Nov. 22, American Presbyterian and Genesee Evangelist. 50 :3/ RECEIPTS FOR THE KOLAPOOR MISSION THE FAMINE IN KANSAS. But all this is mere child's play compared with | testimony is never boldly sealed with the act. They For the American Presbyterian. Rev. R. G. Wilder desires to report the re-EXTRACT FROM PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE. American Presbyterian THE NEW OXFORD THEOLOGY. LETTER FROM MOUNT LEBANON. stay in a church, they live in a church, they renthe response it has received from the Westminster May I say a word to you, and possibly to some Bhamdun, Mount Lebanon, Oct. 18, 1860. Twenty years ago this caption would have sigder obedience to a church whose organic laws con-Review in its recent article on Nco-Christianity. one through you, respecting what may be truly DEAR EDITOR :- In my former letter of Sepnified something entirely different from what it tradict their eloquent paragraphs. They act over There is something almost terrific in the intense Genesee Grangeliste tember, I attempted to give your renders a digested means now. Then, it was the synonyme for a and over again the conduct of the son in the pacalled the famine in Kansas? You may be cer-

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1860.

JOHN W. MEARS, EDITOR. ASSOCIATED WITH GEORGE DUFFIELD JR. ALBERT BARNES JOHN JENKINS, THOMAS BRAINERD. THOMAS J. SHEPHERT HENRY DARLING,

superstition approaching the borders of Popery. In fact, its originators, with the single and singular exception of the individual who gave it its current name, Dr. Pusey, have all gone over to the delusions of Popery. But "New Oxford Theology" to-day means a system of negations scarcely deserving the name of theology. There has been a veering round from superstition to skepticism. As says the Christian Register, "instead of be-

TO AID IN INTRODUCING OUR PAPER where it is not yet known, we offer to send it, post paid, for the remainder of the year 1860, to any address

upon the receipt of six cents in postage stamps. We will also send a copy to any new address from the present time to December 31, 1861, upon the receipt of the subscription price for one year. We also make the following liberal offers, to hold good until the 1st of next year. Any clergyman not a subscriber who will send

us one new name and two dollars, shall have a REVIEW free for one year.

this subject has been crowded out by press of mat- better than-not as radically distinct from-all ter, but will appear next week.

PRAYER-MEETINGS WHICH ARE NOT MODELS.

Some time ago we published an excellent and stirring description of a MODEL PRAYER-MEETING. from the pen of Rev. T. L. Cuyler. It is a less agreeable, but perhaps quite as important duty to as uncertain, as treacherous, and as trackless as cull attention to the very faulty methods of con- any on which mortal has ever made shipwreck of ducting prayer-meetings, which are by no means his faith.

uncommon. We will now speak of but two instances, which have recently come to our knowledge, and which may be taken as specimens of conducted in both cases by the pastors, although competent laymen were not wanting. In the first instance a hymn of considerable

length was read and sung. A long prayer was offered by the pastor, which expatiated on a great variety of topics, and which was largely of the descriptive or narrative style, and so far, a very langed comments by the pastor. Then came a or voluntary exercises. There being no response, the pastor made some remarks himself, and called

coming the English Rome, Oxford seems, in di-

vinity, to be taking the place of the American Cambridge."

A volume of essays and reviews has lately been published in London, and has reached its second edition, whose seven writers were, with, we believe, a single exception, professors, tutors, or fellows in Oxford, where some of them still hold high positions and exert a great influence. These essays cover pretty much the entire ground of modern science, in its bearing on the character and claims copy of the paper free for one year. Any one of the Scriptures and of Christianity as miracusending us two new names and four dollars, shall lously inspired. Their spirit may be given in a receive a copy of the PRESBYTERIAN QUARTERLY word. They are gross and painful indications of defection from the faith. They are an almost total surrender to the claims of the infidels and rationalists of the day. On their face they make a THE PLYMOUTH BRETHREN.-An article on , weak show of retaining Christianity, but only as

the false systems that have preceded it. The Bible is to be studied and honored, but only as a book confessedly full of imperfections and errors in doctrine, example, historical statement, and science. Miracles are repudiated; the supernatual

element is thrown aside and the moral teaching of the Gospel alone is retained. In fact, the whole seven writers are abroad on a sea of skepticism,

This is an indication of a melancholy state of things in the Church of England and in that country generally. It reveals to what an alarming classes, but not as models. The meetings were extent the thinking mind of that country is infected with the most radical forms of skepticism. It shows us some of the leading educational influ-

ences corrupted at the very fountain. Dr. Temple, the author of the opening essay, in which all religious systems are alike regarded as evolved in the development of the human race, is Head Master of the important Grammar School of Rugby. poor substitute, indeed, for prayer. Then followed | Two other writers are at the head of colleges in the reading of a passage of Scripture with pro- Oxford. One of them, Mr. Jowett, Regius Professor of Greek, is described by the Westminster hymn, then a prayer, and then a call for remarks Review as "the foremost man of the foremost college," " the friend and guide of most of the ablest of the young students," who may "well be taken on a brother to pray; after which the invitation as the mouth-piece of all the fresher and younger alroady made, was renewed and followed as before, | intellect of Oxford." Yet mischievous as these by a dead pause. The uncomfortable silence was essays are likely to prove, and baneful as may be

