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"ONE THING IS NEEDFUL:" "ONE THING HAVE I DESIRED OF THE LORD:" "THIS ONE THING I DO."

WHOLE NO. 273

DAVID McKINNEY, Editor and Proprietor.

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TERMS .-- IN ADVANCE.

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CERTIFICATION CONTRACTOR

Griginal Poetry.

Written on the Death of my Infant Boy. Oh death ! alas, thy fearful power Has triumphed in this stormy hour,

And robbed a mother's heart. His torn this fledgling from its nest, Its tender home-a mother's breast, And bid it hence depart.

Oh God! give strength for sorrow's hour. To meet this fearful tempest's power-To meet a Father's will. Sty to this tempest, he at rest-This wild defirium of my breast. Say to it, " peace, be still."

The sorrows of a mother's breast, Robbed of the hopes that made it blest, No human tongue can tell. Oh Father! may this sad heart still Bow meekly to thy sovereign will, " For thou do'st all things well."

"'T is floished " now-no heaving breath Disturbs its peaceful sleep in death-Life's tender cord is riven. Still, on that infant sleeper's brow, A gentle smile is lingering now, "How like a thing of h eaven."

The wild winds, as they moan o'er thee, May chant their dirge-like minstrelsy. And sing thy requiem o'er; But thy young spirit, freed from gloom, Has soared "beyond the skies and tomb," Where sorrows come no more.

This little one, too fair for earth, A sunbeam of immortal birth. Not long to earth is given. It has a home of cloudless skies, Where no dark storms of sorrow rise, Lost one, thy home is heaven

No more it needs a mother's care-A mother's smile, a mother's prayer, A mother's changeless love. Those infant joys and griefs are o'er; That little heart beats warm no more. Loved one I thy home's above.

Rev. Dr. Bushnell and California.

ISABEL.

"The great Presbyterian church" referred to by Dr. Bushnell in his report of things

Letters from the North. By this term, as used in this correspondence, readers may understand all the region North of Chicago, and running on his parallel of for y-two degrees, to the Rocky Mountains. But we shall not weary ourselves by traveling over so broad a field. In furnishing some letters in reference to this interesting region, we shall confine gurselves to WISCONSIN as it now is."

THE GEOGRAPHY. Wisconsin, as it now is; is that region West of Lake Michigan, and East of the Mississippi; bounded on the North almost entirely by Lake Superior, and South by Illinois..., It has a length of from two hundred and twenty to three hundred and ten miles, and a breadth of from one bundred. and forty to two hundred and eighty miles. It has thus an area of sixty three thousand nine hundred and twenty four square miles, only about, one third of which it is supposed is yet occupied. Its present population is about six hundred thousand And this is that fair inheritance upon which when we have indicated the other characteristics, we wish to fix the attention of your readers, and for purposes which will appear in the course of our remarks.

HISTORY.

This State was first visited, for occupation; by the French Missionaries, as early as 1763. They had their stations at Green, Bay and up the Northern Fox river, where many affecting' ruins still bear witness to the zeal and self-denial, if not the wisdom of these pioneers. They finally penetrated, under Marquette, Jolliet, La Salle and, others, to what is now made the junction of the Fox and Wisconsin rivers, (at Portage,) and thence sailing down this last, to the Mississippi, explored the Father of Waters to its mouth, leaving many traces of their labors, in places still bearing their names. It does not appear, however, that many white settlements were made during this period. The country remained under the

jurisdiction of France, until in 1763, it was ceded to the British. Not much of occupancy does its history exhibit, however, until our war of Independence, when, with other parts of a free and independent sovereignty, it began to receive small settlements, as at Green Bay, Fond du Lac and Fort Winnebago, and not long after at Chicago, (then included in our bounds) Milwaukie, and

some others. Several changes were, in the meantime, effected with regard to boundaries. The population began to increase rapidly, and in California, is understood to be Dr. Scott's Wisconsin, as it now is, was made a Terri-Calvary Presbyterian church, and we have tory in 1836. Finally, having reached authority to say that his representations of sufficient population, we became a State, and it are altogether incorrect. That church were admitted into the Union, with a free Constitution and equal privileges, in, 1848. I have thus sketched an outline of our history, and, without going into the details of Its pastor's salary is raised by pew rents in our early struggles and great men, (I"leave the usual way. We copy the following that to others,) shown the birth and growth about nine years old. Detted Seen Were we looking to a country with referrepresentations made to the Association of ence to its advantages, we should first regard those features most immediately councoted with human subsistence and its comforts: this is our clue, and we must, therefore, next, speak of this State in

has thus been developed, we trust, to turn sault, the Captain was so severely wounded Colonel Edwardes and Colonel Cotton sent inthe attention of our older and more favored that he was carried ito the surgeon's tent the attention of our older and more lavored that he was carried both a suggeon a stell. States upon us. Ours is beyond all disputa-tion, "a field, which God has blessed." But it is altogether, as yet, in a formative state; and we shall see in the progress of these communications, how much, it needs the brave bother, exhausted though he was, lights of education, religion and good inhab-itants to make it what a bountiful God evi-dently intended. In the hope, Mr. Editor, that you, with lay, the paleness of death was on his face,

From our London Correspondent.

