HENRY DARLING.

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JOHN W. MEARS, EDITOR.

ASSOCIATED WITH GEORGE DUFFIELD, JR.

MANLINESS IN PREACHING. The "popular preacher" should not be set down as, per se, a suspicious character. If both as to his spoken and his published sermons, it was the Son of God. He was "run after" by multitudes, who "trod one upon another." His discourses were the theme of universal disbe made a ground of self-examination.

ristics of a popular preacher of this city, a re- ristics in their preacher. They like to have the mark was made which, we think, gave a clue, preacher come to the point. We believe they in great part, to this popularity: "He is a would far rather be "pricked in their hearts." manly preacher," said our friend. There was by a Peter, than cheated into a false belief of great force in the remark. Undoubtedly, to a safety by "one who hath a pleasant voice, and healthy popularity as a speaker, manliness is can play well on an instrument." At least we highly essential. And we deem it important to are sure they will entertain a far higher estimate dwell on this thought, because, in seeking po- of the man who impresses them as honestly and pularity, preachers sometimes go far in another | chiefly desirous of bringing them to the truth. direction. Popularity is sometimes sought by And as the frank and the manly characters are an unmanly compromise of truth; by withdraw- sure to have friends and influence in social life, ing its unpalatable aspects from sight; by the manly preacher will be honored and heeded "speaking smooth things;" by effeminately by the congregation. overlaying one's style with ornament; by touching the sentiments and kindling superficial sensations, instead of rousing the conscience and reaching the heart. Such preaching never lacks admirers. It will possess a certain popularity. But after all, the world is not satisfied with evasion, with shuffling, with outside show; and will weary of such attempts to humor it. Men and women love manliness, and get disgusted with effeminacy. They love exhibitions of honest truthfulness, of adherence to principle, of courage, everywhere; but especially, as we think. in those who come to treat with them on the highest concerns of their being.

those who are, or ought to be, equally convinced | impels us to welcome and accept it. with himself, and who know they ought to be. It is not inconsistent with a manly tone to admit that some things are obscure, and some manly to deny or to evade a matter so palpable, or to refuse pertinaciously to discuss such dence of the preacher in their ultimate solution. But the main business of the preacher is, the bold and vigorous presentation of the great principles of the gospel as unquestioned truths. It is seizing man, not by the intellect, which is man. The great terms of the preacher's com- to secure an end so desirable. mission are not to be drawn into debate. Here of the offer. Such a consciousness would tend to impart an air of reserve, a cast of mysteriousness to his address, inconsistent with the openness and simplicity of the gospel.

are to be presented as matters of the highest power. personal interest. The hearer is to be perallow, and then yielding freely; avoiding need- | ment should, in our judgment, kindly but firmly less severity, and mingling wisdom with his un- insist.

far from being necessarily unmanly in the pulpit. | they consent to act by proxy in its renuncia-But there is one characteristic of manliness which we would like to see more commonthat is, looking the hearer directly in the face. A nervous glancing around the room, a range of vision just above the hearers' heads, or a fixedness of gaze upon the manuscript, or the volume on the pulpit, is, in either case, a habit which seems to betray an unmanly want of confidence in the hearer's reception of your message. We do not like such a habit in social or business intercourse. There is an unpleasant air of incertitude about it. Much more will it strike us unpleasantly when accompanying the delivery of Heaven's message to our souls. Let the preacher lift up his brow. Let him address us, as one who knows he has a word for us there ever was a popular preacher upon earth, worthy of our acceptation, and commanding the assent of the deepest principles of our nature. Let him address us as our cordial friend, assuming that he has our confidence. Let him speak as one fearless for the honor of his mescussion and universal wonder. His bitterest sage under the closest scrutiny. Let him, as a enemies had to acknowledge their power. And man, invite and meet calmly our outer glance, popularity in preaching should be regarded as as a token of the conscious purity of his intena great advantage, and a solemn responsibility. tions, and the firm conviction of the authority Prayerfully, and in every way consistent with of his message. After the perhaps unavoidthe dignity of the ministerial office, it should be able bashfulness of his first introduction into than the "Dei Gratia" of hated sovereignties mous agreement of Wie want a Central Committee sought after by the preacher. It should neither the ministry, we see no reason why Christ's be despised nor neglected. Its absence may well ambassador may not, in every case, acquire this outward composure and frankness of manner. While discussing with a friend the characte. Men generally prefer to find such characte-

