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

WHOLE NO. 306

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TERMS.—IN ADVANCE.

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Original Poetry.

"Lord, I Believe."—Mark ix: 14.

"Lord, I believe!" the father cried,
His suffering child who brought;
And, moved by agonizing love,
The gift of healing sought;

And then, the urgency of prayer
Blent with his tide of grief;
While tears bedewed the trembling words,
"Help thou mine unbelief."

And with that contrite cry for aid
Which from his spirit burst,
The faith was born, that casts away
All Pharisaic trust:

That resteth not in cold assent
To Reason's lifeless form,
But patient bears a Saviour's cross
In sunshine or in storm.

And though the clouds of mystery press
Around this thorny vale;
Still waits, and walks, and works by love,
The faith that cannot fail

L.H.S.

The Papacy Against England.

England, ever since the Reformation, has been the object of Papal hatred. The idea of either her moral conquest, or her national subversion, has been steadily cherished. Spain was stimulated against her, till she was broken by her self-dashing against this rock. Much of the hostility between France and England, has been excited from the same quarter. Rome's decree is, that England must be destroyed. This purpose is to perish, only with Rome's utter fall.

The political cordiality, arising from State policy, between France and England, is not to endure, if Papal ingenuity can destroy it. In the London *Christian Times*, under the head of Foreign Intelligence, we find the following:

It is curious that the *Univers*, which is the leading organ of the clerical party, has been for the last few years the most war-like of the whole Paris press. The *Univers* is the first to evoke the spirit of hatred, to revive angry passions that had long been lulled, and prejudices that had been dying out. It is the *Univers*, the advocate of religious duties and observances, of humility and all the Christian virtues, that first grasps the trumpet and blows the loudest note of defiance. The very name of England seems to set it wild; and, judging from its language, it would repeat the part of Peter the Hermit, and preach a crusade against us all over Europe. In an article on the subject of the "Confessions of Belgravia," it explains the cause of its animosity against England thus: "We are accused of being the enemies of England; yes, we are undeniably the foes of Protestant England, because we are aware that Protestant England is necessarily the ally of the Revolution, necessarily the enemy of France and of all nations, and naturally the greatest obstacle to the conversion of the heathen and to the civilization of the world. But we do not deny the excellent qualities—not of the English character, which is changing more and more—but of the great number of Englishmen. It is by these qualities that England maintains her strength and power; but these very qualities render her the more dangerous, because they are devoted to evil objects. We do not see the necessity of depreciating the power of England—which is, however, less than is believed—but it is because she is powerful that we assail her with energy. The world will never recover substantial peace until England shall have become Roman Catholic, or shall have ceased to be a first-rate Power." It closes with the following Christian-like advice: "With England no alliance is possible. The nations of the earth ought, therefore, to come to an understanding, and hurl against her the famous sentence of the Roman Senate—'*Delenda est Carthago.*'"

For the Presbyterian Banner and Advocate.

Liberia and French Emigration.

MR. EDITOR:—I have read this morning, with deep regret, the opening sentence of the article in your issue of the 24th inst., headed "Liberia." It is this: "We are sorry to see, by the papers, that President Benson has been guilty of a very great indiscretion, if not of a positive crime." This assumes the guilt of President Benson, *as proved*. This, in my opinion, is hasty. It is *pre* judging the case. I wish to state a few facts, demanding, as I think, in justice, a *suspension of judgment* for the present.

Upon what evidence is President Benson pronounced guilty of the charges preferred? It is chiefly *ex parte*. It comes from interested, angry Frenchmen. The only testimony of a different character, which has come to my knowledge, is that of Mr. B. V. R James, published in the New York *Daily Times*, of July 17th; and some things reported by that paper, as from Mr. Roye, and Mr. Chester, all Liberians. Of these, I have to say that, what Mr. James is made to say is wholly without his knowledge or consent; and the editorial comments betray a lamentable ignorance of the whole matter, of which they treat so knowingly. Let me substantiate.

In a note of July 17th, Mr. James writes me: This morning, "to my astonishment and mortification, I found myself arraigned before the public in a ridiculous light. * * A few days ago, I gave Mr. —— a written statement, in part, of the mutiny, &c. * * I did not sign it. I only wished to help him in preparing an article for one of the papers of this city, which he then had in contemplation. I made to him verbal and explicit statements relative to this affair, such as would, had they been published as I made them, have exonerated President Benson, and the Government of Liberia, from the wicked and malicious misrepresentations of the French, and the American editors who seem to side with the French statements of the affair. * * Now for him to make such an ostentatious display of my name in a public newspaper, without my knowledge or consent, is intolerable. * * I have no desire to appear before the public, and especially like an *ass*, as this communication has made me to appear."

