhere else-that of whole-souled, single-hearted missionary and a true man, with mind thoroughly aroused, keen and ob servant, preserving his hope and energy amid the forlornest aspects of heathenism, winning friends everywhere by the geniality, affability and unaffeeted frankness of his manners.

It was matter of remark how much the devotional and public services of the occasion were aided by the use of the excellent Hymn and Tune Books tropolis of wealth and enterprise"—a plan "suf- of the Publication Commerce in the pulpit ficiently large to take oversight of the need of and the choir. Certainly there are few if any the gospel of Christ, which oppresses myriads books to be found that can at all compare with the CHURCH PSALMIST and its SUPPLEMENT, and the ECLECTIC TUNE BOOK, as aids to devotion, public thousands among the more than ten millions of and social. With what a home feeling we join in our beloved country." The formation of this these exercises, where the accepted and familiar ma-Society was at once hailed by the friends of the | nuals of our own church are in use! The opening missionary enterprise, as constituting "a nota- services of the Synod were introduced by a hymn from the Supplement, giving, as it were, the key note of fraternal feeling which ran through the whole services.

> Yet no public services ever more clearly illustrated the fact that a warm and earnest denominational spirit is compatible with the fullest exercise of Christian liberality. On Saturday afternoon the Union Prayer Meeting, which is maintained by the different denominations of Harrisburg, met with the Synod in the Presbyterian Church, and the members of Synod cordially entered into the exercises. A similar union was enjoyed at the for the Master and a common readiness to renew their Christian vows. All felt it to be a bond strong enough to give a heavenward flow to the feelings, and to make the occasion one of high privilege. Thus our last General Assembly exchanged friendly greetings with the Reformed Synod. one of the most exclusive of Presbyterian bodies, while its own tone and temper was denominational beyoud precedent. It is idle to try to set the two principles at odds with each other. Facts, as well as reasonings, are accumulating to show that there is a just and enlightened love for our own church, which, like self-respect in the individual, actually

promotes the culture of a due regard to other On Monday afternoon there was a discussion of deep interest on a motion of Rev. Mr. Duffield's, calling the attention of Synod to the importance of carrying the preached gospel to the neglecting and neglected masses by means of open air preaching. Mr. Duffield's appeal was based upon the experience of the Presbyterian Church of Ireland, where, after prolonged mistrust and opposition, the plan has been tried; ministers have gone, two and two, into destitute places, and complete success has followed the effort. Mr. Duffield spoke in the most touching manner of his own experience in tive Committee, having previously prepared the preaching in the thronged courts of our own city, and in carrying the gospel to the miserable bed-sides of dying creatures in the most degraded localities. Rev. Dr. Wing spoke eloquently of the necessity that was upon our church of working, not only for the salvation of the convention then resolved to recommend to the higher middle class of society, but for that the United Domestic Missionary Society, 'to of the masses. Rev. Dr. Dewitt warned us, with patriarchal gravity and emphasis, that it was by reason of their thorough training, and their carefully prepared and well digested sermons, resolved, That the recommendation be adopted, that the ministry of the Presbyterian Church had such a hold upon the educated and influential classes of the community-a position which could be maintained only as they continued to

> We would rejoice to have the privilege of laying the substance of these remarks before our readers: will not the speakers named give us the op-

Mr. Duffield's resolution, referring the mat-

The sermon of Mr. Barnes, on the evening of Monday, was one of his happiest efforts. The text, David's charge to Solomon, - "And now, Solomon, my son, know thou the God of thy fathers," &c., -was analyzed, and the subject divided in the most natural and simple manner; admonishing the young.

The beauty of the church edifice is really respared no pains or expense in constructing a building which is not only spacious and convenient for all the purposes of a church, but which and rich, and yet chaste, in ornamentation. The arrangement of the gas jets, behind ground-

diffused lustre to the light, harmonizing remark- whole case ourselves. No past experience throws a judge on the bench shall be measured by the ably well with the solemn purposes of worship, and yet furnishing a perfect illumination to the entire apartment.

The proceedings of the Synod have come to hand to late for insertion in our present issue. They will appear in our next.

THE WORLD'S APOLOGY. In an article of two columns in length, the N.

