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REVIVALS FOR THE MASSES.

"The world can never be converted in a general dearth of Revivals, nor by occasional and limited revivals. Nothing short of general, powerful and continued revivals will ever do the work." "The theory that the world can be saved by occasional conversions and gradual additions to the churches, is little better than an apology for religious-or rather irreligious-indifference. The population of the globe is now estimated at one thousand millions. In what year of our Lord will they all be converted at that rate of progress? Arithmetic cannot tell; prophecy does not tell. Indeed it cannot be told, for the plan involves a sheer impossibility. That gradual theory then must be universally exploded. Revivals of far more than Pentecostal power are indispensable, and must be expected and sought for with an ardent faith by all the Sacramental host. Apostolic zeal must reanimate the entire ministry, and the churches must everywhere be baptized with the Spirit from on high."*

These two extracts present a thought worthy to be laid to heart by the church. They forcibly suggest the vastness of our work and the utter disproportion of results yet attained to the end in view. They remind us that we have yet a world to conquer for Christ. While Christian institutions and organizations command the respect of the world's best men, while the church holds a leading position among all agencies designed to act on the lives and conduct of men, and while Christian nations are the most powerful by far in the world, yet the work of converting individual men to Christ and of saving perishing souls, has made almost no appreciable progress among the masses of mankind. To say nothing of heathen, of Mohammedan, and of Roman Catholic countries. which constitute twelve thirteenths of the entire population of the globe, + how very small is the proportion of true believers in that fragmentary portion, less than one hundred millions, of the human family among which the saving doe trines of the Gospel are taught! How imperfect is the evangelization of the most favoured Protestant country; how many are the spiritual wastes of the oldest settled portions of our own land, of New England, New York, Pennsyl vania; how dark with irreligion and vice and ignorance are the masses in our cities; what thousands within sight and sound of the regular services of our sanctuaries, are as ignorant of Christ and his salvation as the heathen tribes of Central Africa! Yea, what a large portion of every congregation and Sab bath school and social circle remains unreached by the saving influences of the Gospel!

We are often cheered and gladdened by news of success in various fields of labour; periods of gracious and abundant refreshing visit individual churches; sometimes whole countries with all branches of the Church and all classes of society are powerfully affected by the word and Spirit; multitudes are brought to Christ. They fly as doves to their windows. Our hearts swell with high anticipation; we write "VICTORY" on our banners and we feel as if marching at once to the millenial triumph. But after the excitement has subsided, and we clearly weigh results, we do indeed rightly claim that progress has been made; close at hand it appears great, but compared with the yet unaffected multitudes it is but as a stone cut from a quarry, while the vast and solid mountain still lifts its unshaken summit and bars the way of the Lord. The work is yet to be done. It confronts us with its dark problems still. The proportion of true believers in the world is not perceptibly greater; in fact we may question whether during the closing periods of the labours of the Apostles and their immediate associates, the actual proportion of the truly converted was not far greater than it is now. Proportionably, the church of the regenerate seems actually to have retrograded in numbers in the last fifteeen hundred or sixteen hundred years.

And is it gaining now? Does it hold its own? Are conversions in nominally Christian countries at all equal to the numerical increase of population? In this land and age of unprecedented for the declaration of the writer, that "the results for the

* From Tracts published by the American Revival Association, Boston, 1863.
† Prof. Schem in Childs' National Almanac, 1864, p 538.

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work accumulating; are not the neglecters growing on her hands; are not the opening of new territory, the scattering of enterprising and covetous populations into unevangelized regions, the change hundreds of thousands of our countrymen, the thronging of vast populations, beyond our Church accommodations, and mostly ignorant and needy, into our cities creating an accumulation of spiritual necessities surpassing the evangelical zeal, the wisdom, and the abilities of the Church, as at present developed, to deal with them?