## PEACE.

The ambassadors of Christ are by their very

profession men of peace. Only such necessity as clear duty sometimes imposes-" first pure, then peaceable"—could lead them, either in the pulpit or through the religious press, to take such a stand as by any construction would seem to have a warlike aspect. Never, never would they consistently invoke the bloody arbitrament of war, unless convinced that principles dearer than life were at stake. Hence their first impression at the announcement of peace in times of apprehension like the present, by men in authority, in whose 1. The manly preacher is one who plants wisdom and purity they have confidence, is pleahimself upon the basis of great, acknowledged surable. The first feeling is one of thankfulness, truth. He does not come timorously pleading that the calamity of war is, perhaps, avoidable. for recognition, either of himself or of his mes- Having good reason to hope that those who are sage. He does not come so much to prove and now at the head of the government will act t to argue, as to announce and to proclaim. He part of true patriots, with an eye to great prindoes not, in dispensing his weighty message, ciples, and to the preservation, for all posterity, spend too much time and energy in silencing of the precious bequest of the fathers; they are cavils and refuting arguments. He does not prepared joyfully to accept its avowed peace policy. take a doubting, inquiring, apologetic ground | When traitors cry peace! peace! good men know for the Gospel. The manly preacher speaks they mean something worse than war. When pafrom conviction, and approaches his hearers as triots choose a peace policy, all our Christianity

There are possible, nay probable, conditions of peace, which are grievous enough. To gain it we may be compelled to acquiesce in the dismemberthings are not satisfactorily settled in the ment of the nation, and to concede practically the scheme of our religious belief; it would be un- right of secession; thus weakening the ties which hold together all the States which consent to remain. And the infinite disadvantages of a powerquestions. There is a frank and manly way of ful foreign government, lining the Southern bordiscussing matters of doubt, showing the confi- ders of our continent, and commanding the mouth of our great Mississippi, may be imagined. But a warlike policy might not cement the remaining States of our Union any more closely, and might result in impressing a military character upon our national policy, almost, if not equally, harmful superficial, but grasping the conscience and the with the proximity of a foreign nation to our borheart, as already committed to those truths; as | ders. We leave these matters to be discussed by having really surrendered the citadel, while the the secular press. We feel grieved at the prointellect essays to hold the outworks only of the bable necessity of yielding points so vital, in order

There is, however, one condition we would imwe might add, that the manly preacher makes pose before assenting to the peaceful recognition no mental reservations while presenting his of the revolutionary government; and that is, that message. He could not frankly and confidently | it be made to appear, beyond question, that it is offer salvation to all, while conscious in his heart | the choice of the people to be divided from us. that, in all probability, the majority of his hearers Let the subject be taken from the hands of poliwere, in no proper sense, included in the terms | tical leaders, and partisans, and tacticians, and place-seekers, and ambitious, disappointed aspirants for power. We know something of their arts, and something of their selfish disregard of the real wishes and interests of the people. There 2. Manliness in preaching implies directness is a pretty well founded suspicion that they have of address. A great business is in hand between adroitly engineered this revolutionary movement the preacher and his hearers. The sinner is to through, in spite of the preferences of the mabe convinced of his sin and his danger. A jority. They have certainly been very shy of broken law, a day of judgment, a way of escape, the people, the acknowledged source of political

Let the question of secession, the gravest polisuaded to accept Christ, or to follow him more | tical question of the nineteenth century, or, perfaithfully and devotedly. If these objects are haps, of any age of the world, be put fairly before not put in a fair way of accomplishment by the them, and let their real wishes be ascertained in exercise, nothing has been done, which, in com- a manner admitting of no uncertainty or dispute: parison, is worth mentioning. Now, the manly and if these people do indeed desire to pass from preacher is not one who shows that he has beneath the protecting ægis of our Constitution, foolishly mistaken his calling, by spending the to renounce their heritage with us of the choicest hours devoted to this sacred purpose in an ex- memories of history, to divide a country which it hibition of his own powers. He does not lead takes no "Prophet of Physical Geography" to off his hearers' minds to topics of interest which | see was designed as the magnificent Domain of are only remotely connected with the business one commanding nationality; then, painful though in hand. Nor does he approach the announce- it be, wounding as it is to the pride, and disapment of the gospel message with timorous cir- pointing to the expectations of the patriot, we cumilocution. Nondoes he endeavor to disguise | would sadly acquiesce. Our voice and influence his disapproval, as the messenger of a holy God, would be for a peaceable separation, and a full and of his hearers' sins. Nor does he seek to com- frank resignation of the new, the wayward, the mend himself to their regard by compromising Slave-Extending nationality. We would trust in with them; by excusing them; or by passing God, and in the good sense and homogeneous chalightly over, or avoiding to touch at all upon racter of the remaining States, who would still be favorite indulgences. Careless of himself: sufficient to form a great nation, for a permanent anxious only for his message and its Author; secure and orderly government. Upon such a yielding nothing except when duty and principle test of public sentiment at the South, our govern-

