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

WHOLE NO. 277

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Original Poetry.

Lines on the Death of Mrs. S. K. Neel. She's gone-this earth was not her home, She 's laid beneath the sod: A voice from heaven said. "Sister, come

And be at rest with God." Though young in years, and life with all Its scenes of joy or woe Appeared before her; yet the call She heard, and she must go.

Though friends she loved stood wee ping round To watch her fleeting breath; Yet when she heard the heavenly sound, She closed her eyes in death.

'T is but a few short months since she, With all a maiden's pride, Forsook her childhood's home in glee: A young and happy bride.

With joy and gladness in her heart, Love beaming in her eyes; But, ah! how soon they're called to part! Now cold in death she lies.

Her little babe can never know and A mother's tender care; Nor ever, in this world below, Can hear a mother's prayer.

Now in her bridal dress array'd, Her voice in death is hush'd; She in the silent grave is laid, To moulder into dust.

Her sorrowing husband's drowned in tears, His head is bowed in grief: Lonely and dark this earth appears, Where shall he find relief?

Look up to that bright world of love, And comfort shall be given ; Prepare to meet thy bride above, There are no tears in heaven.

O may her brothers, sisters, friends, All greet her on that shore, Where love and friendship never end, But reign forever more. Sugar Hill, Dec., 1857. MATTIE.

For the Presbyterien Banner and Advocate. A Religious Revival-Its Signs.

Since the meeting of our Convention at Pittsburgh, I have scarcely been able to think or talk, preach or pray, about any thing else than a revival. For that blessed To that, all the prayers and praises, sermons and addresses, were directed. To that great end that solemn, heart-searching Pastoral Letter was writter, adopted, and sent forth as God's message to the ministers and churches. And when it was read in my congregation, many of our members, I verily believe, received it as a special message from the Lord to us all, both paster and people

This was evinced by their fixed and solemn attention. As the disciples were led to ask, (respecting the Lord's coming in judgment to destroy the temple,) so I was led to ask. (respecting his coming, in mercy, to revive his work,) "What shall be the sign of thy Is there no token for good no sign of the Lord's coming in these things? Tell us, ye fathers in Zion, who have wit "have understanding of the times, to know cations that the Lord is about to visit the churches with a general and powerful reviwhat is our duty.

For a month past, my mind has alternated the Lord is about to appear for the help of his people, and for the salvation of a multitude of sinners through all this region,

Of late, some of our younger brethren in the ministry, who have never labored in, or cules. even seen a revival, have felt, and in various ways have manifested, an unusual desire that those days of God's mighty power may return again, that they and the people of their charge, may experience times of re freshing from the presence of the Lord.

One brother has not only thought much upon the subject, and prayed, "O Lord, revive thy work 17 but for more than a year past, has improved every favorable opportu nity to obtain information from his brethren, who have had any experience in revivals, noting down the results of his inquiries, and versation was, "A religious revival what are its signs, its effects, and the most effi cient, Scriptural means to promote it?"

of the Lord's coming? A still greater and more visible sign, is thousand elders of the four Synods. All, there, in the bushel. with one heart and with one voice, seemed To do good, we must first, then, be good. to say, with the watchman upon Mount There is no external good which has not its Ephraim, "'Arise ye, and let us go up to spring in that which is internal." A wicked who may be providentially hindered, will poison will dim the flower from the seed which pray at home that God may meet with you." he had sown. Who can bring a clean thing Convention assembled, Onchat a meeting ! fountain send forth sweet water? Never. The number and character of those present; Before you can be a truly beneficent man,

When David went out to fight against the Philistines, the Lord said to him: "And it shall be, when thou shalt hear the sound of a going in the tops of the mulberry trees, that then thou shalt go out to battle: for God is gone forth before thee, to smite the host of the Philistines." Some of us have been for a long time praying, and hoping, and waiting for some tokens of the Lord's presence—some signs of his coming by the power of his Spirit, by which we might be fitted, strengthened, and encouraged, to go forth in special efforts, to build up the Church, and to save the souls of perishing sinners under our care. The Lord in great mercy came near, and has shown us, by unmistakable signs, that he has not utterly forsaken his people; that he is ready and willing to hear prayer; and that his hand is stretched out for our help, it we will but repent of our sins, and, by faith, and prayer, and holy obedience, return unto him. But if our cold, selfish, proud, unbeliev-

ing hearts, will not melt in repentance for sin, and in love to Christ and precious souls; if we refuse to obey God; if we will not take up our cross and go forth, humbly, boldly, and faithfully, in a holy warfare against sin, Satan, and the wicked world—alas! we may provoke God to leave us; and the Church may sleep on in her spiritual sloth and worldliness, and crowds of careless and prayerless sinners may go down to hell!