hostility to Christianity which it interweaves with able who said, "I go, Sir," and went not. its welcome to these apostates. It sounds like the

very drum beat of Diabolus under the walls of Mansoul. The monster of unbelief spreads its hundred arms and thinks that, like the huge cuttle fish in the fable, it has seized the vessel, hull, spars and all, and will speedily drag it with all

its horror-struck crew, to the depths below! We It says: are not exaggerating. It is the Review that exceeds itself. "Much, very much, of what it (the Scripture) does contain, is actively injurious and positively repulsive." "It is time to point out the powerful substratum of truth in the fierce invectives of Voltaire and Paine." Such boldness. unwonted in its own infidel pages, does the Westminster attain in the contemplation of this new phenomenon-this seven-fold apostacy of Oxford theologians.

Good people will be warned by the violence of these demonstrations of welcome. Even the Christian Register, conservative as it is among Unitarians, will shrink at finding itself in such familiar quarters with the Westminster. A reaction from the reaction will, in all probability, be promoted at Oxford, and the Essays and Reviews

will prove a new instance of the wrath of man made to praise the God against whose appoint ments and institutions it rages. **REPUTATION FOR LIBERALITY CHEAPLY**

EARNED.

Our Low Church Episcopal brethren frequently receive great credit for liberality towards other denominations, by the utterance of sentiments like the following, which we take from the newspaper reports of Dr. Newton's sermon on the recent Centennial Celebration of St. Paul's Church, of which he is the rector:-

"The Rev. William Goode, in his admirable

work 'On Orders,' has shown, by an array of testimony that can neither be gainsayed nor resisted, that at the time of the Reformation, and for long years afterwards, the Church of England never took those exclusive and unscriptural grounds in regard to her ministry, which writers of the Tractarian school, and those who sympathize with them, are now disposed to press so offensively. She owned, as true ministers of Christ, those who had not received Episcopal ordination. She acknowledged, as sister churches, those bodies of Christians who differed from her in regard to her miwithstanding, to the truly Scriptural character of her own ministry and worship. This is the ground in regard to what is called churchmanship, which this congregation has always occupied; and on this ground I pray God it may continue to stand, in kind and Christian, but uncompromising testimony, till the Lord comes."

also be found in the recent work of the excellent which shall be wide enough, and strong enough and godly Bishop of Ohio, entitled the "Holy for all, and where each can endorse the positive Catholic Church." Speaking of the differences

"THE DUTIES OF OUR LAYMEN." The last number of the German Reformed Messenger contains an extended notice of this excellent pamphlet reprinted from the Quarterly Review.

This is a pamphlet of 22 pages, written by prominent elder of one of the Presbyterian churches of Harrisburg. The object of the paper, as the caption indicates, is to open more fully the field of lay activity in the Church of Christ; to show that "the pews," as well as "the pulpit," have their legitimate work to perform; and that unless the whole Church as such, is active-active in all her parts and simultaneously-she cannot bope for that full measure of prosperity which otherwise would distinguish her in the world. It may be called a pungent sermon for the times. It

embodies the active, earnest spirit of the age; is easy, racy and practical style, so that all will not only be profited, but also deeply interested in its perusal

After giving a summary of the contents, the writer continues: Throughout, the subject is well handled, and

the wide circulation of the pamphlet would, we have no doubt, result in great good to the cause of Christ.

The following paragraph on the necessity of returning to a more churchly form of activity, is truly refreshing:

Here follows the extract on Denominational Spirit among our Laymen, which has already appeared in our columns. To which the writer adds: Here is uttered a prophecy, the truth and force of which we have long since felt. All movements organized outside of the Christian Church itself, and which are designed, in the spirit of charity, to aid the general cause of Christ, must, each in its

time, come to an end. In the present state of the Protestant Church, all oatside unions, whether in the cause of Sunday schools, Missions, or in the Tract interest, must be more or less eliminating and negative in their character. * * * As in timated in the extract above, just as the Christian mind wakes up to the fall perception of its great interest, as this is involved in its positive faith will it draw back from all unions of a mere negative character. Again has the more healthy tide sion. set in towards denominationalism, and it is alto-

gether vain for any to attempt to stay its progress * * The religious mind is waking everynistry and order of worship. She refused not to fraternize with them, while holding firmly, not-Church of Christ. Let this movement go forward, as go forward it must, let the different denominations, each in its own way, rise up to a full sense of the divine and positive realities in the Church of Christ, and let all be pervaded, fully pervaded, with this sense; then we shall be in a better condition for the union which seems so desirable in the minds of all; then we shall be able to come Many very liberal and catholic sentiments may | together, and to stand together, on a platform

summary of the provocations received by the Druses from the Christians and expressed the possibility of communicating, the result of the trial of both parties before the mixed Commission of Turkey and Europe, in another letter. But that result. perhaps, will not be known for several months to come. The Commission consists of the five Commissioners of England, France, Prussia, Austria and Russia, with Fuad Pasha as their Chairman. They have full powers to examine, judge and punish all the guilty parties, whether they are governmental, national or individual; and to inaugurate a future government for the mixed inhabitants of Syria. And as they have devolved upon them so heavy responsibilities, which are so intimately connected with the precious interest of the Redeemer's kingdom for all the different communities and all coming ages, in this unhappy land, full of Scriptural point bearing upon the general I beg to commend them in a special manner to subject which it discusses, and is written in an the prayers of all the friends of Zion in the United