Y. World attempts to apologize for the admission of theatrical advertisements into its columns. We do not intend to make any formal reply to this apology. It is quite sufficient for most people to know that the objectionable advertisements are continued in increased numbers and enlarged space. It was by no error or oversight that these advertisements originally found their way into the columns of the World. No; they are an indication of what was and is the settled policy of that paper. This is enough. We do not see how Christian people can pause to argue the question. We had supposed they were long ago and definitively opposed to the introduction into eyes of their children in bold characters and attractive descriptions, day after day, a place of amusement to which every one of them would be pained to have their children resort. The World itself does not argue the question. In our humble opinion its whole two columns of apology is a capital specimen of throwing dust. There is no "general criterion, on the admis-

sion or exclusion of advertisements" that will apply. It doubts, after much consultation, whether there is any clear, settled opinion on the subject in our Christian community." If it knew any such it would "take pleasure in deferring to it." In the name of all that is manly and independent in Christian character, we would ask was it intended that the World. in any newspaper case of conscience that might arise, should look anxiously this way and that, and trim its sails to the winds of opinion, gladly "deferring to it" whichever way it might blow; or was not the capital of money, prayer and expectation invested in it, designed to raise it above such a humiliating necessity and constitute it, what hitherto all secular papers have failed to be, a reliable guide, forerunner, educator and elevator of public opinion on The fact is plain. The World is not equal to the high calling which we supposed it prepared to fulfil. It shrinks behind a supposed shelter of undecided Christian opinion, instead of advancing and maintaining a better opinion of its own. But we do not believe this opinion is so undecided. The majority of Evangelical Christians we think currency in advertisements to theatrical perforthey can help it.

was apparently so promising.

nancial men of the concern to calculate the value | He says: of their theatrical advertisements, and if the sum mite into it.

SECOND APPEAL FOR THE SYRIAN SUF-

Two months have elapsed since, at a public meeting of citizens, the undersigned were constituted a committee, charged with the responsibility population of Syria, who had been suddenly overwhelmed by a calamity alike atrocious and appaltreachery, and of a war exterminating in its purpose, instigated and impelled in its work of deso-The amount of misery to which we were called upon to reach out a hand of sympathy and relief, was then imperfectly known in its details. The spontaneous and prompt response to that appeal. has brought to the hands of our treasurer, Mr. Wm. A. Booth, more than eighteen thousand dollars, which, as received, has been by him trans mitted to the American members of the commit tee of relief at Beirut, and is now in process of distribution among the sufferers, by means of which bread has been dispensed to the famishing, the naked have been clothed, the sick and wounded visited and relieved, and the blessing of many ready to perish has been raised by the many thousand recipients of this charity, for their far off and unknown benefactors.

These contributions have come in varied sums from all parts of our country. The rich has here wisely invested his thousand, and the poor, of his penury, the fraction of his dollar. Churches and individuals of all religious denominations have par-

ticipated in this good work. Our treasurer has received letters of very recent date, from our excellent consul for Syria, J. Augustus Johnson, Esq., and the Rev. Wm. M. Thomson, D. D., acknowledging the receipt of various remittances, and conveying information of a deeply interesting character. Portions of these letters we extract, as they unfold the continued existence of such an amount of suffering among those, bearing at least the Christian name, however sadly they have hitherto illustrated its spirit, that we might be charged as wanting in the proper sympathies of humanity, and much more of the true genius of Christianity, did we contributed to this object, who will warmly commiserate these widowed and orphaned thousands and cheerfully add their liberal gifts to those al-

Under date of Sept. 15, Dr. Thomson writes "All these sums I now acknowledge, as chairman the thanks of the committee to the generous contributors of the same. The destitution increases upon us with frightful rapidity; at our last com-

any light on such a catastrophe as this. From a full day's ride north of Baalbek, south to Safed, (the traditional city set on a hill, near Tiberias,) and from the sea-shore to the desert three days east of Damascus, the Christian populations have been ruined. One single remark will explain the source of this terrible destitution. Both the Druses, and Moslems, and Turkish soldiers in-tended to applificate the Christians of this country, and hence they destroyed everything they could lay their hands upon. We are literally over-whelmed with these various and vastly expanded operations. Our whole force is now devoted to this work, and must be for months to come. The poor sick are sleeping by thousands on the earth or the stone floors, with nothing to cover them, and are dying by hundreds from dysentery. Do not relax your efforts to help these miserable people. They cannot get their bread from burnt stones and plupdered fields and orchards."