There are indeed many hopeful signs

in the Church to-day. The revival of five or six years ago breathed a spirit of expectancy into the hearts of all her true children. It left them standing on tiptoe, looking for the feet so beautiful upon the mountains, bringing glad tidings of good to Zion. It enlarged the instrumentalities a whole community a whole people—could be simultaneously and deeply interested in the salvation of the scul. The plans of the Church have been enlarged. In all denominations numerous and great encumbrances have been removed, and abundant means for carrying forward and extending the work of the Church have been furnished, by the unprecedented bounty of hersons who have consecrated their wealth to the Master's service. And we write for and to a branch of the Church which is alive to its responsibilities, and which glows with activity and with hope, which puts its hand with an energy and a liberality it has never before shown, to end recent end just unde the work.

But the Presbyterian church of this country, which, in the twenty years from 1810 to 1830 increased from thirty thousand to one hundred and eighty thousand, or six fold, in the following thirty years, or indeed up to the present time has but a little more than doubled its numbers—the increase being about 2.33 per cent., scarcely equal to the increase of the population of the country in the same time. And to come down to our own work as a denomination dur ing the year reported to the last General Assembly, we find our true spiritual attitude given by such statistics as the following; of 1110 churches reporting to their Presbyteries, three hundred and eighty-six had no additions whatever on profession, five hundred and sixty-one received less than ten each, and only one hundred and sixty-three received more than ten during the year. Four churches, two of them in the single city of Rochester, received one tenth of the number of additions on profession.*

What prospect do these figures hold out that the masses of our people, or that the proportion of them to be reached by our branch of the church, will ever be brought to Christ? What hope of ever meeting and overcoming the indifference, worldliness, ungodliness and unbelief of our Christian countries is furnished by the ordinary operations of the church, carried on at about the

same rate in all its branches? What Christian man and minister can pace with, and yet does not gain largely ment of the Union Seminary. Dr. Hatupon, the growing community of uncon-field has consented to give his personal having been given for that purpose by a member of Calvary Church—John A. Brown, verted men around it—what member of services to the work, and that means Esd, ground was broken for the erection of any branch of Christ's church can con- accomplishment. The endowment is a chapel 33 by 70 feet, for the better accom gratulate himself on what he calls its progress, when the kingdom of Satan and of this world is making equal or even greater progress, keeping the church as far from her final conquests as | nary has but meagre ability to render the 16th, when the first story was finished and ever? What devout soul that breathes aid greatly needed by students in straiforth in daily aspiration as the burden tened circumstances. "This is all wrong, of its life, the prayer: Thy kingdom come, but must feel that its accomplishment tarries, but must sigh to think, that at present rates, the consummation

* Similar statistics may be gathered from other sources A Tract of the American Revival Association already quoted, has the following: "From the statistical repor of the American Congregational Orthodox churches for 1862, it appears that out of the fourteen hundred and eighty churches of New England, seven hundred and thirty-eight, or more than one half, had not a single con version, or addition by profession, during the year. One hundred and eighty-two other churches had but one conversion each. And only sixty-six churches had as many as ten each." This is much worse than the statistics above given. It is probable that churches not reporting are included in the total of those receiving no additions, which gives a rather worse appearance to the From statistics within our reach we are inclined to con-

worldly activity, is not the church be- is apparently as far off as ever? What ing outstripped in the race; is not her heart stirred with sorrowing sympathy and burning with strong desire for the salvation of perishing souls, but must look with consternation upon the scanty results of the regular work of the church. and must suffer new pangs at the thought from civil to military life on the part of of the successive generations that shall go down almost bodily to destruction, unless the whole plan and rate of our work are revolutionized by almighty power?

In one word, we need those larger measures of the Holy Spirit's influence friends of the Redeemer, which are called revivals. We need them in greater frequency and efficiency than as yet experienced. We as much as any zation and to those inthing need to feel our need of them. We need to be conscious of the grave facts of the church's position among the as to the friends of Tabor substantially unaffected unleavened masand to feel that it is perfectly idle to talk of the world's conversion as views of all, and made it clearer than the result of our ordinary modes of actever to the Church at large, that with ing and settled rates of progress. We infinite facility and by the simplest of need to feel humbled in the dust before this great problem of human corruption and impenitence, and to cry out, in despair of ourselves, that the Holy Spirit will take the work in hand, and by glorious, unprecedented displays of his own converting power and grace, subdue the world to Christ.