While I was preparing my first correspondence to your excellent paper, Sheikh Yusif Abdel-Melik, the Druse Governor of Bhamdun, sent me his summons from his Excellency, Fuad Pasha, to

appear in the Convention at Beirut, and prove his innocence. or take the punishment for his nonappearance. Of course I advised him at once to comply with the summons, within the five days to which the order was restricted. I think no one of the Druse Sheikhs, however, appeared within the required time. But during the first three days after it was expired, thirteen of the noblest Druse families appeared, and were put under confinement from Friday, Sept 21st. The rest who were summoned, ten or fifteen in number, disobeyed and fled. They were immediately proscribed, and their property was confiscated. The Christian summoned at the same time were left at liberty. only promising to appear before the Commission whenever they are called. The Druse Sheikhs under this confinement are separated from one another, and each is undergoing a particular

After their voluntary surrender and apprehension, his Excellency, Fuad Pasha, left Beirut for Sidon where he apprehended a large number of Mohammedans, and sent then to Beirut. Then he came up into the mountain, advanced towards Hasbeiya, and sought the Druse Sheikhs who had fled from Lebanon. He has a large force, 20.000 soldiers, it is said at his command, who are stationed at Beirut, Damascus, Sidon, in the Bukaa, and other places. On Tuesday, September 25th, some 3000 French troops came up to the mountains towards Deir el komr: and the following day another features of Christianity in the other. Let each detachment, 2000 strong, passed on the Damascus road, and encamped about three miles from Bhamdun, whither in company with several persons of this village I afterwards visited them, and was reassured from their commander that their object was We are glad to find that the pamphlet of our not war, but peace, and the restoration of public excellent friend, Mr. Weir, is receiving a share of tranquillity to all. This confirmed me in advising the attention it deserves. It should be read and and urging the Druses all to remain quietly in their houses and villages, expressing the truism that their Other articles in the last REVIEW have been continuance as a nation in Mount Lebanon depend. similarly noticed. The Banner of the Covenant ed on the continuance of their families in their gives an extended and complimentary notice of the places of residence. And I am happy to say that with party, and peace seems so far off, must not article on Russia, with full extracts. The Even- they remained in much anxiety unharmed. But every true follower of Christ, having in himself ing Bulletin treats the article on ARABIA in a the Christians (so called) accompanying the first manner exactly similar. It is a periodical which detachment, disturbed the peace, plundered a dozen does honor to the church, and is deserving of large or fifteen villages more or less, killed some forty patronage. To aid in extending its circulation. we persons, old people, men, women, and children, and there his brethren are; there are those who are make the following very liberal offer: Any one brought much disgrace upon themselves and the sending us the names of two new subscribers to French troops, who not only suffered, but also committed such things. Both these detachments before the 1st of January next, shall receive a copy | joined each other at Baruk, and marched into the Bukaa; and subsequently returned, and separated, marching in Lebanon. A new phase of disturbances has recalled Fuad Pasha to Damascus. The Mohammedans there threatened again to massacre the Christians, some 12,000 still remaining in that city, and the authorities requested his return. But all things are the District of Columbia, and installed him pastor | tranquil and peaceful in Mount Lebanon, exceptof the united charges of Milford and Mispillion. ing the new aggressions of the Christians upon The occasion was one of very deep interest. Rev. the Druses and others. Last Sabbath they killed a Mohammedan at Betathiv; they hate the Druses, and threaten if the French do not fight and destroy them, themselves to fight. It will be in my opinion a more difficult part for government to restrain the Christians than to protect them from evil with the whole Druse nation. The anticipated trial of both parties in Beirut, after the return of Fuad Pasha, will serve to evince the respective character and intentions of each party. And let justice in a Christian spirit be done to both. It is a marvellous thing to bring up a most atrocious civil war for trial at Court. But this is the noble aim of Ottoman policy, laying down the sword of Islamism, and taking up the pen of constitutional diplomacy. And I most heartily wish them success, in putting an end to all such massaeres, and in the re-asssurance of tranquillity and security for all the inhabitants of Syria under a ust and official government. And I am confident that all these terrible events, and the consequent intervention of Europe, will issue in the furtherance of the Gospel, and the introduction and advancement of true religion in this land of so interesting sacred and historical recollections. It is still as it was of old, the land of the Bible; the same customs, and cruelties, and measures of retaliation, and extermination of races, or their exclusion from their ancient possessions, prevail as they did in the days of Joshua, and of the judges of Israel. In the days of Shamgar, the son of Anath, in the days of Jael, the highways were unoccupied, and the travellers walked through by-ways. Since I have resided in Mount Lebaon, I have known no case of capital punishment, though I have heard of some hundreds of murders. But as in old time, the avenger of blood is abroad, and "sin lieth at the door." We now anticipate from these terrible events, the inauguration of a strong government, in accordance with the will and providence of our ascended Redeemer. Yours in Christian love,