Consul Johnson writes: "We are highly delighted at the energetic steps taken by the friends of humanity in New York for the relief of the Syrian sufferent. The commencement of the rainy season, and the rapid approach of winter, daily increase the numbers and urgency of the applications for help... The number now assisted by our committee, including those aided by auxiliary committees, must be over twenty-five thousand their families, of a sheet which brought before the and is daily on the increase. Hitherto, food has been the principal aid supplied, but now bedding, clothing and shelter must be furnished, or thousands will die of exposure and neglect." Did space permit, much more and deeply interesting information might be added from the letters before us.

In view of such facts, the committee feel con-strained to make this second appeal to the bene-volent, in the highly favored land, for farther, larger, and early contributions for these suffering and miserable thousands, whose woes call so loudly for relief. Shall they whose garners, in this bounteous year, have been so abundantly filled with all mander of good, turn a deaf ear to such an appeal? Shall they whose homes have been blessed with exemption from disease in this year of unwonted healthfulness, shut their eyes to this appalling spectacle of wo? Shall we who have sat securely under our own vine and fig tree, and have had none to molest, or make afraid, have no heart and hand of sympathy for those who have endured the terrors of such a sanguinary war, and now "eat the bitter bread of misery, and drink the cup of baleful grief," so mysteriously dealt out to them, in the providence of God?

The approaching day of our annual Thanks-giving, if not before, will be a fit occasion for pastors of churches to present this cause to the congregations to which they minister.

We shall await with solicitude the which we may receive to this new appeal. It is just such points as the one that has actually arisen? requested that remittances be made to the trea-

Sighed by the Committee. WM A. BOOTH, Treasurer, 95 Front st., N. Y.

RESIGNATION OF A NEW YORK CITY A remarkable occurrence has lately taken place

in New York city, which must certainly have the are united in condemning the practice of giving effect of calling attention to the great abuses exmances, which are as the doorway to the pit and ment, and in the social life of the metropolis geas the gates of hell to multitudes of immortal nerally. We refer to the resignation of EDWARDS beings. Many of our exchanges have already PIERREPONT from the position of Judge of the noticed the course of the World and its recent Superior Court, which took place October 9th. apology, and not one of them has expressed itself Judge Pierrepont had been exercising the funcsatisfied, while the most of them speak in strong tions of the position, to which he had been elected was accompanied by a letter to governor Morgan. We are deeply pained at this result of an effort giving his reasons for the act. They are well calto introduce into our secular journalism the high- culated to arouse the better and more influential points of excellence. We rejoice greatly that no of society sellishly refused to take a proper part in Sunday work is done in its office. So much the the management of municipal affairs, and educated greater is our grief that the enemy has found a their families to false and extravagant views of lodgement in its columns. We propose to the fi- the uses and the proper means of attaining wealth.

"The present is not a government; it is but the arrived at is necessary to maintaining the paper, to mocking ghost of an attempted government. The assess it on their friends and supporters, and if structure was built on moving sand, and no repairs they come this way with the hat we will drop our or propping will save it. It must be taken down to the very foundation, or it will continue to settle and to crack until it tumbles in with much

The more intelligent portion of our citizens give

this subject no united attention; they are intent on wealth. The moment the gloomy cloud gathered from the panic vapors of 1857 lifts a little in the West, we are all hastening again madly to be rich-leaving justice, order, and government of an appeal to the benevolent public in behalf of to take care of themselves, or to be cared for by more than one hundred thousand of the Christian those who will trample them in the dust. If the wise, the wealthy, the honest, and the intelligent, will not combine for good government, the wicked, ling-the terror-stricken and helpless victims of the idle, and the dishonest, will combine for bad government; and they will govern; and through the forms of law, in the shape of taxation and lating cruelty by long cherished hate and the un-relenting frenzy of Mohammedan fanaticism. dren of the industrious rich of these carefully conserved estates leaving them in poverty the more hopeless from the very wealth in which their childhood was parapered. Government will be administered by somebody; that may be relied upon; if the wise and good will not attend to it, fools and of his essay on church government, after four

These are wholesome words of warning, and allow of a certain degree of application to our citizens at large. It is time there was a thorough waking up to the perilous consequences of that easy selfishness and indifference prevailing among our really good men, in regard to the details of political affairs, and the management and controlof the political machinery. It is time that new and better associations were connected with all the preliminary measures so decisive in regard to the choice of candidates and the actual issues of Sylvester Lind, Esq., and that a meeting of the our elections. It is high time that the lowest class of place-seekers, and political brawlers, and vendor of intoxicating liquors should cease to regard