The Commercial Crisis—The Panie, at Glasgow— The Tornado's Sweep, and its Provoking Causes— The Oscillation and the Cure—Coming Meeting of Parliament—The Bank Charter, Act—Defrits of the Capture of Delhi—Nicholson's Death Wound —Affecting Interview of the Brothers—Extraor-dinary Bravery—Delhi after, is Capture—Spar-ing of Women and Children—Wives Killed by their Own Husbands—The King of Delhi and his Sons—Oude and Lucknow—Havelock's, Popular-ity —Lady Havelock at the Concert—Noble Policy, and Its Contrast—Special Deliverances in India—

At Glasgow, there was a panic. It did

countably, disturbed in its orbit, and caused

to oscillate, by some mightier influence, be

yond all, unseen to the most, powerful tele-

scope of the astronomer, but now revealed-

so commerce; not yet Christianized, nor re-

nalign and disastrons attraction. God

iesswhich are called Christian, but whose

lamentable departure from, the standard of

suspension of the Bank Charter.

others, may betable to aid ins in this good and the interview and the partice between work, I have commenced these letters, and these, two gallant brothers, never to meet, am as ever.

description. ¹ Such is war; we realize its horrors better, ¹¹ bur out the, little, party of refugees. But 1 ¹⁴ Such is war; we realize its horrors better, ¹⁷ bur out the, little, party of refugees. But 1 ¹⁵ far, when we read of one victim, or a few, and have their cases placed before us in mipute detail, than we hear of the death of thousands. Oh; what have the latter cried to God, when suddenly the before us in death of thousands. Oh; what have the latter cried to go do the subtract the latter cried to God, when suddenly the 1 wind changed, the sincke and fame were death of thousands. Oh; what have the latter cried to go the subtract the subtract of the s wrought I. the sector is going Extraordinary bravery was displayed by two young officers, three sergeants, and one native trumpeter, in connexion with the

loubted necessity. The Directors and Propieture of desolation-completely abandoned, picture of joint stock. Banks in London, and with a vast amount of property left on found the drain on them enormous. They the night of the 21st "The Queen's health went to the Bank of England, and pointed was proposed by the congueror of Delhi, and went to the bank of England, and pointed was proposed by the bog as a second by the bog as The result was, that the Government was, communicated with by Deputation, and the letter to the Bank Directors was issued, per-mitting an increased issue of notes; but re-quiring that the interest should still be not lower than ten per cent. That it may rise higher is possible, but it is not likely now. The partial run on Irish Banks is now over, in houses, were put to death. But the or and the banking establishments in that der of General Wilson, that "all men withcountry are in a very sound and healthy con- out arms, or who lay down their arms, be

allowed to, pass into the country," was obeyed. Women and children were spared, not amount to this in Liondon, or any where This last is very satisfactory. A tale is else, although the verge of the precipice was told, however, of the native husbands' fears almost reached. 1 he gold sent to Scotland about their wives. Outstroops, horrible to is beginning to return, and from Australia relate. found, in one spot

Hereit and the state of the second 5. Persons engaged in the Domestic Of. fices, or Duties of Wives, Mothers, Mistresses of Families, Children, formation of a plot and mutiny; to Lord Canning, and he would not believe. Well may he add, "I wish we had Sir John Lawrence as Governor-General."

