

# PRESBYTERIAN BANNER & ADVOCATE.

Presbyterian Banner, Vol. V, No. 32.  
Presbyterian Advocate, Vol. XX, No. 27.

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PUBLICATION OFFICE, GAZETTE BUILDING, FIFTH STREET ABOVE SMITHFIELD, PITTSBURGH, PA.

Philadelphia, 27 South Tenth Street, below Chestnut

TERMS—IN ADVANCE.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, MAY 2, 1857.

By Mail, or at the Office, \$1.50 per Year, {SEE PROSPECTUS.  
Delivered in the City, 1.75

## Original Poetry.

### The Death of Captain Hedley Vicars, 97th Regiment, Crimea.

"This way!"—and then he fell,  
The black night of storm went on;  
"This way!" the rest they tell,  
Near, at the next morning dawn.

The coast, the pier, the gun,  
The slow retreat of weeping waves,  
The sad work of done,  
And that field of sodden graves.

Hearts, I weep for thee,  
A light was on thy brow!  
I would that I could be  
A beloved heart as thou!

Victories in one,  
Thy city spirit set free;  
Thy life had seen beguile,  
Thy spirit for eternity.

Deep, warrior, sleep,  
Christ's is a hallowed name;  
That a world will weep,  
"Slips of their sad Cypress bourn."

"This way!" and fell. Oh I  
I hearken to thy parting breath,  
And follow, even fly,  
Through the trodden path of death.

Come, in hope like thee,  
Hedley, from life's warning dream;  
And soon our love will be  
In a pure and living stream.

J. C. I.

For the Presbyterian Banner and Advocate.

### Religion:

LETTERS TO A FRIEND ON THE DOCTRINES AND  
DUTIES OF THE BIBLE.

After XVII.—Necessity of Regeneration.

Let us be born again.—JOHN III: 7.

DEAR FRIEND:—It follows, from what  
has been said, and is evident from the nature  
of the case, that without regeneration, there  
is no fitness for heaven. And this is  
the reason for its necessity—there is no  
life and manners is not sufficient;  
and outward reformation may be the  
best of us, but it is not sufficient;  
it is for external morality is not sufficient;  
it may be moral acts where there is no  
goodness. Morality is not religion;  
it is to men are but half the law; there  
are duties to God, and God looks upon  
heart; and so long as the heart is not  
right, all is wrong. Conviction of sin is  
not, for there may be conviction where  
it is no conviction. The performance of  
duties is not sufficient; these can  
recommend us to God; they cannot pur-  
sue in his favor, nor can they of themselves  
go to heaven. There must be a radical  
change in our nature, that we may be ac-  
ceptable, and in order that our services may  
be acceptable, and that we may delight in  
God as holy, and man as sinner,  
there must be a change in the one or the other.  
As there can be any communion between  
God and the sinner, before there must be a  
change in God or the sinner, before they  
dwell together in love and blessedness.  
Is holy, and he changes not; he will  
be holy, and hence the sinner must  
be, or perish. Man must be born again,  
and unchanged in heaven, and he would  
from the presence of God, and seek  
in hell; or should he remain, God  
will remove his throne to some  
part of space, and shut the sinner  
heaven, far from his presence, and  
heaven itself would be a prison for the  
sinner—heaven would be hell! Sin would  
be all of any pleasure, and the  
very hell in your own bosom for ever,  
if you would be fitted for heaven,  
with God in his blissful presence, sin  
must be removed; your wicked heart must  
be changed, you must be born again;  
nature is depraved, and that nature  
is removed; you are polluted with  
sin; your pollutions must be removed;  
and be delivered from corruption as  
from condemnation. You must be  
again, or you can never enter heaven,  
never be prepared for it. It is time to  
earnest in this matter. Seek the Lord

