Banner and Advocate.

PITTSBURGH, JANUARY 16, 1858.

TERMS .-- \$1.50, in advance; or in Clubs \$1,35; or, delivered at residences of Subscrie bers, \$1.75. See Prospectus, on Third Page. while before the year expires, that we may make full arrangements for a steady supply. THE RED WRAPPER Indicates that we desire a renewal. If, however, in the haste of mailing, this signal should be omitted, we hops our friends will still not forget us.

REMITTANCES .- Send payment by safe enclosing with ordinary care, and troubling nobody with a knowledge of what you are doing. For a large amount, send a Draft, or large notes. For one or two papers, send Gold

TO MAKE CHANGE, Send postage stamps, pr better still, send for more papers; say \$3 or Seventy numbers, or \$1 for Thirty-three

DIRECT all Letters and Commun to REV. DAVID McKINNEY, Pittsburgh,

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.-We have received \$15, from Amicus Veritatis, Independence, Mo., which we shall appropriate as requested.

Bibles were given on last Sabbath morning, amiable. Whether a subject so intensely to as many children, in the Presbyterian exciting, and usually so bewildering, and church of Sewickley, Presbytery of Alle- where there is an "outside" pressure so gheny City, upon their having committed intense, urged on by a fanaticism, on either and recited perfectly this invaluable compend of Scriptural truth. Several of these calmly and Scripturally discussed, even by children were considerably under ten years such men, causes much apprehension. And of age.

The United Presbyterian.

This is the title under which. The Preacher and United Presbyterian is to be continued. The sheet is enlarged, and the style of execution is greatly improved. Rev. D. H. A. McLean, of the Associate Church, is associated with Dr. Kerr in the Editorship. The paper is the advocate of a completed union between the Associate and Associate Reformed Churches. It takes, by 'anticipation, the name of the new body, and expects to be its organ.

An Aged Negress.

The Southern Presbyterian tells us of the decease of a free colored woman, in Charleston, aged 102 years. Nearly the whole of her pilgrimage was spent in the service of God. She was a member of the Second Presbyterian church. Until her last sickness, her intellect and bodily strength were firm. Till then, she could read and do the finest sewing without glasses. She never lost a tooth, and never had a physician. She lived a Christian, and died in the confi-

Terre Haute. Ind.

Terre Haute is a city of some twelve thousand inhabitants. Its provisions for education are in advance of many cities which are much older. There are several churches. Old School Presbyterianism has not been in the ascendant, but we are pleased to learn that it is looking up. Rev. Thomas P. Gordon, late of Pittsburgh, entered upon his ministerial labors there nine months ago, | in the light of God's Word. If now we and has added to his communion list twentyfour members, half of them on examination. The city is delightfully situated, and surrounded by a fine farming country, inviting turally agree, as heretofore we have, in the immigrants.

Revivals.

REHOBOTH, PA.—On Sabbath, the 3d | the bond of peace," all will be well. inst., thirty-eight persons were received on profession of faith in the church of Rehoboth, Presbytery of Clarion. Previous to that time a series of meetings had been held, know not how to find room for them. For in which the Holy Spirit was present with the present, we will give the main points at great power.

ALTOONA, PA.—Twenty-five persons were supposed to establish them. lately received to the communion; part of them on certificate.

WEST UNION, PA .- We have a letter from "W. J. A.," giving an account of a very interesting series of religious ser vices. Thirteen persons united with the church, and fifteen others are serious. The letter arrived after our space was all

Sudden Departure.

Rev. Daniel Inglis, of Cherokee Presbytery, Ga., died on the night of December 27th, ult., aged about 51. His death is thus announced, to the Southern Presbyte rian, by Rev. C. M. Shepherson:

"Our deceased brother was in the enjoy ment of perfect health, so far as can be known, up to the very moment of his re-He had retired to his room, which he occupied alone, and taken off a part of his clothing, preparatory to going to rest; after which he was seen by a servant, who attended to his room, engaged in reading. Nothing more was known of him till the next morning, when he was found sitting upon a couch in his room, in his accustomed attitude for meditation—a corpse. He seems to have died without a struggle, or a motion of any kind-like one gently falling