compromising opposition to sin, he boldly de- | Surely this could not be regarded as an exclares the whole counsel of God; warns the sin- traordinary request by Americans. Our boast ner in the most intelligible manner of his sins has been in universal suffrage hitherto. The and their consequences; has no reserve in point. revolutionists at the South have themselves ing out the dreadful end to which his path is quoted the maxim: All governments derive tending, and aims, without needless offence, to their just powers from the consent of the gomake each sinner realize that the whole has a verned, in justification of their conduct towards dignity upon Washington Square. He will find commend the Committee to the confidence and co- armed too. In addition to this, there are lying in direct bearing on himself. The manly preacher the National government. All we ask of them is not afraid to call things by their right names, is, to give the maxim an unequivocal applicaor to have the individual sinner feel that he is the tion in the settlement of the questions they have strangers from every part of the country, who well all means have freedom; their standing unim- less than twenty-four hours. In case, therefore, person intended in the message. In this sense, raised among themselves. Can it be possible Nathan before David, John the Baptist before that Americans would consent to the utter re-Herod, and Paul before Felix, were manly volutionizing of their government, and the sub-

We do not believe they intend to renounce do propose to make, is one demanding a solemn expression of the popular will, such as shall leave no future historian of these events, though centuries hence, in doubt. What! shall Americans, accustomed, with well grounded pride, to draw contrasts between themselves and the oppressed people of the old world, who have no voice in the affairs of the government—after setting them an example which has made tyrants tremble, and has led to the introduction of the very principle of universal suffrage as the basis of political revolution—shall Americans, brought into similar critical circumstances, disown the principle and omit the appeal? Even Louis Napoleon submitted his policy of assuming imperial power to the universal vote of the French people, so much respect did he feel it necessary to show to the popular will. And now his great and unanswerable argument to such of his brother monarchs as would question his leis the overwhelming voice of the people of France. That legitimates in a far higher sense and dynasties; that is a power beneath and be- of Home Missions with proper officers. hind the throne against which it is idle to cavil. In a similar manner, the conqueror of Italy re frained from imposing himself or a new government upon the magnificent domain which his general had wrested from the hands of its oppressors Though the assent of the people might here, if any where, have been taken for granted, Victor Emmanuel summoned the enfranchised Sicilians and Neapolitans to express their will in that primal act of sovereignty-the ballot; and he is now the elect ruler of Italy. The world, the crowned heads of Europe, the exiled dynasty—the Bombas and Bombalinos-will have to regard and respect him as such.

Does the government of the Gulf States expec to command respect while it avoids the ordeal of a popular vote? Does it expect the national government, or the civilized world, cheerfully and speedily to recognise it, while there is a well grounded suspicion that its own assumed subjects might reject it? Does it expect to establish the legitimacy of that which has been hastily and passionately reared upon misconception and excitement which was purposely and avowedly allowed no time to cool, and when Louisiana, perhaps the most important member of the Confederacy, is, by popular vote, no more committed to secession than is North Carolina, which still stays by the Union?

Let us have a show of hands in the Gulf States. Let the people speak. We shall accept the voice of the people as the voice of Providence, and shall not contend against it. Rather than array the policy of peace.

DOWN TOWN CHURCHES. The mobility of the American people exhibits itself not only on the grand scale of a national

arrangement of streets, invite to a change. lied upon to constitute our congregations. And to the Assembly. the drain upon our down-town churches, for a long | 3. The Presbytery of C. paid one half the salary means, active men and women in the Sabbath pointments. School and the prayer meeting; and the churches be supposed.

Hence the brethren in these drained churches, in the lower part of the city, are in a trying position; and it is no wonder if some of them are discouraged, and look forward to the abandonment | ing the whole. of their present locations as unavoidable, at no scenes made venerable by long and hallowed asso- missionaries. ciations. They flock from every quarter and from great distances to the accustomed place of assembling. The pastors of these churches still stand | Committee, and leave the disposal to them. by their flocks, tranquillizing them in the general perseverance; dismissing some to be germs of new and effective churches in the new portions of the city; yet retaining enough to continue the exis-

numerical strength, the effective zeal and the lidismissing family after family, from their ranks; affirm. and missing them from seats which have known . The Church Extension Committee always, not them for generations. They have shown a only hearken to, but insist upon local counsel. taining the old positions while planting new ones; practical difficulty is not that the Central Comof the restless proclivities of our citizens.

there assembled almost invariably, a great congre- operation of all their churches. If, however, any the Golden Horn ships of war of all nations, in sufknow what they will hear there, and who cannot peached to work with it. Then let each Presbyleave the city without having once more enjoyed the term or Synod on Freshyleave the city without having once more enjoyed the term or Synod on Freshysoon find that the slaughter would be chiefly on leave the city without having once more enjoyed the tery, or Synod, or every Society, if that be pre- their own side, and the contest would end in their privilege of worshipping within the hallowed walls ferred in any case, act in its own way, on any of the extermination from their own capital. But the

ter proof will be needed of the greatness of the tree, and not be manufactured like a machine. work which is being accomplished even now by these steady and self-sacrificing churches, or of the valuable part they perform in the system of pelled to yield their position.