I trust I shall be pardoned for bringing to the public eye what was given me in the privacy and confidence of friendship The statements here quoted show how much the averment of the *Times* is worth, when it says: "By his" (Mr. James') "admission, the assent of President Benson *was*, in the first instance, secured for buying or stealing the negroes," &c. &c. Here the impression made upon nine readers out of ten is, or will be, that President Benson knowingly assented to the "buying or stealing of negroes." What a monstrous travesty of the testimony of an honest man! Mr. James may have admitted that President Benson gave his assent to the *procurement of emigrants*, for neither had he any reason to deny this, nor President Benson any reason, I had better say power, *to decline it*.

To make this plain it will be necessay, first, to state a few facts according to my recollection of them. A few years since, both British and French vessels were transporting emigrants, native and Liberian, for laborers in the West Indies and the Guianas. The British, I believe, for some time, have relinquished the shipping of *African* emigrants. They are satisfied with Asiatics. The French have continued it. Facts came to light, which gave cause to suspect that some were procured in Liberian territory without their free consent. To prevent this, a proclamation was issued by the Liberian Government, requiring all vessels engaged in this business, within the jurisdiction of the Republic, to report themselves at Monrovia before leaving the coast, in order that they might be visited by an inspector, authorized by the Government, to ascertain whether or not all had enlisted of their free consent. In some cases, this order was complied with; in others, evaded. Complaints were made for this evasion. The French Government, partly on account of these requisitions and complaints, and partly on account of the interference of the British Government in the matter, at the instance of the Republic, became so incensed that they refused to deliver a vessel of war, which had been offered years before and fitted up, when the duly authorized Commissioner of the Liberian Government presented himself to receive her.

Meanwhile, the emigrant system was progressing. In the last annual message of the President, (December, 1857,) the subject was brought to the notice of the Liberian Legislature. This resulted in the passage of the following enactment, which providentially came to my hands yesterday, in a pamphlet containing the Acts of the last Legislature. Though long, I give it entire, for the satisfaction of your readers:

"AN ACT REGULATING THE ENLISTMENT AND TRANSPORTATION OF EMIGRANTS.

"*It is enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Republic of Liberia, in Legislature assembled:*

"SECTION 1. That from and after the passage of this Act, any person or persons coming to, or residing within the jurisdiction of this Republic, wishing to engage in enlisting and procuring emigrants of native Africans, for transportation to a foreign country, shall, before engaging in said enterprise, appear before the Secretary of State, and present to him the credentials from the Government granting him or them the privilege of enlisting and procuring emigrants, as aforesaid, and shall also present a copy of the conditions and terms, which he or they offer, for the encouragement of emigration, which credentials and conditions shall be laid before the President, and if judged proper and legal, the said person or persons shall appear before the Attorney General, and enter into bond with approved security, to the Republic of Liberia, in the sum of Twenty Thousand Dollars, for his or their faithful compliance with the Laws of the Republic, and especially to such as relate to the enlisting of emigrants within the jurisdiction of the Republic; said bond shall be deposited at the office of the Secretary of State; and the person or persons thus complying shall be granted permission to enlist emigrants.

"SEC. 2. It is further enacted, that the master, supercargo, or agent of any foreign vessel arriving on the Liberian coast, and wishing to engage in the enlisting, procuring, and transportation of emigrants of native Africans, from within the jurisdiction of the Republic of Liberia to any other foreign country, before engaging in said business, shall comply with all the provisions laid down in the first section of this Act, and shall enter his vessel and cargo at the port of Monrovia, County of Montserrado, as the law directs for the entry of foreign vessels and cargo arriving on the said coast.

"Nevertheless, emigration, in all cases, shall be confined to such ports of entry as are declared such by law; passports being in all cases required, as are by law provided for.

"SEC. 3. That any person or persons coming to or residing within the jurisdiction of this Republic, engaged in enlisting and procuring emigrants of native Africans, for transportation to a foreign country, shall receive only such persons as emigrants, as shall of their own free will and consent come forward and volunteer as emigrants, after the conditions and terms of emigrating are fully explained to them; and further, no person shall be received as an emigrant who shall be presented bound with cords, or in any other way, or who, from fear, threatening, or coercion of other persons, has been compelled to offer him or herself as an emigrant contrary to his or her own will; and further, any person or persons who shall volunteer as an emigrant, shall not be confined in cords, chains, irons, stocks, prison-house, or in any way contrary to the laws of the Republic in relation to the rights of citizens; and further, there shall be no house established within the jurisdiction of this Republic, for the purpose of confining or keeping emigrants in custody.