Another Convention

The Presbyterian of the West contains call, numerously signed by Ministers and Elders, inviting a Convention of the Synods of Indiana. Northern Indiana, Kentucky, and Cincinnati. to assemble in the city of Cincinnati, in the First Presbyterian church, on the 2d Tuesday of February, 1858, at 7 o'clock P. M., for mutual counsel, prayer and exhortation, relative to a revival of religion. on this subject are made." But he, "by From 10 o'clock, of the day for the evening | no means," believes that "all slaveholding mittee will be present in the church named, sition he would apply "to such slaveholding to receive members and designate their only as subsists in conformity with the law of

tended and extending awakening. We wish 'Slavery." And he says: "It is conceded on for it all the manifestations of the favor of all hands, that there are incidental evils atour Gracious Lord, which were enjoyed by taching to Slavery, as it exists in this counthe Pittsburgh Convention; and still more try, and in our day. Dr. Van Rensselder thinks that a brief st

The Presbyterian Magazine—Rev. Drs. Armstrong and Van Rensselaer on Slav-

The Presbyterian Magazine, for January, makes its appearance in good season, and s rich with matter of interest. This number has its peculiar feature, in that many of its pages are occupied with the subject of Slavery. It contains Dr. Armstrong's first RENEWALS should be prompt; a little of three "Letters to a Conservative, on the Proper Statement of the Sripture Doctrine of Slavery;" and the first of "Three Conservative Replies," by Dr. Van Rensselaer. Dr. Armstrong's Letters were furnished to the Central Presbuterian. They were occasioned by a brief notice, in the Magazine for September, of Dr. Armstrong's Book, 'Christian Doctrine of Slavery." The "Letters" are written in a good spirit, soberly but earnestly discussing the question, and using the Scriptures, not always as we un derstand them, but yet with a degree of fairness not always to be found among controversialists.

Church."

sinful."

After stating that the Assembly's testi-

nonies of 1818 and 1845 are Scriptural.

harmonious, and, for the present, at least,

sufficient, occupying, as they do, the true

position between two extremes, and vindi-

sating the opinions of those rightly called

conservatives," the Doctor proceeds to

The Bible contains no formal statement of the

octrine of slavery, but enforces the duties grow-

ound to perform their relative duties, arising

rom legal anthority on the one hand, and from

doubtedly, the right to exhibit the doctrine o

slaveholding in the more abstract form, propounded in your volume. But, I think that the reader

full impression of Scripture truth and exhortation

properly pertaining to this subject. Your un-qualified statement that "slaveholding is not a in in the sight of God," seems to me to fall short

f a perfect formula, even from "the admitted,

criptural premises" adduced, and by me cordially

conjesced in. I submit a brief commentary or

these "admitted, Scriptural premises," by way of developing the argument. 1. If "slaveholding

does not appear in any catalogue of sins," this

act proves that it is not malum in se. It is also

leserving of notice that slaveholding does not ap-

pear in any enumeration of virtues and graces.

2. The Apostles received slavebolders to the com-

munion, and so they did despots, and their abet-tors in Cæsar's household. 3. Paul sent back a

ugitive slave, and would also have sent back

ion to slaves to obey their masters does not ap

prove of slavery, any more than the command t

submit to "the powers that be," implied appro-bation of Nero's despotism. 5. The distinctions

f slavery in regard to the interests of Christian

ife are, like all other outward distinctions, o

comparatively little importance; and yet the gen-

ral injunction of Paul on this subject was, "Art

thou called, being a slave? care not for it. But

if thou mayet he free use it rather." 6 The

Christian doctrine of Paul respecting the mutual

luties of masters and servants is clearly whole-

ome, and utterly subversive of modern abolition-

ism; but whilst it proves that the relation is not in itself sinful, it does not sanction the relation

ostead of submission, and who denounce slave

olding as necessarily and always sinful, are on

Dr. Van Rensselaer's main position is

Slaveholding, in itself considered, is not sinful;

that is to say, it is not a malum in se; or, in other

words, it is a relation that may be justified by

ircumstances. When we say that the relation

tself is not sinful, we do not mean, by the ex-

ression, a mere abstraction; for slavery cannot

But we mean that slaveholding, as a practical re-

stification. What is malum in se cannot be jus

ified by any circumstances; the law of God al-

ways condemns it. But slaveholding being among things "indifferent" in morals, it may be right or wrong, according to the conditions of its exist-

umstances, comes short of the full Scriptur

This position he maintains, with great

We cannot but hope that this discussion

will lead Christians to consult more carefully

the very words of Scripture-the terms

chosen by the Holy Ghost in which to con-

vey ideas to the mind; and will have their

pelief to rest on revelation, and their con-

duct to be ordered by the Divine guidance.

It is most manifest that slaveholding is

NOT ordained of God, as is marriage, and

parental authority, and civil government.