## HOME MISSIONS AGAIN.

We cordially respond to the feeling of the Christian Herald of Cincinnati, of congratulation, both that our papers are discussing, in advance of the Assembly, the great principles of the Home Mission question, and especially that they are doing it in so kind and courteous a spirit.

The distance between ourselves and the Herald gitimacy, or to rivals and pretenders to his seat, always contemplated a Central Committee, and only differed with us and the Evangelist, as to its functions. On this point then, there is a unani-

There is then, as to the general outline of the plan, really but one point of difference between the Herald and ourselves ince we agree on the maximum and minimum. The Herald thinks that the Presbyteries of the West ought to "have the responsibility of the Home Missionary work laid upon them." "It proposes to let each Presbytery do its own work, just as each church does hers;" and the surplus, if any, to be paid over to the Aslocal home missionary organization. It thinks no general interest of a marked character. that the money raised in the West for Home Missions, ought not to go East and then travel back

The Herald, we trust, will not be grieved if we say, that it only needs a little experience, as a member of a Central Committee on Home Missions. to agree with us entirely. We are for leaving each Presbytery just as free as the Herald desires; but we know, with absolute certainty, that the end of it will be, that each Presbytery will fall back upon the general system of raising what it can, and receiving what it needs. The actual remitting of say, four hundred dollars during the year, and needs eight hundred to support its missionaries. The Church Extension Committee always say,dred dollars as raised, and expend it yourselves; reporting to us the missionaries, and the amount

to each; or send us the money and we will remit people against each other, we shall acquiesce in a by draft to the missionaries. It is no matter freedom with which the operation is actually now conducted. We will explain the precise modus

1. The Presbytery of A, raised the current year movement, so eloquently described by De Tocque- one thousand dollars; which it paid to its missionville, as "a deluge of men, rising unabatedly, and aries, making its own appointments, except one daily driven onward by the hand of God." In which the Committee happened to make, more by the narrower sphere of city life-which is in fact accident than otherwise, without consulting the a microcosm—the same phenomenon is to be seen. Presbytery, but which the Presbytery, as was un-Our city people are, without great difficulty, in- derstood, approved. The Committee appropriated duced to abandon their old homes, when the neight nine hundred dollars the Presbytery in addition borhood is encroached upon by trade, or when a to what it raised, and the one thousand dollars is better style of building and an airier locality and reported to the Assembly as contributed to Church Extension. The mirrod look but

In Philadelphia we are, and have been, expe- 2. The Presbyters of B. supported all its own riencing, to a large extent, this movement of po- missionaries and made all its own appointments, pulation to the West, and North-West. This asking for two hundred dollars from the Commigration is largely composed of the elements re- mittee, which was granted, and the whole reported of the "Air line" road from Chicago, and is not

time, has been severe and exhausting. In some of each of its missionaries and the Committee the instances they have been compelled to dismiss the other half, making their own appointments. In very elite of their membership; elders, men of all three cases, the Committee approve the ap-

4. The Synod of D. appointed a Church Extenof Germantown, West Philadelphia, Green Hill, sion Committee, which recommended the appoint in the Christian's hope. By that time some two North Broad St., Calvary, &c., have gathered them | ments to the General Committee, which the Comin and strengthened themselves greatly, as might | mittee made. Individual churches in this Synod contributed their funds directly to the Committee. ward, a few only appearing under conviction at Several Synods on this plan.

> 5. The Presbytery of E. made its own appointments, and paid surplus to the Committee, report-

6. The Presbytery of F. raised their funds and distant day. Yet others courageously maintain held them subject to the Committee's draft. The has been, remarkably quiet,—no passionate extended the congregations ellips to the their positions; their congregations cling to the Committee on their recommendation appointed the

7. A number of Synods and Presbyteries raise

But let the Herald please observe. We have tumult, by their own calmness, faithfulness, and a letter, just received from one of the Presbyteries which has pressed, and earnestly, the separate tence, identity and vast usefulness of their churches They desire a general system, a central treasury, where they are, and even gathering in new materiand the responsibility for paying the missionaries, al, to balance the losses continually experienced. to be upon them and not upon the Presbytery. All honor to these brethren in their successful And the reason is obvious. Pastors and laymen struggles with the great difficulties of their posi- cannot leave their appropriate business to raise tion! All honor to them for their firmness and money for Home Missions. They will do it success in keeping up, so near to the old level, the under special pressure for a year or two, but the system will break down in nineteen cases out of berality of their churches, in spite of such deple- twenty. We speak from experience and consultion! All honor to them for keeping heart while tation with old Secretaries. We know whereof we

thorough appreciation of the importance of main- The Herold, may be surprised to learn, that the the complete evangelization of our city, in their mittee attempt to assume power, but that they find view, demands both. All who are unwilling that extreme difficulty in getting the local bodies to do any considerable portion of the city should be ren- so. In other words, the Committees on Missions dered destitute of the means of grace, must feel or Church Extension of the Synods and Presby- selves much concern. One of them, I understand, grateful to them. They are a breakwater which, teries, do not like to refuse their endorsement to at least, must hinder precipitate action, and fur brethren in their neighborhood, and when the nish holding ground for many families who would | Central Committee see a weakness in the endorseotherwise be hurried away by the current. They ment, they find it exceedingly hard to get the brecontribute their part to retarding the development | thren on the ground to "take the responsibility."