Board of Commissioners, by the Presbyteries would soon be called, to prepare for the opening of the Seminary by the choice of Professors and ers of intoxicating liquors should cease to regard these conventions as their peculiar and imprescriptible sphere, and should even taint the privileges with the neighboring Synods of Illinois, Michigan

of freemen at the very fountain head. The judge proceeds to speak of the corrupting influence of that extravagance among the wealthier classes of our great cities, which finds its culminating point in the social life of the metropolis. May we not hope that warnings so salutary, emanating not from the familiar sources of the pulpit or the press, or from the stinging paragraphs of fail to give them publicity. Well assured we the satirist, but from the lips of a judge, as he are, that there are hundreds who have not yet takes his solemn farewell of the seat of justice, will takes his solemn farewell of the seat of justice, will for the printing of the Synodical minutes for be heeded, and will prove effectual in staying the general distribution. Yours, evils so powerfully depicted?

"It is easy to demonstrate, that in the vet discovered world, there is not such another extravagant people, in proportion to its real wealth, as of the sub-committee, and desire you to convey that which inhabits this city. To accumulate fortune by honest industry, economy, sagacity, and the self-denial of long years, with a view to found a family or to endow an institution, has a virtue nittee meeting we voted thirty thousand plasters in it; that is not what we see; but instead, a franto feed three thousand refugees from the vicinity of Baalbek, who fied over Lebanon to a village near the Cedars of Lebanon, and are there in 'a harlots of your women, and rogues of your men. famishing condition. These, with the three or It is all idle to expect that individuals will not be four thousand in Sidon, and the fourteen thousand influenced by the general tone of the community on our list here, raise the number who daily re- in which they live. The young man of good cha- preach on the subject, or to urge it on the attenceive food from us to twenty thousand, at the racter and industrious habits, making his toilsome lowest, and Mr. Jessup—who has the general distribution, on the mission premises, under his direction—came in an hour ago, to consult what rection—came in an hour ago, to consult what was to be done with more than four thousand more applicants. I have just been there, and the sight was appalling; the entire grounds presented one vast heaving ocean of hungry and naked wretches, calling for bread!

"You inquire, how much we shall want to supply these destitute. But how can we give you an answer? We cannot begin to comprehend the

money which he shall there accumulate. If our wise, and good, rich, intelligent, and honest citizens think these things of no moment, they will let them alone, as they have hitherto done; but they may rely upon it, these things will not let

For the American Presbyterian. SYNOD OF PEORIA. The Synod of Peoria met at Peoria, on the

vening of the 11th of October, and was opened with a sermon by the last Moderator, Rev. H. B Holmes of Belvidere. When the roll was made up, it disclosed mall attendance; for out of one hundred and

eighty ministers and delegates, only about fifty were present. The chief reasons are, the poverty of the shepherds, and the high rail road price, which detains that portion of the Synod; and the unusual press of business from the returning wave of prosperity to detain the eldership. Added to this there is more or less of sickness in Central

Rev. J. A. Wight of Chicago was chosen Moderator, and Rev. L. H. Loss, and Edward Marsh,

The annual business of the Synod was transact ed with order and despatch. The free conversation on religion was one of much interest: and though as usual, some made speeches to fill the time, and because they had nothing in particular to say, others, and the great number had stories of trials and success, in which God had dealt

Several churches reported interesting revivals thers had built edifices: and others had extended the kingdom of God in different ways, Some including the church where we were met, were without pastors.

And yet the attitude of the Synod, as regards the missionary part of the field, is one of expectancy, rather than of present accomplishment The weak churches are needing counsel and as sistance, which some of them do not get. CHURCH EXTENSION

As to Church Extension, the Synod resolved n favor of the following measure: First, an agent or district secretary for each o the Northwestern States; not merely to collec moneys, but to see to weak churches, and to do in fact what the agents of the Home Missionary Society have been accustomed to do; and that they act in correspondence with, and not in defiance of the several Synodical Committees on Church Extension. Second, urging upon the Presbyteries as soon

s possible. Presbuterial Missionaries; inasmuch as each of our Presbyteries has field enough for the employ of one, provided he can be sustained. Third, to memorialize the General Assembly to change the name of Church Extension to that of Home Missions. Fourth, recommending to the several Presbyte-

ries, to express their wishes in regard to enlarging the duties of the Assembly's Committee, and as to changing the location of the committee. The object of this last recommendation was

get the sense of the several Presbyteries on this matter, and not to suggest anything as regards the change itself: the allegation being, that'a deisting in the administration of the city govern- sire is abroad for such a change, and the desire being to ascertain if such is the fact.