Heaven but one reason for the neces-  
sity of regeneration: There is no union  
with Christ without it; and he who is  
not united to him by his spirit, his  
spirit's work in regeneration. Thus we  
speak in our Catechisms, as well as in  
Bibles, "We are made partakers of the  
baptism purchased by Christ, by the  
actual application of it to us by his Holy  
Spirit." And, "The Spirit applyeth to us  
redemption purchased by Christ, by  
the faith in us, and thereby uniting us  
to him in effectual calling," or regeneration.  
Short. Cat. Quest. 20, 30. As a  
part of the Bible, you must have noticed  
much stress is laid upon union with  
Christ. We are chosen in him; we are  
in him; he is in us; we live in him;  
he is in us; he is our life; he is the  
life of us; we are members of his body; he is  
in us; and in his part, the indwelling  
of the Spirit, we are born again, and  
his Spirit in our hearts, and we receive  
him by faith, and rest upon him alone for  
salvation; and so we are united to him as  
the branch is united to the vine. We re-  
ceive life and nourishment from him. But  
if a state of nature, we are dead, dead  
in sin, and in sin, we are dead, and of course  
depraved, no peace, no salvation. Hence the  
necessity of regeneration to make us alive

and unite us to Christ. You must be born  
again.—John III: 7.  
There is a legal union with Christ, from  
eternity, when we were chosen in him, and  
he was constituted our Head, Surety, and  
Substitute, in the covenant of grace; and  
there is a vital union with Christ, consum-  
mated here in time, when we are born of  
the Spirit, and united to Christ by faith in  
effectual calling. This vital union, the re-  
sult of the legal, is that of which I have  
spoken; and without regeneration, there is,  
and can be, no such union, and, of course,  
no communion with Christ, no life and no  
salvation. Hence, that you may be vitally  
and savingly united to Christ, and have fel-  
lowship with him, you must be born again;  
you must be born again!

This union, described as Christ being in  
us and our being in him, includes union  
with the Father, and is of God.—John xviii:  
21; I. Cor. i: 30. It is maintained by  
faith, abiding in him, his Word abiding in  
us, feeding on him, and obeying him. The  
saints have union with Christ in mind, in  
spirit, in love, in sufferings, and in death;  
they have assurance of it, enjoy it in the  
Lord's Supper, are identified with Christ by  
his complete in him, are exalted to the  
right hand of the Father, and are to be  
maintain it; it is necessary to spiritual life,  
to growth in grace, to fruitfulness, and to  
salvation. The results of it are righteous-  
ness imputed, freedom from condemnation  
and from the dominion of sin, being created  
anew, abundant fruitfulness, answers to  
prayer, and confidence at his coming; and  
it is indispensable. But you cannot have it,  
nor its blessings and benefits, without the  
new birth. You must be born again!

YOURS, TRULY,

For the Presbyterian Banner and Advocate.

### An Awakening in the Church of Upper Mt. Bethel, Pa.

MR. EDITOR:—It will be cheering to  
many a heart of the recent interest in this  
little church, under the untiring labors of  
the Rev. S. Sturges, who we are aware,  
at the time he resigned his pastoral charge  
at Philadelphia, N. Y., eight months since,  
where, during three years, amidst multiplied  
labors at home and abroad, in building both  
the spiritual and temporal walls of that  
church, he was followed by a continual out-  
pouring from on high, testified from that  
field of usefulness, and without flogging of the  
dearest regret. But now, however, he  
can now see enough to convince him that  
the Lord hath "directed his steps." Being  
entirely of German origin, this has been  
an exceedingly hard place for Presbyterians,  
and especially for Presbyterian ministers;  
but we rejoice to see, at this time, the fol-  
lowing ground in being broken. Since the  
gracious work commenced, several weeks  
ago, nineteen persons, mostly heads of fam-  
ilies, have been added to our list of com-  
municants, and the interest is still unabated.  
Truly, this is a new era in our congregation.  
To behold the overflowing prayer-meetings,  
the densely-crowded galleries at the hour of  
preaching, to witness the frequent tear,  
and the penitential sigh, to hear many from the  
ranks of sin, crying, "What shall we do?"  
Why, it is not only melting, but transport-  
ing and enrapturing! O, that the great  
Head of the Church may continue to send  
down upon us the spiritual rain. Not only  
has our beloved congregation been very  
much elevated by this special visitation, but  
our parochial school, of which the writer  
has the satisfaction of being Principal, has,  
we trust, also been materially enlarged and  
strengthened.

April 20, 1857. J. M.