It is clear, however, that Slavery has been

permitted of God, in the world and in the

Church. Laws are given which imply its

existence, and which regulate the relation.

And there is no Divine command abolishing

it; but there is a spirit in the Gospel which

will mitigate and eradicate it. Slaves are

egarded, by God's Word, as men. They

have rights, as well as duties. And mas-

ters have obligations, as well as authority.

And if God's Word, in its letter and its

spirit—God's Word wholly—shall be rightly

embraced by masters, servants, citizens, the

Church, and all lookers on, talkers and

commenters, Slavery will become, ere long,

mere matter of history. A change so

mmense cannot be expected in a day; but

God will work out his own purposes, in his

by his directions, we shall abide in peace,

and be co-operative in our influence, and

may, without distraction, devote all our

time and all our energies to the portions of

his work with which he has entrusted us

Chaplains.

There has been much said, lately, about

Chaplains in the Army and Navy. We

utter much on the subject. As a matter of

denominational interest it is very small.

But as a matter of principle it is important.

Somehow it has occurred, by management

or otherwise, that the Chaplains at West

Point and Annapolis, the Army and Navy

Schools, have been mostly Episcopalians.

And the officers, especially those in the Na-

vy, have a fondness for the Episcopal Church

bility, throughout his letter.

Hence your definition, which excludes cir-

conceived of apart from a master and a slave.

tion, depends upon certain conditions for its

oscriptural and dangerous ground.

serter from the imperial army. 4. The injunc

your volume and letters does not receive the

ng out of the relation. A correct stateme

ises" of Dr. Armstrong, as follows:

njoined submission on the other."

Dr. Van Rensselaer's Letter is equally kind, candid and respectful with the other's; and it appeals to the test of truth with equal confidence and reverence.

If the subject is to be a matter of discus-

sion, by Old School Presbyterians, we are glad that it is in hands so able, and con-THE SHORTER CATECHISM.—Twenty two ducted by heads so clear, and by spirits so part, both blinding and wild, can long be even should justice, and the pure love of truth, preserve their throne, with them, whether they may not still be the occasion of stirring up, amplifying and intensifying a strife which will be terrific to our Church. and greatly damaging, is a thought exceedingly painful. There are those who are predicting to Old School Presbyterians the direct calamities, as imminent, and speedily to whelm her, from this quarter. Among others, see the following in the American Presbyterian, of the 7th. The Editors say: There is occasion for such a conflict, and it is norally certain that it will come in the Old School Assembly. There are already unmistakable indications of such a conflict; and when the conflict does come, as come it will, it will be more fierce, and hot, and determined, and angry, than it has ever been in the New School Assemblies, or probably in any other denomination. The Old School do nothing by halves; they do nothing quietly or mildly—nor is there any security that they will do a thing courteously—and they could not discuss the subject of Slavery with the mildness, and kindness, and courtesy, which has been evinced in the New School Assemblies, by members from the North and South. Come that conflict will;

> The editors are trying to deter sound men in their body from coming over to us, by terrific predictions. We trust that events will show them to be prophets not sent of God; but when they so confidently assert the indications of danger, having themselves experienced the evil, it may be well for us to be doubly guarded.

and when it comes, they who have gone over from

the New School for the sake of peace, will find

that they have thrown themselves into the very

fire, and smoke, and tumult of battle; a battle

whose issues no man now on earth can anticipate.

They who seek peace by such a transfer of rela-

There is much fanaticism, pro and con., on the subject of slavery. There has been great unwillingness to look upon it calmly can get to see it just as God would have us behold it; or, if we cannot come to a perfect unity of sentiment, if yet we can Scripmain, happily done, to "not judge one another," but "forbearing one another in love," to "keep the unity of the Spirit in

The papers are so long, over eighteen pages, and to be followed by two other pairs, probably of equal length, that we issue, with some of the leading thoughts

Dr. Armstrong's statement of the Scriptural doctrine is this: " Slaveholding is not a SIN in the sight of God, and is not to be counted an 'OFFENCE' by his Church." Dr. Van Rensselaer says: "Slaveholding

is not necessarily and in all circumstances,

These are the two champions' deliberately chosen terms, in which to state the "Scriptural Doctrine of Slavery;" and they set themselves strongly, each to maintain the rectitude of his position. To sustain his statement, Dr. Armstrong