tain the accounts you have seen are not overstated. I could fill many sheets with details if I, had time. I mot. a few days since, a man and his wife, and the weather was quite cold, pulling up buckwheat in the field, bare-footed. It was too short to cut. Provisions of all kinds, especially away from the river, are almost at famine prices. I paid for a small heap of stalks, yesterday, \$10. They could have been bought in ordinary sessons for \$2. I have no question but that there is a sympathy and Christian feeling at the east, that would relieve us, could we be reached. There has been on a former occasion, such a perversion of funds, and so much fraud in their management, that people have lost confidence in furnish-

ing aid. The only safe way is to consign aid to individuals who are known, and where you can be sure funds will not be misapplied. All committees, appointed to act for a large community, will be sure always to be a failure. Those who have

friends here should make them the channels through whom aid may reach others. I make these suggestions to you, a stranger, in the hope that you may possibly be stirred up to do something for our relief. Any inquiries you may wish

Olathe, K. T., Nov. 3, 1860.

to make will be readily answered.

For the American Presbyterian. OUR PRESBYTERIAN HOUSE.

J. C. BEACH.

CORRESPONDENCE IN NEW YORK. I am glad we have one of our own; and I mean to aid the committee in the circulation of their publications. They ought to be sustained by the whole church. I have looked carefully over the book. For sale by Lindsay & Blakiston. American Presbuterian Almanac for 1861, and LIFE AND CORRESPONDENCE OF JOHN A. I find it a valuable Christian and denominational tract. How can its circulation be extended? At a trifling expense it can be placed in every family of our denomination. Will not every pastor, and where there is not a pastor, every session, see that examination before the Turkish Court, preparatory to their ultimate trial before the mixed Commisone in every family of my parish.

It is full of just such information as is needed throughout the bounds of our beloved church. I have also sent for more copies of the Eclectic Tune Book. We like it. It must be a standard work for many years. Our churches are adopting it. It was published for us, let us use it. R. S.

For the American Presbyterian. LIBERALITY ACKNOWLEDGED. Lexington, Richland Co., O., Nov. 13th, 1860.

EDITOR OF THE AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN:-As pastor of one of the feeble and needy churches ous sources, even including the New York He rald. (will Englishmen never get rid of the ol n the West, with a great sense of gratitude. hereby testify to the prompt and ready liberality of the pastors and churches of the N.S. Presbyterian order, in your large and very beautiful city, The kind sympathies of such men as Barnes. Brainerd, Jenkins, Shepherd, Duffield, Smith, Adams, Darling, Johnston, Helfenstein, Culver, and others, and the large-hearted churches they represent, have strengthened the hand, and cheered the heart of many a poor pastor and destitute mis- book to general pernsal. For sale as above. sionary in the West. No one; perhaps, who has MUSIC HALL DISCOURSES. Miscellaneous Sketches. really needed, and properly deserved help, has ever gone to these brethren and their intelligent and very liberal churches, without getting it. At the pastors' meeting, held every Monday morn ing at the Presbyterian Book House, there are constant appeals to the sympathies of these pastors from weak churches, and I presume it safe to say, that they always respond kindly and liberally. This is my testimony, and doubtless, that

ceipt of the following sums from friends in Phila-delphia and clsewhere. We are authorized to state, that if there are others desiring to contribute to sustain Mr. and Mrs. Wilder in this important and promising field for the ensuing five years, they can leave the amount with Mr. J. S. Cummings, No. 321 Market Street, who will forward it to the mis-

SIQUALICS.	
Mission S. S. of First Pres. Church,	\$10.00
M. Newkirk,	. 5.00
Arch Street Church S. S.,	. 5.00
Mrs J. P. Wetherill,	25.00
Mrs. Rebecca Gumbes,	. 10.00
Mrs. Constable	. 5.00
Ladies' Society of Philadelphia for	t 1
educating heathen youth	. 125.00
educating heathen youth, Tabor Mission Sabbath School of	f
Calvary Church,	. 50.00

PITTSBURGH. D. Bushnell, Esq.,.. \$10.00 " Louisa W.," 5.00---- 15.00 \$250.00

EDITOR'S TABLE.

THE FOUR GEORGES. Sketches of Manners, Morals, Court and Town Life By W. M. Thackeray. With Illustrations. New York: Harper & Brothers. 12mo., pp. 241.

Interesting, lively, piquant sketches are these, bringing to view and relief the less known points of character and incidents of the daily life of the four Kings of England and the courtiers statesmen, and literati of their day. Satire, light and keen, mingles with severer denunciation, or with delicate pathos and appreciation of what is good in their characters. Royalty fares but ill in the hands of the most searching analyst of life and manners that our age has known, while Washington's resignation of his commission at Annapolis, fills him with admiration. Of course, every body will read the

QUITMAN, Major General, U. S. A., and Governor of the State of Mississippi. By J. F. H. Claiborne In two vols. 12mo. Pp. 400, 392.