### To Preachers.

I have found the following rules to be of  
much service to myself, and respectfully  
suggest to my brethren in the ministry the  
propriety of testing their merits:

1. Resolve to be brief, as this is an age  
of protracted sermons.
2. Be pointed; never preach all around  
your text without hitting it.
3. State your propositions plainly, but do  
not stop long to particularize.
4. Avoid long introductions; but plunge  
into your sermon like a swimmer into cold  
water.
5. Condense; make sure that you have  
said all that you wish to say, in the plainest,  
shortest possible terms.
6. Avoid all high-down language; quote  
no Hebrew nor Greek; aim to be simply a  
preacher.
7. Be honest enough to own that you do  
avail yourself of help from any source.  
But in using helps, be sure you never make  
stilted of them, when your own legs are far  
better.
8. Expect the Father's blessing; yet  
be his servant, and can do nothing without  
it.
9. STOP WHEN YOU ARE DONE.

Among the many rules given the pre-  
acher, I have found it convenient to adopt  
the above, as being such as were profitable to me.  
And now, my brother, if they will do you  
any good, you are welcome to them.—  
Geo. C. Bancroft.

### Secret Prayer.

Men never take so firm a hold of God as  
in secret. Remember Jacob. Thous shalt  
pray alone; for thou hast sinned alone, and  
thou art to die alone, and to be judged  
alone. Alone thou wilt have to appear be-  
fore the judgment seat. Why not get  
alone to the mercy seat? In the great  
transaction between thee and God, thou  
cannot have a human helper. You are not  
going to tell him any secret. You may be  
seen by him, but he will not betray your confidence.  
Whatever reasons there may be for any  
species of devotion, there are more and  
stronger reasons for secret devotion! Nothing  
is more embarrassing and disturbing in so-  
cial prayer than unpropitious circumstances.  
Great attention ought always to be paid to  
this point—"Enter into thy closet," says  
Christ. He says not a closet, nor a room,  
but thy closet. The habit of secret com-  
munion is supposed to be formed. The  
man is supposed to have a closet—some  
place in which he is accustomed to retire for  
prayer, some place consecrated by many  
meetings with God—some place that has  
often been to him a Bethel. The Sav-  
iour uses the word to mean any place where  
with no embarrassment either from the fear  
of pride or observation, we can freely pour  
out our hearts in prayer to God. No matter  
what are the dimensions of the place, what  
its flooring and ceiling. Christ's closet was  
a mountain. Isaac's a field, Peter's the  
house-top.—Nevins.

### From our London Correspondent.

Palmerston's Triumph.—The overthrow of the  
Cobdenites.—The election, in its bearings on  
the future of the Empire.—Lord John Russell  
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LONDON, April 5, 1857.

THE SUCCESS OF LORD PALMERSTON'S  
GOVERNMENT, at the general election, is  
unmistakable. The country has pronounced  
with rare unanimity, especially against the  
Cobden party, almost every one of them  
having lost their seats. The more and more  
seconded of the successful resolution of cen-  
sure, which led to the dissolution, viz.,  
Messrs. Cobden and Milner Gibson, have  
been thrown out from Manchester. Mr.  
John Bright, also, (whose health had failed  
him, and who is on the Continent), the ve-  
hement opponent of the war with Russia,  
has been defeated at the polls. The Cobden  
party, however, are not to be discouraged by  
this. They are, in fact, a "peace-at-any-price  
man," never was there a friend of war more  
pugnacious, bitter, and insidiously egotistic.  
Majorities of three thousand, at least, against these men; and  
that in the Cottonopolis of Manchester, pro-  
claim very strongly, that Messrs. Cobden &  
Co.'s habit of always representing Russia,  
China, and the East, in the world, in the  
right, and England in the wrong will not  
be tolerated. For my part, I am a peaceful  
man, and a patriot, I hope; but the way  
these men, and others allied with them,  
have acted, seems to me very disgraceful.  
I am satisfied if their sentiments prevailed,  
a Utilitarianism heartless and selfish, with-  
out the throbs of sympathy with the noble  
and generous, would be the result. The  
Utilitarianism, and prepared to allow Derby and his  
dangerous followers to take power and  
carry out their ecclesiastical policy, would,  
ere long, destroy the old spirit of the nation,  
and that foreign despotism would then pre-  
sume upon our cowardice and covetousness.

The bearing of the election on ROMANISM,  
is of no small importance. I have, in  
former letters, dwelt on the inevitable ad-  
vance of Tractarianism, as opposed to  
Evangelism, should Gladstone regain his  
position in a British Cabinet. Lord Pal-  
merston's ecclesiastical appointments in the  
Church, have given High Churchmen much  
to be satisfied. But he is a man of rare sagacity;  
he sees, with a Statesman's eye, how war  
national is this vile priestly element, and  
how the mass of the people are Protestant  
in their tendencies, and cannot bear it  
much longer. Not that Lord Palmerston  
carries into his Church appointments a  
spirit and a motive such as Lord Shaftesbury  
would. But he understands the genius  
of the people, and as a Statesman, he un-  
derstands it. His sagacity is quite extraor-  
dinary.

