

The Banner is published weekly, in the cities of Pittsburgh and Philadelphia, and is adapted to general circulation in the Presbyterian Church.

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as a matter of course, these can only be considered approximate. According to this, there are in the United States, excepting California, and excluding a small class of residents in the large cities, 204,061 business firms or houses. This would give a store for every 25 families, or for every 125 persons, estimating the population at 37,000,000. There have been lost by 25,000,000 and 50,000,000, which will pay nothing, their confidential debts absorbing every thing, \$20,800,000. Concerns to the number of 3,889 owe \$197,080,000, which will pay from forty to fifty cents on the dollar, and 435 houses owe \$77,189,000, which will pay in full, if in the future they should be ordinarily prosperous.

On the evening of the 12th inst., the Rev. Dr. Bethune delivered a lecture before the Historical Society, on "Common Sense;" the discourse was enlivened by a plentiful supply of sparkling wit and sentiment.

The same evening, Dr. Orestes A. Brownson discoursed on the "Popular Objections to Catholicity," before one of the largest audiences ever assembled in the Academy of Music, in compliance with an invitation by a number of Catholic gentlemen. The objections of which he treated were, that Catholicity was unfavorable to individuality of character, that it debases the intellect and leads to episcopacy, and that it degrades human nature. These he answered in a manner entirely satisfactory to himself, at least. In discussing the last, he quietly assumed that the entire civilization of Europe and America owed its origin to the Roman Catholic religion! For some time Brownson showed himself inclined to be restive in his present position. But on this occasion the Roman Catholic religion was not in full force, and at the close, Bishop Hughes complimented both the speaker and audience, and was loudly cheered.

At the late meeting of the "Statistical Section" of the Geographical Society, it was said, in a report offered, that the day was not far distant, at the present rate of progress, when one in every four of the inhabitants of the great State of New York would be paupers. It was also reported that, according to the most approved data, there were, in the United States, eleven millions thirty-two thousand four hundred and fourteen above the age of twenty, of whom eighty-four thousand and sixty-six were drunkards; and that of these, five thousand one hundred and twelve, or one in every one hundred and thirty-one of the population over the age of twenty, died every year from drunkenness. At the same meeting, the Rev. Messrs. Thompson and Abbott spoke of the comparative merits of the public and private schools, giving a decided preference for the former, in point of the appliances in the way of school room, instruments, &c., and also of ability on the part of the teachers. This is entirely different from the opinion entertained in many places, but the facts presented by the speakers cannot be easily controverted.

PHILADELPHIA. Mr. Thomas Allison, who has, of late, acquired an unenviable notoriety, because of the charges made against him in connection with the Bank of Pennsylvania, has returned, with his family, from Europe, to confront, as it is said, his accusers, and to acquit himself of blame.

The Ice-Dealers and ice-consumers are beginning to fear the want of a supply for the next Summer. Usually, hundreds of persons are engaged at this season of the year, in hauling ice; but as yet, neither the Schuylkill nor its tributaries have given any promise of being frozen over at all during the present Winter.

Since the elevation of Bishop Potter to the Episcopate of Pennsylvania, he has done much to promote the interests of his Church. Lately he has opened a training-school for the ministry, in the Academy of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in this city, under the superintendence of the Rev. G. Emmon Hare, D. D., for the purpose of increasing the number of pious, working, and faithful ministers in the Diocese.

THE PASSENGER RAILROAD, on Fifth and Sixth streets, has been opened for use. The trial trip was made by the Company, to their entire satisfaction. The distance is seven miles and six-tenths, and the time occupied was fifty-two minutes.