EDUCATION.

In the matter of Education for the ministry the preach upon the subject, and that each church be adjured, at least once in a year, with a view. terms of condemnation. And we do not see how by the people, for three years. The resignation chiefly and primarily, to educate the church in regard to its duty to raise up and educate as far as possible, its own ministry from its own midst It was also enjoined, to procure funds where the way is open for the uses of the cause. Two er. sterner principles of Christian morality which | citizens to speedy and prompt measures to abate | or three of our Presbyteries do all that is done the evils complained of. The judge appears to in the Synod in this cause. The common idea. The World is an admirable journal. We could devote a column easily to expatiating upon its devote a column easily to expatiating upon its indigent young men. The Synod would correct this idea if possible.

> In the matter of Publication, the Permanent Committee on that subject were all absent. The Synod was addressed on the subject by Rev. J. A. Wight, who presented the claims of the Assembly's Committee as to the following points. 1. That the cause be docketed for presentation

PUBLICATION.

in our pulpits, annually in the month of Octo-2. That all parties interest themselves in the

pirculation of the Committee's publications. 3. That the Assembly's recommendation to endow the Committee with a working capital of \$25,000 be responded to with an earnest en-

The Synod heartily seconded the speaker passing a resolution unanimously, urging the churches to make a collection for the cause in this month of October. The Synodical sermon was given by Rev. New

ton Barrett of Mendota, on the theme. "Christ our Life." The theme was handled with great igor, and exhibited a high degree of mental penetration on the part of the speaker, as well as a mind full of beauties. It gave Mr. Barrett high position among our best preachers. The theme next year is, "The work of laymen

n the Church," Rev. H. Curtis is the preacher and Rev. Z. M. Humphrey, alternate. Rev. Dr. Patterson, read a second, instalment years of delay, and was earnestly requested to press on and complete it next year. It will be a valuable treatise when finished.

The Synod listened to several good sermons by others of its members, not now to be particula-The following trustees of Lind University were

confirmed by the Synod, Rev. W. H. Spencer J. A. Wight; and Messrs. C. H. Quinlan, T. B. Carter, H. E. Seelye, and D. J. Lake. It was also announced that two Professorships in the Theological department had been filled up; one by the churches of Chicago, and the other by other necessary arrangements.

The Synod resolved to open correspondence Wabash, Missouri, Iowa and Minnesota, and apnointed delegates to the same. Chicago was selected as the place of next meet ing, and the pastors of first, second and third hurches, together with elders W. H. Brown, and D. J. Lake, were appointed a committee of ar-

rangements. A committee was appointed to endeavor to secure a better attendance on the meetings of Also, another committee to make arrangements

ACTION OF SUSQUEHANNA SYNOD.

We are pleased to see the attention given to the claims of the Publication cause at the Synodical meetings of the present year. In the Synod of Susquehanna the subject was introduced by the Rev. W. T. Doubleday, of Delhi, N. Y., and the following resolutions adopted :-

Resolved, 1st, That the churches be earnestly requested to take up a special collection, as soon as possible, for the Publication cause. Resolved, 2d, That the pastors be requested to tion of their people, in connection with the call for a collection.

Resolved, 3d, That the pastors and officers of the Church be requested to introduce to the no-

ACTION OF THE THIRD PRESBYTERY ON CHURCH EXTENSION-

Whereas, This Presbytery has noted with deep interest the action taken by the General Assembly and other ecclesiastical bodies on the subject of Home Missions, therefore Resolved, 1. That Presbytery earnestly approve

the truly dignified and conservative course pursued by our Assembly. Though the provocation to a different course was great, yet mindful of its long-cherished attachment to brethren with whom it had cordially co-operated in this hallowed work, the Assembly has made every possible effort consistent with self-respect either to continue co-operative effort or to separate from their brethren amicably. Their New England Congregational associates having now unanimously declined any conference on the subject, Presbytery will sustain the Assembly in any measures which that venerable body may deem necessary to give efficiency to that

2. That, agreeably to the recommendation of the Assembly, all our churches which do not receive aid through the American Home Missionary Society are requested to take up a collection this year for the Church Extension Committee, the peculiar state of the Home Missionary cause having thrown upon that committee a very large number of feeble churches in the West and South. 3. That for the work of Home Missions in the East, the Philadelphia Home Missionary Society

is commended as heretofore to the liberality of our THANKSGIVING DAY IN PENNSYLVA-

PENNSYLVANIA, 58:-In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, William F. Packer, Governor of the said Common-

A PROCLAMATION.