The statement of premises in the "Christian octrine of Slavery," pp. 102, 103, a statement to which you do not object, is in these terms teaches on the subject of slavery, we have found, 1. That slave holding does not appear in any catalogue of sins or offences, given us by inspired men; 2. That the Apostles received slaveholders into the Christian Church, and continued them therein, without giving any intimation, either at laveholding was a sin or an 'offence;' 3, That Paul sent back a fugitive slave to his own master again, and assigned as his reason for so doing, hat master's right to the services of his slave 4. That the Apostles frequently enjoin the relative duties of master and slave, and enforce their injunctions upon both alike, as Christian men, by Christian motives, uniformly teaching certain evils which they sought to correct, as incidental evils, and not 'part and parcel' of slavery itself; b, That Paul treated the distinctions which slavery creates as matters of very little importance, in s far as the interests of the Christian life are connerned: 6. That he declares that this his doctrine respecting the relation of slave and master, is

wholesome doctrine, and according to godliness, and the doctrine of the Lord Jesus Christ: 7,

And directs Christian ministers to teach it in the Church, and prohibits the teaching of any doc-

trine at variance with it, under the most solemn Dr. Armstrong thinks, also, that his statement corresponds best with "the tone and spirit in which the Scriptural deliverances of which the meeting is appointed, a com- is sinless in the sight of God." His propo-God." He also denies that his statement This is a favorable indication of an ex- involves "the idea of the perpetuity of

Episcopal Service.

notice of his review of Dr. Armstrong's icy, we fear that Evangelism profits but British protection, and who well know what book, might have passed without an answer; little. but he regards three long letters, extensively

circulated, containing a skillful attack on and in their selection, the interests of the the conservative views prevalent in the masses, the soldiers and the seamen, should server, in the last quotation, were shown by Presbyterian Church, as demanding some be considered, rather than the tastes of the Dr. Warren, in his letter, to be not at all in ttention. How much the other side may officers. The latter are the few, and they point. They failed utterly to sustain the think is demanded by the still longer letter have the better means of Christian instruc. Observer's assertions. So complete was Dr. low before us; and the two yet forthcoming, tion from other sources. The selection of Warren's answer, that our London Correst would be difficult to conjecture. But we suitable ministers may be difficult; but pondent, of this week, calls it a "noble shall be greatly pleased if it shall turn out those whose duty it is to choose, will likely refutation of false charges;" and he adds according to the opinion mutually expressed do nearest right when they, select men of by them, that a discussion of the points at high repute for wisdom and piety in exemissue, "cannot involve any agitation of the plary Christian churches.

We should regret the existence of any Dr. V. rightly regards slavery as "among symptoms of a sectarian government religion. the prominent practical questions of the But we wish greatly to see a truly religious age." The peace of our Church and coun- government; and we would much prefer her tongue cut out by the Sepoys. Is it try, and the destiny of millions, are involved. the predominance in the Chaplaincy, of any possible," he adds, and so say we-"Is it It should be calmly discussed by those who Evangelical Church, to an abandonment of love truth, who hate vituperation, who are the system. We, therefore, do not choose not prejudiced partisans, and who can bow to complain loudly. meekly before the majesty of God's Word.

The New York Observer and Dr. Warren. To the letter of Dr. Warren, which we copied a few weeks ago, the Observer replied prised many. It ignored the writer, and in the government admitted and deplored thought that whatever Society or Board had by all—as though the returned missionaries employed him as a Foreign Missionary, justified and would perpetuate those errors naintain his statement, that " Slaveholding | might be glad that he had returned ! Short- The Presbyterian churches will not bear to is not necessarily, and in all circumstances, ly afterwards, it brought out a labored have those maligned who have given proarticle, showing misgovernment and an' im- tection, and shown favor to their Missions, He responds to the "Scriptural prem- perfect administration of justice by the and who still continue their kindness. Nei-British in India. Dr. Warren responds, in ther will they, in silence, permit their misthe Presbuterian of the West, stating that sionaries to be represented as abettors of the Observer's charge had been, that the cruelty, nor as opposers of needed reforms. he Scriptural mode of treating slavery might be English in India had practiced the same Nor are our returned missionaries who now n these words: "All masters and all slaves are kind of enormities upon the natives which live among us and speak to us, enwrapt in the mutineers had practiced upon them- such impenetrable folds of ignorance, as to that they had set Nena Sahib the example, be uninformed and unable to judge of things and he was but retaliating. This charge where they lived and labored; wrote, Dr. W. refuted, and the Observer does preached and published; traveled, and asnot even attempt to establish it. It changes sociated for ten to twenty years with those the accusation to that of administering a who conducted public affairs. Having had xery imperfect government. This Dr. War- their own eyes and ears for their informers, ren and all the missionaries admit; though and having associated with the people of they contend still that the English rule bad as the country so long, and having still sources it is, is more equitable and mild than any which of information equal to any others, it cantainly would have done if the government pected to go to the . Observer to cure their had been intolerable, or deeply cruel. Dr. ignorance, when they have brethren of their Warren ably defends his position, and main- own Church, eye and ear witnesses for so tains the rectitude of the American Mis- long, tendering to them information so re-

> The above we had written for last week, taken out to make room for the recent news server's course. in the letter to Dr. Elliott, relative to our murdered missionaries.

as a desirable and permanent one. 7. Christian other labored article. It speaks of Dr. greatly needed reforms.