As to IRISH ELECTIONS, Doctor Cullen,  
the Pope's Legate, has issued a "pastoral,"  
to instruct the people. He denounces the  
Orange Protestants very sternly, but they  
have, assisted by more moderate Evan-  
gelists, carried the Dublin election against  
him. He praises those Protestant (or  
called) gentlemen who vote for Maynooth.  
But he is a hateful thing; a great and  
dependent Oppositionist, who will not fol-  
low the Cullen advice, which virtually is  
on the side of the Government, as long as it  
indorses Roman chaplains in jails and in  
the army, and also keeps up Maynooth.

At Belfast, Mr. O'Connell, the Presbyterian  
Liberal has been beaten. At Newry, the  
Presbyterian goes in. In Dublin City and  
University, the conservative, the Anglican  
is a glorious anomaly that the Irish  
Government relies far more on the Papal  
element in Ireland, than the Protestant;  
and stranger still, that Evangelical Protes-  
tants elect members of their own opinions,  
who, if their party were successful, would  
have to find by sea and Tractarianism ad-  
vanced in England and in the Colonies!

The election of Lord John Russell for  
the city of London, is a great success for  
the cause of Constitutional progress and  
reform. He has been systematically run  
down for the last few years. The Times  
has behaved shamefully toward him. He  
did not intend to present himself again as a  
candidate for London; but he was urged  
not only by counsel to the contrary, but by  
an attempt to make it a mere mercenary  
struggle, to stand forth. Great enthusiasm  
was elicited in his favor, and his election is  
a significant warning to the Premier; that if  
he will not bring in measures of Reform, he  
has a rival who may supplant him any day.

The general bearing of POLITICS on  
RELIGION, as indicated not long since in  
one of your own leaders, is most forcibly  
pressed on one's mind by this general  
election. It is almost a miracle, that Chris-  
tians have often acted as if religion had  
nothing to do with politics; and so it has  
come to pass that the Christian pulpit and  
Christian press have left the people un-  
instructed as to the path they should pursue.  
Here the tendencies to corruption and  
bribery have been greatly checked by re-  
cent legislative measures; but paid in-  
vesting, open public houses, the undue influ-  
ence of landlords over tenants, and of rich  
customers over their tradesmen, still shamefully  
prevail. I have no doubt, also, that bribery  
is a most costly business. It is estimated  
that nearly £1,000,000 sterling is expended  
in direct outlay. The electoral body does  
not exceed eight hundred thousand. If  
things were in a pure condition, such ex-  
penditure, at the rate of more than one pound  
per head, would surely be unnecessary. A  
noble spectacle it is, to see a people rise up  
to the exercise of privileges secured to them  
by those "invincible knights of old," the  
confessors, patriots, and martyrs, who, through  
blood and flame, and with a great aim, ob-  
tained this freedom for us. Any thing  
is better than the stagnation of despotism,  
and the union of civil and spiritual tyranny,  
as in the old time. But shall not there  
be a future in politics, when Messiah  
the Peaceable and the Pure, the Just One  
and the Merciful, shall, with his truth, pre-  
vail, mould, leaven, and weld the world's  
despotism; when our officers shall be  
peace, and our exactors righteousness?

yes, when as to legislators and rulers,  
great and small, "the mountains shall give  
peace to the people and the hills shall be  
righteousness?" When we read of  
Jones' noble sonnet, "What shall we do  
State?" we sadly feel that the best  
has been realized under the best form of Gov-  
ernment; and that the day when  
"Sovereign Law sits Empress  
Growing good, representing  
can only arrive when that Christianity which  
purifies Church life and family life, shall  
permeate citizenship.

Infidelity tried in South Wales, got a  
hearing, in the person of H. Jones, the  
noted Secularist, but he was hooted out of  
the hustings. Fox, the Unitarian, lost his  
seat at Oldham; but this was not much  
on account of his religion, as he was a  
China question. Edward  
proprietor of the Non-Confiance  
and Arday Pullai, his conductor in Anti-Slavery  
and Anti-Regimental Dances, were both  
being unseated, to the no small discomfiture  
of Ultra-Dissenters.