"SEC. 4. It is further enacted, That the master, supercargo, or agents of any foreign vessel arriving on the Liberian coast, or any person or persons coming to or residing within the jurisdiction of the Republic of Liberia, who shall proceed to enlist and procure emigrants of native Africans for transportation to a foreign country, contrary to the provisions of this Act, on conviction thereof before any court of competent jurisdiction, shall be fined in a sum of not less than two thousand, nor more than ten thousand dollars, at the discretion of the court determining the case, and the vessel or vessels receiving such native Africans on board, shall be proceeded against according to the eighth, ninth and tenth sections of the second article governing Navigation, Commerce, and Revenue."

It will be seen from this Act, how much President Benson, who recommended and approved it, and the Liberian Legislature which passed it, are disposed to favor *forced* emigration—or, indeed, emigration at all. It must be plain that by this Act the whole business is guarded against abuse, and so encumbered at every point as almost to amount to a prohibition. That this was its design there is good reason to believe. (See letter below.) That this prohibitory position was not taken, is a cause of regret, but not of just censure upon the Liberian Government. They could not take that ground with any hope of maintaining it, while the French Government was intent upon procuring emigrants; the hands of the British Government tied, because engaged in much the same thing elsewhere; and our own Government luke warm, and uninterested in the matter. So must the weak conciliate the powerful.

Only one point is wanting, and this whole matter is clear. It does not appear *when* this permit to enlist was obtained. If *after* the passage of this Act, every charge against President Benson is unjust. Admit that he gave his assent—that he even took the 1,564 piastres—and he did no more than the law authorized and compelled him to do. He could not refuse his assent when the terms of the Act were complied with, and he was obliged, by the very Act, to exact the common fee for passports, as in other cases.

According to Admiral Hamelin's report, as cited by Lord Malmsbury in the House of Lords, and as given in the New York *Times*, it would appear that the "*Regina Cœli* arrived at Cape Mount on the 29th of last October." I was at Monrovia myself, from July up to the 15th of December, last year, and was there again in March of this year, and I am sure no such transaction took place at Monrovia before the date first mentioned, (December.)

Indeed, it would have been better for Admiral Hamelin to have suppressed dates altogether, as he would thus have avoided a most stupid contradiction. The vessel arrived in October. The President entered warmly into Capt. Simon's plans. "The enlistment of emigrants was carried on with the *greatest facility* and the *greatest care*, under the superintendence of the Liberian authorities, as well as the agent of the French Government" And, lo! on the 9th of April, *six months* after the arrival of the vessel, *two hundred and seventy-one emigrants had arrived in the roadstead, and the rest of them were ready to embark.*" This *is* shipping emigrants with the "greatest facility," truly. It is only equalled by the blundering comments of the *Times*, which actually *makes the mutiny to have taken place before the ship had reached the place where the emigrants were taken on board.* But enough, enough. Much light is yet to be shed on this subject. Let not the American people stultify themselves by pre-judging the case, on testimony wholly unworthy of credence. Let them bear in mind the counsel, *Audi partem alteram.* We can afford to wait. Truth will out. When sure of that, then let justice be awarded upon whomsoever it may fall.

D. A. WILSON,
Principal Alex. High School, Liberia.
Sewickley, Pa., July 24, 1858.

The following extracts from a private letter, dated Monrovia, May 19th, received yesterday from a former pupil of the Alexander High School, a youth of Christian character, and for some time since the private Secretary of President Benson, will show *his* feeling on this point. It is scarcely too much to presume, considering his intimate relations with the President and Cabinet, that he speaks their mind also. As the first part of the letter gives a fuller detail of the whole matter than I have seen elsewhere, I give all relating to this subject *verbatim, et literatim, et punctuatim*, as it came to me. D.A.W.