Either this must be done, or the world must roll on through indefinite ages unsubdued in its rebellion; countless generations must pass away unpardoned, to lie down in everlasting fire; the church itself must shrink by comparison into an insignificant speck, a mere island amid a boundless world of sin, raging constantly around its shores, and forbidding its advance into the unconquered fathomless waters. I dig aot A

THE LIND UNIVERSITY.

A number of years ago our brethren n the Northwest commenced an effort to establish an institution under the above name, on a magnificent scale, and in ful site was selected on the shore of the lake, about twenty miles North of Chicago, since known as Lake Forest. An Academy was started—the pioneer school, to be followed by a Female Seminary of the first class, a College and a Theological Seminary. The turn of of Sabbath school instruction; and, although the times in 1867, carried "by the board" some of the most engaged friends of the project and gave it a lull from which it bered twenty-three scholars with four teachseems now about to awaken. The ers. The next Sunday, March 15th, classes Academy has been maintained, and a beautiful town has grown up around it. The spacious grounds originally de inscription on the banner under which they signed for the various departments of the University have been preserved; the times are kindlier, and once more the word is forward! A fund of \$50,000 their efforts in the Northern part of the has been contributed, the income of city, which had resulted in the establishment which is devoted to the support of a than one year after the opening of a Mission Financial agent, and an earnest effort Sunday School—I refer to the Olivet Presbyto fulfil the hopes of the past respecting this important enterprise, will now be comment the court

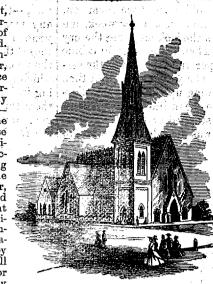
UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

Our New York brethren have commenced, and will carry through, a noble effort—the adding of One Hundred and greatly needed. The salaries of the odation of the school and for other religious Professors are now eked out by contributions year by year—a resort alike uncertain and vexatious, and the Semitened circumstances. "This is all wrong, and the time has come for making it right: We shall rejoice to see this institution well lifted out of its embarrassments, and we shall be twice glad to see it brought into organic connection with the church.

THE SECOND UNITED PRESBYTERIAN sought?"

DEDICATION OF TABOR CHURCH.

On Thursday night, December 15th, the services of the dedication of this church were held. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, a very large audience was present and the serinteresting character Rev. L. Pratt read the history of the enterprise which reached its culminating point on this occasion, and so cheering was the document to the to those who have stood appalled before the great roblem of city evangeliry work undertaken by Calvary Church, as well itself, that we freely



yield the space neces to give it entire. The ability with which the author has done his work will commend it to all our readers. Rev. Wolcott Calkins.

pastor of Calvary Church, preached the sermon, from Ps. 87:2, The Lord loveth the gates of Zion more than all the dwellings of Jacob. The discourse, was extempore, well-planned, yet simple, full of practical thought and admirably adapted to the occasion. The dedicatory prayer was offered by Reverend Mr. Barnes. The pastor and Rev. Messrs. McLeod, Taylor, Mears and Mal-

lery also took part in the services. The style of Tabor Church is the early English-"simple, neat and appropriate." It is on the cruciform or transept plan

ses of men. We need to be aroused from with a tower on one front angle, surmounted by a spire. The front measures 51.6, the our contented self-gratulatory condition, depth is 90.8, the transverse dimension through transept is 78.6. The ceiling is a pointed arch, and decorated with moulded ribs. The height to spring of arch, 16 ft; to apex, 35. Capable of seating 800 persons.

REV. MR. PRATT'S HISTORICAL SKETOH.

