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Presbyterian Banner, Vol. VI, No. 47,
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"ONE THING IS NEEDFUL:" "ONE THING HAVE I DESIRED OF THE LORD:" "THIS ONE THING I DO."

WHOLE NO. 807

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TERMS—IN ADVANCE.

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Original Poetry.

To "Mary," of Nicklesville.

Thou' time has sped, and months have fled,
And thy kind greeting came;
And thy mellow sound shed halo round
Thine ever cherishing name—

Yet I answered not; for, toil and care,
And pain have been my lot,
'Till numberless joys have been my share,
Sho' thou art not forgot.

Hadst thou asked me years ago, my home,
When youth was on my brow;
I'd have told thee of a lovelier spot,
Than I am boast of now.

When I woke in joy from my childhood's dreams,
The ocean fell in view;
Where the sunbeams' tinge its ripples fringed
With more than earthly hue.

Where, in diamonds bright, the moon's pale light
Was nursed upon its breast;
Where, when sad and lone, its soothing moan
Has lull'd my soul to rest.

I left the sea, for a mountain home,
With one who "fed the sheep";
In a quiet vale, not dread, though lone,
Did he pasture me.

But far away in a Western land,
'Mid much both rich and rare;
Were scattered sheep in many a nook,
Without a shepherd's care.

Who, who should gather them, if not he?
Then we prepared to go;
And in private land have found a home,
'By wild Missouri's flow."

Toiling in sorrow, (we'd reap in joy),
For wanderers from His fold;
Who left, for us, his home in heaven,
And suffered griefs untold.

How, how can I "tune" my "harp anew,"
Which on the willows hang,
("To strains enduring, pure and true"),
So long, so long unstrung!

Yet thine own sweet strains inspire my song,
And in return I send,
With lowly mind, a greeting kind
To my more gifted friend!

Whose lays give life to the winter drear,
To "The Farmer's Cottage" home;
And "to a departing Christian," ear
Breathes many a hopeful tone.

"Sing on," sing on; yes, "our aims are one,"
And though we never meet
In this world of sin, in heaven, our home,
May we each other greet.

B. W. H.

Pacific City, Mills Co., Iowa, July, 1858.

For the Presbyterian Banner and Advocate.

The Church at Bayfield, Wisconsin.
AN ADDRESS ON WELL-DOING—A REQUEST—
EIGHT PARTICULARS.

REV. D. MCKINNEY, D. D.:—Dear Sir:

You will confer a favor upon many of your
brethren by permitting a presentation of the
wants of the church in Bayfield, Wis., to
the friends of Christianity, through your
valued paper. It is desired that they be
come fully acquainted with our missionary
operations both at home and abroad. This
acquaintance is necessary to a healthy, vig-
orous exercise of Christian sympathy and
benevolence. As a distinct body of Chris-
tians, we have done very important mis-
sionary work. But what we have done is a
small matter compared with our strength.
God has given us much intellectual, moral
and pecuniary efficiency. He has thus hon-
ored us, because he would have us honor
him. Has he not done much for us? and
what have we done for him? He withholds
no good thing from his people; have we not
withheld from him? He has been faithful to
us; have we been faithful to him? He re-
members our frame; but we forget him.
He gives; we withhold. We are un-
deserving; yet he blesses still. Breth-
ren, "what shall we render unto the
Lord, for all his benefits toward us?"
Do we respond, "He will pay our vows
unto the Lord?"—Psalm cxviii: 12-13.
This, the payment of our vows, is re-
quired of us all—Job xxii: 27. Let us
remember our vows. When we give our-
selves to Christ, did we not promise to be
his, and to honor the Lord with our sub-
stance?—Read Rom. iii: 9. Positively we
have nothing that we can call our own.
What we seem to possess is goods entrusted
to us by the Lord—Psalm cxviii: 15-
30. Even we ourselves—soul, body and
spirit—are not our own; for we are bought
with a price.—1 Cor. vi: 20.

Therefore, let us remember the words of
the Lord Jesus, how he said, "It is more
blessed to give than to receive."—Acts xiii:
35. Our work is specified in the Gospel,
and the reward guaranteed. Contributing
to sustain the Church's operations is no in-
significant part of Christian duty. God
would have us give liberally; but he
bestows upon us, first what he would have
us contribute. He designs to favor us with
the handling of his gifts. As to the amount
we should give, he leaves us not in doubt;
it is "as the Lord hath prospered us."—1
Cor. xvi: 2. He directs our minds to
those objects which we should sustain, by
his Word and providence.

It is in accordance with the Word of God
that you are asked to assist, by material aid,
in the erection of our house of worship in
this place. Such assistance is needed, or it
would not be solicited. Were it for our own
personal use there would be a lack of con-
sensus to request it. But it is for the Lord
Jesus; therefore, we have great boldness in
making this application. We do not, but
the Master himself, through us, solicit your
help. Will you refuse him a small favor?
"He came to his own, and his own re-
ceived him not."—John i: 11. When he
asked, can any refuse him?—Read Mat. iii:
8-10.

Will you help us? The widow's mite
shall be gratefully received. How many of
the old and young, who, trust, have been
happily converted during the present great
religious awakening, will manifest their love
to the Saviour by contributing to the sup-
port of his cause? How many of the vet-
eran soldiers of the cross will aid us? How
many of the poor will send their mite?
How many of the rich will contribute?

How glad we shall be to receive letters from
you containing contributions, and words of
comfort and encouragement.