* * * "Since your departure from Liberia, a fact of very great importance has transpired. The French emigrant ship, *Regina Cœli*, was in the vicinity of Robertsport, Grand Cape Mount, recruiting laborers for the French Colonies. On the 9th ult., a mutiny broke out on board; the emigrants murdering all the crew that were aboard, (eleven,)—the doctor, who was their favorite, they sent on shore—at the time, the Captain, French Government officer, and a few others, happened to be absent at Sugaree. When the news reached Monrovia, the Secretary of State made a requisition for volunteers; men volunteered to recapture the vessel; but the *Lark* and our other larger boats being away, they could not be conveyed to Cape Mount. On the 14th ult., the mail steamer *Ethiope* arrived in port; the Captain, on requisition from the French Consul, left for Cape Mount, and on the evening of 15th towed the vessel into this harbor; he considered her his prize, and placed a prize officer on board. Of course the French Captain (Simon,) remonstrated against it, stating that the vessel had not been abandoned. On the 1st inst., H. B. M. steamer *Spitfire* arrived in port; on the 2d, H. I. M. steamer "*Le Daim*" (the fallow deer,) arrived; on the 4th, H. I. M. steamer "*Renandin*" came, having on board P. Puntel, the Chief of Staff of the French Naval Division on the West Coast, who represented by special delegation the French Admiral; the first act this man performed (Frenchman-like,) was to send, on the 5th, the French Consul his discharge, on account, he alleged, of his conduct toward the unfortunate Frenchman of the *Regina Cœli*.

"The English Commander, Campbell, declared that the Frenchman should not take the ship out of harbor during his stay. On the 4th, *Le Daim* left, the authority of her Captain being superseded by the arrival of the staff officer; on the 7th inst., both parties concluded to bring the matter into court, and consequently the English Commander, our Marshal having been placed on board of the *Regina Cœli*, left for Palmas to the relief of an English trader there in distress. On the 8th, the Frenchman, fully satisfied that the English had actually gone to Palmas, went on board the *Regina Cœli*, with five boats, and about seventy men armed to the teeth, and ordered the Marshal ashore, saying that the vessel was French property.

"It is true this was a great indignity to the Liberian government; but if the French were inclined to act so dastardly, and if the affair has resulted in the liberation of about two hundred and fifty men, and probably the prevention of the prosecution of the trade on our coast in future, we can submit to the indignity, fully confident that our stand in the whole affair will be approved by the civilized world, and leave the event to God.

"The affair will soon take a national turn. The first three acts of this very important drama have been played, and now there remain the fourth act and the conclusion; what these will be, we cannot tell. * *

"Excuse the seemingly careless manner in which this is written, my limited time compelling me to write hastily."

(Signed,) H. R. W. JOHNSON.

From our London Correspondent.

The Lords and the Church-rates Question—What the "Times" says of them—The India Bill, (No. 3)—The Council and its Constitution—General Outram at Calcutta—His Antecedents—Pensions for the Brave and their Relatives—Dispatch of Troops—The Waste of Climate—Extract from Private Letter as to State of India—Sepoy Atrocities a Reality—The Passing of the India Bill—Personal Sketches—Holyoake and Cooper—Note on Orthography—Fairchild on Baptism—Spurgeon at the West-End—Russell, the "Correspondent," in India—His Wit and Genius—The Battle with the Bees—Sir Colin's Self-Exposure—Mr. Dallas and the Fourth of July—Dr. Livingstone at the Cape and in Africa—Breaking of the Atlantic Cable—Postscript.

LONDON, July 9th, 1858.

The HOUSE OF LORDS, after yielding, last week, to the pressure of the Commons, and the persuasions of Lord Derby, as to the admission of Jews into Parliament, the very next night, under the same Premier's leadership, reversed their conciliatory policy, and threw out, by a large majority, the Bill sent up from the lower House for the abolition of Church rates. This is every year becoming a more and more vexed and vexatious question. The Dissenters, under the guidance of Edward Miall, editor of the *Non-Conformist*, for some time in Parliament, and likely to go there again, a man of acknowledged ability, and of *one idea* in reference to this matter, have made such progress in their assault on Church rates, that their abolition is only a question of time. Lord Palmerston, not long before his fall, treated a Deputation of their body with scant respect, if not positive insolence, and *that* was not *forgotten* when the decisive vote that upset his Cabinet came to be given. But now the Premier insists that old Church fabrics in rural districts will go to ruin, and that unless there be compensation provided, there can be no abolition allowed. The rates, say the Tory Lords, come off the lands virtually, and their abolition would only in the end swell our rent rolls, by our having to pay so much less per annum, and we do not want any such result. But it is a fact that in *many* cases the rates do *not* come off the lands; they are in towns just what the hateful "Annuity Tax" is in Edinburgh, out of which the city clergy of the Scottish Establishment receive, each, £600 per annum. By a majority of *one* only, did, the latter tax escape abolition by a vote of the House of Commons, and the Edinburgh clergy sagaciously see that with a *minority* of population in their churches, "compromise" is their only hope of being thrown on the voluntary principle of support.

