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A SUCCESSFUL CHRISTIAN.

Success in worldly affairs invariably draws admiration and respect. It is an object of almost universal ambition and effort. Some measure of success seems absolutely necessary to maintain the tone of our spirits. Continual and universal failure overwhelms, darkens and embitters the mind, crushes the energies, and makes the ethereal spirit of man oblivious of its immortality, a poor dull, moping, plodding thing of the dust. On the contrary, a measure of success, though small, gives fuel to hope, stimulates energy, and becomes the stepping stone to still higher and higher achievements. Success is the best guarantee of success.

And yet successful men, in the world's estimate, are few. Of most men it may be said, they have been only not so utterly unsuccessful as to lose all hope and energy. The masses of the population of the old world cannot be said to have even this scanty but invaluable stimulus. They grovel like the lately emancipated slaves of the South were wont to do, without so much as an expectation or a hope beyond the present.

There is a smaller class of men, who do not seem to share in the common need of success as a stimulus to exertion. These are the men who anticipate the wants and ideas of a future age—born, as it is said, before their time. They are men of strong faith, planting trees whose fruit they never expect to gather, who find their inspiration and their comfort in the firm confidence that it is the true and the right for which they are laboring, which have God on their side, and which sooner or later, must prevail. The absence of success does not unnerve them; the violent opposition and the persecutions of their contemporaries do not drive them from their philanthropic purposes. Man like Palisae and Watt and Whitney and Goodyear and Cyrus M. Field toil on for years, without the least spark of what the world calls success, buoyed up almost entirely by the consciousness of the merits of the object which they seek. Warriors for liberty die in the ditch or on the battle-field, content solely with a sense of the justice of their cause, the fate of which is never revealed to their eyes.

Something like this, indeed, is the life of the true Christian. Not success, but the inherent rightfulness, the blessedness, and the glory of his cause it is, which secure his devotion and keep alive his courage and his hope. It is God's command which he is content to follow, and God's promise on which he builds. These are sufficient to sustain him in the darkest hour. Nay, it is when the hours become darkest that these supports appear the greatest. The sublimest moments of Christian experience are those in which the soul triumphs over discouragement, disaster, persecution, torture and death, and when it says or sings: "Though He slay me yet will I trust in Him. Though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, yet will I fear no evil. Therefore will not we fear, though the earth be removed and though the mountains be carried into the midst of the sea."

The worshippers of worldly success make the grand mistake of supposing that that is the only kind there is. Whereas this very Christian, who amidst the most grievous and crushing disappointment sings of trust in God, is to be ranked among the most successful of men. He is gaining in the most precious elements of character. To be resigned in adversity, to be "calm amid the raging waves," to have a steady believing hold upon God, amid the whirl and change of time, is perhaps the highest moral attainment of man. It more becomes the monarch than his crown. It confers grandeur not only upon the mighty like William Prince of Orange, but upon the lowliest sufferer on a bed of pain.

And such an inward, invisible kind of success, is nearly always the spring of that outward success, which is alone honored by the world. The greatest of victories is born of courage and endurance under defeat. It was in the brave endurance of such shocks as Bull Run, Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville, that the Army of the Potomac really won the victory of Gettysburg. The deliverance of Leyden could only have been achieved by men who had

borne up under Jamming and Harlem. It was the man who sang glorious psalms of praise and trust, while hiding from his persecutors like a hunted partridge among the mountains of Judea, that afterwards, by a rapid succession of victories, enlarged the borders of the kingdom of Israel to its greatest extent. Victory had already perched upon the harp of the singer in the lime-stone caves of Judea.

The successful Christian, therefore, is one who wins victories in the sphere of character, the foundation and introduction to outward successes. He that ruleth his own spirit is better than he that taketh a city; the city-taking power is already involved in his character. There is nothing in the world so powerful as this inward accumulation of spiritual forces; strong faith, effectual fervent prayer, singleness of aim, and whole-souled devotion to the cause of God, and a nature touched in all its springs by a motive so exalted and constraining as the love of a redeemed soul for its Saviour. It will blossom out into achievement of some kind, which men will be fain to recognize as success. It will beautify and adorn domestic life in the humblest sphere. It will convince gainsayers of the reality and value of its source. It will preach eloquent and powerful discourses, though with mute lips, from the bed of suffering and of death.

The successful Christian is one who feels inwardly impelled, not only to be, but to do whatever he can for his Saviour's cause. According to his opportunities, as furnished by station, wealth or talents, he feels bound to set his mark. He burns to achieve as a Christian, just as much as in his worldly relations he seeks to achieve for his business or his profession, and the results of his efforts to win souls, and to establish and spread the Gospel, to rescue and raise up the degraded, will be somewhat proportionate to the efforts of worldly men to build up fortunes, to win fame and honor, and to bring to pass the grand scientific triumphs of the time.