Ministerialists, too, (like Mr. J. Peel, a  
"red-tapist," and cold official, the Under-  
Secretary for War, son of the late Sir  
Robert), have found themselves thrust out.  
So Cardwell, a Peelite, is beaten at Oxford  
City, even where the Conservatives, who by  
sympathies in matters of religion, were in  
without opposition, for the University, as the  
true exponent of the High Church and  
Tractarian parties who nestle there.

Sir Joshua Walsley, the daring leader  
of the "Sunday League" party, for the  
opening of the Museum, Crystal Palace,  
on the Lord's day, has lost his seat. The  
Ultra-Dissenters, who were so much  
satisfied. His vote against the Ministry,  
on the Chinese question, doubtless con-  
tributed to his overthrow.

The cause of philanthropy, in connexion  
with Reformatory for juvenile crime, will  
be strong in the new Parliament.

News comes FROM PERSIA of another  
battle, and of a British victory, and of a  
Persian army completely routed. This  
makes the heart sad, inasmuch as peace had  
been agreed upon at Paris. I believe by  
our politicians that this blow will strike  
the Persian Empire, and that the British  
of Persia, of Persia, thinks that this war, and its  
effects, especially as regards the security of  
Herat, closes the gate of India against  
Russia, for a century to come. That is a  
prophecy rather too bold. Undoubtedly  
Russian diplomacy turns its eyes no longer  
Westward, but Eastward. It has obtained  
a large vote, by convincing both  
Persia and China, in connexion with recent  
troubles.

As to CHINA, the Emperor's alleged dis-  
avowal of the Boxer movement (Cao-  
ton), and his command to the Chinese  
on any terms with the British, have been  
opportunities, to justify and exonerate Lord  
Palmerston's position; and, as we hoped, also,  
to save an expenditure of money and blood.  
The most authentic accounts seem, however,  
to indicate that the Chinese Emperor, sup-  
porting the Boxer leaders, desires to ex-  
terminate them utterly, but to make  
peace with them! He keeps the other free  
ports open, and wishes not to cease trading  
with the British. But he thinks at Canton  
they will sue for peace, or, at least, will  
gladly accept it as a boon. It is probable,  
therefore, that a large armament will pro-  
ceed to China, as was originally intended;  
and that Lord Elgin will undoubtedly be  
backed by a considerable force in these nego-  
tiations which he is charged to enter into  
with the Emperor.

It is an amusing illustration of Palmer-  
ston's adroitness, to find him pointing to the  
immediate retaliation of the American Com-  
modore at Canton, for the insult offered to  
the flag of the United States, as a justification  
of the proceedings of Sir John Bowring  
and Admiral Seymour.

All civilized nations should now insist on  
formal communication with the Court of  
Peking. They should further insist on the  
continuance of regular communication with  
the Chinese officials, essential to safe and  
honorable residence in the country, and de-  
mand permission to travel through the  
country.

But what is to be done with the opium  
trade? Are the Chinese to be compelled to  
legalize it? Or must we put it down our-  
selves? The East India Company derive a  
revenue from the trade of nearly four mil-  
lions sterling. Seventy thousand chests per  
annum are imported, yielding fifty millions  
pounds weight of smokable extract. This  
costs the Government £7,000,000.

Does this smoke, my friend? Can opium  
be used temperately? Mr. D. Mitchell, who  
has been in China, (now a Liverpool  
merchant, and a member of our Church),  
says the Chinese themselves regard the in-  
dulgence as a vice, and say that, "when a  
man smokes opium, he is making his own  
coffin." Mr. Matheson proposes a gradual  
reduction of the supply, by five thousand  
chests per annum, and Major General  
Anderson also recommends a gradual  
reduction of the growth in India.

During the last year, we have taken from  
China about ninety millions pounds of tea,  
at a cost of £4,500,000, and about seventy  
thousand bales of silk, (nearly double the  
usual quantity, and at a higher price than  
usual), costing nearly £5,000,000. This  
partly accounts for the constant drain of  
silver to the East, and the embarrassment of  
the money market here.

Yesterday the Bank of England raised  
its discount to 6 1/2 per cent. The Funds,  
and other securities, have fallen in conse-  
quence. It was had continued, on condi-  
tion, that the Bank of England would  
have been terrible. While money is very  
high in price, the poor man's quartern loaf  
is 7d. per lb.