Well, as to Church-Rates and the Peers, "compromise" also, and a settlement on the principle of "meeting Dissenters half way," is proposed by the Bishops, who plead hard—and with some justice, for poor clergymen in rural districts—in the matter. But the result of the conduct of the Lords is to make them very unpopular. They go on the "zig-zag principle" of making a concession to-day, and of refusing to undo a heavy burden to-morrow. With what vigor did the *Times* apply the lash next morning after the division on the Church Rates Bill! And then, two days after, it assaults Lord Derby again, showing what a golden opportunity to make political capital he has lost, and pointing out that the Peers have nothing before them but a disgraceful concession of what they now so sternly deny.

Thus it writes: "We hardly think the principle of refusing a liberal measure to-day, because you conceded a liberal measure yesterday; of fasting on Friday, because you feasted on Thursday; of listening to policy one day, and prejudice the next—will be likely to conciliate to Lord Derby and his Government the support and good opinion of the country. No man can serve two masters, without making both of them his enemies, and establishing precedents which are sure to be used against himself. Lord Derby has not pleased the Tories nearly so much by refusing the Bill for the abolition of Church Rates, as he has offended them by accepting the Bill for the admission of Jews into Parliament."

The NEW INDIA BILL, in the form in which it goes up to the Lords, makes a less sweeping change in the government than was expected. Although the Company is abolished, and the proprietors lose all their former power, the Directors revive under the name of Counselors, (assisting and advising the Secretary of State for India,) with numbers slightly diminished, and with salaries (£1200 per annum,) largely increased. The Government nominees on the Council, as well as those to be elected by the Council once constituted, will be probably those who are now most prominent in Leadenhall Street, London. But under the new *regime*, the Secretary of State, unlike the past Presidents of the Board of Control, will be able at his pleasure to assume the initiative. This has hitherto, in ordinary cases, been reserved to the Court of Directors. Again, the Crown (i. e., the Ministry in power,) selects without check, as at present, the Governor-General, the Governors of Presidencies, and the Commander-in-Chief, and of the members of the different Councils in India. The minor patronage, as to civil and military cadetships, will be much the same as at present, and the difficult question of the re-organization of the Indian army, and its transference to the Crown, is postponed.

Much will depend on the character of the men who work the system, both here and in India; and, as I have often said in my letters, there is reason to hope that Christianity will find an increasing number of faithful representatives in connexion with the future Government of India. Outram is now on the Council at Calcutta, and a nobler, more patriotic, and more disinterested man, there cannot be. As to his chivalry, and courage, and skill, his whole career has borne testimony, especially his conduct at Lucknow. *The plan of the celebrated retreat*, without the loss of a man, from Lucknow, by Sir Colin's forces, was Outram's. We know what a high-souled spirit he displayed, when, having the right, he refused to take superior command over Havelock, but placed himself under him, till he should complete his career of victories. In a brilliant eulogium pronounced on Outram, the other day, at the India House, by Captain Eastwick, (a Christian man and a Director,) it was mentioned that Outram was so unselfish and conscientious that he refused to accept—although a poor man—of a large sum of Scinde prize-money, and had made it over to benevolent institutions in Bombay.

The Directors voted, last week, to Sir Colin Campbell and to Sir James Outram, annuities of £2,000, and of £1,000, respectively. A sum also of nearly £12,000 per annum, has been awarded as pensions to the relatives (widows, mothers, and sisters,) of those officers who perished in battle, or were massacred.

LARGE BODIES OF TROOPS are being dispatched from England to India. The waste of climate alone is terrible both among officers and men. The Bombay Correspondent of the *Times* describes the fatal effects of the fierce sun on our brave troops. Sir H. Rose, the gallant captor of Calpee, (in which were found ammunition and other stores worth three lacs of rupees,) was, in one battle, *three* times struck down in one day, by the effects of the sun. In one fight, the enemy only injured two men, but the sun killed fifteen. This was in an Infantry Regiment which only arrived in India last Autumn, one thousand strong, but which in the middle of May only mustered five hundred and fifty. The people of the United States may well be thankful that they are not sending their sons out on a campaign, from which many a fine youth would never return, or from which returning, they would bring with them the seeds of premature old age. *War* is indeed *a terrible waste* of life, as well as treasure, and this Indian strife seems far from being ended, although its issue is certain. I have lying before me a letter from a friend, formerly an elder in my own church, and now employed in Western India to open up the rivers which he formerly surveyed as a naval officer, to navigation and commerce. He writes from Kurrachee, on the 22d of May. He writes thus: "England, I fear, is not yet fully aware of the task before her. Since the rescue of the Lucknow garrison, we have done little more than taught the rebels to fight. I hope the Europeans may be housed at once, that you will not delay reinforcements, and then, when the cold weather returns, with a strong army, and some twenty flying columns, we may be able to give a good account of the mutineers."

