

Presbyterian Banner.

PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1860.

Princeton Theological Seminary.—The next session of the Princeton Theological Seminary will begin on Thursday, the sixth day of September.

END OF A VOLUME.

Two numbers after the present, will complete the eighth volume of the Presbyterian Banner. A prompt renewal of subscriptions is earnestly desired.

We cannot promise rewards and premiums. Our terms are too low for that; but we trust that ministers and elders, and all good men, women, and children will aid us from a principle of love.

THE TROUBLES IN THE EAST.

The agitations in Syria still continue to occupy a large share of attention in this country and Europe, and the interest is not likely to be lessened for some time.

According to the latest report, Jerusalem itself was threatened from without by three thousand Bedouin Arabs, and from within by the fanatical Moslems.

An arrangement had been made by which the remaining Protestant Christians were to be sent to Beirut, by the English Consul, under the escort of Druses!

The Druses have become greatly alarmed at the consequences of their rashness and cruelty, and are anxious to do something to redeem themselves in the sight of Europe.

Fortunately there were no American citizens in Damascus at the time of the massacre. Mr. Crawford and family are some ten hours distant, and occupy a house jointly with a Moslem Sheikh.

In the meantime the Turkish Government is beginning to awaken to the dangers it has incurred, and is acting with an increased degree of vigor toward the suppression of these cruelties.

It might be powerful and respected in a war-like point of view. For although we are accustomed to view Turkey as in the article of death, she has actually under arms a total of one hundred and fifty thousand; but, in two months' time and with funds, this number could be increased to four hundred thousand fighting men.

TURKEY.

This misgoverned country is the scene of great troubles. All parts of it are in disorder. The period of the reign of "The False Prophet," is, we trust, drawing near to its completion.

THE CONSTANTINOPLE TUMULT.—ACTION OF THE FOREIGN REPRESENTATIVES.—By the kindness of a friend, we have been favored with the subjoined extract of a private letter, dated Constantinople, July 25th, from Mr. Dr. Dwight, American Missionary to Constantinople.

As night is expected, the representatives of the foreign Protestant powers at the Porte are greatly aroused by those disgraceful scenes. A meeting of five of them was held last Friday at the British embassy, and a very strong note was addressed by them jointly to the Porte, making some demands which are hardly full of being complied with, and which must make a noise here.

The Porte has just now officially informed SEPAH EFFENDI, the head of the native Protestants, that it has come to the decision to present to this community ground for separate cemeteries of their own, in three or four different places around the city.

"Much bitterness of feeling is now manifested toward us, and toward our native brethren. We cannot walk the streets without being insulted. The general state of feeling here is any thing but satisfactory. The events that have occurred in Lebanon and Damascus seem to be kindling up an inward fire in the hearts of Mussulmans and Christians of this city.

"In fact, we see reason enough on all sides to apprehend that such a thing may be brought on every day. May the Lord avert it by his providence. One thing is becoming more and more certain, namely, that the real disturbers of the peace in Turkey are the so-called Christians of the country. The Maronites of Lebanon first provoked the Druses, though the conduct of the latter had been such as to call forth the indignation of the civilized world.

THE POOR IN CITIES.

In large and wealthy cities there is found, probably, the greatest amount of poverty, vice, and wretchedness, which exist in any situation or arrangement of civilized society.

These thoughts are prompted by the reading of the August report of the Board of Health, on Sanitary Reforms, in Philadelphia. To show their truthfulness, we shall quote somewhat largely.

Among the worst forms of tenements visited were those underground. Dark, deep, damp, chilly and contracted cellars, unlighted and unventilated, save by the doorways, which, during the night, and whenever it rained, were closed, leaving the only entrance to light and air, rendering the atmosphere still more vitiated and poisonous.

Scarcely the vestige of any furniture was to be seen; in many of them not even a bed or a bundle of rags to lie on at night; destitute of every comfort, and tenanted by the lowest order of degraded whites and blacks, huddled together promiscuously, numbering in each apartment from five to ten feeble creatures, located in the rear of dilapidated buildings, eight or ten of which occupy a space hardly ample enough for an ordinary sized kitchen, without chimneys, with only a small stove, and without furniture, destitute of everything that had even the appearance of accommodation to render them decent; and yet they were tenanted by human beings.