Revival at Upper Ten Mile, Pa. BROTHER M'KINNEY—I have great pleasure in communicating to you the fact that the church of Upper Ten Mile is again enjoying a precious season of spiritual refreshing. The first Sabbath after the Convention at Pittsburgh, the Pastoral Letter was read from the pulpit, and seemed to make a deep impression. At the close of the service, the church, on consultation, agreed to pray in concert for a revival of God's work of grace, each evening of that week, and also to observe Tuesday of the following week as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer, to the same end. An extraordinary spirit of prayer came down upon God's people. Believers were enabled to be held on God, and the general feeling seemed to be, "We will not let these go except thou bless us." This concert in prayer was found to be an excellent preparation for the fast; and though the weather proved stormy, and but few of the uncovered were present, the members of the church generally attended, and we had a solemn and delightful meeting. On the two following days there was a general religious visitation of the congregation, the pastor and elders going two and two, in three companies, on this service, holding prayer-meetings in different localities, on each evening. The usual services preliminary to a communion season followed, and the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper was administered on Sabbath, Brother Kerr preaching and assisting on that occasion. It was a day that will not soon be forgotten by those who were present. Scarcely, if ever, has it been my lot to witness such a Sacramental season—so tender, so full of Christian love and spiritual joy, and where Jesus was so manifestly present, by his Spirit, in the hearts of both saints and sinners. Very

solenn, and in some instances, as the event proved, saving impressions were made upon the minds of the unconverted. At the close of the service, a vote was taken, and, of course, in which not a few of the uncovered joined,) that the meeting should be continued to that of the ancient church, at the great Passover in the beginning of Hezekiah's reign, when, after having kept "the feast seven days with great gladness," "the whole assembly took counsel to keep other seven days," and "there was great joy in Jerusalem." (2 Chron. xxx. 25.) Public services were kept up for the most part twice daily, for seventeen days. Some fifteen or more individuals, during the meeting, professed love in Christ, a portion of whom, however, belonged to families not connected with our Church. Three family altars were reared. Kind and valuable assistance was rendered by brothers Brownson, Kerr, and McCarroll, to whom the cordial thanks of pastor and people are due, and for whose tender and faithful labors, through the blessing of God, some precious souls will have occasion to rejoice in eternity.

God's people have been generally and greatly refreshed and strengthened by this precious work of grace, and they feel that they can go on their way rejoicing, filled with fresh zeal and courage. Many of the unconverted were all so solemnly impressed, with a sense of eternal reality, and some are anxiously inquiring, "What must we do to be saved?" "Why should the work cease?" We trust that it will not; but that, through the wrestling importunity and faithful labors of the children of God, it will go forward till "a great multitude are obedient to the faith."

Western Correspondence. Dr. McKimney—I am pained your readers to short time since, that it was in contemplation to organize a Presbyterian church at Galvy, a thriving town of some fifteen hundred inhabitants in Hart County, Illinois. This church has been organized by a Committee of the Presbytery of Rock River, and a little band of eleven persons were duly organized into a church on the 12th of the present month. Rev. W. M. Mason and W. W. Harshbain said Committee. William Ayers, Esq., for many years an elder in the neighboring church of Andover, in the same county, was chosen elder. The prospect under the blessing of God may be regarded as encouraging.

Brother J. H. Marshall, under whose labors, as missionary, these persons have been found and converted, and who has been a member of Christ, continues to labor with them one-half his time. He is a young man of indefatigable industry, untiring energy, and saintly attainments. The fact that his labors in this field, and if his life and health be spared, we doubt not as to his future usefulness.

Galvy is a young rising town at a point upon the Chicago and Burlington Railroad, where it is crossed by another from the Eastern part of Illinois to strike the Mississippi at New Boston, some thirty miles from Galvy. Its location is highly favorable to a future growth.

The other half of brother M.'s time is occupied in a field of labor, some eighteen miles West of Galvy, in Hamilton County, where there is an exceedingly fertile section of country, he has a church of some sixty or seventy members. Within the bounds of this Heathland charge is the town of Westport, which is brother M.'s Post Office address.

A very encouraging revival of interest upon the subject of religion, has existed for some time past in the First Presbyterian Church, in Mercer County, Illinois. Brother John H. Nevins, the pastor, writes that fourteen have already, as the fruit, been received into the church upon the profession of their faith, and many more are anxiously inquiring the way of life. These are mostly young persons, and are thus led to give the Lord his heart, and to love him with all their heart, mind, and strength, and their neighbor as themselves.