As to the atrocities committed by native troops, but denied or questioned by some on both sides of the Atlantic, my correspondent adds, (after having remarked, "I regret to be obliged to say it, but I conscientiously believe that severity, at this moment, is mercy in India; the natives hate us, and by truckling to their prejudices we merely make ourselves despised.") "I am amused at the endeavors which a certain party are making at home, to prove that the Sepoys have been guilty of nothing worse than murder. After conversing with some officers who went through the whole of the Delhi campaign, one's blood curdles to hear of the appearances which the corpses of our men, when recovered, presented. All evidence proves that whenever they have the opportunity, and time enough, they not only *mutilate the remains of our people*, but *no doubt do n't wait till the spirit has fled, to do this.*

"To be respected, we *must* go forward as a Christian nation, and instead of sympathizing with either Hindooism or Mohammedanism, we should give both a cold toleration; taking every opportunity to hold forth the truth as it is in Christ Jesus."

I was present last night in the Commons, at the PASSING OF THE INDIA BILL. Palmerston, beaten in all his attempts to alter the constitution of the Council, gave his cordial adhesion to the principle of the Bill. This was received with cheers. Little, waspish Mr. Roebuck denounced the bill as "unworkable." Lord John Russell, looking hale and hearty, in fine temper and in very happy language, said he "did not join in the *malediction*" of Mr. Roebuck. He considered that there were many redeeming features in the bill, which he thought a great improvement on the past. Of course there were *many* questions requiring future profound study, and careful legislation, such as the *tenure* of land, as well as the land, salt, and opium taxes. Finally, up rose the Chancellor of Exchequer, Disraeli, (with a care-worn look, and older in aspect than last year,) who congratulated and thanked the House, in connexion with the hearty support which had been given, on all sides, to the Government. He referred to "the principles of truth and justice," as the foundation of our future Indian Empire. But *no one said a word in reference to our future relation to Hindooism and Mohammedanism*, as to the support of their temples and mosques.

Lord Stanley has won great praise and admiration in his conduct of this bill. He is of fair complexion, sandy hair, has gray eyes, speaks with an effort, lips pushed out, and evidently with some decided defect in the palate, or cartilage of the nose. He *looks* a dull person, but is very clever, and is the most rising statesman of the day. He seems free from his father's (Derby's) fiery temper.

HOLYOAKE AND COOPER have recently been disputing, publicly, on the great subject of Infidelity or Christianity, in the city of York. Formerly, as you are aware, they were fast allies in the cause of Skepticism, but now Cooper sits at the feet of Jesus, clothed and in his right mind. A striking *tribute to Christianity* was recently borne by him at Halifax. He maintained, that those who doubted never thought, and condemned the calling of a "sceptic,"* (an inquirer, or doubter,) "an infidel," it being merely a term of opprobrium. As to the causes of skepticism, he traced them to *the bad example of religious professors*, the checking of free inquiry, to blundering theology, the oppression of the poor, and the question of moral evil.

Cooper also pointed out the *varieties* of skepticism, and alluded to the great want of unity among its adherents. He then gave an interesting account of his career, his declension into infidelity, and his return to Christianity; to his earnest faith as a Methodist. It was a very earnest faith, and he knew no better. His old friend, the Rev. Dr. Jobson, had never deserted him. When ever he came to London, he found him out, and with prayers and tears he followed him. He had returned to Christianity, and he did not care whether he was sneered at or not, he was *once more a praying man, and a happy man.* More than that, he intended to be a preaching man, and to carry this Gospel, God helping him, through England.

Cooper is a man of real genius, of thorough honesty, and of pure life, so that his deliberate return to Christianity is a heavy blow and sore discouragement to the Secularist cause. Between him and Holyoake, at York, expressions of mutual courtesy and respect were interchanged, but the latter and his party feel very sore, no doubt, at Cooper's position; and, alarmed at his influence, they try, by discussion, to mitigate the effect of his evangelistic career. If Holyoake is an honest doubter, who can tell but that he too, ere long, may be brought captive to Emmanuel's feet? Once, it is asserted, this man was a Sabbath School teacher at Birmingham, and sat under the ministry of John Angel James.

DR. FAIRCHILD'S BOOK ON BAPTISM, (the receipt of which, from the author, I beg, through you, gratefully to acknowledge,) is well calculated to rebuke arrogance, if not to put it to silence. I rejoice most sincerely in its publication; and for honest doubters on a disputed question, I do not believe that there is any book extant, so compact, so lively, and so telling, to be found.