And now, my brethren, what shall we do? In view of the providential indications of the Divine favor, and his manifested willingness to save; and in view, too, of our great need of a revival; the prevailing stu-pidity, worldliness, and backsliding in our churches, and of the thousands of impenitent, Gospel hardened sinners in our congregations, who are ready to perish, shall we fold up our hands in spiritual sloth, sit down at ease in Zion, and do nothing? If so, we may provoke the Lord to anger! And he may execute upon us, his threatening against the priests of Israel: "If ye will not hear, * I will even send a curse upon you, and I will curse your blessings." Yes; our very meeting together, and the precious privilege we then enjoyed, may, through our unfaithfulness, prove a curse, instead of a Amos. lessing!

For the Presbyterian Banner and Advocate. Christian Beneficence.

But to do good and to communicate, forget not .-Heb. xiii: 16.

There is a broad distinction between be-

nevolence and beneficence. The one is the object the meeting was called. Hower, the other is the fruit; the one is the wish, the other is the deed; the one is the conception, the other is the execution; the one wishes well, the other does well; the one looks at its object and sheds a tear, the other looks at its object shedding a tear, and wipes the tear away. They may stand in the relation of cause and effect. Benevolence may be the cause of beneficence. The will may set the hand to work; the kind thought may be parent to the kinder deed. Certain it is, where benevolence is wanting, there can be no beneficence. You wil scarce thank a man for a kind act which comes not from a kind heart. Indeed the act is not, then, a kind one; for the light of the heart should shine out, and fall upon the deed. But, benevolence may exist without beneficence. There are multitudes of nessed the beginning and progress of revi- benevolent people, but far fewer benefivals, and who, like the children of Issachar, | cent The many wish us well, the few do well by us. Benevolence may sit on her what Israel ought to do," tell us, for our downy couch, by the light of her chandalier, encouragement, if you see any signs or indi- amid music, and books, and luxurious re pose, with a smile on her lips, a light in her eye, and weave around the world the fairest val, such as we all need; and tell us, also, day dreams set a crown on every beggar's brow; make every poor man's hovel a fairy palace, and each tottering invalid a mighty between hope and fear. I hope, I pray, Heroules; scatter the clouds and the feverand sometimes I think I see some signs that | damp, and bring in the sunshine and the mountain breeze; yet the beggar remains in his rags, and the sick man groans on his couch, and the poor man's hovel be a hovel where the power of his converting grace was still. But beneficence sparns the couch and once so gloriously displayed, in the days of girds up his loins, and goes to work, and the beggar wears a crown, and the hovel becomes a palace, and the sick man is a Her-

It is the difference between Theory and Practice—willing and doing. This, then, is the principle: When we have received, we must give; when we possess, we must communicate. It is a law every where else. The flower gives out its sweetness to the morning breeze; the earth gives back its warmth to the chill night air; the moist air lets down its dew on the parched ground Every carolling bird and humming bee, and hirping insect of a Summer night, carols.

and hums, and chirps, for the good of all. Benevolence is a selfish beneficence. A when I last saw him, the burden of his con benevolent man will be a happy man; but it is the beneficent man that makes others happy. It is of beneficence we now speak. not of benevolence; of doing good, not of May we not set down these facts as one sign | being good. In a Christian community one need scarce urge, the importance of being good, but we may, with some propriety, seen in the calling of the late Convention. urge the doing of good. Our active is not The first movement toward it—the first always in proportion to our passive goodness. thought, plan, and proposition for such a It is true, one way of doing good, is being meeting, for such an object, doubtless had its good. Goodness itself is active. Goodness origin in a feeling of great need, and of is a power. A good man's influence is great desire for a general revival. And always felt; actions are going out from him. when the brother, whose heart God had in- He is a leaven, and he leavens the particle spired with that desire, brought forward the next to him, and that the next, and so on, proposition, did it meet with opposition? in increasing progression. You cannot keep No: most cordially was it received by all leaven from working. Put it in the mass the members of his Synod; and being sent at all, and the thing is done. A good man's to the other three Synods, all adopted it influence will be felt. You cannot kindle a unanimously. So far as known, there has beocon on a dark mountain, and its light not been a dissenting voice among the three not be seen. It must shine. You may cover hundred ministers, and the more than one your light with a bushel; it will shine even