This writer also gives interesting illustrations of special deliverances during the mutiny At Allababad, the cowardly but cruel mutineers surrounded a party of ladies and gentlemen, but were afraid to come to close quarters. They had fied to the centre one of three bungalows, and had determined to make a stand The wretches set one of the bungalows, to windward, on fire, hoping to

harming them, and at some sudden imto make their way into the fort unmolested. Macaulay, in his chistory, has sneered at Sons—Oude and Lucknow—Huvelock's Popular iy—Lady Havelock at the Concert—Noble Policy, and Its Contrast—Special Deliverances in India— Missionaries Killed, and Mission Property Lost— Mr. Baxter's Lecture—American Ladies—Evan-getical Alliance—King of Prussia—The Sumess Embassy—Social Statistics—Irish Popery. The COMMERCIAL CRISIS is, still yery, severe. Failures of houses, great or small, are almost daily announced in London and in the Provinces, and the demands for dis-count at the Bank of England have been so wondrous variety for the deliverance of God's

people in India incharach a kienggue modu

The Losses Incurred by CHRISTIAN MISSIONS are now before me in a printed document, as I write, The list begins with

ania Missionaries Killed. and anite Rev.W. H. Haycock, Cawnpore, Propag. Soc. Rev. H. Cockey, do, do Rev. J. E. Freeman, Euttengarh, Am. Pres. Mis.

eve D.E. Campbell, do do Rev. A. O. Johnson, do Rev. R. MacMullin, do do do 1. 18 T. Mackay, a Delhi, or makap. Mis. Soc. Rev. A. R. Hubbard, do Propag. Soc. Rev. D. Sandys, do do

Rev. D. Sandys, do do Rev. B. Hunter, Scalkote, Scotch Kirk. Rev. J. MacCallum, Shahjehanpore, Ad. Clerg.

Then follow a dist of ladies, killed, inluding, the wives of the American missionaries. The losses extended over twenty-six stations, and are estimated at a total of 670,000 or £80,000. Of this heavy loss, by far the greater portion falls upon the English Church Missionary Society, and the Ameriean Presbyterian Mission. The former loses £32,000, the latter £26,000. Relatives, Persons engaged in Entertaining, clothing, and performing Personal Offices for Man, Persons who Buy or Sell, Keep, Let,

of Lend. Money, Houses, or Goods of, Various Kinds, Persons engaged in the Conveyance of Men, Animals, Goods, and Mes-162,265

of Men. Animals, Goods, and Mes. sages, 9. Persons possessing or working the Land, and engaged in growing Grain, Fruits. Grasses, Animals, and other Products, 1,576,081 0. Persons engaged about Animals, chanic Productions, in which mat-ters of various Kinds are employed in Combination, tests word of 554,878 2. Persons working and dealing in Animal Mattors, 3. Persons working and dealing in

Persons working and dealing in Matters derived from the Vegetable Kingdom, 789,314 Persons working and dealing in Minerals, real, beilt and an others. Branch of 623,171

Labor undefined; . Persons of Rank or Property not 290,227 returned under any Office or Occu-147,879

pation, "Persons supported by, the community, and of no specified Occupation, The Costar and the costar 103,458

pations or Conditions, 110,407

Total of Persons, aged 20 and , upwards, in England and Wales, 9, 9,816,597 A ROMAN CATHOLIC PRIEST, CONWAY, who made himself notorious at the Mayo election; is about to be prosecuted under the Election Corrupt Practice Act. In This will raise a small storm in Ireland. The Nation, half a "Young Ireland," and a thoroughly Popish paper, exults in the slaughter of the British in India: It gloatingly tells of a priest confessing an old man, who asked, "What news from India ?"

Answer-" The English are catching it at Delhi !" "Thank God for it," said the dying penitent, (!) " I die happy !" J.W. J.W.

P. S.-Punch's illustration this week is, Mr. Bull and his Extravagant Child." Jonathan is in a rocking chair. His wife beyond, dressed splendidly, but with handkerchief to her eyes, as she says, "I reckon we must put down the carriage and fixins." John says to Jonathan, with monitory look and finger, "The fact is, Jonathan, you and your wife have been living too fast." I think Jonathan may well respond, "Ditto, Mr. Bull ?? Cond of a deal strugger diseases

The President's Message.

Fellow-Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives : In obedience to the command of the Consti-

tution, it has now become my duty "to give to Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures" as I may judge to be " necessary and expedient."

But first, and above all, our thanks are due to Almighty God for the numerous benefits which He has bestowed upon this people; and our unitied prayers ought to ascend to Him that He would continue to bless our great republic in time to come as He has blessed it in time past. Since the adjournment of the last Congress, our constituents have enjayed on would be added Since the adjournment of the last Congress, our constituents have enjoyed an unusual degree of health. The earth has yielded her fruits abundantly, and has bointifully rewarded the toils.tof.the husbandman. Our great staples have commanded high prices, and, up till with-in a brief period, our manufacturing, mineral and mechanical occupations have largely par-taken of the general prosperity. We have pos-sessed all the elements of material wealth in rich abundance, and yet, notwithetanding all rich abundance, and yet, notwithstanding all these advantages, our country, in its monetary these advantages, our country, in its monetary interests, is at the present moment in a deplora-ble condition. In the midst of unsurpassed plenty in all the productions of agriculture, and in all the elements of national wealth, we find our manufactures suspended, our public works retarded, our private enterpises of different kinds abandoned, and thousands of useful laborers thrown out of employment, and re-duced to want. The revenue of the government, which is chiefly derived from duties on imports from abroad, has been greatly reduced, whilst the appropriations made by Congress at its last session for the current fiscal year are