MR. SPURGEON preached this week, to a West-End audience, on behalf of an Orphan Asylum which has attained its centenary year of existence. His text was, "He gathered together the outcasts of Israel." The two points discussed were—1st. The loving kindness of God. 2d. The duty of the Church to imitate his example in gathering together the "outcasts." There were some very tender touches in the discourse, and a very full statement, as usual, of Gospel truth. Referring to the conversion of "outcasts" from the East-End of London, and from among the vilest, he said, in his own quaint and smile-provoking way, that ere long, such persons might have to come among the West-End fashionables to evangelize them. God had been calling long to Oxford and Cambridge to send out the right kind of ministers to gather in his outcasts, but they had failed to do so. The clergy they trained were too much of the formal class, who could not preach without their cassocks, &c. The "outcasts" converted, he believed, would do that work instead of them. The *worst* sinners, when converted, were best qualified to bring others in. He referred to his own conversion—long rebellious, although with the best home-training, and a mother's constant, prayerful interest in him.

Mr. Spurgeon goes next month to Belfast, where he is to preach four times.

MR. RUSSELL, the famous Correspondent of the *Times*, is coming home from India. His health has suffered severely from the climate, and besides, he had a severe kick from a horse. Meanwhile, letters continue to arrive from him, written at a time when he was carried from place to place in a doolie, (as an invalid,) in the rear of Sir Colin's army. Even though suffering, however, his pen still *flashes*—if the word is allowable—with sparks of wit and genius. Thus, for example, in describing the intense heat in camps, he says that a peep into the tents would discover many of the officers "panting on their charpoys, in the nearest possible approach to Adamite costume, and *gasping for breath like carp on the banks of a moat.*" A *battle with bees* is thus described: "The first camp-fire that was lighted, disturbed a community of the most destructive bees, in the hollow of a tree, I ever heard of; they at once descended to the assault, and in a few minutes their enemies were utterly routed. The Commander-in-Chief himself was attacked and driven right out of the field, or rather out of the tope, for the enemy did not desist till they had forced him to take refuge in the open plain. The Chief of the Staff, too, was attacked, and utterly defeated in a few seconds. Col. Althorpe, after a gallant stand, was obliged to fly with the loss of his spectacles. Mr. McKinnon, using a large branch as a claymore, resisted his foes with great activity and courage for some time, but finally was obliged to fly, *wounded in several places.*

"The guard over the treasure was also obliged to abandon their post. The natives wrapped themselves up in their cotton robes, and lay flat on the ground, and in a short time the bees were completely victorious. During the struggle, all the Head-quarters Staff armed themselves with green boughs, so that it looked as if they were rehearsing a second march to Dunsinane."

He complains of Sir Colin Campbell's self-exposure. "He is a very cool and cautious leader; he is chary of the lives of his men almost to a fault; but amidst the noise of the Captains, and the shouting, he is, careless, almost to a fault, of his own life. I would not wish to do injustice, but it is felt by those about him, that on the day of battle, he does not sufficiently appreciate the value of his own existence. At Bareilly, he was almost among a crowd of Ghazee fanatics, who swept through the rank of the Forty-Second. A sabre cut might have destroyed forever the delicate web of combinations, the key of which is in his possession alone. To-day (18th May, before Shahjehanpore,) a round shot passed so close to him, that an escape was thought scarcely possible."

The fiery courage of the Highlander, combined with the strategetic ability of the General, meet in this remarkable old man. Even his failing leans to *valor's* side, and we hope that he will be spared to come back, to receive the honors and congratulations which a grateful Senate and nation are ready to lavish upon him.

MR. DALLAS, and the Americans in London, have been commemorating the Fourth of July. He stated that the British Government had given up all claim to the right of visit to American ships, and, naturally enough, he spoke exultingly of the onward march of America, in power and wealth. The *Times* does not complain of this, but gently warns Young America against wasting its resources, and also indicates that the *duties* of America—not dwelt on at the dinner—toward the cause of philanthropy are very solemn, especially in not allowing her glorious flag to be used for the wicked traffic of the African slave-trade. Now that her flag may not be unchanged, all the more responsibility rests upon herself to detect and punish those that abuse it. Lord Derby seems determined to make Spain execute the treaties she has signed for the abolition of the slave trade. But Spain is false and corrupt, to the core. Force will be used, however, if necessary. He considers that the French Emperor will give up the importation of Africans into his colonies.