Zion, unto the Lord our God: and we, man may do good as he pleases. A subtle And when the appointed day came, and the out of an unclean? Not one. Can a bitter the wide-extended field from which they you must be a truly benevolent man. Became; the spirit manifested by the breth- fore you can communicate, you must possess. ren, from the beginning to the close of the In a world like ours, there is something meeting; and the sermons, prayers and ex. more, then, needed than passive goodness. hortations—all, all indicated that God was As lights of the world, we may imagine—in the midst—that a measure of his Holy we Christians—that we have nothing more Spirit was given to his servants as a token of to do than remain in our orbits and shine.

enough to kindle your light and let it shine.
But more than this You must thrust it. into all dark places. Go down with it into all low cavern, and away up with it among the deep gorges of the mountains, carrying your light to all. The injunction is not, "Be good, and let good be communicated;" It would impose on us the necessity of being not only Christians, but active, communicate tive Christians. I acknowledge the power of a godly example, a holy life. They are mighty levers under every corrupt and corresponding to the mark three characters.

But more than this You must thrust it. then all arose, and there it no out, from a thousand hearts, a great should just acquaint, ance be forgot;" &c. Havelockmand his Highlanders entered the light. Jessie was presented to him at the officers' banquet; her health was drank by all, while the pipers marched round the table, playing, "Auld Lang Syne." Touching the Highlanders, we have the following from Caloutta's we have the following from Caloutta's and the pipers marched round the table, playing, "Auld Lang Syne." Touching the Highlanders, we have the following from Caloutta's and the pipers marched round the table, playing, "Auld Lang Syne." Touching the Highlanders, we have the following from Caloutta's and the pipers marched round the table, playing, "Auld Lang Syne." Touching the Highlanders. mighty levers under every corrupt and cor-rupting mass. They are like the Sun pouring his beams on great ice-bergs cast on the with his light. But, remember what multitudes there are hid away where that light never reaches them there we must st. do good, and communicate." Through well concerted schemes of beneficence, Christians are to work, whatever those schemes may be Determine that by actual experiment, and then, when you have found a channel, broad and deep, through which you can make your influence be felt; through such channel pour that influence—a broad, living, unceasing torrent. We owe this to the city or community where we are placed, a church of Christ. We are here to leaven this mass; to lighten these dark spots; to purify this body ready to decay. To preserve the purity, peace and prosperity of society is the Christian's work. "Ye are the salt of the earth." "Ye are the light of the world to throw light into the dark places and pleaven into corrupt masses whether that light, or leaven reach them through a Christian Association, or a Sab bath School Union, or an individual effort O, were every Christian but a missionary of Christ; were every one to feel that the least that ought to be expected at his ands was the salvation of some other one, how we would see our churches crowded, and the "synagogues of Satan" full, too, of empty pews! Having ourselves received the blessing of salvation, to do good "to those who have not, and "to communicate," let us not forget. D.

From our London Correspondent.

Hopeful Tidings from Lucknow-Havelock's First Hand, and an Affecting Scene—Commerce and Banking—The Jewelry of a Lady of Fashion— The Thieves and the Receiver—Small Gains and The Thieves and the Receiver—Small Gains and Swift Punishment—The Young Thieves—The Cant Language of Thieves—Counteractives to Corription—Shooblacks and Sweepers—Thein Earnings—The Metropolitan and "City" Police—Their Effectiveness—Vast Population under their Eye—Canton and War—Triumph of Liberalism in Belgium—The Queen of Spain, and the Baptism of her Son—Infidelity Waning—A Conversion—Sunday League, and Exeter Hall, Discussion—Bishop, of, London and the Poor—His Two Days in Islington—Omnibus System of London—An American and the "Swell Mob"—The Leviathan—Sepoy Cruelly.

than-Sepoy Cruelty. LONDON, December 18th, 1857. FROM LUCKNOW, we have hopeful tidings. irst of all, Sir Colin Campbell, "traveling with the express speed of a courier," had reached Cawnpore, from Calcutta, a distance of six hundred and twenty eight miles, with his staff. On his way, he and his staff unexpectedly came upon a party of mutineers, and before being discovered, fell back about ten miles, and providentially escaped. Great hed's column, and other troops, had preceded him to Alumbagh, and he, with five thou sand men, was to follow. The plan wasnot to fight their way, as Havelock had done through the town—but to get round in the ear, if possible, and cross over the river to the Residency, and then shell out the eneny. News had come from General Outram. hat they could still hold out some days and later still, a letter appears from a young officer, whose parents reside here, most cheering in its tone, dated Lucknow, 27th October, from which it appears that Have-lock's forces were "all right"—had plenty f provisions—occupied part of the town as well as the Residency, and but for the women and children, could have left the place in safety, in defiance of their swarming

but cowardly foes.