The cordial reception of OUR AIDASSA-  
DOOR AT WASHINGTON, by the President,  
and the moderate tone of the inaugural  
address of the latter, has given great satis-  
faction in this country.

DOCTOR M'CRAIG, our new Theological  
Professor, is delivered upon the subject of  
the modernism of the Young Men's Society,  
in connexion with the London churches,  
on "The Early Reformation in England,"  
at the Lower Room, Exeter Hall. These  
lectures are very graphic, and bring out the  
lecturer's peculiar powers. They include  
notices of the days of the Lollards, John  
Wycliffe, and Lord Cobham. They then  
sketch the life and times of Henry VIII.,  
Tindal's Bible, &c. Afterwards they take

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spirit and a motive such as Lord Shaftesbury  
would. But he understands the genius  
of the people, and as a Statesman, he un-  
derstands it. His sagacity is quite extraor-  
dinary.

As to IRISH ELECTIONS, Doctor Cullen,  
the Pope's Legate, has issued a "pastoral,"  
to instruct the people. He denounces the  
Orange Protestants very sternly, but they  
have, assisted by more moderate Evan-  
gelists, carried the Dublin election against  
him. He praises those Protestant (or  
called) gentlemen who vote for Maynooth.  
But he is a hateful thing; a great and  
dependent Oppositionist, who will not fol-  
low the Cullen advice, which virtually is  
on the side of the Government, as long as it  
indorses Roman chaplains in jails and in  
the army, and also keeps up Maynooth.

At Belfast, Mr. O'Connell, the Presbyterian  
Liberal has been beaten. At Newry, the  
Presbyterian goes in. In Dublin City and  
University, the conservative, the Anglican  
is a glorious anomaly that the Irish  
Government relies far more on the Papal  
element in Ireland, than the Protestant;  
and stranger still, that Evangelical Protes-  
tants elect members of their own opinions,  
who, if their party were successful, would  
have to find by sea and Tractarianism ad-  
vanced in England and in the Colonies!

The election of Lord John Russell for  
the city of London, is a great success for  
the cause of Constitutional progress and  
reform. He has been systematically run  
down for the last few years. The Times  
has behaved shamefully toward him. He  
did not intend to present himself again as a  
candidate for London; but he was urged  
not only by counsel to the contrary, but by  
an attempt to make it a mere mercenary  
struggle, to stand forth. Great enthusiasm  
was elicited in his favor, and his election is  
a significant warning to the Premier; that if  
he will not bring in measures of Reform, he  
has a rival who may supplant him any day.

The general bearing of POLITICS on  
RELIGION, as indicated not long since in  
one of your own leaders, is most forcibly  
pressed on one's mind by this general  
election. It is almost a miracle, that Chris-  
tians have often acted as if religion had  
nothing to do with politics; and so it has  
come to pass that the Christian pulpit and  
Christian press have left the people un-  
instructed as to the path they should pursue.  
Here the tendencies to corruption and  
bribery have been greatly checked by re-  
cent legislative measures; but paid in-  
vesting, open public houses, the undue influ-  
ence of landlords over tenants, and of rich  
customers over their tradesmen, still shamefully  
prevail. I have no doubt, also, that bribery  
is a most costly business. It is estimated  
that nearly £1,000,000 sterling is expended  
in direct outlay. The electoral body does  
not exceed eight hundred thousand. If  
things were in a pure condition, such ex-  
penditure, at the rate of more than one pound  
per head, would surely be unnecessary. A  
noble spectacle it is, to see a people rise up  
to the exercise of privileges secured to them  
by those "invincible knights of old," the  
confessors, patriots, and martyrs, who, through  
blood and flame, and with a great aim, ob-  
tained this freedom for us. Any thing  
is better than the stagnation of despotism,  
and the union of civil and spiritual tyranny,  
as in the old time. But shall not there  
be a future in politics, when Messiah  
the Peaceable and the Pure, the Just One  
and the Merciful, shall, with his truth, pre-  
vail, mould, leaven, and weld the world's  
despotism; when our officers shall be  
peace, and our exactors righteousness?

yes, when as to legislators and rulers,  
great and small, "the mountains shall give  
peace to the people and the hills shall be  
righteousness?" When we read of  
Jones' noble sonnet, "What shall we do  
State?" we sadly feel that the best  
has been realized under the best form of Gov-  
ernment; and that the day when  
"Sovereign Law sits Empress  
Growing good, representing  
can only arrive when that Christianity which  
purifies Church life and family life, shall  
permeate citizenship.