The successful Christian will not be content to reach the standards of usefulness, which may have suited another age and sphere. To be successful in business now-a-days, involves much greater results than it did ten or twenty years ago. And there are peculiar difficulties and forms of evil in the world to-day which modify somewhat the question of success in the extension of the divine kingdom. The accumulation of population in our great cities, the pervasive character and scientific form of unbelief, the rapid issues of the press, the great activity and enterprise of man in his worldly relations, the liberation and civil enfranchisement of millions of our fellow beings, the dispensations of the Spirit in the form of revivals of increasing number, extent and permanence, including persons of all ages, from the tenderest; all these, and like peculiarities of our age and especially of our country, demand of the American Christian of the nineteenth century, that he set his mark higher for personal piety, and for outward success in the kingdom of Christ, than ever before.

REV. E. P. HAMMOND IN LONDON.

The American Evangelist, Mr. Hammond, after laboring in Wales, at the orphan houses in Bristol and in other places in England, commenced on the last Sunday evening of May, a series of efforts for the conversion of children and youth, in the chapel of the Hon. and Rev. Baptist W. Noel, Bedford Row, London. A London religious journal gives the following account of the opening services:

"Mr. Hammond's well-known success in addressing children attracted an overflowing juvenile audience; in short, Mr. Noel's spacious chapel could contain no more. The service of the evening was fixed to commence at half-past six, but a preliminary half-hour was spent in singing. The evening service was commenced by Mr. Noel offering prayer, in words so simple and childlike that any child of average intelligence could not fail to understand. Mr. Hammond then ascended the pulpit, and said that they were assembled for one object, that all present might be brought to love the Lord Jesus, and in order to this he would try to make known to them how tenderly Jesus loved them all. In reading and expounding the 19th chapter of St. John, Mr. Hammond quite riveted the attention of his young friends by his references to the Holy Land, in which he had been travelling. For instance, when speaking of the garden of Gethsemane, he said it was only about two months ago since he and his wife sat together in that garden, and there they prayed and wept as they remembered Him who, in that spot, had sweat great drops of blood. He told the children also how he had addressed a company of 100 children in Jerusalem, and how he had brought something to show them, which would carry their thoughts vividly back to the sufferings which Christ had endured. Mr. Hammond then exhibited a crown of thorns, which had been made of the thorns still growing in the hedges around Jerusalem. It is

needless to say that by such references and such illustrations the attention of the children was secured from first to last. After a brief prayer and another hymn the preacher commenced his address, taking as his text, 'I, if I be lifted up from the earth, will draw all men unto me.' He commenced by telling a story of a little boy whom he had seen at Brooklyn, New York, playing with a magnetic hammer, and drawing up with it a number of nails, great and small. The little nails came fast enough, one after another, but the great ones more slowly. It made him think, the speaker said, of sinners and the Lord Jesus. Little children came quickest, but the older they grew the more difficult it was to come. This truth Mr. Hammond illustrated himself by means of a hammer and a few nails of different sizes. It was evident, however, that this mode of instruction, which created some amusement, was merely to attract the attention of the young people present, to inculcate truths that would, by the Divine blessing, prove as nails fastened by the Master of assemblies in a sure place. Mr. Hammond has a pleasant voice and face, and a very happy manner with children, and there is little doubt that his services in London will prove as attractive, and it may be hoped as useful, as in Scotland and other parts of Europe."

The Revival of June 6th says:

"Surely the Lord's hand is not shortened that He cannot save, nor His ear heavy that He cannot hear. A cloud of blessing hangs over London, and some droppings have begun to fall. The meetings at Mr. Noel's chapel, where every evening last week Mr. Hammond was speaking to the children, were evidently owned of God. On Monday little impression seemed to be made during the address, but in the after-meeting many warm-hearted Christians spoke to the children, and later in the week many of them dated their change of heart to that evening. On Tuesday over 200 children went into the vestry, on Mr. Noel's invitation to those only who loved the Saviour, or who felt it was a great sin not to love Him. In what was said to them they were severely tested, but in spite of exhortations not to deceive themselves, or to say what they did not feel, many of them persisted that they did love Jesus."

On Wednesday the hallowed and subduing influence of the Holy Spirit was more evidently felt, from the opening of the meeting to its close. After the singing, Dr. Hogarth, of Michigan, in a ten minutes' address, rebuked sharply yet kindly, the unbeliever of older Christians as to the salvation of children. Said he, the condition of simple, trustful faith is the easiest and most natural in which it is possible for the human soul to be. A little child of two years' old, who looks, as Coleridge says, into the blue heaven of his mother's eyes, believes all she says without a doubtful thought. He has to learn to doubt by being deceived, and by contact with the sophisticated life around him as he grows."