The whole of the landholders of Oude, and their retainers, seem to be in arms against the British. Lord Dalhousie, in his annexation policy, seems to have dealt hardsingle English regiment in the country. The original relief of Lucknow, by Havelook, was one of the most remarkable internositions of Providence on record. A pri vate letter gives particulars, which it is of the enemy had been pushed up close to the Residency, and the destruction of its occupants was imminent. The women calmy awaited their fate, busying themselves, however, in carrying provisions and coffee to the men in the batteries. One of these was the wife of a Corporal. She was under low fever from excitement, and on that memuttered a wild scream, stood upright, her arms raised and her head bent forward. Then followed a look of intense delight, and

to the batteries, crying, "Courage! hark to numerous to specify." the slogan—to the Macgregor, the grandest of them a', here's help at last." The effect who "peached" on his mates in crime, "a on the soldiers was indescribable. They box shaped like a lalf-moon. It contained dessed firing, and listened. Then arose a a coronet for a lady's head. There was a

and importunate prayer, "seek the Lord till and purifying that which is ready to perish. crying: "Will ye no believe it noo? The be come."

But we forget how the great Sun is up in slogan has ceased indeed, but the "Campthe heavens, pouring his beams on this land, belis are coming!" D'ye hear?" and now on that, as he journeys and never It was the pibroch, rather the pibroch was rests. And we forget how the salt must be scattered here and scattered there, and thrust into all crevices and chinks, that it may touch every particle of the mass it was intended to preserve. You may think it is enough to kindle your light and let it shine.

> En passant, I may remark the extraordinal effect produced on the native mind by the appearance of the Highlanders. The Sepoys on this side of India have never seen them. At first they side of India have never seen them. At first they took them for women sent out it avenge the massacre of the ladies at Cawnpore. The battle of Onao disablused them of that idea, and the Highlanders were, pronounced 'peticoated devils.' Still they were a puzzle. The Sepoys could understand the existence of devils, but could not comprehend why they should be hare-legged. At last the truth came out. The devils were barelegged in order more conveniently to break Sepoys across their knees! A Sepoy of the 73d, who happened to be in Calcutta on their arrival, reported on his return to his regiment that the English were sending out moneters, with legs like English were sending out mongers, with legs like elephants, faces covered with half like wild beasts, and blood red eyes. The Highlanders are, in truth, a singular contrast to the people of the levicountry. On the arrival of the 42d, a Sirpar or Bengalee clerk had occasion to go on board the vessel. "A Highlander stepped up to him, and looked at him long and curiously; then, catching him by the waist, he held him above his head, exclaiming, with a chuckle of amazement, "Sandy, be that the things we're to lecht wi?" I need scarcely say that a Sepoy is very different from a Bengalee, being usually taller than an Englishman, though he waight less. though he weighs less.

Of the morale of the English in India, during this year, and as bearing on Dr. War-ren's noble refutation of falle charges, take

Nearly six thousand of our countrymen were Nearly six thousand of our countrymen were exposed to a danger to which that of death is trivial. One may have yield of four more purchased life by a temporary appetacy, and that is all, while hundreds have met death or torture as calmly, as reward, fighting; like Tucker, after hope had gone, or, like Mrs., floyse, clinging to her husband's breast to shield fin from the balls. I question if, since the day, then the Christian persecutions ended, the world has seen such another spectacle; and, remember, these are the men whom England was accusioned to call dissolute, naughty Anglo Indians, and to suspect of sanotioning torture. ctioning torture.

The writer emphatically adds: "What they are now, so were they then? The COMMERCIAL CRISTS is not over. At Hamburg, the ruin is almost overwhelming.

A deep gloom still settles over Great Britain,
I fear not soon to be dissipateds.
Parliament was prorogued on the 12th nst., after the passing of the Indemnity Bill; the bestowment of a pension of £1,000 year to Havelock, (his eldest son to succeed it;) and the voting of £5,000 for an expedition up the Zambesi river, under the auspices of Dr. Livingstone.

As to BANKING, AND CURRENCY, the following, from Punch, gives an amusing exaggeration of rural ignorance, on the sub-

TALK ACROSS A TURNIP FIELD. Farmer Holloway (bawling.)—What is this here bisnus as Parliament's gwaiun to meet about in such a hurry?

Farmer, Hooper, (replying, in the same key.)

Currency question, according to what they see in

he peaspers.

Farmer Holloway.—I'm afeard they'll play old ooseberry wi' that are currency.

Farmer Hooper.—Make gooseberry fools theirzelves. Farmer Holloway -Ah! and o' we too

Farmer Hooper.—Ees; and we be ate up moor or enough already.

Farmer Holloway.—Well, what's this here curency question all about?