very large in amount. . Under these circumstances a loan may be re-quired before the close of your present session ; but this, although deeply to be regretted, would prove to be only a slight misfortune when compared with the suffering and distress prevailing among the people. With this the government cannot fail deeply to sympathize, though it may be without the power to extend relief. It is our duty to inquire what has produced

such unfortunate results, and whether their resuch unfortunate results, and whether their re-currence can be prevented? In all former re-vulsions the blame might have been fairly at-tributed to a variety of co-operating causes; but not so upon the present occasion. It is appa-rent that our existing misfortunes have pro-condicional color from our avtravement and views ceeded solely from our extravagant and vicious system of paper currency and bank credits, ex-citing the people to wild speculations and gamb-ling in stocks. These revulsions must continue to recur at successive intervals so long as the amount of the paper currency and bank loans and discounts of the country shall be left to the discretion of fourteen hundred irresponsible banking institutions, which from the very law of their nature will consult the interest of their stockholders rather than the public welfare. The framers of the Constitution, when they gave to Congress the power "to coin money and to regulate the value thereof," and prohibited the States from coining money, emitting bills of credit, or making anything but gold and silver they had protected the people against the evils of an excessive and irredeemable paper currency. They are not responsible for the existing anomaly that a government endowed with the sovereign attribute of coining money and regulating the value thereof should have no power to prerent others from driving this coin out of the country and filling up the channels of circula-tion with paper which does not represent gold and silver It is one of the highest and most responsible duties of the government to insure to the people a ound circulating medium, the amount of which bught to be adapted with the utmost possible isdom and skill to the wants of internal trade and foreign exchanges. If his be either great-by above or greatly below the proper standard, the marketable value of every man's property is increased or diminished in the same proportion, and injustice to individuals as well as incalculable evils to the community are the consequence. Unfortunately, under the construction of the Federal Constitution, which has now prevailed too long to be changed, this important and delicate duty has been dissevered from the coining power, and virtually transferred to more than urteen hundred State banks, acting independently of each other, and regulating their paper issues almost exclusively by a regard to the present interest of their stockholders. Exercising the sovereign power of providing a pa-per currency, instead of coin, for the country, the first duty which these banks owe to the pub-lic, is to keep in their vaults a sufficient amount of gold and silver to insure the convertibility of their notes into coin at all times and under all ircumstances. No back ought ever to be chartered without such restrictions on its business as to secure this result. All other restrictions are comparatively vain. This is the only true pouchstone, the only efficient regulator of a paper currency-the only one which can guard the public against over issues and bank suspensions. As a collateral and eventual security, it s doubtless wise, and in all cases ought to be required, that banks shall hold an amount of United States or State securities, equal to their indees in circulation, and pledged for their redemption. This, however, furnishes no adequate security against over issues. On the contrary, it may be perverted to inflate the currency. Indeed, it is possible by this means to convert all the debts of the United States and State governments into bank notes, without reference to the specie required to re-deem them. However valuable these securities may be in themselves, they cannot be converted into gold and silver at the moment of pressure, as our experience teaches, in sufficient time to prevent bank suspensions and the depreciation of bank notes. In England, which is to a considerable extent a paper-money country, though vastly behind our own in this respect, it was deemed advisable, anterior to the act of Parliament of 1844, which wisely separated the issue of notes from the banking department, for the Bank of England always to keep on hand gold and" silver equal to one-third of its combined birculation and deposits. If this proportion was no more than sufficient to secure the convertibility of its notes, with the whole of Great Britain, and to some extent the continent of Europe, as a field for its circulation, rendering it almost impossible that a sudden and immediate run to a dangerous amount should be made culation, and in the course of a very few days the depositors and note holders might demand from such a bank a sufficient amount in specie to compel it to suspend, even although it had coin in its vaults equal to one third of its immediate liabilities. And yet I am not aware, with the exception of the banks of Louisiaua, that any State bank throughout the Union has been required by its charter to keep this or any proportion of gold and silver compared with the amount of its combined circulation and deposits. What has been the consequence? In a recent report made by the Treasury Department on the condition of the banks throughout the different States, according to returns dated nearest to January, 1857, the aggregate amount of actual specie in their vaults is \$58,349,888, of their circulation \$218,778,822, and of their deposits \$236,351,842. Thus it appears that these banks n the aggregate have considerably less than one dollar in seven of gold and silver compared with their circulation and deposits. It was palpable therefore, that the very first pressure must drive them to suspension, and deprive the people of a convertible currency with all its disastrons conconvertible currency with all its disastrons con-sequences. It is truly wonderful that they behould have so long continued to preserve their credit, when a demand for the payment of one-seventh of their immediate liabilities would have driven them into insolvency. And this is the