An extended biographical sketch of one of the most distinguished citizens of the Southern States, in the ranks of war and statesmanshin alike. There is, of course, much that is intethis is done? I have just ordered a package of resting and worthy of perusal in the work, espethe Almanacs for my people. I intend to place cially to those who are studying the political history of their country. The politics of both

subject and author are of the most ultra fireeating disunion stamp. For sale as above.

THG GREAT PREPARATION: or Redemption Draw-eth Nigh. By Rev. John Cumming, D. D., Minister of the Scottish National Church. First Series. New York: Rudd & Carleton. 12mo., pp. 259. This is a series of lectures from the well

known eloquent Scotch preacher in London Every thing from his pen is attractively and gracefally written, and exhibits a truly devout mind, though sometimes led away by brilliant fancies into wild speculations scarcely reliable The volume before us is introduced by a view of the actual condition of things in various parts of the world, drawn from the most heterogene-

at length broken by calling on a brother by name who consented, with a tolerably good grace, to aid | in England, we can hardly believe that her thinkin meeting the emergency. After he had conclu led his remarks, he was called on to pray, and a hymn and the benediction closed the meeting, which had been dragging along its slow length for nearly an hour and a half!

The leader of the other meeting avoided the extreme of tediousness, but was not entirely clear the process before their eyes in the experience of of the opposite fault of over haste, and a despatch too business-like and mechanical in its character. The hymn, prayer by the pastor, hymn, prayer by England will not passively undergo this mental a layman, reading of Scripture with comments, and theological revolution. But there are a few hyun and two prayers were all hurried through at reflections suggested by the facts as they now are, a speed truly modern, and the audience dismissed which it may be worth while to dwell on for a in forty minutes! No opportunity had been given for voluntary participation in the services. The

whole was done up and got out of the way, as if some other piece of business equally pressing, was waiting its turn, when this should be despatched. Room for a rise of feeling, a tenderness of spirit or a hallowing impression, there was none.

Such methods of holding prayer-meetings should be known only to be avoided. On the one hand. if there is really a lack of fervor and spiritual life a point in this process beyond which the enlightin the assembly, it only becomes the more discou- | ened mind finds endurance impossible; and from ragingly manifest by prolonging the meeting to a | being required to believe too much, relieves itself great length. On the other hand, to take for by the opposite extreme of believing too little, or granted the absence of such fervor, and to crowd indeed, nothing at all. This rebound is perthe meeting through at a hold-your-breath speed, | ceptible at Oxford. The burden laid upon men's will just as surely quench the fervor that may be shoulders by Tractarianism was too grievous to be in existence. Again, if a pastor really desires to borne, and they have fied just across the line to bring out his members and make them active par- skepticism. So it is with enlightened minds in ticipants in the social services of the church, it is every Roman Catholic country. They are asked very doubtful whether he should lead the prayer- to believe too much, and they reluctate from beincetings at all. In all probability, it would be lieving at all. France is, and for a long time has better to have an understanding that the responsi- been, full of unbelievers. They are abundant too bility of sustaining and conducting the meetings | in Italy. The new Oxford theology is only the rested with the people, while the pastor's part | reaction from the old.

should be limited to attendance upon them, and a readiness to take part with the rest. Pastor and people should be co-workers in the prayer-meeting. The people should come prepared to aid in giving it variety and interest. No layman should think so disparagingly of himself as to despair of contributing anything in this work; no one should allow a mere backwardness to restrain him from making the attempt under proper circumstances; again, no one should think so highly of himself as to regard any and every social meeting incom-Llete without his active participation. The regular appearance of such a brother, if it does nothing worse, will give the meeting a stereotyped character, which it is not in human nature long to relish or tolerate. Necessity, such as exists when the praying men are few, is the only thing which would justify it.

Few things are more important in our religion than the social side of it. Let every pastor look public services.

"THREATS OF DISUNION."

We have received two communications on the attitude of skepticism towards the supernatural above topic, suggested by our article two weeks divine claims of Christianity, to be added to the ago. One of them is from a "Kentuckian," the list of tolerated varieties of opinion? Is "THE" other from a "Subscriber" in New York. We Church powerless to rid herself of the elements of must respectfully decline publishing either, as we Anti-Christ that have found footing within her? desire to have no controversy on the subject such | Surely she must cast them out, or her true chilas these articles would be likely to initiate. Our dren must themselves come out from the midst of hopes, preferences, and earnest prayers are for the her as hopelessly corrupt and demoralized.

the results of this new development of skeptic ers, and theologians, and churches, are, to any great extent, to pass through a period of rationalistic darkness such as the churches of Germanv are just escaping. Phenomena of this sort will not, and happily in this age of increased light, need not repeat themselves. Having all the steps of

a neighbor, and having all the results of it that are valuable within their reach. the Christians of moment.