Mr. Hammond was peculiarly happy this evening in his illustrations, and explained the great truths of the gospel with such simplicity that very young ones could well comprehend them. At the close 250 children came into the vestry, and a few Christians, at Mr. Hammond's request, stood at the door to see that only those entered who seemed anxious, or who professed to have believed on Jesus. Mr. Noel said to his congregation on Sunday, that so far as man could judge, he believed that 200 children had been truly converted during the week. Mr. Hammond continues his meetings at the same chapel every evening of this week (except Saturday) at 7.30, for young men and young women. On Saturday, a meeting for children at 5.30.

Mr. Hammond has since opened a series of meetings at Rev. Newman Hall's chapel.

SUDDEN DEATH OF DR. MILLS.

Dr. Kendall sends us from New York, June 20th, the following exceedingly painful intelligence.

"Our dear brother Mills fell dead on the ferry boat on his way home yesterday. He had just left his committee's annual meeting. Everything I have reason to believe had passed off to his satisfaction. He had been authorized to call to his aid an assistant such as he liked, and has not seemed to leave the office any time for months with more cheerfulness or elasticity than yesterday, yet in 30 minutes he was a corpse. His work is done. The Problem the Standing Committee labored at in the Assembly is solved. Men die—but the cause lives."

This is the first instance of the death of one of our permanent Secretaries at his post. Though not altogether unexpected, it will produce painful surprise and universal regret through our Church. Pity that the kind thought of giving Dr. Mills a year's leave of absence had not come into our minds at the very moment of his first ominous attack; we might have had a valuable life with us now.

Certainly Dr. Mills deserved to be classed among the leaders of our Church, if she has any at all. It was his influence which largely aided to give our work, as a Church, a denominational tone. His earnestness in this movement secured it the sympathy of the more radical elements in our body among whom he was prominent. His record as an anti-slavery man was of the very earliest. Born in Kentucky and of Virginia parents, it was remarkable with what promptness, earnestness and persistence he advocated doctrines, which, at that time, drew odium everywhere but especially in the States to which he owed his being.

The first scene of his labors was in Kentucky; he next had charge of one of our Churches in Cincinnati; then he was called to succeed Henry Ward Beecher in the Second Church Indianapolis, whence he was called to fill the position of first Secretary

of the Permanent Committee of Education. In this latter capacity, he has magnified his office. Approaching it always from its spiritual and scriptural side, his addresses almost always left a deep spiritual impression. He ever held up, as of prime importance for the supply of the ministry, a spirit of prayer and of earnest self consecration among the families of the Church. He ever invested his department with peculiar solemnity, as being the foundation of all the other work of the Church, and he leaves it surrounded with hallowed associations and occupying a sacred eminence in the hearts of the brethren.

Brainerd, Baldwin and Mills are an uncommon trio of losses to a Church within ten months. One the type of Christian breadth, sagacity and magnetism, the other of Christian liberality and the last of organizing force and executive ability. May their mantles fall on those who still remain, charged with carrying forward the works in which they were so effectively engaged.

OPENING OF THE NEW LEDGER BUILDING.

On Thursday last, about five hundred invited guests joined with Mr. Geo. W. Childs, the editor of the *Public Ledger* of this city, in celebrating the opening of the building at the corner of Sixth and Chestnut Sts., recently completed for the uses of that enterprising and important journal. The ruling principle in the construction having been the highest degree of fitness possible for the ends proposed, and not a narrow economy, the result is something really unique in newspaper printing and publishing offices. Amplitude, airiness, comfort and salubrity reign every where. The press room and engine room in the cellar, with floors twenty feet below the pavement, have their lofty ceilings, twenty-four feet above their dry and solid floors, and are as light and cheerful as any apartments above ground can be. The compositors' rooms at the top of the building, also enjoy similar luxuries of light, air and space, their ceiling being twenty odd feet high, and all crowding being avoided of stands or of men. The liberality exercised in these arrangements appears from the fact that 9,183 square feet of space are given to the press and engine rooms and 2,921 square feet to the compositors. Every expedient that humanity could suggest, for the health and comfort of the employes, would seem to have been provided. Even the newsboys will be amply protected from the weather, while waiting for their supplies. The Publication Office is truly magnificent, not from any show of blazing ornamentation, but from the carved, panelled, and inlaid wood-work, which covers every inch of the lofty walls and the ceiling, and which distinguishes the apartment from all others in existence, except a few old baronial halls, and one or two trans-atlantic libraries.

A pamphlet of 33 pages, published by Mr. Childs, is devoted to an account of the peculiarities of the building, from which we extract a few of the closing sentences. The reader will be prepared to believe, what has been asserted by competent persons, that for thorough adaptation to its purposes and for the truly splendid liberality, which has governed all the arrangements, there is not its equal to be found among newspaper buildings in the old world or the new. Philadelphia may well be proud of the distinction thus conferred upon it by the enterprise, taste, and genuine humanity of Mr. Childs and his associates, the principal of whom is the eminent banker, Mr. A. J. Drexel.