[Mr. Pratt was formerly Chairman of the Missionary Committee of Calvary Church.] The traveller climbing the mountain stops for a moment as he reaches some projecting point or clearing on its side; casts his eye back over the way he has just come; traces the path; recounts the difficulties he has met at the various stages of the ascent; looks out upon the enlarged prospect; takes breath and then braces himself for the loftier heights ne now sees more distinctly before him. it may be well for Tabor church to night, and at just this point in the exercises of the evening before the sermon which will point out new responsibilities and duties, and the prayer which will formally dedicate this house of God, a starting point for new labors—to pause a moment and look back over the way the Lord has led them and thus seek strength and encouragement to enter upon their new and enlarged scene of labor. Thus, at the end of the fortieth year of their jour neyings, just before entering Canaan, did the children of Israel stop and look back while Moses recounted their history from the time of leaving Egypt. Thus did the Jews when Solomon dedicated the temple, and thus again when the walls of the temple were rebuilt Ezra and Nehemiah, when they enter-

We have not far to look back, and this historical sketch will but touch upon the chief points of interest in the growth of this church. The first date that challenges our attention is March 8th, 1857, when a Sunday in a small house on Monroe Street, between 17th and 18th Streets that was the commencement of the enterprise which is now Tabor Church and whose church building we meet to-night to dedicate. At that time, I was estimated that more than thirty thous and children in Philadelphia were destitute there was a large population in this sec tion, there was no Sunday School South of Lombard, West of Broad Street.

ed into a new covenant to serve the God of

This school at its commencement numwere formed and the school was called 'Tabor. Those twenty-three scholars were the nucleus of the present church; that name, the have marched and by which they have gathered into their ranks.

The next month (April 15th, 1857) the Missionary Association of Calvary Church, encouraged by the blessing which had crownof an independent church in a little more terian Church, whose new church building waits but a little for dedication after this ser vice has been completed for Tabor—took this school under its charge. Anticipating its growth, the Association began at once to make arrangements to provide it with a suitable building. Before, however, these could be perfected, the school had outgrown its two small rooms in Monroe street, and was compelled (in May) to remove to larger ones, at the corner of 17th and Catharine Streets. Here, in a few weeks, the number of scholars increased to eighty-one.

meetings. This neat and attractive building so well known in all this section as "The Tabor Chapel" was erected in about three months, at a cost, including the lot, of about seven thousand five hundred dollars. Nov. furnished, it was dedicated and the Sunday School removed to it; one hundred and forty-Early in 1858 it was found necessary to complete the second story room to furnish a place for the infant classes. From that time forward, the Sunday School has been a marked feature in this enterprise-usually numbering between three and four hundred as large as the rooms would well accomo-Church.—The Christian Instructor reports an addition of eighteen members to this church. to this church, on the 11th inst, and cient and persevering efforts much of its adds:—"In this season of general prosperity is to be attributed. He continued its Superintendent from the comadds:—"In this season of general ued its Superintendent from the com-worldliness and a low state of religious mencement till April 1863, when he became interest, it is encouraging to see God engaged in a new school in the Northern remembering his heritage, and giving this school has been in charge of one of the tokens of reviving his work. Is it not elders of the church. The most striking

The facilities of the property of the facilities of the property of the facilities o

hold it; Catharine St. was no better; and when once in the chapel it would not stay. in the room built for it; it clamored for more room and would not be satisfied till it had possession of the whole house. The Missionary Association could not keep pace with it, but was hurried on from every scheme of preparation to other and larger ones. It seemed at times as if those twenty three children that we had begun to provide

for, would become a host all crying for room. Then soon after the completion of the chapel, it became evident that a larger work was to be put into the hands of the Associa-tion. The chapel was opened for preaching Sunday evenings and for other religious ser-vices during the week, and it was at once proved that a congregation could be easily and speedily gathered—for the most part of those who were not in the practice of attending church statedly elsewhere. Here was a people ready for the gospel, and it must be given to them. Provision was accordingly made for the support of an evangelist, who should preach regularly in the chapel, visit from house to house, and work for the spiritual good of the people in this section. We were led by a good Providence to engage the Rev. George Van Deurs, a recent graduate of Auburn Theological Seminary, then stated supply in the Presbyterian church at Jasper, N. Y., to undertake the work. And here I may remark, that if there are churches desirous to emulate the example of Calvary in this respect, there are still portions of our city in which no Sunday-schools or churches are established, and it is possible that, if our own county cannot furnish a suitable man to undertake a new mission, it may be that Denmark can supply another Van Deurs. May "the Lord of the harvest send forth-more" such "laborers into his harvest!" this neighborhood and his converting power in the hearts of the congregation. It was found necessary immediately to make provision for receiving those who desired to connect themselves with God's people. At first, as no church was established here or expected soon to be organized, those who presented themselves were received by Calvary church with these who joined that church from its own congregation. Afterwards, when the number from Tabor greatly increased, the session of Calvary church met at the chapel, received candidates for admission to the church there, and celebrated the communion there also.