1. See the affinity of superstition for skepticism. The Oxford theology of twenty years ago was superstitious. It magnified non-essentials and made them matters of faith. It required that reverence for forms and externals which is due to the substance alone. It gave authority to inven-

tions of men which rightfully belonged to the plainly attested word and ordinances of God. There is

2. The exceedingly loose structure of the Episcopal Church is manifest. The authors of these essays hold high positions as Episcopalians. Se veral of them have been admitted to holy orders. One of their school, (Rev. F. D. Maurice,) has lately been elevated by the government to a prominent ecclesiastical position in London. What standard of *doctrine* has this Church which is so scrupulous of forms? While it is laying out its strength on altar cloths and vestments, and "manmillinery," is it unconcerned that infidelity is taking possession of its pulpits and its chairs of learning? While it is overseeing architectural details, is it unconcerned that the enemy is destroying the foundations of the whole structure? Is it worth while to contend for apostolical succession while the acknowledged fundamentals of the apostles' teaching are being subjected to the most destructive processes of criticism? We are well aware that the whole compass of evangelical doctrine, from well to his prayer meetings as much so as to his a loose Arminianism to a strenuous Calvinism, has place unquestioned in its borders, and under the name of comprehensiveness, has been made an occasion of some little boasting at times. Is Unitarianism, is Rationalism, is a bold and pronounced

between "denominations who agree in the great essential doctrines of the Gospel," he says, page 106:--by the world

"What is their difference compared with their unity? The former is about matters which, if important, are not vital: the latter is vital. essential. The former separates them into various ecclesiastical bodies; the latter keeps them all together in that one church, which is the body of Christ." Again, he says, pages 107 and 108:-

"In the present divided condition of the visible church, when sect contends with sect, and party the mind of Christ, feel it a very precious consolation, that wherever in the whole earth are those who, under any name or form, do believe in Jesus with the heart as their only and sufficient Saviour.

members with himself of the same body, communicants with him in the same spiritual meat and the AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN, prepaid in full, the same spiritual drink, to be joined for ever with him in the same kingdom of God?" These are delightful sentiments, and readily find

response in every bosom; and the source from which they come is supposed to entitle them to peculiar attention. The popular notion is, that they exhibit a praiseworthy degree of liberality on the part of the Episcopalians who utter them. But we sometimes need to be reminded, that the conduct of those who utter these sentiments, is widely and habitually inconsistent with them. We need to be reminded that, if all that is required in order to secure a reputation for liberality or for any other good quality, is the utterance of to be worth nothing at all.

Our excellent Low Church brethren, whom we ministers in words, which are regularly contra-to both parties. dicted by acts, strictly taken, amounts to rather less than nothing at all. Or does any one for a moment suppose, that consenting to unite with a miscellaneous body of Christians in a union prayer morning, the 15th inst., by the Presbytery. Still meeting, however excellent and fraternal the spirit that prompts it, is acknowledging the various denominations of which they are composed as "sister churches?" Am I acknowledged as a "true minister of Christ" by an Episcopal minister who consents to occupy my pulpit and preach to my people, while he refuses to reciprocate the courtesy? Did Bishop Potter, in the slightest degree recognise, or intend to recognise, the ministerial character of Mr. Barnes, by taking part in the inauguration of Dr. Goodwin as Provost of the University of Pennsylvania recently, Mr. Barnes having opened the exercises with prayer? The learn that the preaching and other services held High Church papers have made a very great ado by Mr. Hamner, are attended with evidences of over it, as if it were an enormous instance of Epis-the divine blessing in the awakening and convercopal delinquency, but Bishop Potter knew very sion of sinners. well that he could stay by and listen to the prayer of any pious, respectable layman without any inconsistency; then why not to that of Mr. Barnes? Dr. Newton can unite with a Presbyterian minister in conducting so much of a funeral service as the very finest agricultural regions, from which an is performed in the house of mourning itself, for immense amount of grain is freighted on the this involves no recognition other than that of Delaware Rail Road, with a commodious and subsimple Christian character confessedly common to stantial church edifice and parsonage, renders it an both clergymen; but at the more public services important point. During the revival its numbers in the church, will Dr. Newton invite, or expect, were doubled. We are confident it will be cordially or tolerate a continuance of the participation? We welcomed to the councils of the brethren, from will and must be answered in the negative.