The tendency is to avoid it. That they are not sacrificing the practical ob- We are for freedom. Let the Assembly enlarge jects of church organization by this courageous, the powers of the Church Extension Committee, dred thousand are Greeks and Armenians, and resistance to the tendency of the day, any one and change the name to Home Mission Committee, another hundred thousand are Franks from various may learn who drops in, for example, on a Sab- or if they think it wiser, make a new Committee | Continental countries and England; so that onebath morning, upon the congregation of the First of Home Missions. Let them make very few rules half of the million of people are not Turks at all Church, which looks down in calm and simple for it, leaving them to experience. Let them refective power of the city. They are all thoroughly gation composed of our own citizens, and of Presbytery prefer the A. H. M. S., let them by ficient force to batter down all Constantinople in

So with those who attend a communion season, | and dry, and enforced by authority. The minimum in "Old Pine Street," as was our privilege not of machinery and the maximum of freedom, will long since, or a young men's Prayer-meeting on make a strong, compact, consistent system. As it; but the radical and momentous change they a Sabbath evening, in the same place. No bet- we said before, the Committee should grow like a

## CITY CHURCHES.

It was our privilege to worship with the SOUTHevangelical and Presbyterian influences, which are WESTERN CHURCH at their first communion season, spread over our city, than the sight of those in the basement of the new building, S. E. corner thronged and attentive audiences, and those nu- of Twentieth and Fitzwater St. last Sabbath: merous assemblies of active and praying young Eight persons were admitted, five on profession men. We sincerely trust they may never be com- of their faith. There was a large number of communicants present, and the services were delightful and profitable. We are pleased to observe and record the evidences of prosperity, in this persevering church organization.

The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper was re cently administered by the Session of the North BROAD ST. CHURCH, to an aged person, crippled and bed-ridden for life by accident. The occasion was one of deep interest and solemnity: the evidences of the subject were clear and satisfactory. seems not very great. The Herald states, that it and there being no prospect of a restoration to health, his earnest request for the opportunity to profess his faith in Christ, and fulfil his dying command, could not be refused.

Sabbath before last an encouraging number of additions was made to several of our Churches to Calvary eleven on profession, and four on certi ficate, to Clinton St., seven on profession, and five on certificate, to the Third Church, fifteen on profession, and five on certificate, to the Western Church five on profession. At Kensington Church a very large ingathering is, expected; about fifty having already been received by the session This is an encouraging exhibition. Our Church in Philadelphia has been making very decided sembly's Committee. Each Presbytery is to be a progress during the winter, though there has been

The daily half-hour prayer-meeting is still sustained in the Buttonwood St. Church.

## CHURCH EXTENSION MISSIONARIES. DEAR BRETHREN:-Please publish the following lowing extracts from our missionary reports. B. J. W.

Omaha, City, N. T, March 9, 1861, Our Church have sent a request to be placed under the charge of the Des Moines Presbytery. It is the nearest and most convenient. I hope, however, before the year is up, that we shall have a Presbytery of our own in this place. We need the cash, is a mere question of exchange, of no a travelling missionary in Nebraska and Western consequence at all. A Presbytery raises, we will Iowa very much, and are losing ground by not having one. There are Brownsville. Nebraska City, Plattsmouth, Belleview, and above this Decatur, Dakota, and on the other side, Sione City, Onawa City, Council Bluffs—yes, and Magnolia, "Do as you please ... Either report to us four hun- in Harrison Co. In none of these towns, (and there are some others below Council Bluffs,) have we a New School Presbyterian Church. I was up at Onawa City, (county seat of Monona county, the most important place between this, and Sioux City on the other side, and they were anxious to have good preaching there, and I wish we migh The Herald is probably not aware of the perfect step in and take possession. They said they would all unite in supporting a man: There is no church building there yet oThe Methodists have occasional preaching. The residents are mostly Eastern people. I am expecting to hear from there every day, to learn what they will pledge themselves to do, in case we furnish a man.

There is a young man in the State of New York who would like to come West as soon as his year up there. And then there are some young men n Lane Seminary who would be good men for the field, and would be willing to come I, think. We ought speedily to have two more men a least in this field. (Western Iowa and Nebraska. f you say you will commission two good men, think I can find them for you. I hope and pray the Lord will help us, so that we may be able to "rise up and build" this coming season. Do not

### forget us on there. Yours truly, and most respectfully,

F. M. DIMMICK. P. S. Onawa City is the terminus (proposed completed. I believe, as far as Codar Rapids. is about 65 miles above this place.