Warren as it Arman multiple in the slaves insurrection, Warren as it Arman multiple in the slaves insurrection. School Presbyterian missionary, after fifteen years faithful service in the Foreign field, is still not estimated as worthy a name!

> Again, the Observer says: We cannot pierce the folds of ignorance in thich the mind is wrapped, that can believe what this man professes to believe; but there are four or five religious newspapers in this country, who perpetuate the same ignorance and prejudice, and we would put into a small space the materials by which their deceptive and sinful errors may exposed and corrected.

We are obliged to the Observer for the materials" collected and furnished, to cure our ignorance and expose and correct our "deceptive and sinful errors." But they do not come to the point. We had learned from Dr. Duff, and scores of others, our 'returned missionaries" among the number, that there was much misgovernment by the East India Company, and that great reforms are needed. It is on full record, hat, at one time, years ago, the missionaries were hindered. And it is without doubt, that idolatry is still protected and much favored. But it is also true that now for many years, the missionaries have been protected and much favored; that education has been greatly promoted; that there have been many public improvements; that the laws are far better than they were under Mohammedan rule, and are administered far less oppressively; and that the condition of the people is greatly, very greatly, improved. The English Government, whatever injustice may have attended the acquisition of its power, and however imperfectly it may have done its duty, has yet been an

immense blessing to India. But, it was not about misgovernment and the favors still shown to idolatry; nor about | Sir John is not less distinguished. Their defective efforts for the promotion of Christianity, and the propriety and necessity of farther reforms, that the dispute arose. For all these things the returned missionaries, are as ardently desirous, to say the welfare. least, as is the Observer; and they as and all Evangelical British Christians. own time. And by our being guided, each

The dispute was about the propriety and truthfulness of the Observer's charges of ORUELTY, in assertions, like the following: The attrocities of the Hindoos, suggest the fact that they were provoked by similar wrongs which the natives had suffered at the hands of their conquerors and rulers.

And again: As we read the extracts below, we shall be painfully struck with the fact that the refined tor tures which the English have suffered recently, are the repetition of cruelties which they them selves have been inflicting for many long and bitter have read, but have not felt disposed to years upon the helpless victims of their oppression in India, till at last in their feebleness and extremity, under the mingled aggravation of human vindictiveness and religious fanaticism, they have turned with dying desperation upon their rulers, to hurl off the yoke from their necks

or to perish, as they will, in the struggle. These charges are herrible-black, deep, and damning if true. All the horrible cruelties inflicted by the murderous, and far worse than murderous, heathers, upon the English, men women and children, are, ac-Service. And most of the Chaplains have cording to the Observer, but "the repetition been Episcopalians. And when ministers of cruelties which they themselves (the Engof other denominations have been appointed, lish) have been inflicting for many long and they have, sometimes or often, found them- bitter years upon the helpless victims of selves under a quasi necessity to use the their oppression." Alas, what a charge ! Against civilized men! Against a Chris-Now, that one of the smallest of the tian people! Against officers, some of Christian sects should have such a prepon- whom are devotedly pious ! And our rederance, in a popular government, seems turned missionaries are implicated No strange. If it is a matter of sectarian pol- wonder, that the latter, who had enjoyed After his return from this campaign, he

are the real facts in the case, were disposed Chaplains should be devotedly pious men; to speak.

The "extracts" alluded to by the Obadditional evidences by quoting a Calcutta letter. And his concluding paragraph gives a striking incident. "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,) with

possible that any Christian writer will be

their virtual apologist?"