Here is described a wretchedness of condition, the like of which one uninitiated would suppose could not be found in any civilized, much less in any Christian community.

But it exists in the very metropolis of Pennsylvania—in a city noted for its art, science, taste, comfortable dwellings, beauty of situation—noted for hospitality, benevolence, and philanthropy—noted for its institutions to refine the degraded, elevate the low, teach the ignorant, gather in the out-casts, and afford healthful homes and profitable employment to all, whether denizen or stranger—it exists there, surrounded by wealth, splendor, plenty, schools, churches, every thing which can make life happy.

But why are they thus ignorant, degraded, and inert? They belong to fallen humanity—humanity which, left to itself, tends downward and downward; but which, under proper influences from without, is regenerated, and hence tends upward, and upward. And the agency of those influences is in the hands of their neighbors.

The fault then lies, in some measure, with those who have knowledge, and can command the means of elevating them. They are susceptible of elevation. They are human beings. Each of them has a soul which is a proper subject of moral and intellectual progress; and when they do not choose to use the means of improvement, a reasonable, kind, and effective constraint should be put upon them.

It is in a sanitary aspect that the Board of Health look upon the subject; and they propose, as a mitigation of the evil, that the authorities shall close up all the vile tenements, both under and above ground, which are not so lighted and ventilated, and otherwise arranged, that the health of the inmates may be safe.

The Board are not wanting in the evidence of the consequences caused by the extensive prevalence of similar nuisances in other large cities, nor of the sanitary benefits as the results of their suppression. Liverpool, Birmingham, Nottingham, London, New-York, and other places, have suffered to a far greater extent from the dangerous influences arising from internal and underground domiciliary causes, than our own city; and the details of the deplorable scenes witnessed and recorded as occurring in those places, both in a physical and moral aspect, are sickening in the extreme.

"This is encouraging. The example of others, where the evils have been worse, both teaches and prompts to action. But far more still is needed. There must be a moral reform. The Gospel must, somehow, be made to reach this refuse of humanity. How? That is the difficult problem. Its solution is being attempted by philanthropists, and the indications of success are such as to encourage hope. Charities are bestowed, but little. The real relief must be found in inducements prompting the needy to supply themselves. And to this nothing is more effective than the principles of Christianity. The religion produced by the Bible, is an inward power. It is a life—a life which develops and

THE BISHOPS AND OTHER CLERGY.

The house occupied by Governor Winslow, is still standing, at about the distance of a mile from the residence of him who was the great expounder of the Constitution.

Some of the MINOR ITEMS connected with a great city like New-York, are worthy of notice. Among things of this sort, the various teamsters, cartmen, porters, and small dealers of various kinds, constitute a large lot.

The Rev. George Gray, one of the oldest members of the Huntington Presbytery, and pastor for many years, of the churches of Shade Gap and Tuscarora, in his eighty-eighth year, is lying very dangerously ill.

But it is the manner of observing the Sabbath which, as Christians, we are most concerned to notice. Dr. L. says: "Having reached Paris on Saturday evening, we had, at the outset, the opportunity for seeing Paris on Sunday. A more striking and shocking contrast with what we had just left in England, or what we have become accustomed to in our own Sabbath-keeping land.

THE WILL OF THE LATE JONATHAN PHILLIPS affords another instance of Boston liberality. During life he made frequent and large contributions, so that his entire estate will not exceed \$800,000.

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Table listing various institutions and their financial details, including Boston Society of Natural History, Boston Marine Society, Massachusetts Medical Society, etc.

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THE BELLS COMPOSING THE CHIME OF CHRIST'S CHURCH, of which we lately gave some account have the following inscriptions that will be matters of curiosity to many. These bells are eight in number, and the devices and mottoes are in regular order, on each bell according to its number.

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PERSONAL.

Rev. Dr. Hamlin.—Letters from Constantinople, received at Bethel, Me., state that the Rev. Dr. Hamlin, the esteemed and highly honored missionary, will shortly receive his native country. He was to leave Constantinople July 14th. He is a brother of the Republican candidate for Vice-President.