Farmer Hooper.—What is a Pound?
Farmer Holloway.—I thinks they cught to know hat purty well by this time, zo many stray asses as they 've got among um. The question remains, do town-people know much more?

The JEWELBY OF A LADY OF FASHION was stolen some time ago, by expert London thieves. The Countess of Ellesmere-whose husband was once well known as a special Plenipotentiary at Washington, and as a man of great amiability and refinement—had set out from her town-house on a visit to the Queen, at Windsor. From the top of one of the cabs which conveyed the baggage and servants to the station, was stolen a box conly with this class, and was foolish enough to taining dresses and jewelry worth £15,000! leave four hundred forts standing, and not a | The thieves have at last been discovered, and are about to be punished. The depositions prove that in this, as in most similar cases the plunderers make but comparatively small profits, and that there was a most wanton and wholesale destruction of property.

impossible to read or hear, without the deep But I especially refer to the subject, in est emotion. I can well imagine that every order to give your lady readers an idea of Scotchman and Scotchwoman in the world will the "fixings" of an English woman of fashmelt into tears of joy and thankfulness at its ion. Probably few have such extended sets perusal. The statement is to the following of ornaments, as the Countess of Ellesmere is effect. A lady is the writer: The mines very rich. Nevertheless the investment of property in this way, viewed in a Christian light, seems very questionable. A "Bible and Prayer-Book" formed part of the contents of this box, but its main contents were as follows: "Her Ladyship's traveling case, in addition to numerous other articles of ornamental jewelry, contained a pearl, a diamond, and an emerald and diamond neckorable day her mind was wandering back to lace; a diamond brooch, with emerald drop; home, and old Scotland. Overcome with a diamond bow, with emerald; a pair of fatigue, she lay down on the ground, wrapped diamond ear rings; a pair of diamond and in her plaid. The wife of the Colonel sat emerald ear rings; a large pair of diamond beside her, and rested the sleeper's head on branches; three diamond buttons; an emher lap. Suddenly opening her eyes, she erald and diamond order; an emerald and diamond bracelet; a gold bracelet, with pencleaux clasp; a cat's eye bracelet; a gold brace et with garnet and diamond clasp; she cried: "Dinna ye hear it? Dinna ye besides other bracelets; and that the wear hear it? Aye, I am no' dreamin', its the ing apparel stolen with the jewelry, consisted slogan of the Highlanders! We're saved! of white and black Brussels lace; China we're saved!" Then flinging herself on her crape, and other shawls; lace dresses; blond knees, she thanked God with passionate scarfs; velvet cloaks; Indian scarfs; morning and evening silk dresses, of white and

thieves to the receiver for two shillings, which was worth £50! The average gain to thieves out of robberies, is only three shillings per pound. "The receiver is as bad, as the thief," and in this case the receiver is caught, with his wife, and has been sentenced to ten years' penal servitude. They kept what is called an oil shop, an ordinary place of business; but hither thieves were wont to bring their produce, and divide the spoil in the parlor, behind the shop. There are thousands of "receivers" in London, and plenty of "Jew Fa-" training the young to dexterous thieving: And very dexterous they are. On the day of the Royal procession, they were very busy, although many of them were caught by the detective police, a class of men dressed in plain clothes, who know the haunts, and the faces too, of most of the www.swell mob;"and of male and female thieves

The professional, thieves have a dialect of their own. To be "swagged," is to be transported, &c., and so on. Satan, by such phrases, palliating or peculiar, thus makes sin less odious and startling in low life, even as he succeeds in doing. by fine, soft names given to the vices of fashionable circles, also.

Against the tide of corruption in great cities, we have the counteractive influences of RAGGED SCHOOLS, REFUGES, AND RE-FORMATORIES, in full operation. These are eing generally spread all over the country, in our large cities and towns, with the happiest results. In London, the Shoeblack Brigades are being increased, and a new movement has begun to provide sweepers for street crossings, with a uniform, their earnings, like those of the Shoeblacks, to go to a eneral Fund, out of which fixed wages will be paid, and the remainder kept in a savingsbank, for the parties to emigrate or take other employment. To increase labor for the very poor, is of course a powerful means of preventing crime. These operations are all directed by Evangelical influence. One hoeblack Brigade, this year, earned £735,

As to the Police in London, for the protection of life and property, it is surely the most efficient force in the world, and its range is most extensive. It consists of a Chief Commissioner, two Assistant Commis sioners, eighteen Superintendents, one hundred and thirty-three Inspectors, six hundred and twenty five Sergeants, and four thousand nine hundred and fifty four Constables; making a total, of all-ranks, of five thousand seven hundred and thirty-three. In addition to these, are about four hundred men, whose "beat" is within the bounds of trol of the Corporation.