And it will not do for the Observer now to change its tactics; keeping its horrible charges against the English and its apologies for Nena Sahib and his Sepoys, on its columns uncontradicted and unretracted. very curtly, and in a manner which sur- and speaking much of other things-errors preceded it. This is abundantly manifest not be supposed that they will submit to the from the fact that the rebellion was entirely dicta of a mere stranger. And the four or confined to the petted soldiery. The people, five newspapers in this country which take n no place, joined in it, which they cer an interest in the subject can hardly be ex-

The Scotch correspondent of the Presbyand it appeared in a few copies; but it was terian, also is deeply indignant at the Ob-

For a reform in India, all Christians plead but they would urge it with a due regard to Since then, Dr. Warren has again appeared | righteousness. The Observer should hence before the public, fully maintaining his retract its odious charges, that it may have cause. The Observer is also out with an- its due share of influence in advocating

> WORTHY OF IMITATION .- A Young Men' Christian Association, in Southern Pennsylvania, pays regularly for TWELVE COPIES of the Presbyterian Banner and Advocate, fo gratuitous distribution in the community where they reside. How many could do likewise? And how could fifteen dollars be appropriated to the production of more enjoyment, or greater real benefit?

For the Presbyterian Banner and Advocate. Sir Henry Lawrence.

DEAR SIR :- As General, Sir Henry, Law rence was one of the Christian worthies who highly distinguished himself in India, no only as a soldier and statesman, but as philanthropist, a short sketch of him by one who knew him intimately, and enjoyed hi friendship for twenty years, will doubtless be interesting to your readers.

In the Spring of 1848, Mrs. Lawrence was spending a few days at our house, on the Himalaya Mountains, for the benefit o her health, and awaiting the arrival of her husband, who was to accompany her to gher region on the "hills." He was then Lieutenant of Artillery, of the corps of Engineers, and engaged in the "Grand Trigonometrical Survey" of the country At the time appointed, a tall, ungainly stranger, attired in a costume half Oriental and half European, with a hirsute beard

appeared at the gate. The gate-keeper ran to me, exclaiming Sir. a man has come with his under gar ment outside, and a basket on his head for a hat." He was soon recognized by Mrs Lawrence, and introduced as Lieutenan Lawrence. A nearer view revealed a fine, intellectual forehead, and benevolent counte nance; but to use his own language, "the Lawrences were the ugliest men in India He had three brothers in the East India Company's service, besides himself, of whom father was once a private soldier, but got a commission, and rose to the rank of Colonel This fact accounts for the great interest Sir Henry always felt in the private soldier, and for the princely sums he expended for his

In the above-mentioned year, he was ap heartily accord with the views of Dr. Duff pointed Political Agent by Lord Aukland and stationed at Frozpore, a then frontier station on the borders of the Punjaub, and near est to Lahore, the Capital of the Sikh nation. This brought him into immediate contact with that warlike people, who afterwards in a severe contest with the English for in dependence, rivaled them in martial deeds but who are now their most faithful subjects Of this interesting tribe he wrote a history which showed so much knowledge of their character and institutions, that he was frequently sent on important business to the lourt of Lahore. The manuscript of this work I had the pleasure of perusing before it was published. As a literary production, as well as a faithful history, it was much admired. Sir Henry was one of the principal originators of the Calcutta Review, and the most frequent contributor to its pages He wielded the pen and the sword with

equal facility. From Ferozepore he was sent by the Gov ernor General, as his agent, with the Army of Retribution, to take vengeance on the Afghans for the massacre of the British forces. at Cabul, in 1842. On this campaign. his brother, Col. George Lawrence, who had heen taken prisoner by the Afghans, and kept in a state of great suffering with several other prisoners, was sent to him on an Em bassy, by the Afghan Chief, but his proposals could not be accepted by his brother. They embraced each other, as they supposed, for the last time, and separated with nany tears, the prisoner to go back to cer tain death or slavery for life, and the civil head of the army to prosecute his mission.

was appointed to the Magistracy of the Am-bols district. It was while at this place he founded the "Lawrence Asylum" for the benefit of the children of English soldiers one of the grandest benevolent institutions one of the grandest benevoient institution of the debts and lessening the annual expenditures lower ranges of the Himalayas, six thousand Many of the people holding stocks in the feet above the level of the sea, and ten miles different manufacturing companies in differ from the plains. He gave \$50,000 to commence with, and pledged himself to give \$500 annually, as long as he would live. He also obtained a large grant from Government, and collected immense sums by sub scription for the Asylum. It cost, in the erection, and in the improving of the grounds, &c., not less than \$200,000. He afterwards got up a similar Asylum on Mount Aboo, in Central India. 1000, in Central India. From Ambola, he was sent, as resident,

to the Court of Nepaul, whence he was recalled in a short time to take charge of the political affairs in the Sikh war of 1846. This being concluded, he visited Ireland, his native land, and was Knighted for his efficient services. But a second Sikh war Rice, and Hon. Edward Everett. Indeed breaking out, he was called once more to guide the affairs of State. Peace being again restored, he was appointed President of the "Board of Administration for the Punjaub," with his brother John and another member, as assistants. Here he remained several years, ruling a kingdom almost as large as Great Britain, with the best results. Being succeeded by his brother, Sir John, he was appointed Superintendent of the Rajputana States, where he remained until the outbreak of the late Mutiny in the Native Army, when he was called to the charge of the disturbed State of Oude.