Fellow Citizens:-The revolutions of the year have again brought us to our annual festival of Thanksgiving to Almighty God. In no preceding year have we had more abundant cause for gratitude and praise. The revolving seasons have brought with them health and plenty. The summer fruits and the autumn harvests have been gathered and garnered in unwonted exuberance A healthful activity has pervaded all the depart ments of life, and provident industry has met with a generous reward. The increase of material wealth has been liberally employed in sustaining our educational and religious institutions, and both are making the most gratifying progress in enlightening and purifying the public mind; while, in Europe, central and absolute governments, by their pressure on personal rights and liberty, are producing excitements which threaten to upheave the very foundations of society, and have led, in some instances, to bloody and cruel wars, we, in the enjoyment of constitutional liberty, and under the protection of just and equal laws, are peacefully pursuing the avocations of life, and in engaging in whatever promises to advance our social and individual improvement and happiness. "The lines are," indeed, " fallen to us in pleasant places, and we have a goodly heritage. In all this we Christ in the Biography. Christ's voice speaks see the orderings of a kind and merciful Provi- with us in the lively oracles. His face looks from dence, which call not only for our recognition, but the living picture. The Lord himself is present

Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, carried out in reference to the prominent events do hereby appoint Thursday, the 29th day of No- in the Gospel history. A vein of mystic earnestvember next, to be observed as a day of public ness runs through the book: a longing after closer Thanksgiving and Prayer, and recommend to all union with Christ by the Word and the Spirit. worldly pursuits, they assemble in their respective as likely to lead them into new views on these places of worship, and unite in offering thanks to topics. God for his manifold goodness, and imploring his forgiveness and the continuance of his mercies. Given under my hand and the great seal of the State, at Harrisburg, this Twenty-fourth day of October, in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty, and of the Commonwealth the Eighty-fifth. By the Governor. WM. F. PACKER.

WM. M. HEISTER. Secretary of the Commonwealth.

"ANNALS OF THE POOR."

Let us again walk among the lowly. We will if you please find our way to a second story back room and enter it; there by the window sits a widow woman intent only upon winding that blue the whole curious and wakeful-minded generation yarn, and hoping in this way to earn perhaps

twenty-five cents per day, to feed herself and yonder group of three helpless children, the oldest five. and the other two of younger years. Whirl—whirl—goes the wheel from early dawn until late at night, and courageous must be that mother's heart if despondency comes not upon her; but the wheel is only an auxiliary filling up the time when washing cannot be obtained. She pays two dollars and seventy-five cents each. month for rent, and feeds four mouths from her

scanty earnings of perhaps two dollars and a half Her heart indeed is strong—but deep furrows are fast sinking in her forehead; and care like a disease is settling upon her heart, for the bells ring forth their loud appeals calling worshippers to church, and their chimes sound upon her ear but only to send an additional pang back to her aspiring heart which prompts her to take her little-ones to the house of God. Cold blows the autumn winds upon their half clothed forms as they venture forth, and they all turn back to nestle around the fire upon the hearth, and the mother drops a tear upon its coals as she looks forward to the future

of her children.

Is not the gospel for the poor—must these souls Reader have you not a warm shawl you do not use—or can you not procure some clothing for these children?—the oldest is a boy. A note sent to the "Annals of the Poor," 1334 Chestnut

MAGAZINES AND PAMPHLETS. BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE, No.

DXL. October, 1860. Contents: Seeing is Believing. The Papal Go-vernment: Reputed Traces of Primeval Man. errors of American Society, in the attractive form The Fresco Paintings of Italy. Proverbs, &c. New York: Leonard Scott & Co. Philada.: W. and object so commendable, we may unhesitating THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL QUARTERLY

Review and Church Register. Vol. III. No. IV. New York: H. Dyer. Philada.: J. Hamilton, 1224 Chestnut Street. Contents: — Savonarola. Popular Geology. Science a Witness for the Bible. Origin and Characteristics of the English Language. Baptismal Regeneration. Contemporary Literature.