This small force watches, day and night over nearly three millions of people—by day and inight watching alleys, astreets and squares, and tries every accessible door and window of its four hundred thousand houses; patrols ninety square miles, of country; exercises a surveillance over eight thousand reputed thieves, and keeps in awe the forty thousand or fifty thousand people who form the uneasy classes of the metropolis. The Metropolitan Police extends from Charing Cross fifteen miles in every direction, and includes the whole of the County of Middlesex, and large portions of Surrey, Hertford-shire, Essex, Kent, Buckinghamshire, and Berkshire, for which seven Counties the Commissioners are Magistrates, and the police sworn Constables. The river Thames is under its jurisdiction, from Chelsea to Barhing Creek, including wharves, docks, landing places, and dock-yards.

FROM CHINA come tidings that an attack on Canton, by the British, was imminent. We are thus reminded afresh that we have two Eastern wars on hand. If the obstinate Commissioner, Yeh, is compelled to submit to our batteries and broadsides, it may humble the pride of Pekin and the Emperor, whence haughty, repelling mes-sages have been sent to the Russian Plenipotentiary, if not to the French also, reusing to receive them. It is affirmed that the Chinese Government demand that the Russians shall resign their possessions on he banks of the river Amoor. At Hong Kong there was a general gathering of Ambassadors, the American being expected immediately. No doubt whatever action shall be taken in the sense of war, will be with their concurrent approval. The French have "a crow to pluck" with the Chinese, for the murder of some Roman Catholic missionaries in the interior. What complicates the matter is, that a rebel force was fast advancing upon Canton, which might possibly anticipate the intended attack on Canton. God is a sovereign. Oh, that he may overrule all for the furtherance of the

Gospel.

From Victoria we hear that there are eight thousand Chinese at the diggings of Rallarat, and that Christian teaching has already so told upon these heathen, that they have subscribed £100 to build a church.

The ELECTIONS IN BELGIUM have gone very decidedly in favor of the new and Liberal Ministry. In the towns, the majority against the clerical nominees was overwhelming. The priests still exercise great influence over the ignorant Flemish and Walloon peasantry. The freedom of the press and the pulpit is thus more firmly secured than ever, and Evangelical Protestantism, all racy of the soil, and in the freshness and fervor of first love, will carry on its work with accelerated power.

The QUEEN OF SPAIN has given birth to a son, one of whose names at baptism is that of "Mary of the Conception." The "immaculate" dogma is thus not only associated with a child born like all other children, in sin, but with the child of an infamous mother. The Pope sanctions all this by his Nuncio, who performs the ceremony, and stands as godfather for the Prince of the

As to InfideLity in London, it is my leasing duty to report that it continues to decline, under the effects of open-air addresses, and the circulation of tracts. Its The lady's English cars could only hear various other colors; together with other chiefs confess that these things they cannot the roar of cannon, but Jessie Brown darted expensive articles of ladies' attire, too stand, while they are indifferent to the multiplication of schools and churches. A tract, "Thoughts for the People," is received with avidity. A Secretary of one of the infidel Societies of London, having gone not long since to Manchester, was seized

malignity of the Atheistic party, not long | for some time. since they sent down an agent to the North of England, at a salary of £70 per annum. to interrupt Christian lecturers at public ncetings. The foregoing information does not appear in any of our papers or periodicals, but it comes from an unquestionable

The SUNDAY LEAGUE is this week show ng fight in Exeter Hall, on behalf of the pening of places of amusement on the ord's day. In the London parish of Clerkenwell, its Vice's President, lat Mr. Langley, a surgeon, had intended himself polding meetings in public houses, and ondeavoring to gain over the working men and artizans to his views. Whereupon the newly elected minister delivered a lecture in the parish church on behalf of the sanctity of the Sabbath, and denounced the yiews and designs of the League. The results have been a regular challenge and

meeting, between these two gentlemen. Each had his own Chairman, and the tickets were distributed equally between the adherents of both sides. Will it be believed that the Chairman for the Semi Infidel Sunlay League is the Rev. Baden Powell. Savillian Professor at Oxford? This gentle man belongs to the Neological extreme of Church of Englandism. He is known to approve of the theory of the Vestiges of the reation; he now openly abets a French Sunday, and this after receiving ordination in a Church whose ministers recite the fourth commandment as of standing obligation, and are answered by the solemn response "Lord have mercy upon us, and incline our hearts to keep this law."