Being there besieged by thousands of Mutineers in the Residency, he and his he- find any book in an instant-a great matter roic little band defended themselves bravely, but being wounded in a sortie by a gun shot, he sunk under the effects, and ended his brilliant career, deeply lamented.

Lady Lawrence, who was one of the most decidedly pious ladies it has been my privilege to know, and in every way worthy of her honored husband, preceded him to the world of spirits some two years ago. As an officer, Sir Henry was scarcely ever surpassed in bravery, or military skill. As a civilian, he had few equals in diplomacy As a man, he was universally beloved, and as a Christian he stood high in the estimation of all who knew him, for his piety, his charity, and his great liberality. Belonging to the Church of England, he did not confine his contributions to his own denomination. Our mission books will show thousands of dollars accredited to him. Having spent his Indian life in the bounds of our labors, he was one of our warmest friends. Being associated with us much in the early part of his career, he did not forget us in his prosperity. When traveling with his head quarters, and a regiment of soldiers for a guard on his tours of inspection, he would frequently leave all his retinue at a distance, and spend a quiet night in the humble abode of some of our missionaries. At the time of his death, he was about fifty-four years of age: Believe me yours, fraternally,

J. M. JAMIESON. Marengo, Ill., Jan. 2d, 1858.

Ecclesiastical.

Mr. John E. Annan was licensed to preach the Gospel, by the Presbytery of Allegheny City, on the evening of the 11th

Rev. I. S. K. Axson, D.D., has accepted a call to become pastor of the Independent church in Savannah, Georgia, lately under the care of Rev. Dr. Preston.

Rev. A. Shotwell's Post Office address is strongly of the opinion that the Orthodox changed from Covington, Ky., to Cape Girardeau, Missouri.

Rev. Wm. C. Sutton has removed from Morven, N. C., to Pee Dee, Marion Dis-

Rev. S. S. MURKLAND'S Post Office address is changed from Richmond, Va., to Hampden Sidney, Va.

Rev. F.A. TYLEB. together with the church of Teoc. New School, were received into our connexion, by the Presbytery of North Mississippi, at its late meeting. Rev. J. H. VAN COURT, and Rev. WM. H. VAN DORAN, desire to be addressed

at St. Louis, Mo. Rev. T. S. REEVES, and Rev. ELIAS S. SCHENCK, desire to be addressed at St. Charles, Mo.

Rev. S. H. STEVENSON having taken charge of the Randolph Grove church, has removed from Clinton, Illinois, to Independence, Illinois, where correspondents in Law; 29 in Medicine; and 36 in Philo will please address him.

Rev. A. A. MATHES has declined the call seven under-graduates; viz.: 100 Senior; fice address is Altenberg, Mo.

EASTERN SUMMARY. BOSTON AND NEW ENGLAND

The year 1857 was one of Unusually Good Health in Boston and vicinity. The whole number of deaths fell a little short of the past year, three thousand nine hundred four thousand, while in 1856 the number and eight vessels have arrived from foreign was four thousand two hundred and fifty- ports; an increase of ninety-nine over last three; showing a decrease of about two hundred and fifty, and of four hundred and fifty. many of these vessels were of immense tonfour as compared with the mortality of 1854. nage. The number of passengers brought

time, there will probably be a decline in sand two hundred and sixteen over 1856. shows not merely a relative, but an actual vessels from foreign ports, being a decrease first nine months were marked every where houses, thus escaping the payment of duty,

day. The same strictness in meeting out justice as characterized them, would make sad havoc with at least a part of the population of the present day. The number of day evening of last week, from injuries cases brought before the Police Court in 1857, was nine thousand two hundred and six. The number for 1856 was eight thousand five hundred and three, showing an increase in the year of seven hundred and enness, assaults, and largenies.

The Debts and Liabilities of the city are said to amount to seven millions of di lars. However, efficient measures were inuagurated by the late Mayor, for reducing the ent parts of the State, and in Western Rail roads, and depending upon the usual divi dends for the means of living, have found themselves greatly straitened from the fact that only one of the manufacturing companies has declared the usual dividend this season; and the Railroads have totally failed in this particular.