In December 1858, the first under the ministry of Mr. Van Deurs were added to the church, though others before that had gone from the Sunday-school to join neighboring churches. From that time onward till the present, not one communion-season has passed without bringing additions to the church. Then three—of which number the present sexton of this church was onecame; since then, never less than three have presented themselves, while the average number has been thirteen for each communion. The largest number, at any one time, was in May (13th) 1860, and February (10th) 1861—when, at each of these dates, the number was thirty-five. There were thus admitted to Calvary church two hundred and forty three persons—two hundred and thirty-six of whom were by profession, and seven by letter from other churches. After four years of steady increase as a mere dependency of another church, the congregation began to need more room, and the church an organization of its own; for that which had been commenced a Sunday-school had grown to a great enterprise with its school, its regular congregation and a large body of church members, and now this must in turn grow into a church. All past arrangements were too limited for the accumulations those twenty-three children had gathered as they advanced! The whole chapel, with its two stories, was now too small! Then one who is foremost in such good deeds for our churches, impressed with the importance of providing for the increasing wants of this church and neighborhood, purchased the lot on which this house stands and with great liberality pledged the amount of money requisite to erect this building This gift is so well known that I need hardly say, that the donor was M. W. Baldwin Esq. May this building long stand as a testimonial to his beneficence, and he long live to rejoice

With the prospect of a larger place of worship steps were at once taken for the organization of the church—marking the third important stage in the history of Tabor: the first, the Sunday-school; second, the gathering the organization of the church, with its pastor and board of elders and deacons. This last stage was reached April 23d 1863, when that part of Calvary church worshiping at the chapel was organized under the chapel was of the people under an Evangelist-this last, chapel was organized under the name of the "Tabor Presbyterian church of Philadelphia," by a commission from the 3d Presbytery of Philadelphia—consisting of Rev. Drs. a time for reviving to be everywhere sought?"

It not enters of the control. The most starting plans, by a commission from the 3d Presby-peculiarity of this school was its persistent tery of Philadelphia—consisting of Rev. Drs. and steady growth. It would not stay any-Jenkins and Patton, Rev. G. Van Deurs and where it was put. Monroe St. could not Elder M. W. Baldwin. Two hundred and

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hirteen appeared at that time and were ormally constituted a separate and distinct church, and Messrs. Archibald McElroy and

John B. A. Allen were chosen and ordained Ruling Elders, and James Patterson, Charles F. Leslie and George Rainey, Deacons. Since that time seventy-one new members have been added to the church, and three additional Deacons chosen and ordained—Messrs. John Kane, Thomas Gamon and Thomas Stephenson.
The whole number who have joined the church, either Calvary from Tabor Mission,

or Tabor since its separate existence, is three hundred and eleven-all but twenty-six on confession of faith. Some, at various times, have preferred to connect themselves with churches of other denominations — their number cannot be accurately estimated. The present membership—deducting those who have been dismissed to other churches and those who have died—is two hundred and sixty-one. Truly, the pastor, contrasting his commencement at the chapel six years ago with the assembly this evening, can take up the song of thanksgiving of the patriarch Jacob—"With my staff I passed over this Jordan; and now I am become