DR. LIVINGSTONE, after reaching the Cape of Good Hope, was publicly entertained at a banquet, and a sum of £800 presented him in a silver box. He had proceeded to the Portuguese settlements, where the natives still patiently awaited him. What a joyful meeting would it be with those faithful creatures! He is probably now amid their kinsmen on the Zambesi.

THE SECOND FAILURE OF THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH attempt, is much to be deplored. Five hundred miles of cable have been lost. Fearful storms, quite unusual in the Summer season in the Atlantic, contributed to the result. The cable is worth £100 per mile. There is, however, abundance left in the way of length, and it is suggested that the *Great Eastern* (the name *Leviathan* being now abandoned,) shall be employed for paying out the cable. She could be got ready in a short time.

J.W.

P. S.—Continental politics are now quiet. Austria is being conciliated by France, and our Queen goes next month to a grand naval demonstration at Cherbourg.

Sir Lytton Bulwer last night introduced a Bill for providing a new Colonial Government for the territories of the Hudson's Bay Company. His figure is tall, his complexion fair, his style of speaking forcible, but somewhat elaborate and formal.

The Irish General Assembly is now holding its annual meeting at Londonderry. The Rev. John Johnston has been elected Moderator. The honor is conferred on him specially on account of his great exertions and success in connexion with open-air preaching in Ireland.

* In *your* usage, I find *two* words, whose orthography is different from that of English writers. The one is that of "skeptic" American, and "sceptic" English usage. The other is "traveler" English, and "traveler" American usage. I *try* to write "skeptic" and "traveler," but I do so with difficulty, and only in deference to your readers. Which is right?

"*Usage*," which is the arbiter of language, is still variable, though it has nearly decided in favor of the *k*, and the one *l*.—ED.

Facts and Gleanings.

WHERE Providence calls you, the God of providence will be with and preserve you. "I will guide thee with mine eye."

GOD'S SONS are all Christ's servants, and they serve him from love, cheerfully and to the end of their days.

SPIRITUAL HEALING.—It is observed that our Lord Jesus Christ, when he was upon the earth, in the days of his flesh, wrought no half-cures; but, whomsoever they brought to him for healing, he healed them throughout. This was to show what a perfect and complete Saviour he was throughout; and shall not we be saints throughout?—*Mead.*

DETERMINED.—"I *will not*," said a little boy stoutly as I passed along. The tone of his voice struck me. "What won't you do?" I stopped and asked. "That boy wants me to make believe something to my mother, and I *won't*," he answered in the same stout tone. The little boy is on the right track. That is just one of the places to say "*won't*." I hope he will stick to it. He will, I feel sure.

THE BIBLE.—What a pin is when the diamond has dropped from its setting, that is the Bible when its emotive truths have been taken away. What, a babe's clothes are when the babe has slipped out of them into death, and the mother's arms clasp only raiment, would be the Bible, if the Babe of Bethlehem, and the truths of deep heartredness that clothed his life, should slip out of it.

HOW TO USE THE FLESH.—If we give more to the flesh than we ought, we nourish an enemy; if we give not to her necessity what we ought, we destroy a citizen: the flesh is to be satisfied so far as suffices to our good; whosoever alloweth so much to her as to make her proud, knoweth not how to be satisfied: to be satisfied is a great art; lest, by the satiety of the flesh, we break forth into the iniquity of her folly.

COMPENSATION.—No wise man will give place to discontent when he surveys the conditions of his fellow-men, and sees how easily advantages and disadvantages are balanced. He that his eminence is exposed to envy; he who lives in great state forgoes the simple comforts of a home. The honored warrior leaves wife and children dear to face danger and death; the man of thought and learning bows beneath a spirit overtrained. Truly, obscurity has its compensations; and he is wise who, desiring not high things, seeks the prize of happiness within the charmed circle of content.

SUMMER RAIN.

The mountain streams are silent,
Or whisper faint and low;
The Earth is grateful to the dews
For moisture which the clouds refuse:
Blow, West wind, blow!
And fall, O gentle Rain!
Awake the music of the bowers,
Unfold the beauty of the flowers;
The corn-fields long to hear thy voice,
And woods and orchards will rejoice
To see thee, gentle Rain!

It comes! The gushing wealth descends!
Hark! how it pelters on the leaves!
Hark! how it drips from cottage eaves!
The pastures and the clouds are friends:
Drop gently, gentle Rain!
The fainting corn-stock lifts its head,
The grass grows sweeter at thy tread,
The woods are musical again:
And from the hill-side springing,
Down comes the torrent, singing,
With grateful nature in accord,
A full-voiced anthem to the Lord,
To thank him for the Rain.