The Public Library Building was dedi cated with appropriate ceremonies on New Year's day. A large concourse of people was present, and excellent addresses were made by the Hon. R C. Winthrop, Maron the last named gentleman seems to be in dispensable to every public demonstration in this quarter, when sound learning, true eloquence, and exalted patriotism are in de mand. He showed, from the life of Franklin that he was indebted to books for success in his eventful career. The building is large. beautiful, and furnished with all necessary conveniences. The books will be arranged in alcoves and on shelves, and numbered according to an ingenious decimal system whereby the librarian will be enabled to in a large collection of books.

The Legislature assembled in the State House on the 6th inst., and was organized immediately. The annual Election Sermon was preached by Professor Huntingdon, in the Old South church.

The Congregational churches of this cirv have not been unmindful of the claims of the American Board of Foreign Missions, as the year 1857 passed away. Their can. tributions to this Board in that time were \$29,293 98. But notwithstanding this, the Board is in imminent danger of being reduced to great straits in meeting the payments due missionaries. Its expenditures averaged \$30,000 per month, but for the last three months the receipts have not averaged more than \$12,000 per month. The churches have not abandoned the Board, but people are withholding their donations until a revival of trade and confidence. In this way great injury may be inflicted on the efforts of the Board, to the great discredit of the church and professing Christians.

Notwithstanding the literary and scientific fame of Harvard, its princely endowments and its past history, the Orthodox Congregational community seem to be forsaking it entirely-s strong evidence of thorough conviction of its unsoundness, and the unfavorable influences to serious and vital piety surrounding it. According to the Triennial Catalogue lately published, there are only thirt one of the living Orthodox Congregational ministers, of all New England, numbered among its graduates; and at least six sevenths of these are over fifty years of age. Some are have abandoned Harvard too easily, and that by clustering around it, it might be brought back to the faith of its founders.

A report has been going the rounds of the papers, that the Hartford Tract Society had determined to withhold its contributions to the American Tract Society, for the present year. This statement is now contradicted. The fact is, a few persons assembled at the suggestion or invitation of private persons, a majority of whom decided against taking the usual collection for the Tract cause. But it has been decided, in the regular way, to pursue the same course toward the Society as in former years.

The Catalogue of Yale College reports forty-one instructors in the different departments, and one hundred and eighteen professional students, viz: 22 in Theology; 31 sophys and: Art: four hundred and fortyfrom Bellvue church, and has accepted a 107 Juners; 117 Sophomores; and 128 call from the Brazeau church. Post Of- Freshmen-total 565. The facilities for education, and the inducements in the way of prizes in this College, are now greater than ever before.

at social real NEW YORK. The Commerce of this great Metropolis continues to increase every year. During year. And it is to be borne in mind that The Shipping Interests of this port are was two hundred and three thousand fire still very important, although, in process of hundred; an increase of forty-four theucomparison with New York; even the last year The California steamers brought eleven thousand two bundred and sixty-five passellfalling off. During that time, there arrived gers, a falling off of six hundred and sixly, two thousand eight hundred and eighty-five as compared with the year before. The amount of money brought by the immigrants, of one hundred and five from the year pre- from foreign countries, in 1857, is estimated ceding; in the same period two thousand at \$13,000,000. The gross entries of for eight hundred and seventy-seven vessels eign goods, exclusive of specie, exhibit a cleared a decrease of fifty-nine from the small excess overlast year; while the amount previous year. This decline can hardly be of foreign goods actually brought into mar attributed to the unusual depression of bus | ket, was \$13,257,000 less than in 1850; iness toward the close of the year, for the the remainder being in the Bonded water by an unusual activity in every department until a favorable market is found. But the exports of domestic goods from this port This city is by no means free from The were less by \$10,138,000, than in 1850; Corruptions, the outbreaks, misery, and but to counterbalance this, the imports of erime, generally found in large populations, specie from Europe during the same time, The Puritans of former times would find were \$11,084,000 greater than the year bemuch to shock their sense of propriety with fore. The old year left bitter memories beregard to morals, in the revelations of every hind it, but the new year has opened with much encouragement.

Rev. John Knox, senior minister of Dutch Reformed Collegiate Churches, died on Frireceived by a fall on the previous Tuesday. He was a man of eminent worth, and was highly respected.

The New Mayor, Mr. Tieman, has entered upon his duties with becoming earnestness, three. The principal offences were drunk and has issued his first message. This document is not well written, but is sensible