Donation to a Cathedral.—It is currently reported that Mr. Benjamin Lee Guinness, head of the great firm of Guinness & Co., and father of the Rev. Mr. Guinness, has undertaken to provide the necessary fund, about \$80,000, for the complete restoration of the ancient cathedral and collegiate church of St. Patrick, Dublin, Ireland.—Savvier's News Letter.

Death of Another Venerable Minister.—The Rev. Charles A. Boardman died, at the residence of his son-in-law, Mr. S. B. Mead, in Monroe, Wisconsin, on the 24th ult., aged seventy-one years. He was formerly pastor of the church in Youngstown, O., and a member of Trumbull Presbytery. "His death was peaceful, happy, and glorious."

A Cumberland Presbyterian Missionary.—The Rev. James C. Armstrong, of Tennessee, sailed a few days since for Turkey, as the first Foreign Missionary sent out by the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. Hitherto the missionary efforts of this flourishing branch of the Church have been confined to the home field; now one of their number will be hailed as a co-laborer, by the band of faithful brethren from other Churches, who are endeavoring to diffuse the knowledge of Christ among the unenlightened in the dark places of the earth.

The Rev. J. B. Smith, owing to age and infirmity, has been compelled to give up his active ministerial duties. He preached his last sermon in Hayworth church, on the 21st of July last. The Rev. Mr. Nichol, husband of Charlotte Brontë, (Currer Bell), will, it is said, become the incumbent of Hayworth.

Death of a Young Man.—Mr. Aaron Aaron, the son and assistant of his father, in the publication of the celebrated works on Ornithology, which have distinguished his name, died on the 17th inst., at his residence, Audubon Park, Fort Washington, New-York.

The late Joseph Gales, the veteran editor of the National Intelligencer, is to have his memory honored with a monument, to be erected in Washington by the city of that city, and of Alexandria and Georgetown.

The family of Rev. Josiah W. Brown, of Manchester, Vt., has experienced a most sad and crushing sorrow. Five interesting and lovely children as ever graced a household, and all they had, have fallen victims to that new and terrible scourge (diphtheria) that is sweeping in many localities, and all within the short space of thirty-two days.

Rev. Wright, United States minister to Berlin, gave an entertainment on the evening of the 4th of July to about fifty Americans, including the Hon. Robert C. Winthrop of Boston, James Knox of Illinois, and representatives of almost every State in the Union. A number of speeches were delivered, amongst which those of Mr. Winthrop and of General Wright, have excited the most rapturous applause.

VARIETIES.

"Occasional" of the Philadelphia Press, speaking of the proposed visit of the Prince of Wales to Washington City, says: "You people in Pennsylvania ought to insist upon the Prince making a detour to Pittsburgh to Harrisburg, and so to Baltimore. If he is carried from Cincinnati to Baltimore, he will have no opportunity to see the Alleghenies and our unequalled Pennsylvania Central, unquestionably the most stupendous and perfect railroad in the world. The Alleghenies are on the quai vive, and intend to scull their portage for their Baltimore and Ohio road if they can. John Edgar Thompson, of the Pennsylvania Central, is a great friend of the President, the latter being largely interested in the Pennsylvania Central, and he ought at once (if he has not already done so) to suggest to the gentleman having charge of the Prince to take the Pennsylvania Central as the proper route to Washington."

The London Builder gives the following rule for transferring engravings to white paper.—Place the engravings for a few seconds under the vapor of iodine. Dip a slip of white paper in a weak solution of starch, and when dry, lay it on a slip of oil of vitriol. When dry, lay the slip upon the engraving, and place them for a few minutes under the press. The engraving will thus be reproduced in all its delicacy and finish. The iodine has the property of fixing the black parts of the ink upon the engraving, and not on the white. "This important discovery is yet in its infancy."

VOLCANO IN IRELAND.—There has been a volcanic eruption at Kodaig, Ireland. The volcano has been at peace for thirty-nine years, but has recently been in full swing. The eruption began with an immense casting out of water (celandic), which will be remembered, is the country of the "geysers" or "hot springs"; and this water covered a large district of country, and destroyed several farms. To this succeeded a shower of ashes, accompanied by subterranean thunder; vast volumes of smoke, visible at a distance of twenty-two miles, notwithstanding the interposition of a high mountain range; and large fire-balls, producing a spectacle of great sublimity and splendor. The eruption lasted three weeks.