BIBLIOTHECA SACRA and Biblical Reperitory Vol. XVII. October, 1860. Edward A. Park and S. H. Taylor, Editors. Andover: Warren F.

Contents :- The Religion of Geology. The Aborigines of India. The Resurrection and its Concomitants. Hebrew Belief of Immortality Comparative Phonology. Journey to Neapolis and Philippi, by Prof. Hackett. THE BIBLICAL REPERTORY AND PRINCETON REVIEW. Edited by Charles Hodge, D. D. October, 1860. Phila.: Peter Walker. Contents:-The Logical Relation of Religion

and Natural Science. The Law of Spiritual Growth. Horace Binney's Pamphlets. Reason and Faith. Napoleon the III. and the Papacy. Theory of the Eldership, (concluded.) THE ECLECTIC MAGAZINE of Foreign Litera-

S. Young, Printer.

Catalogue of Crittengen's Philadelphia Commercial College, for the 16th year of the Institution. Number registered and in actual attendance of women; that mother's prayers, and your prayers hundred and sixty-three. See advertisement.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

THE WORKS OF FRANCIS BACON, Baron of Veru-THE WORKS OF FRANCIS BACON, Baron of Verulam, &c. Collected and Edited by JAMES SPEDDON, M. A., ROBT. L. ELLIS M. A., and DOUGLAS D. HEATH. Vol. XII., being Vol. H. of the Literary and Professional Works. Boston: Brown & Taggard. 12mo. pp. 454. For sale by S. M. Henry, 406 Walnut Street.

This is the second volume of the American edition of Bacon's works to which we have already referred in these columns. The celebrated Essays comprise the principal part of its contents. To show the completeness of the work, we may mention that it contains three separate editions of the Essays entire. First, the one completed and enlarged by the author in 1625, and next the two less complete and extensive of 1597 and 1612. besides a reprint of MSS. in the British Museum, showing another stage in the growth of the volume intermediate between these two latter dates. The original orthography is preserved in two of these reprints. We again commend the volume to all the friends of learning and solid literature, and to all who think that the exterior of a good book should worthily represent its contents.

THE DEBATE BETWEEN THE CHURCH AND SCIENCE; or the Ancient Hebraic Idea of the Six Days Creation. With an Essay on the Literary Character of Tayler Lewis. Andover: Warren F. Draper. For sale by Smith, English & Co., Philadelphia. pp. 437. Price, \$1.25. 1860.

This volume is deep in Hebraistic and geologic lore. It maintains with earnestness and tenacity the entire compatibility of natural science with Scripture. It interprets the Six Days of Genesis, as in the original intent of the record designed to represent six, indefinite geological periods. In fact the volume is, in a sense, supplementary to the "Six Days" of Taylor Lewis, originating in a design to answer the criticism of Prof. Dana, in the Bibliothees Sacra, on that work, and expanded

to a volume of equal or greater size. The whole subject is one of intense interest and is handled with a pains-taking thoroughness and earnestness that must secure for the book an attentive perusal by all interested in the great question between science and the Bible.

THE TWO GREAT COMMANDMENTS: Illustrated in a Series of Discourses on the 12th Chapter of the Epistle to the Romans. By Robert S. Candlish, D.D. St. George's Free Church, Edinburgh. London: T. Nelson & Sons. - Large 12mo. pp. 351. For sale by Smith, English, & Co., Philada.

These Discourses cover the whole ground of Christian duty as epitomized by the inspired writer in the 12th of Romans. They are simple and clear in style, and practical and searching in spirit. They do not develop any traits of remarkable power or originality in Dr. Candlish as a writer or thinker; they are simply pleasing exhibitions of a wide range of evangelical truth, such as may be gained from the week-evening lectures of many of our Presbyterian clergy.

CHRIST'S PRESENCE IN THE GOSPEL HISTORY By the Rev. Hugh Martis, M. A., Edinburgh. London: T. Nelson & Sons. 12mon pp. 306. Philadel-phia: for sale by Smith, English & Co.