A somewhat striking illustration of the variety found in Western society, was seen at a prayer meeting, which was held in the city of Chicago, on the 10th inst. The meeting was held in the city of Chicago, on the 10th inst. The meeting was held in the city of Chicago, on the 10th inst.

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only the property and lives of individuals, but the peace of the country, and the character and permanence of the Government, depend very much upon the National Judiciary. The investigating of Congressional Corruption, in producing some considerable excitement in the House. The existence of an evil thing can hardly be doubted, but its detection and exposure is no easy matter. Citizens should hold their representatives to the strictest moral accountability. Even a reasonable suspicion against a Congressman, or a member of a State Legislature, should cause him to be dropped by his constituents. And those members of a public body who will make proper efforts to purge it, should be held in honor.

Another event in Nicaragua, who permitted Walker and his men to land in Nicaragua, and for this was ordered home, has reached Washington, and proceedings against him are not yet initiated.

The affair of Pezding brings to him much admiration and many compliments. A motion has been made, in the Senate, to present him with a sword, as a National testimonial of approbation. But all is not approval. Some still strongly condemn his act. A debate of much interest is likely to occur.

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tem which the French Government have adopted, of purchasing negroes on the coast of Africa, and carrying them to compulsory service in the French Antilles, and arguing that in no other manner can property be restored to them, and ridiculing the opposition of English philanthropists. However, a dispatch from Paris says there is no doubt that the Emperor will not renew the contract for supplying the French colonies with negroes.

The Sardian Parliament is about to deal with clerical interference in the late elections, and will make moral pressure, as well as physical violence, invalidating defects in candidates.

A letter from Spain says that it appears certain that the Spanish government will consider the mediation of England and France in the Mexican affair as broken off. If Mexico does not accept its conditions. In consequence of this resolution, preparations have been actively made, both in the Spanish ports and Cuba, for an expedition against Mexico.

The letters from Naples give graphic details of the late earthquake. Official accounts leave no doubt that thousands perished, and some estimates go as high as ten to twenty thousand.

The British forces at near Canton, are a strong naval armament, with about seven thousand men, sailors and soldiers. About four thousand of these were to disembark, to assault the city by land. The purpose was, to make the war local, and if the government of the English would submit to that arrangement, the English would not send any more troops.

The French were to join the English in the assault, not all allies, but on their own account, they having a quarrel to settle with the Chinese, different from that of the English.

The Americans were present in force, but to be lookers on; intending, however, to put in as shrewdly as any benefits to result in the way of commercial privileges.

Our Minister, Mr. Reed, landed at Hong Kong, and under a salute from the English fort, and a guard of honor.

Persecutions of the Chinese against Christians, were increasing, and several had fallen victims. We see not particulars stated. They were probably persons connected with the Romanist missions.

The news of the relief of Lucknow is confirmed. "The enemy fought desperately. The relief had not occurred. Last week Sir Colin Campbell asks for a reinforcement, although his force is computed at twelve thousand, and the siege, "The women and children, and the sick, were very ready to surrender."

The fighting before Lucknow was very severe. On the 16th the enemy suffered enormously. The light on that day was one of the severest ever witnessed. On the 19th, the enemy were flying in great numbers from Lucknow, and the firing had nearly ceased. After the fight, the bodies of the dead and fifty Sepoys were counted in one place.

Two telegraph clerks had been murdered near Alumbah, the news being thereby stopped. When Sir Colin Campbell left Cawnpore, on the 11th, he rode forty miles up a stream, in his emergency relied upon the artillery as much as possible, thereby avoiding an unnecessary loss of men.

The Daily News says that the rebels of Oude have placed a boy upon the throne, and kept him in state at Fyzahab, a city of one hundred thousand inhabitants, which is defended by a large fort, with a wall and ditch, and round towers, and new fortifications.

Three companies of the 34th native infantry, led by Major-General Sir James Outram, and one hundred Europeans, had been sent to intercept them.

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