May 15th, 1863, ground was broken for the erection of this building, and on the 2d. day of July the corner stone was laid by Miss Cecilia Baldwin, and appropriate addresses delivered by Rev. Drs. Bainerd and March, and Rev. Messrs. Barnes and Culver. That lay will be remembered by those who participated in the ceremonies of that occasion as one of the dark days of the Republic. It was the day before the final battle of Gettysburg; when our own State was polluted by the presence and touch of rebels; when rumors of disaster filled the air and made the heart sick; when hastening fugitives were coming to tell exaggerated and alarming tales of the near approach of the country's enemies. It will be remembered how difficult it was on that day to speak with hopefulness of the work undertaken here, and that doubt was even expressed that the builling thus commenced would ever be completed. The allusion was on every one's tongue and its force felt by every heart— "the building of the walls of Jerusalem was

even in troublous times."

Now how changed! Those clouds have proken and drifted away, and, though war still rages in the land, our homes and sanctuaries are safe—and this building has without interruption reached completion and now stands a temple beautiful in design, harmonious in its proportions; commodious, and well adapted for all the purposes of public worship. Most fittingly did we enter it sing-ing: "Praise God from whom all blessings flow "-who heard the prayers addressed to Him in the day of darkness on the spot where the temple is now built for His name-

and "has maintained our cause.' The pastor of this church, I congratulate on the successful completion of this place of vorship, and for all that is encouraging in the circumstances with which it is now entered. Six years of patient labor is in review to-night! I cannot add anything to the testimony of those years and the approbation that the Head of the church has set upon more" such "laborers into his narvest.

Mr. Van Deurs commenced preaching here about the middle of July 1858, and through stop not to speak of those changes everywhere visible in all this section of the city; and the spirit began his reforming work in up wherever your steps have passed; of improved homes; of refined manners; of increased self-respect and self-reliance; we cannot tell of the number of hearts you have gladdened: of the many and grievous burdens you have taken away or made light; or of the number whose feet have by you been turned from the way of destruction into the way of life-we know not the number : and we count not those whose sickness you have elieved and whose death-bed you have comforted. God has kept a record of all thesewe only know that you have been indefatigable in all these labors, and that they have been a cause of wonder and of gratitude to all who have known of them. But we speak only of the increase of the visible Church of Christ during those years. Let the years tell their tale:

In 1859, 61 were added to the Church of Christ through your fidelity; in 1860, 89; in 1861, 47; in 1862, 27; in 1863, 53; in 1864,

32. May the years to come be as fruitful!

And I rejoice with you, friends of Tabor, in that which is past and in the present! There are some memories of scenes in the chapel which will never escape you. That spot is hallowed ground. Those walls are vocal with praise and thanksgiving. There you consecrated yourselves to God. There you celebrated the feast of the Redeemer's dying love. There you gave your children to the Lord in baptism. And there God blessed you. His spirit was with you, and now as you leave the tabernacle and bring the ark of the covenant to the temple, and lift up your voices, saying: "For He is good, for His mercy endureth forever"—may the Spirit come with yon, and this house be filled, as was the temple at its dedication, "with a cloud and the glory of the Lord fill the house of God."

But we can wait no longer; it is time this review come to a close—you have rested a moment to look back; and now encouraged and strengthened by all that is past, it is time for you to look out upon the work before you in the present and the future. Here are harder tasks, wider fields to be passed over, steeper cliffs to be climbed—a wide prospect opens on every side of "Tabor!" Here is room for greater growth, room for increased faithfulness, room for richer blessings! True, some who toiled up the ascent with you have fallen by the way; heir tasks are done and they have gone to their reward; but by the spirit's flight they have reached the top of the mount and now stand to becken you thither and to cheer you by the way. We bid you then "Go foryou by the way. We bid you then "Go forward." A cloud of witnesses encompasses you "the Lord will go before you;" and the God of Israel will be your rearward"—"In the name of the Lord set up your banner," let Tabor be inscribed upon it, and let Tabor continue to be to you as Mount Tabor is to the dwellers in the Holy Land—majestic, ful, but that it was required by an express revelation to be erected on Mount Moriah". let this Tabor be near to heaven and God delight to dwell in it!

"But will God in very deed dwell with [conclusion on page 404.]