were never estranged. HARPER'S MONTHLY for December, profusel there was a balance left, and again she went forth and admirably illustrated with articles of metperpetuity of the Union, and such is the prevail- 3. There are parties who are rejoicing in the It matters little to us how our claims to eccle-WILLIAM A. BENTON. ODESSA CHURCH. Rev. Mr. Gaylord, the passiastical or ministerial character are regarded by tor, having been very successful in his effort to to struggle with the world. Some weeks since than usual value and interest. ing state of feeling, we are confident, throughout appearance of this book; and their welcome may she found her little Kate sick of scarlet fever, and either party of the Episcopal Church. They stand the North. And though there is a very strong be of service in opening the eyes of those who secure the balance needed, the large and elegant now all must be given up, work dropped, and nonot in the counsel of men. But we do think the AMERICAN BOARD. disunion sentiment at the South, stronger, per- otherwise would be led away by its pretence of structure designed for this church will be vigorthing done but nurse her only child-What/mopraise accorded by over-generous and unthinking ously pushed forward, and, it is hoped, will be com-The undersigned, the District Secretary of the THE ATTENTION OF OUR READERS is directed haps, than was suspected a few weeks ago, we are adhering to Ohristianity. We have already alluded ther would not? persons to the Low Church brethren for their pleted early in the winter. Board for Philadelphia, having now charge also quite sure that much of the noise will be found ere to the Christian Register, a leading organ of the The writer believes her store is exhausted, and yet Institute in another co liberality," and which is likely to be called out long to be vox et præterea nihil, got up to aid in Unitarians in this country. In its issue of Novemof the Cincipnati District, which will require his she cannot renew her work. B. commendatory notices of the press and the test N. B.—A number of ladies have determined to monials of its graduates, presented in the circulal absence for long seasons from the office at Philaby such language as we have quoted above, needs bringing on a financial panic, of which the unscrupu- ber 10th, it welcomes the book cordially. It treats THE ORGAN OF THE SECESSION TO BE procure, by their own labor or otherwise, enough of the Institute for 1860 and '61, we are disposed to be reconsidered. We like to see things called delphia, requests that friends of the Board in this lous authors are reaping the fruits. After that has it as an indication of a natural process. resulting TRANSFERRED TO PHILADELPHIA. District, having funds to transmit, will send them by their right names. This much we may truthvanished, there will still remain enough, doubtless, from an increase of light. It is reason springing We clip the following from the last New York fully say of them: They want to be liberal, they We give us some trouble, and to put the strength of up " with natural and instantaneous resilience into to Jas. M. Gordon, Treasurer, Missionary House, Observer: our government to a practical proof, similar to those the religion of intelligent people." It derides the make faint and timorous ventures towards liberal-33 Pemberton Square, Boston; or if more con-The Presbyterian Witness, of Knoxville, Tenn. venient, to Samuel Work, Esq., No. 36 S. Third ity in union prayer meetings and the indoor parts in its last editorial announces its discontinuance which it has already safely undergone. Mean- idea of piety being exterminated by the inculcaof funeral services, and their convictions of the Arrangements have been made to unite it with street, Philadelphia, who kindly consents to act as while, we will hope in the wisdom of our country- tion and acceptance of such views. Those who Christian duty of liberality find vent in eloquent the Christian Observer, and to publish it simultareceiving agent for the Board at Philadelphia. men of the "Border States," and above all in the indulge fears of this result, are like Micah in the Christian duty of liberality find vent in eloquent paragraphs and declamations, which set the High the organ of the United Southern Synod, a seces-JOHN MCLEOD, guidance of Providence to carry us unscathed Judges, complaining of the loss of his "foolish Church editors to vehement scribbling, but the sion from the New School Assembly. Dist. Sect. A. B. C. F. M. little teraphin," as destructive of his religion. through the storm.

be moulded by the same positive divine Church powers, and the way will be open for a union in the church itself which will save each conscience, and whose aggressive power will be acknowledged

pondered by every one of our laymen.

of the REVIEW free for one year.

OUR CHURCH IN DELAWARE.

On Wednesday evening, Nov. 14th, the Presbytery of Wilmington held an adjourned meeting in MILFORD CHURCH, at which they received REY. J. GARLAND HAMNER, from the Presbytery of H. J. Gaylord presided and proposed the constitutional questions, Rev. D. H. Emerson preached the sermon, Rev. Wm. Aikman delivered the sentiments, reputation becomes so cheap as actually charge to the pastor, and Rev. John. W. Mears the charge to the people. This is Mr. Hamner's first pastoral charge, and he is the first pastor ever sincerely love and admire, must be aware that the installed over the Milford Church. May the rerecognition of other bodies of Christians with their lation, as it is equally new, be equally profitable

A new church edifice has recently been constructed at Felton, in this field, and a church of ten members was organized there on Thursday another enterprise is in contemplation at a third point, where an Ex-Governor of the State, residing in Milford, has made liberal offers of land and money, and others have expressed their readiness to follow. What a change from the appearance of things three years ago, when the friends of the cause, who were but a handful in this section, were almost ready to give up in despair, and when the abandonment of an enterprise, which had long heen feeble and dubious in its character, seemed unavoidable. But faith and perseverance are already reaping their reward. We are happy to

MIDDLETOWN CHURCH. This church, after ; temporary independency, has voted, with great unanimity, to renew its relations to the Presbytery of Wilmington. Its position, in the midst of one of put the question with entire confidence that it whom, indeed, the great majority of the church,

of many poor pastors of poor churches who, like myself, have gone to Philadelphia with gloomy and desponding feelings, but returned cheered and

blessed by God, through these his servants, and people. (A) (C) Down (Constraints) (C) Down (Constraints) (C) Down (C) D PASTOR OF THE (N. S.) PRES. CHURCH.

PRIZE AWARDED.

The announcement of the offer, by a Friend, of Prize of One Hundred Dollars for the best Sabbath School Book, to be published by the Presbyterian Publication Committee, called out a number of manuscripts. The one deemed most meritorious and best suited to the purposes of the committee is entitled "Money; or The Ainsworths," by the author of "Day Dreams," "The Barclays," &c. To it the prize is awarded. It has been put to press and will soon appear. The

aim of the book is to illustrate the proper, as well as the improper use of money, by a skilfully constructed narrative, in which three boys are representatives of three classes of money-users. The unsuccessful manuscripts will be subject to the order of their authors.