It is curious enough that while Exeter Hall was crowded to excess, the Times takes no notice whatever of the two nights discussion. With one or two exceptions, it is the same with most of the morning papers. The Times may perhaps stand on its dignity, or does not wish to give publicity to the secular argument for Sabbath keeping, so strongly put by Mr. Maguire.
The Crystal Palace Directors, still finding

heir shares at a low figure, are trying to get up Sunday afternoon visiting tickets, by which the law may be evaded, and money be brought in. Their wicked policy will not

The BISHOP OF LONDON is as active as ever, and especially distinguishes himself as a missionary to the poor. Last week he preached to a crowded congregation of the "very poor," in the East End of London, to the great delight of the ragged creatures. He spent two very busy days also in our clergy are Evangelical to a man. He visited Church Missionary College, Model Training School, Home for Orphans of Missionaries, a Ragged School and Refuge, (where I was introduced to him;) the Cale donian School, for the education of Scottish soldiers, and received on the second morning, a little after daylight, a Deputation from a Young Men's Association; and concluded a second busy day by presiding at a Home Missionary meeting for aproviding ministers and churches, for the destitute poor. His bearing is that of unaffected simplicity, deep solemnity, and real piety. He spoke very tenderly to the little outcas boys gathered into our Refuge. Every one of the twenty one present had been a little thief, several were orphans, and others had wicked parents. He advocates one church, at least, where all the sittings shall be free, to be supplied alternately by the diergy very Lord's day. I forgot to state that he also met with a large body of the omnibus drivers and stablemen, in connexion with the "Metropolitan Omnibus Company, whose income annually is about half a mil ion sterling,) a large portion of whose ser vants have their homes "rather let me say, lodge nightly-in Islington. These men have only an occasional Sabbath rest, and all the week never see their own children, except when asleep.

The OMNIBUS SYSTEM is now most remarkable, all over London. It has "corespondence tickets," by which, for 6d., you are passed from one point to a "Correspondence office," and thence step into a second omnibus, which conveys you to another and final point, perhaps about ten miles from the spot whence you set out. The large Company above alluded to, almost entirely absorbs the traffic. But a "Saloon Omnibus Company has started in opposition, and has very elegant carriages, each passen ger sitting apart, as in an arm chair. Cases are brought before the magistrates of attempts on the part of the great Company to crush the opposition. One trick is called "nursing," by which you are to understand that immediately in front of an unfortunate "Saloon," drives a Metropolitan bus, and another also so close behind it that no passenger in the rushing thoroughfare can step in! This is a kind of "nursing" which is not, you may be sure, favorable to the newborn Company, and altogether it is probable that the monopoly, yielding reluctantly to demands for improvement in carriages, &c. and backed by an immense capital, will reign without a rival. It is said that the Hon. Mr. Fitz-Roy, who conquered the cab proprietors, (in spite of a general refusal to run their cabs for one day, and consequent confusion,) and compelled them to take two passengers at the rate of 6d. per mile, is again likely to try his hand at legislation, with the design of controlling and improving the London omnibuses.

Robberies in omnibusses are not unfrequent, a lady's pockets, according to modern fashion, being easy of access to the hand of an unsuspected, well dressed thief, male or female, sitting by her side. A story appears in the Times this week, of an American gentleman, who, having seated himsel in a London omnibus, saw and heard as follows: A man, bearing no particular marks of authority, looked in at the door, took a professional view of the passengers, and called out to the driver, without any pretence of modest concealment of his thoughts, "You can't go on; there's two of the swell mob in here." The carriage waited, till at length a pursy, well-looking old man, rose and stepped out, saying, as he did so, ver ve is epitomised in heliness. And, to say no too much money to ride with pick pockets." In a moment more a spruce young fellow hath visibly distinguished his own from otherid, as he decamped, "I'll follow that old gentleman's lead." "Go on, now" said apart him that is godly for himself." As if the detective policeman; "the swells have "he had said, This is the man, and that the

of tracts in the metropolis. To show the launch, is still on land, and likely to be so

A young lady who went out last year to be married to an Indian officer, has returned a widow to the house of her father, (a clergyman,) at Bristol, with her tongue cut out by the Sepoya. Is it bossible that any Christian writer will be their virtual apolo-

Facts and Glennings.

Ir was among the loveliest customs of the ancients to bury the young at morning twilight; for as they strove to give the softest interpretation to death, so they imagined

that Aurora, who loved the young, had solen them to her embrace.

stolen them to her embrace.

statum disdict man no osympany could have being b death?" He answered them, "Therefore should you turn to God to day. Perhaps you may die to-morrow; thus every day would be employed in turning to him."

GIVE ME WISDOM:-

Now if the Lord should say to me, "What wish shall I fulfill to thee?" Should I, like Solomon, reply, "O give me wisdom from on high?"

Wisdom to love the thing that 's right, Oh this would give my heart delight. This wisdom then oh grant to me, That I may ever live with thee.