ount at the Bank of England have been soil the walls, after the assault. After the entry great as to cause an issue of notes largely of the troops, they were obliged to shell out exceeding the limits of the Banking Act the mutineers from the palace and other of 1847.

has never sold tickets for a ball, nor done any thing of the sort to support its pastor. tober 18, in relation to Dr. Bushnell's mis-Connecticut.

REV. DR. BUSHNELL'S LETTER.

Some few months since the query was propounded to many of our citizens if they had seen the published speeches of the Rev. Dr. Bushnell and Rev. T. Dwight Hunt, made before the General Association of Ministers in Connecticut, soon after their return East from California. Few persons could answer the questions affirmatively; they had seen it, but could not tell where it could be found, or who possessed copies thereof. All of them seemed to have been intentionally suppressed by those at least who had taken an active, lively interest in the establishment, of the College at Oakland, over which Dr Bushnell had been called to preside, and who, with him, had been very active in calling upon our benevolent citizens with a view of obtaining from them large donations toward the founding of scholarships, and otherwise placing the O kland College on a firm and substantial basis. We know that many Christian gentlemen were astonished and grieved at the report of Dr. Bushnell, alter having been kindly and politely treated by the citizens of our State. He had been invited to partake of their hospitality at their own homes, had been invited by them to occupy the pulpits of various Christian churches, here and in the interior of East. our State, and now, forsooth, because our people did not come up to the rescue-to endow liberally a Bushnell professorship in Oakland College, with a view of his removal and permanent settlement in our State-he comes up before a church association in Connecticut, and tells his Eastern brethren that "the three leading pursuits of our people are agriculture, trade, and mining" -that the former is carried on by the "border ruffians and the squatters," &c . &c.

He then passes on to the churches in Cal ifornia In San Francisco he finds one, "over which Mr. Hunt has the charge, is a living godly church," &c., that he also found in California "a great Presbyterian church, which is especially fashionable," &c., and that this church "had gotten up dances to raise money for their minister by the sale of tickets for the ball, at a great price.

Other assertions, equally false, are also stated in the meagre abstract which appeared in the Christian Advocate, of October

But why Dr. Bushnell should thus assail our citizens, and publish such slanderous epithets to the world, concerning our churches and people, is something we do not understand nor comprehend.

My object in calling the attention of your readers to this letter is simply to put on record a public denial and refutation of the of generally twelve or fifteen feet, as rich charges made by him, that the church reterred to ever "gave a ball," or "sold world, Lead, iron, copper, and other useful tickets for a ball," or anything of a kin minerals, have been already uncovered, and thereto.

The charge is fulse in every particular. There is not even the shadow of truth conneoted with it. We look upon the extract, as published in the Advocate, as libelous to California; and we do not wonder, nor are we surprised, that the friends of Dr. Bushvell and the Rev. Mr. Hunt should have labored so assiduously to suppress the doou. ment. We hope all the letters will yet

ordinary productions for perusal.

ITS NATURAL HISTORY.

Its climate is unquestionably a good one; better, indeed, so far as health is concerned, than any with which the writer of these articles has ever been acquainted. More hilly and variegated than Michigan or Illinois. its water is, in general better; while a pure atmosphere affords the most delightful sunsets, and, in general, long, and pleasant, Au-'tumns, of not less than two, or three months durstion. Our swamps are generally drained, and very few of the early fevers of a new, country are heard of. The result is that the rate of mortality is very small, not more, for the five years of the writer's residence here, than one per cent. at most. Yet it is, at times, very cold, particularly when our North winds come across the prairies, and from a latitude, it must be remembered, as high as forty seven degrees. Our Wipters are about equal in their mean temperature, to those of Albany, New York. But they are longer. And here is our greatest annoyance. Our last two Winters have not been less than six, months each, yet, our mid Winters are generally open and mild, and we are not as much burdened with deep snows as at the

true religion, these crises so sadly reveal ! The climate, on the whole, is healthful in The PARLIAMENT IS SUMMONED TO a remarkable degree. It is very seldom, if ever, that a case of pulmonary consumption MEET on the third of the next month. originates with us; yet it would be a mistake will be a short session, breaking up before to suppose there are no deaths of this character. I have known many, and they are almost uniformly of those who have come West, in the vain hope of arresting that disease after it was fairly commenced.