Lyons, Iowa, March 12, 1861. About the 1st of January, the Spirit of the Lord began to move on the hearts of the unconverted part of my people in an unusual manner not generally, but on some heads of families. I the course of two or three weeks, three were happy or three others had become awakened. In a little time, they too, gave evidence of a saving change. And thus the work of God has gone gradually forthe same time, and every week one or more new cases of awakening, and about the same number of hopeful conversions. The appearances at the present time are very much as they have been all along. To-day I discovered a new case of awakened attention to spiritual things. The work is, and

Our last weekly prayer meeting was one of the largest.-I think the very largest this church has ever held, and decidedly the most interesting in money through their churches, and pay it to the its exercises. On the 1st Sabbath of this month, we received to the church four of the convertsthe first four, and one by certificate. There will doubtless be several more received at the next communion season in May.

I have continued our ordinary services through system. They say, after trying it, that the re- the last quarter; and for some weeks past, added sponsibility is too great and they cannot bear it. an extra sermon during the week, and a meeting for religious inquiry on Monday evenings in my

Our Sabbath school, which I always attend. conducting a Bible class of adults, is in a very cheering state, larger than ever before, and gradually gaining. Several of the children and youth of the school are now in an anxious state of religious inquiry. Very sincerely yours, all Me . The States of the Daniel Clark.

## TURKS AND GREEK CHRISTIANS.

In corroboration of the views presented in thes olumns of the real source of danger to missions in the Orient, and the comparatively friendly attitude of the Turks, to our brethren laboring in that field, we quote from a letter of Dr. Leyburn in the last Presbyterian.

As to the alarums sounded by some of the American religious journals in reference to Constantinople, American Christians need not give themhas said it would not be surprised any day to hear of another Syrian slaughter of the Christians here by the Turks. But our missionary brethren have no such fears, nor any other, intelligent, Englishspeaking person I have met with. It may be possible that the Turks would be glad to shed Christian blood; but as to their slaughtering the Christians of Constantinople, the thing is absurd. Of

ples of similar mistakes, if it were necessary. The truth is, that the American missionaries have almost uniformly met with good treatment from the Turks. The opposition has been from these wretched old oriental churches, which have a name to live and are dead.

BUTTONWOOD ST. PRAYER-MEETING. The daily morning prayer-meeting in the But-

tonwood St. Church, has now been held regularly for more than three years, and continues to be a source of interest, of profit, and of spiritual rewas suitably noticed by the meeting: The brethren engaged in this work have certainly exhibited a great measure of perseverance, and have quietly and unostentatiously performed a good work, in keeping alive the fire of devotion on that now comprise Thuckdones, in 2 vols., and  $V_{IR}$ . altar of merning sacrifice. The services commence GILIUS, in I vol., besides ÆSCHYLUS, HORATIUS, at 8 o'clock, and are continued for half an hour. We commend the meeting to the attention of those living in that part of the city.

## THE STANDARD.

This is the title of a new religious weekly, which made its first appearance on Thursday last in our city. The editor is Rev. Alfred Nevin, D. D., and neral excellence of the exterior are faithfully the paper will represent the other branch of the maintained. The contents of this volume in-Presbyterian body. The mechanical appearance and clude the Inquisition in France, the awful traliterary character of the paper are good, its spirit gedy of the Sicilian Vespers, in which two thoucomprehensive and catholic, and it gives decided promise of usefulness in the important sphere a month's time, the career of Pope Boniface of the religious newspaper. It has our cordial wishes for its success.

## "ANNALS OF THE POOR." THE MOTHER.

The other day in visiting, we passed through clean dry alley to the yard, and thence by way of a cleanly scrubbed stair-way, to the second story of a house in our district. The room was well lighted, with two windows front, without curtains, and one opening into the yard, while cleanliness was written upon the walls and every article of furniture—but poor—poverty was stamped every-

The mother, a lone woman, is a frail creature. perhaps thirty or thirty-five years old, with three girls of ten, seven, and five years. She tries to make their living at tailoring, and during this winter she has had some weeks three, others two, and often as low as one pair of pantaloons to make each week, at from thirty-seven to fifty cents per PICS IN THE ASSEMBLY'S SHORTER CATECHISM, in pair. The heat of summer, she tells me, has a two volumes,-volume 1 for the children, and very depressing effect upon, and often causes her to be an invalid, and unable to support her family tenth thousand! "Not to know me," the au--but we know ourselves that she is an intelligent, thor might, in such a case, claim, "argues yoursober and industrious woman.