We have not only a biography of Christ in the Gospels, according to our author, but a living for our public thanksgiving and praise. with us for most intelligible converse. The Spi-Under this conviction, I, William F. Packer, rit in the Word is Christ himself. This idea is ople that, setting aside on that day, all We commend the volume to reflecting Christians

> THE WORLD'S BIRTHDAY: By Prof. L. GAUSSEN, Geneva. London: T. Nelson & Sons. 16mc. pp. 270. Philadelphia: for sale by Smith, English & Co.

And so the children are to have their share in the feast of geologic truth, which from day to day is set out to the public! Here it is in a form quite within their reach, set off in the most leasing and attractive manner, with admirable drawings of astronomical and geological objects, while the tone of the reverent and pious author is so genial and sympathizing towards the reader, the matter is of such real scientific value, the views so enlarged and so fully up to the times, and yet so deeply devout, that we do not see how it cannot fail to become a universal favorite with parents, Sabbath-school, and other teachers, and of youth:

THE COMPLETE FRENCH CLASS BOOK, embracing Grammar, Conversation. Literature. with tionary. By Louis Pojol, A. M., of the University of France, and Rev. D. C. Van Norman, LL. D., of New York. New York: A. S. Barnes & Burr. 8vo

The plan of this book is comprehensive; much more so than any work of the kind that has come under our notice. It seems to be well carried out, and worthy the attention of teachers and students of the French Language. The mechanical execution of the volume is highly creditable to the pub-

THE BLUE LAWS OF CONNECTICUT. Edited. with an Introduction, by Samuel M. Smucker, LL. D. Philadelphia: Duane Rulis n. 12mo. pp. 235.

A curious collection, illustrative of the religious legislation of the Puritans in its most marked in stances. The antiquated modes of spelling are retained. An historical introduction, appendix and table of contents, add to the value of the volume. Those wishing to get at the facts of a matter on which there is much discussion and very indefinite ideas prevailing, will be much in-

MISS GILBERT'S CAREER. An American Story. By J. G. Holland, Author of "The Bay Path," "The Tit comb Letters," "Gold Foil," &c., &c. New York: Charles Scribner, 124 Grand Street. For Sale by J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia. 12mo. pp. 476. To commend any thing to the general reader, from the pen of Dr. Holland, is quite superfluous The accomplished writer has struck out on a new path, and preaches the old common sense lessons, of a romance. Romances, with a tone so healthy. ly endorse, and indeed we may express our gratification that valuable lessons are put into a form so likely to attract the attention of those who need

THE CHILD'S ILLUSTRATED SCRIPTURE QUES TION BOOK. Boston: Henry Hoyt. 18mo. pp. 151. Phila.: W. S. & A. Martien. WHEAT AND TARES. New York: Harper & Bros. 12mo. pp. 280. For sale by Lindsay & Blakiston 'MY NOVEL;" by Pisistratus Caxton, or Varieties in English Life. Library Edition, in 2 vols. N. York: Harper & Brothers. Large 12mo. pp. 589 and 581. Phila: Lindsay & Blakiston. COUSIN HARRY; by Mra. Grey. Three English vo-lumes complete in one. Philadelphia: T. B. Peter-son & Brothers. 12mo. pp. 402. Printed from ad-

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

At a late hour we learned that the copy of our Secular News had been mislaid. As our columns are unusually rich in Religious Intelligence, we trust our readers will excuse the omission.

Fulton Street Prayer-Meeting.—Several conversions have taken place in connexion with the services of the Fulton street prayer meeting, since their third anniversary on the 23d of September. On Monday of this week, a professor in one of the medical colleges of this city, a gentleman of high standing in his profession, and who, since the anniversary, has been deally attended to the content of the content o ture. W. H. Bidwell, Editor and Proprietor. his profession, and who, since the anniversary, been a daily attendent upon the meeting, and had Nov., 1860. With Portraits of Galileo and of the once risen and asked for prayers for his own convergence. shed men of Yale, Ex-President sion, arose and stated in a few brief words, three distinguished men of Yale, Ex-President Day, President Woolsey and Prof. B. Silliman, Sr., and 22 Articles.

THE NEW RULE OF THE A. H. M. Society. Reprinted from the Presbyterian Quarterly Review. October, 1860. Philadelphia: William S. Young, Printer.

that his sine were forgiven.

"Now," said he, "if any of you should ask me how I came to be auxious about my soul, I have this to answer, I have a praying mother, one of the best