The Geology of this region must have a passing notice. We have no coal, and , this eems at first remarkable, as it abounds in llinois, and even in Iowa. The fact seems to be, however, that from about our Southern limits there is a geological descent to the granite region of Lake Superior, so that the whole carboniferous strata, with that above it, is gone. This, while it forbids the hope of. ever finding coal amongst us, has revealed resources of other minerals in a remarkable degree. The whole of Southern Wisconsin is underlaid with lime stone; at about the middle it becomes sand stone (probably the Potsdam.) making, by its mixtures, some of the finest soil in the State. Then come the Pincrys; and after that, as before, the primitive region of the North, full of ores and to an extent scarcely yet conceived.

Nor are our mineral regions, as in most other countries, superficially barren. Immense beds of Galena lie far down under the limestone, and above this, at a distance prairies and oak openings as there are in the world, Lead, iron, copper, and other useful, we feel that our resources, in this respect, must be altogether inexhaustible. Having said thus much of our Geology, as one basis of our prospective prosperity, (reserving the privilege of speaking more scientifically of this subject hereafter,) we should proceed now to

OUR AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIONS.

But on this most extensive department we must not enter in this letter., We have, come to hand by the next mail, when the thus far been concerned with the history of public can have the balance of these extra our State; its geography inipart, and its nat.

arge arrivals are either in hands or imme twenty-eight women laid out on their own liately expected. The exports of coin also, shawls; and not far away were the bodies' this week, to India, have been comparative. of their husbands, who had killed themly small. Last mail, they reached nearly a elves! nillion sterling.

As for the King of Delhi, he was spared, i altito but will be tried, and if found to have been This is what is usually called, THE DEAD SEASON OF THE YEAR, in business. But a willing abettor of mutiny and massacre, from the San Francisco Town Talk, of Oc- to its present statute, of a State yet only the collapse in trade has not been so great will be either executed or imprisoned for since 1837, perhaps since 1825. Money is life. There is no doubt that his sons who not so dear as with you, by a large differ. perished were instigators of the butcheries. of the English in May last. "Taxed with their guilt as leaders in the rebellion, they ence, but on 'Change and elsewhere, there is general distrust. Many are thrown ont craved mercy, but stern justice only was of employment, particularly in the North of dealt to them, and they were shot to death England, as well as in Scotland, and in Ul, ster ... Mills are stopped, or work only half on the spot?" By the latest accounts, our a time. The Commercial Tornado, beginning in wounded and diseased troops , were fast, rethe United States, has broken furiously on our | covering.

At Lucknow, the Residency was doomed coasts; swept over Britain; passed on to to endure a second siege. Yet one days the Continent, paralyzing industry; overlater intelligence is somewhat reassuring.25 browing the strong and weak ; the specula-The city is strong It is the capital of ive gambler in trade, and the steady sons of honorable, enterprise. Doubtless it is Oude. The people, as such, are up against delivers an admirable lecture on "The Soretribution for over trading, and eagerness it is out a performance in consequence of to be rich at any cost; and also for great Dalhousie's "annexation" policy; From extravagance in living. Unristian moderation, thence, too, our Sepoy; troops were mainly drawn. The position of Havelock and 9' alone can secure the nations against such. crises as these. Like Uranus, that once farthest player discovered in our solar sys-Outram was one of peculiar peril. God. grant them a safe deliverance. กเรากละ เทพริ tem, which was long evidently, yet unac-

The name of HAVELOCK is now en. shrined in English hearts. His likeness appears in the prints shops, and song and music echo his fame." M. Jullien gave as oncert lately, in which Indian music was brought out with great effect, and "Havevolving, as it ought, near to, and therefore lock's Triumphal March," was the chef d'ouvre Lady Havelock webt quielly, in undisturbed circuit, around the great Central Line of Righteousness, is under a: with her daughters, to the concert. The chorus had declaimed to the fortissimo, of B grach that the day may soon come, when Bible principles shall saturate and pervade the intellects and consciences of communi-

"Sing forth the praise! ?! subboorgas Sound, trumpets, drums, Tean of Oi . Roar, cannons, roar!