from home; and finding a situation in the country. she sent her there to assist in the duties of farm are glad to meet with it, though late, and to life: but last summer, when sick herself, she commend it as a valuable aid in communicating heard that her child was over-worked; being una- doctrinal instruction to young and old. Be ble to properly care for her remaining family, she | sides the cheap form, it has also been issued in could not bring her home then; but in the fall, cloth gilt, and, in connection with five volumes when circumstances were better, she brought her makes up a cabinet of seven beautiful volumes, to the city, sent her to school—but sad to relate——a perfect treasure to parents and children in she came home with a nervous disease which may families where the Shorter Catechism holds its linger for years. Let us, if you please, count up proper place. The five volumes contain a story her earnings, and see how she is able to provide for the wants of four personsimily area with the re-

been, at two pairs of pants each week, counted at enforced and commended to the youthful mind the highest price, fifty cents per pair, one dollar Mrs. Baker's assistance was enjoyed by the aueach week, or four dollars and fifty cents per month, thor in this part of his work; her wide experiout of which she is to pay a rent, for one room of have doubtless proved highly serviceable in this two dollars and a half, leaving her a balance of department. The whole seven volumes are fifty cents for each week to provide food, fuel and neatly bound, and for sale at \$3, at which price clothing for four persons. Thus are hundreds of they will be sent by Mr. Randolph by mail. persons and children in our city who are for faults postage free, to any address. They are for sale by Mr. Luther, at the Presbyterian House. We not their own, unable to provide the necessaries of cordially recommend them to every family in The denomination and a B. at the denomination as seen

N.B. We are greatly in need of teachers, and would be glad to have volunteers offer at our: rooms, No. 1210 Shippen St. and who said of Bis

starving and suffering men, women, and children in agent, 406 Walnut street. Syria. I now write to thank you for what you have given, and to tell you what disposition I have made of your money. I have not space to mention you by name, nor time to write separate letters of thanks to you all, but I am happy to state that about four hundred dollars have been received by the poor people of Syria from your generosity As the money has arrived from time to time. I have appropriated it to various objects just as I supposed you would have done had you been in my place. It is now about five months since I commenced laboring in the work of feeding the hungry thousands. During the war, about twelve thousand men were killed and all their wives were left widows, and their children orphans. Those who escaped came down in thousands to Beirut, and for months the city was crowded. There were not houses enough to hold them, and they had to sleep on the ground in the open air. During the providence and drink, and insists that he has day the hot sun beat down upon them, and many sickened and died. A great multitude of little children died from want and exposure. Every day for many weeks I worked all day from sunrise until sunset, giving out money to the people to pp. 235. Price 60 cents. buy bread. Sometimes there were so many that FATHER TOM AND THE POPE. This is a very we had to remain until after dark and often I read | coarse description of a supposed interview bethe list of names by the light of a lantern so that tween an Irish priest and the Pope, which owes none of the poor hungry people need go without any currency it may have to the commendation their supper. At one time we fed nearly twenty which it is asserted it has received from a leadthousand people in Beirut alone. It was a great ing religious journal of New York. Imagine mercy to them that the good people in England two collegians, in an advanced stage of intoxiand America were so kind as to send money, for cation, personating the two characters named, if it had not been sent, thousands of people would have died of starvation. The money received from lished by T. B. Peterson & Bro., 306 Chestnut the Sabbath Schools has been used in various ways. street. With a part we bought wheat for seed, for the poor plundered Protestants east of Sidon and Tyre, and very near the sources of the river Jordan. Their property was all stolen, their ploughs, cattle, and wheat all plundered by savage men, so that they could not sow any wheat for the harvest of next year. I expended seventy dollars of your money

money, however, has been given to the people to buy bread, and I am now about to buy fifty Arabic Testaments for distribution among those who wish "that bread of life which came down from heaven." We still have a great deal of work to do for the poor. Hundreds are asking every day for clothing and bedding, and we have to labor constantly to see that their wants are supplied. Sometimes when the poor people receive charity they cannot express. THE KNICKERBOCKER FOR APRIL, opens with

for seed and wheat and sent it up to Rev. Mr. Ford

in Sidon, and he gave it to these poor people. Some

of the money has been used in buying bed quilts

to cover the poor women and children and protect

them from the cold, and with some of it we have

hought mats for the people to spread under them.

We have also bought some articles of clothing and

some medicine, and paid the rent of rooms to shel-

ter the people from the storms. The most of the

the Christians, whereas it was precisely the re- gave their gold dollars and silver napkin rings. tians, and it was the Turks who protected him years, and may we all meet at last around the throne of Him who said, "It is more blessed to HENRY HARRIS JESSUP

## EDITOR'S TABLE.

HABAN, THE HERMIT; Or, THE WONDERFT AMP, is an allegory designed to exhibit the na. ture of faith, in a style adapted to the tastes and capacities of the young; by Rev. J. Hyatt Smith of the 11th Baptist Church in this city. Faith is the Lamp which, in connexion with the Scrin ture page, works wonders. There is much real beauty and instructiveness in the story, but there freshing. Its third anniversary was reached on are incongruities, and fanciful passages, too Monday of last week, the 18th of the month, and which must detract from its value. 18mo., in 116. Published by BREED, BUTLER & Co. Buf falo. For sale by Smith, English & Co., Phi. ladelphia.