CHILDREN IN CALIFORNIA. - According to official statistics, for the present year, the number of children attending school in California is thirty-thousand four hundred and eighty-seven, but the number is believed to be much larger, as the returns are very defective. The San Francisco Herald estimates the whole aggregate of children in the State at pinety-thousand.

GOOD TASTETA DRESS. A young lady in one of the leading circles in Washington, was complimented by a gentleman on the simplicity and good taste of her dress, at an evening party. She replied: "I am glad you like my dress; it cost just seven dollars, and I made every stitch of it myself!" When our young ladies pride themselves upon the home manufacture and cheapness of their attire, instead of its expensiveness and foreign importation, we shall have fewer "broken" fathers and husbands.

Morning Praise:—
The morning bright, With rosy light. Has waked me from my sleep. Father, I own Thy little one doth keep. All through the day Thumbly pray, Be thou my guard and guide : My sins forgive, And let me live, Blest Jesus, near thy side.

TEMPER.—"Friend;" said a Quaker, "I ill tell thee; I was naturally as hot and violent as thou art. I knew that to indulge this temper was sinful; and I found it was imprudent. Lobserved that men in a passion always speak, aloud; and I thought if I could control my voice, I should repress my passion. I have, therefore, made it a rule never te let my voice rise above a certain key; and by a careful observance of this rule, I have, by the blessing of God, entirely mastered by natural temper." Quaker reasoned philosophically.

RUSSIA ADVANCING.—The first steps for the emancipation of the serfs in Russia, are soon to be published. They include the following two great principles: 1. Freedom of Marriage. 7 No serf can be forced in future to marry against his will, or prevented from marrying according to his own desire.

2. No serf can be transferred from one village to another against his will. The remainder of the ukase is less important. These two points, however, are sufficient to recognize his rights as man. It is likewise rumored that the power of chastising the serf will be circumscribed, though not at once entirely taken out of the hands of the

HOSPITALITY IN THE HOUSE OF GOD .-Every church, says, an exchange paper, that would prosper, must show proper attention to strangers. It should be seen that they are promptly and courtcously provided with seats, and made to feel that they have a cordial welcome there. Kind looks should greet them as they come, and follow them as they go. Should they come again, let them meet with the same reception. And should they become constant worshippers there, let them be sought out and visited, not merely by the pastor, but by members of the church and society. Whether rich or poor, they should not be overlooked or neglected. They have claims as strangers,

FIRMNESS. - Decision of character is a most valuable trait... The man is good for nothing who can't say No. Whashington "was never known to desert a cause he had once embraced, or change an opinion which, from a full knowledge of facts, he had deliberately formed." In this respect he was a model. Very few attain to that strength or fixedness of purpose. It is the weakness of most to vaciliate and to waver. We are daunted by difficulties, and all are overcome by temptation. Hence it is a noble specta-cle to behold a pastor patiently contending with discouragements, and an inebriate steadfastly resisting the cravings of his depraved appetite.

HOLY AND HAPPY .- No gifts, no duties, no patural endowments, will evidence a right in heaven; but the least measure of true holiness will secure heaven to the soul. As holiness is the soul's best evidence for heaven, so it is a continued spring of comfort to it in the way thither. The purest and sweetest pleasures in this world are the results of holiness. Till we come to live holily, we never live comfortably. Heaven more, it is the peculiar mark by which God his love and mercy, and a sign of his willingness to send a plentiful rain upon our churches, if we would repent and return from our backslidings, and, by strong faith, and sign of his wait rose a coronet for a least of the sarth was seld by the coronet for a least of the sarth was seld by the coronet for a least of the sarth was seld by the coronet for a least of the sarth was seld by the coronet for a least of the sarth was seld by the coronet for a least of the sarth was seld by the sart him that is godly for interest. As if the sarth was seld by the sart him that is godly for interest. As if the sarth was seld better fly, and I the detective policeman, the sard shall said, why, these things are sports, mean the detective policeman, the said, why, these things are sports, mean was led to the Saviour, and died a firm be a least of the said, why, these things are sports, mean was led to the Saviour, and died a firm be a least of the said, why, these things are sports, mean was led to the Saviour, and died a firm be a least of the said, why, these things are sports, mean was led to the Saviour, and died a firm be a least of the said, why, these things are sports, mean was led to the Saviour, and died a firm be a least of the said, why, these things are sports, mean was led to the Saviour, and died a firm be a led to the Saviour, and died a firm be a led to the Saviour, and died a firm be a led to the Saviour, and the closest of the said, why, these things are sports, which is the detective policeman. The saviour and saving the saviour and saving the sa