"Combining stability and graceful architectural lines, the building, as a whole, may be termed a huge crystal palace, uniting with the solidity of a pile of granite all the light and delicate tracery of an edifice of glass. It contains 64,812 square feet of space, and is lighted by 354 windows, with a total of 2824 panes of glass, independent of the sheet glass in the first-story fronts on Sixth and Chestnut streets. About 500,000 pounds of iron, wrought and cast, have been used in and about the construction of the building. 6500 feet of pipe have been used to distribute gas to the various rooms in the building. 15,339 feet of tube was used in the heating pipes and coils required to distribute warmth throughout the building. Some idea of the size of the building may be gathered, when it is understood that to pass around the several apartments above the pavement will involve a journey of 1798 yards, or a trifle over a mile."

A sumptuous banquet was given to the invited guests at 5 o'clock, in the Continental. None of the appointments of such an occasion were wanting; and we are sorry

to say that, although we were told at the after-dinner speaking, that Mr. Childs, himself, drinks no wine, there was a truly extravagant and ostentatious display of liquors upon the tables, and during the whole entertainment. And from the avidity with which they were disposed of, one is compelled to believe that Mr. Childs is a notable exception among newspaper men. There were, however, not a few examples of abstinence in the company. His honor, the Mayor presided; Bishop Simpson said grace, and admirable addresses were made by Hon. Joseph R. Chandler, Mayor Hoffman, of New York, Major Gen. Meade, Hon. Erastus Brooks, Du Chailu, the African Explorer, Judge Kelley, Dr. Hall of Dublin, and others. The Germania Band and the Maennerchor, were among the additional attractions of this truly remarkable occasion. The immense hall was grandly festooned with the National colors: The effect of the whole must be, to give a great impulse to the *Ledger*, which thirty years ago, began as a feeble penny-enterprise, without capital or reputation, but which has long been recognized as one of the most influential institutions of the city.

DEMONSTRATION IN SUPPORT OF THE SUNDAY LIQUOR LAW.

On Friday evening last, the new Horticultural Hall was filled with an audience of perhaps over two thousand persons,—many others having been unable to procure tickets,—to give public expression to their purpose to stand by the new and excellent law, providing further restraints upon the traffic in intoxicating drinks and especially requiring dealers to close on the Sabbath. All parties joined in the good work. Hon. Wm. A. Porter who occupied the chair, unreservedly committed himself to this position. The resolutions offered by Mr. Potter, with a brief and sensible speech, were enthusiastically applauded by the people, and were seconded in a bold and stirring speech by William Welsh Esq., who declared that the time had come for us to decide whether we would submit to be governed any longer, as we long had been, by the rum interest. Gen. Cary's speech was one of extraordinary power and popularity. Rousing appeals, cogent and unimpeachable argument, brief and telling illustrations, and scathing sarcasm and invective flowed from his lips like a fiery torrent for nearly an hour. The audience could have listened twice or thrice as long with pleasure. Dr. Hall of Dublin followed in a brief speech, in which he cited the happy results of similar acts in Great Britain in the diminution of crime. Though the hour was late, his address was received with the utmost satisfaction; the audience was especially delighted when he told them they had a good law and encouraged them to fight it out on that line. Geo. H. Stuart Esq., proposed that a similar meeting should be held at Independence Hall, on the 4th of July next, which was heartily approved by the audience. Dr. Willis added a few words, and the meeting was dismissed with the benediction of Dr. March.

So far as Sunday closing is concerned, the law is believed to be very generally observed, and such a demonstration as this, will undoubtedly be a great encouragement to our officers to do their whole duty.

THE TENACITY OF BIGOTRY.

Cannot so important an order as that of the Sons of Temperance, supposed to be in the vanguard of wholesome reforms, learn the most striking teachings of the times, and "accept the situation"? We read with shame in the statement of Gen. O. O. Howard to the officers of the Freedmen's Bureau, under date of May 15, in relation to the increase of intemperance among the freedmen, the following:

"I find that 'the Sons of Temperance' in their grand divisions retain their old bigotry and decline to extend their order to save men of the dark skin from drunkenness, except it be done upon condition that there shall be complete and enforced separation." Gen. Howard adds—"I, therefore, hope that officers and agents of this Bureau, and the agents of the different benevolent associations working for the elevation of the colored people, will take immediate measures to organize associations of colored people, never excluding the whites, under the name of 'The Lincoln Temperance Society.' There is great appropriateness in the name from the well-known character of Mr. Lincoln and the love the freedmen bear him."

The circular closes with the following significant hint to those whom it may concern: "Please to see to it that officers or agents of this Bureau who may be intemperate men be immediately reported to this office."