Infidelity tried in South Wales, got a  
hearing, in the person of H. Jones, the  
noted Secularist, but he was hooted out of  
the hustings. Fox, the Unitarian, lost his  
seat at Oldham; but this was not much  
on account of his religion, as he was a  
China question. Edward  
proprietor of the Non-Confiance  
and Arday Pullai, his conductor in Anti-Slavery  
and Anti-Regimental Dances, were both  
being unseated, to the no small discomfiture  
of Ultra-Dissenters.

Ministerialists, too, (like Mr. J. Peel, a  
"red-tapist," and cold official, the Under-  
Secretary for War, son of the late Sir  
Robert), have found themselves thrust out.  
So Cardwell, a Peelite, is beaten at Oxford  
City, even where the Conservatives, who by  
sympathies in matters of religion, were in  
without opposition, for the University, as the  
true exponent of the High Church and  
Tractarian parties who nestle there.

Sir Joshua Walsley, the daring leader  
of the "Sunday League" party, for the  
opening of the Museum, Crystal Palace,  
on the Lord's day, has lost his seat. The  
Ultra-Dissenters, who were so much  
satisfied. His vote against the Ministry,  
on the Chinese question, doubtless con-  
tributed to his overthrow.

The cause of philanthropy, in connexion  
with Reformatory for juvenile crime, will  
be strong in the new Parliament.

News comes FROM PERSIA of another  
battle, and of a British victory, and of a  
Persian army completely routed. This  
makes the heart sad, inasmuch as peace had  
been agreed upon at Paris. I believe by  
our politicians that this blow will strike  
the Persian Empire, and that the British  
of Persia, of Persia, thinks that this war, and its  
effects, especially as regards the security of  
Herat, closes the gate of India against  
Russia, for a century to come. That is a  
prophecy rather too bold. Undoubtedly  
Russian diplomacy turns its eyes no longer  
Westward, but Eastward. It has obtained  
a large vote, by convincing both  
Persia and China, in connexion with recent  
troubles.

As to CHINA, the Emperor's alleged dis-  
avowal of the Boxer movement (Cao-  
ton), and his command to the Chinese  
on any terms with the British, have been  
opportunities, to justify and exonerate Lord  
Palmerston's position; and, as we hoped, also,  
to save an expenditure of money and blood.  
The most authentic accounts seem, however,  
to indicate that the Chinese Emperor, sup-  
porting the Boxer leaders, desires to ex-  
terminate them utterly, but to make  
peace with them! He keeps the other free  
ports open, and wishes not to cease trading  
with the British. But he thinks at Canton  
they will sue for peace, or, at least, will  
gladly accept it as a boon. It is probable,  
therefore, that a large armament will pro-  
ceed to China, as was originally intended;  
and that Lord Elgin will undoubtedly be  
backed by a considerable force in these nego-  
tiations which he is charged to enter into  
with the Emperor.

### From our London Correspondent.

Palmerston's Triumph.—The overthrow of the  
Cobdenites.—The election, in its bearings on  
the future of the Empire.—Lord John Russell  
and the Reformers.—Politics and Christianity.  
The future of the Empire.—The overthrow of  
the Cobdenites.—The election, in its bearings on  
the future of the Empire.—Lord John Russell  
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LONDON, April 5, 1857.

THE SUCCESS OF LORD PALMERSTON'S  
GOVERNMENT, at the general election, is  
unmistakable. The country has pronounced  
with rare unanimity, especially against the  
Cobden party, almost every one of them  
having lost their seats. The more and more  
seconded of the successful resolution of cen-  
sure, which led to the dissolution, viz.,  
Messrs. Cobden and Milner Gibson, have  
been thrown out from Manchester. Mr.  
John Bright, also, (whose health had failed  
him, and who is on the Continent), the ve-  
hement opponent of the war with Russia,  
has been defeated at the polls. The Cobden  
party, however, are not to be discouraged by  
this. They are, in fact, a "peace-at-any-price  
man," never was there a friend of war more  
pugnacious, bitter, and insidiously egotistic.  
Majorities of three thousand, at least, against these men; and  
that in the Cottonopolis of