Tillechols voice about and adding Cease never more !" "Rule Britannia," and "God save the

Christmas, but it will be most important Queen," followed, and a repetition of these The House of Commons will be asked to endorse the act of the Ministry in suspendairs was demanded. M. Jullien. instead of complying, spoke thus Ladies and gena ing the Bank Act. We shall have very. tlemen, as werare honored this evening by plausible speeches, no doubt, from those the presence of Lady, Havelock, the wife of. who would, in their folly, have no restric" the British General—that, British lion who has so nobly hunted down the Bengal tiger tion on the issue of paper at all. To check speculation, and to keep trade, and com--I am sure you will all be as delighted as merce within bounds, is the object of the I am to know that she is among us I? Then pointing to where she sat, he said, "There is Lady Havelock !? Bank Act. Although it may be, and is, suspended, yet its existence, in ordinary times-when money is cheap, and all man-This announcement was received with exner of home and foreign schemes are brought.

into the market, and before the public-acts traordinary enthusiasm, and the "ovation" continued on the open street, as the lady, like a breakwater to a gathering flood, which would sweep every thing before it, and departed. To the ad as Fund the

make a fresh crisis every two or three years. The CHRISTIAN PRINCIPLE AND POLICY But there are plenty of politicians who will of the Lawrences, Edwardes, and Havelock, talk with great earnestness in favor of anstand out in noble contrast to the tempo other policy, when Parliament assembles. No rizing and godless system of the Calcuita doubt, also, Gladstone and D'Israeli, who authorities. The correspondent of the Lonhave been Chancellors of the Exchequer in don Non-Conformist writes emphatically on this subject. Speaking of the Panjaub officers, he says : "Many of them are men their turn, will have much to say on the general question. The Cabinet, however, will obtain the Act of Indemnity for the of truth, fearing God, and hating covetonsness. They are willing supporters of mis-

The DETAILS OF THE CAPTURE OF DELHI. sions, and during these troubles told the are now in our possession. The chief loss missionaries not to be siraid, that they were of the brave assailants was, as might be exdetermined to protect them. pected, after the assault, and when the "" Their policy has been always based

troops had penetrated into the town. It upon doing what is right and just In was when thus advancing, on that awful this way, Colonel Edwardes, at Peshawur, morning, the 14th of September, that has dealt with the Affghans, desiring above Brigadier Nichilson received his death all things to honor God, and not to comwound." He it was, who had defeated the promise his truth.

mutineers who had gone ont in force to seize -""But here in Bengal, the Brahmins and the siege train of the artillery, which even the Moulvies must be conciliated. Mussultually secured the capture of the city. He led the first of four columns of assault, and was mortally wounded. An affecting astory, in connexion with but this is not the Government of the Pun-Nicholsonis dying hours, has, just been told jaub. Had our Bengal civilians been inv me by a lady, whose nephew, was a surgeon before Delhi. There were two brothers Nicho.son, in the force there—one the the Punjaub has saved all India."

The London Young Men's Christian Association has commenced this week its Winter course of lectures, in Exeter Hall. The opening lecturer was Mr. Baxter, M. P. from Montrose. I was present? Imagine a great room or hall, with a vast platform, a splendid organ, a vast area, with side galleries and a gallery at the back, in the distance. It is brilliantly lighted. The hour is 8 o'clock. The lecturer, followed by the Hop. A. Kinnaird, and a force of ministers and laymen, enter the hall by a side stair, and appear on the platform ac-companied by a Cabinet Minister, the Chairman for the night, the Earl of Harrowby This was once Lord Sandon, of Reform Bill times. He is growing old and gray. But his heart is warm to the cause of Christian patriotism and philanthropy, and he is in his warriors were proper place in the Chair. Mr. Baxter, a tall, thin, dark haired young man, with liquid dark eyes, and great self-possession, cial influence of Christianity." He shows how England, in present possession of her spcial blessings, little estimates the barbar-isms of her pristine history. He dwells on the days of Goths and Wandals, passes to the times of Mohammedan conquests, and thences to Hindopstan, They atrocities, of the mutiny afford him a noble opportunity, nobly improved, of reading to negligent England, and her past cowardly policy, the

lesson that her sin is to be seen in her punishment: He spoke the sentiments of millions when he denounced past policy, and demanded the full recognition of Christianity in India. If England was not true to her mission, he did not see why the time night not come when the Protestant temple

offour metropolis might not be in ruins by a destroying invader, as is the Parthenon at Rome Mr. Baxter knows the United States well. He published, I believe, a narrative, of his visit. He referred, in one part of his leeture, to the degradation of women, and contrasted with this, the great respect and honor shown to ladies in America, as one of the most hopeful systems of the true pro-gress and prosperity of that country.

The EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE held its annual meeting this week, in London. Strange as it may appear, a London minister finds it often more difficult to attend these and kindred gatherings, than those who come from a distance. I was not present at any of the sessions; but the main interest of the meeting was the rehearsal of impressions and facts connected with the Berlin Conference. and the duties toward Protestantism on the Continent, arising therefrom

The King of PRUSSIA is still in a deli-

cate state of health, both of mind and body. The young Prince, his nephcw, who is to be married to the Princess Royal in January, is now on a visit to the Queen at Windsor Castle. He was present yesterday, at the state reception of the Siamese Ambassadors, who brought presents of extraordinary value. The King of Siam is comparatively an enhas written a most interesting account of a visit to the capital. The people are Buddhists. There is great material prosperity, and a most friendly feeling toward this country. May it be overruled to the introduction of the blessed Gospel there.

The following will give your readers a correct, idea of EMPLOYMENTS OF THE POPULATION in this country. It is very suggestive, in connexion with literature. religion, rank, commerce, agriculture, and, in a word, with social and national life : "

I. Persons engaged in the general or local Government of the Country, 4 6 2. Persons engaged in the Defence of 65,880, 78,498 the Country, Persons in the Learned Professions

(with their immediate Subordinates) either filling Public Offices, or in

For the Presbyterian Ba DEAR BROTHER MCKINNEY :--- The great

Convention, to consult about a general revival of religion, has met and parted ; every one will say it was good to be there. Perhaps no body ever assembled before, so cautious; scarcely one speaker volunteered an address, and all of them were modest, almost to unwillingness; to utter a word ; yet, all were deeply in earnest. Who ever witnessed so many symptoms of deep, repressed feeling ? The unbidden tear, started from many manly eye, was wiped away as soon as discovered, and all was calm. At times the silence was terrible; not a sound, not a motion, yet there were pent up feelings mastered and overcome, it is true; yet so visible to an observer that he felt that these holy

"Still as the breeze, 394.56N - 119BW But dreadful as the storm !!! it source

All wanted to do something ; yet all waited for the sound of going, on the tops of the mulberry trees, before they arose. HI do think, that human wisdom, power and love were laid as a sacrifice at the foot of the Cross, with the prayer, "If thy presence go not with us, carry us not hence." The writer had one predominating feeling all the while; others may have experienced it, yet it was discoverable distinctly in only one or two prayers and addresses, i. e., gratitude to God for the past and present. Every lament touched a chord in the heart which vibrated responsively: adv man off a tag bas a

A great declension was mourned over : yet one, perhaps many, was instinctively and constantly saying, "Bless the Lord, oh ! my soul, and forget not all his benefits." Con trast this Convention with the last one, and see if there be not great reason for praise as well as prayer. Look at our increase of ministers and churches. Look at Washing ton College, Jefferson, and our Theological Seminary, then and now. See the peace which reigns through all our borders. How many precious institutions of learning, for sons and daughters, have been established and increased in usefulness since we last met? And what an increase of affection between ourselves and denominations of like faith., If, it is night, God has given us songs in the night. And then, God is our Father; what he has given, has not impoverished him in the least; his heart is full his hands both full; he is more willing

than a parent is to give bread to a hungry ebild. Let us then, in faith, and love, and humility, and with gratitude for what we have received, ask Him for large things, glorious things. We are not straitened in him. I cannot close without remarking, that lately so many valuable documents have, appeared in our Banner, that those who do not take it are losing incalculably. **R: L**. 3

to give the Holy Spirit to them that ask,

HE WHO cannot see the workings of a Divine wisdom in the order of the heavens, the change of the seasons, the flowing of lightened sovereign. Sir John Bowring the tides, the operation of the wind and other elements, the structure of the human body, the circulation of the blogd through a variety of vessels wonderfully arranged and conducted; the instinct of beasts, their temper and disposition, the growth of plants, and their many effects for meat and medicine; he who cannot see all these, and many other things, as the evident contrivances of a Divine wisdom, is sottishly blind ind unworthy of the name of a man.-Jones of Nayland.

> KNOWLEDGE is not a couch whereupon to rest a searching and restless spirit; nor a terrace for a wandering and variable mind to walk up and down on ponor a tower of? state for a proud mind to raise, itself upon; nor a commanding for strife and contention nor yet a shop for profit and sale; but a rich,

condition of the banks, notwithstanding that four hundred millions of gold from California have