HARPER'S GREEK AND LATIN TEXTS, in 18mo flexible binding, on clear type and fine paper, EURIPIDES, and HERODOTUS previously issued The Thucydides has been supervised by J (2 Donaldson, the Virgil by J. Conington, Professor of Latin at Oxford. They are published at the very low price of 40 cents a volume. For sale by Lindsay & Blakiston.

SHELDON & Co.'s edition of MILMAN'S LATIN CHRISTIANITY has now reached the sixth volume. The beauty of the typography and gesand Frenchmen were massacred, and the island delivered from the rule of Charles of Anjou in VIII. and others, the Knights Templars, &c. It includes a period of time reaching from 1226 to 1313, a dark and bloody era. We repeat our cordial recommendation of the work, as a standard in church history, and as exhibiting a picturesque power and a taste for incident that must insure an interested perusal from all who undertake it. For sale by W. S. & A. Martien,

THE ORDEAL OF FREE LABOR IN THE BRITISH WEST INDIES, by W. G. Sewell, was originally written in the form of letters for the New York Times. Since their publication in that journal, they have been revised and enlarged. The writer regards emancipation in these islands in a favourable light, and his work is full of valuable statements in support of his view. At this time, especially, it will command attention, and we promise ourselves the pleasure of a fuller perusal,—it has just come to hand.—the results of which we shall lay before our readers. What need of invoking the critic on a work

which the religious public, by the hundred thousand, have stamped with their emphatic approval? Here is a QUESTION BOOK ON THE Tovolume 2 for adults,—issued by Randolph, of self unknown." Yet we are constrained to admit that we had not heard of the Rev. A. R. BAKER,—who, it appears, is a son-in-law of Prof. L. Woods, D. D., or, his book, before. We or illustration upon every question in the catechism. Much valuable scriptural information is communicated in these illustrations, and the Her average earnings during the winter have great doctrines of our standards are happily ence and great success as a writer for the young

Messes: Brown & Taggard's very fine library edition of LORD BACON'S WORKS has reached the 15th volume which concludes the literary and professional works of the author. It is made up chiefly of arguments of law, and contains a SECOND CIRCULAR LETTER TO THE very full index to that portion of the works SABBATH SCHOOL CHILDREN IN AME. which is here brought to a conclusion. The edition is one which at once takes rank as stan-Beirut, Syria, Dec. 28, 1860. 11 dard, and the very superior style in which it is MY DEAR CHILDREN:—Several months ago I got up by the publishers opens the way to its wrote an appeal to you for aid to the poor universal acceptance. For sale by S. McHenry,

> We have been deeply interested in a little book, originating in England, and republished, in their usual neat style by the CARTERS, under the title of WORKMEN AND THEIR DIFFICULTIES, by Mrs. Bayly, author of "Ragged Homes, and How to mend them." The condition of the labouring classes, free and bond, has become the leading question of the age. From the efforts we ourselves have made to meet it, we are prepared to welcome every effort made in a right spirit to solve the question in any of its aspects. This volume brings together a mass of valuable information on the history of slavery and of labor, and on the condition of the English workingmen. It shows the folly of strikes, and the outrageous tyranny of trades-unions. It proves that the great foes of the workingman are imthe remedy of his ills in his own hands. It is practical and direct in style, and well calculated to do good to the class for whom it was written. For sale at the Presbyterian Book Store. 16mo.

and you have a fair idea of the discussion. Pub-

MR. G. W. CURTIS' story of TRUMPS, written originally for Harper's Weekly. has been issued in a very handsome style by Harper & Brothers, in a large 12mo. of 502 pages, with illustrations by Hoppin. The author of the Potiphar Papers has here filled out the outlines of those carlier, and very successful, attempts in depicting the fashionable forms of social life. The book before us is something of an American "Vanity Fair," and we fear will leave impressions little favourable to high life in America, though, perhaps, quite as good as, in many quarters, are deserved. For sale by Lindsay & Blakiston.

Magazines and pamphlets. ARTHUR'S HOME MAGAZINE for April, Full of interesting and valuable reading for the family: designed rather to cultivate the social and domestic feelings and tastes, than to co

Herod, and Paul before Felix, were manly preachers, and were respected all the more for their straight-forward honesty.

There is something to be said of mannier. Tenderness is not unmanly. Tenderness is not unmanly. Tenderness is not unmanly. Tenderness, winning gestures, grace, even tears are to limit or to forego this privilege, can the preachers, and were respected all the more for of things and of their government, and the subplication of a new Constitution, and a new order of that structure; and of sitting under the sound of a voice which wakens so many thrilling associations in all who are acquainted with the history of Presbyterianism, during the last thirty tones, winning gestures, grace, even tears are