JOHN W. DULLES. Philadelphia, November 17, 1860.

> For the American Presbyterian. "ANNALS OF THE POOR."

ALMOST DISCOURAGED. There is a family of two persons only, a mother and daughter, living near our mission.

have known them for nearly a year. The mother, when the spring opened, and sigh. Her room, which at first was occupied only by a pine table, bed-stead, stove and two or Dr. Dio Lewis, No. 20 Essex St., Boston three chairs, soon had a carpet covering over most of her clean floor, and the white walls were marked with a new calico dress or two-thrift was marked upon their appearance. She regularly attended the meetings of our mission, and we believe be-

came a Christian. But one day early in the fall, a severe cold settled itself upon her, and for some time she laid a-bed, while her little Kate kept despondency from her soul by her joyous prattle-though the room was darkened.

little store, laid by from her daily labor for the winter, truly had suffered in purchasing medicines and food during two or three weeks' sickness, but

to an advertisement of O'Donnell's Book Keeping articles to hold a Fair in some good Hall, perhaps on Chestnut street, about Christmas week. They meet every Thursday evening, at our room 1210 Shippen street, and winner to meet and w Shippen street, and request me to say in my "An-nals," that they would be very glad to have as many ladies as possible join them in this merito-in this Institution will be found considerably less

stinately cherished delusion that this is the lead ing American journal?) and then proceeds, in a course of lectures, to instil valuable practical lessons in view of the probable nearness of great prophetic issues. The speculative portions are by no means prominent, and the conclusions drawn-as, for instance, that the Jews will return in 1867-are stated with all proper modesty. The study of prophecy in such a spirit can do nothing but good, and we commend the

Ministerial Notes, and Prison Incidents. Also, Song of Creation—A Poem: by Rev. Henry. Morgan, to which is added a Sketch of his life. Second En-larged Edition. Boston: H. V. Degen & Sons. 12mo., pp. 356. For sale at the Methodist Book and Tract Depository, No. 119 N. Sixth Street, Philada.

QUIET THOUGHTS FOR QUIET HOURS. By the author of "Life's Morning." Boston : J. E. Tilton & Co. 16mo. pp. 266, with illustrations. Price, 75 cts.

A collection of simple essays in prose and verse of a familiar domestic character, written with an excellent purpose and spirit, and of fair merit. The mechanical execution of the volume is admirable. For sale by W. S. and A. Martien. BOOKS RECEIVED.

16mo. pp. 315. HINTS ON THE FORMATION OF RELIGIOUS OPINIONS: Addressed especially to young men and women of Christian Education. By Rev. Ray Palmer, D. D., pastor of the First Congregational Church, Alba-ny, N. Y. New York: Sheldon & Co., 115 Nassau-street. pp. 324. 1860.

THE RECREATIONS OF A COUNTRY PARSON. Boston : Ticknor, & Fields. 12mo. pp. 442.

TUPPY; or, The Autobiography of a Donkey, with four illustrations, by Harrison Weir. New York: Carter & Brothers. 16mo, pp. 178.

THE GOLD DIGGER. Boston: Henry Hoyt. 18mo. pp. 77. For sale by the same.

EVAN HARRINGTON, or he would be a gentleman. By George Meredith. New York: Harper & Bro's. 12mo. pp. 491. For sale by Lindsay & Blakiston, Phi-ladelphia.

THE ENTERPRISING MANAGERS of the Prebyterian Book Store, 1334 Chestnut St., have imported a large and beautiful variety of Scripture and Missionary Scenes, boldly executed on lines,

of large size, which will be found very serviceable in the lecture-room when the pastor is desirous of communicating clear ideas of the topics and localities on which he is lecturing to his people. Call and see them.

LEWIS' NEW GYMNASTICS: a 16 page monthly well printed on strong, white paper, devoted to the subject of physical culture, which it handles in a very simple, practical manner. The Editer is a practical gymnast of Boston, whose exhibitions before the American Institute of Instruction last August created a very deep interest, and sc cured general approval. There is no doubt that

the lives of many are shortened, or their uscinesss crippled, for want of exercise to which the only passable health, and while the great drops of might be drawn by the ingenious and yet simple perspiration rolled down her face, she would often look up from her wash-tub, straighten her back, sedentary persons, especially, would derive proti sedentary persons, especially, would derive profi from its perusal. Published at \$1 per annuu, b

> THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW. No. CXLVI. for Oct. 1860. New York, Leonard Scott & Co. Philada., W. B. Zieber, No. 106 S. Third Street-Contents: Neo-Christianity, North American Indians, Robert Owen, The Organization of Italy, The Antiquity of the Human Race, Russia, (Present and future,) Our National Defences, Thackeray as a Novelist and Photographer, Cotemporary Literature.

Time passed on, and all seemed well again. Her Draper, of Andover, with several other volumes ELLIOTT'S COMMENTARY ON GALATIANS, by will be duly noticed next week.