Our request is made; it is made prayer-
fully; it is made hopefully. We can do no
more. Who will respond? Brethren, God
bless you richly with his grace.

It is desired that you consider the follow-
ing particulars: 1. Our church is weak.
One Ruling Elder and two female members,
and the missionary, are all the Presbyterians,
O. S., in this (La Pointe) county. These
compose the church in Bayfield.

2. The pecuniary resources of the place are limited.
Little aid can be obtained on the ground.
Without assistance from the older churches
we cannot build. 3. We need a house of
our own. We now occupy the Methodist
Episcopal house, and hold services alternately
with them. We need not tell you that we
are cramped. Are we not as able to build
and occupy a house of our own? And will
we not do it? We wish a house; and
especially do we want a finished house,
and free of debt. Not costly and gaudy;
but plain, comfortable, commodious and
paid for. We do not want to bring debt upon
us. 5. Remember that now is the time to
establish the church in this place. It is
just its infancy. Shall we wait till the
town becomes populated, and the ground
possessed by sister churches? Does not ex-
perience teach us that we have been too
late in making efforts to establish our
Church in many of our towns and cities?
By delay we have lost irretrievably. "Go
forward!" 6. Lumber is now cheaper by
one-half than it was last year, and me-
chanics will work for reduced wages. 7. As
a Church, have we not a work to do here?
8. Jesuitism, the most malignant form of
Popery, is exerting its blighting influence
among us, and is attended with its kindred
evils, such as Intemperance, Universalism,
Infidelity, Gambling, and a sickly, temporiz-
ing piety. It is now reported that a Romish
priest will soon be located in our community,
and a Papal church erected. Strong moti-
ves, indeed, to urge us to activity. 9.

Bayfield, it is thought by many of its friends,
will, in a short time, be no inconsiderable
point in the great Northwest. Its eligibil-
ity, natural advantages, timber, good soil,
geographical position, productive fishery,
well protected harbor, excellent streams and
exhilarating climate, will give it an impor-
tant place among the cities of the Northwest.
Its climate is sufficient to give it importance.
We now enjoy most delightful weather.

"Brethren, pray for us," and for our suc-
cess. We trust that the Comforter is with
us in this distant place. This last particu-
lar we deem of no ordinary consideration.

Pray for us.

Names should be sent, by check, in the
name of the undersigned, and addressed to
him at Bayfield, La Pointe Co., Wis.

We need some good traits.

Yours in behalf of the church.

W. B. MCKEY.

For the Presbyterian Banner and Advocate.

The Board of Domestic Missions and the
Associate Secretary.

A writer in the Presbyterian, or the
signer of "Western Pennsylvania," takes
great liberties in speaking of the Board
and things. It is true that the recent
meeting of the Board of Domestic Mis-
sions has been the occasion of no little in-
terest and feeling, some of which had bet-
ter not have manifested. The resolution
of the last Assembly, and the reference
to the Board of the Associate Secretary,
brought the subject before the annual
meeting for adjudication.

The question referred to the Board by the
Assembly, gave no little interest to the
annual meeting. Notices were served upon
the several members in various parts of the
Church; and the Associate Secretary matter
was mentioned as a point for consideration.

This duty is plain for the members to at-
tend such a meeting, if possible, even al-
though it may be all the way from Pit-
sburgh, and the necessity on the part of dis-
tant members, of seeking for information
from the Executive Committee, in regard to
business facts, is self-evident, because to
them belongs the administration of the busi-
ness of the Board. Who are the working
men, if it is not the Executive Committee?
and to whom should we look to them for
the true statement of the condition and
wants of the Board.

Dr. Krebs, McElroy, Macklin, Gray, and
Messrs. Mitchell and Marten, are all men
of no doubt of high capabilities to do busi-
ness with which they are acquainted. Not-
withstanding the contrary opinion is cher-
ished, I would ask, why keep up the office
of Associate Secretary, and elect a heavy
pecuniary loss, when the individuals who
are in the actual performance of the duties
of the Executive Committee, said, by their
votes, "Abolish!" But those who differ in
opinion from this vote are of high standing
—many of them of great business capabil-
ity; and some of them were formerly mem-
bers of the Executive Committee. Very
well. I grant the friends of the contin-
uance are all that has been said of them;
but how does this prove that they were in a
situation to decide the question without ob-
taining the necessary information from the
Executive Committee? Present knowledge
of what is needed, marks the path of duty.

I am free to say that before I attended
the meeting of the Board, my mind was led
to give a negative to the idea of abolishing
the office of Associate Secretary; but facts
carried me to a different conclusion. I re-
pelled the insinuation of having private ends
to accomplish, or feelings of either love or
hate to cherish, in the vote I gave. The
case was this: To my mind, the contin-
uance of Dr. Krebs' office, as Associate
Secretary, was not necessary to do the
office work. With all the showing of the
Dr., in his speech before the Board, of hav-
ing written hundreds of letters when church
extension was a part of the duty of the
Board, yet since the separation of that in-
terest, the Associate Secretary is said to have
written, in the last three years, ninety-seven
letters—eighteen one year, sixteen another,
and sixty-three another. What other du-
ties he performed in the office, I cannot tell,
but it is said he was required by the Ex-
ecutive Committee, to attend to wills and be-
quests. This interest embraced in it three
solitary cases. Does rumor tell the truth?
One of them called for the onerous duty of
going to the Recorder's office in Pittsburgh,
to examine the record in a certain case, and
then returning to Philadelphia; the busi-

ness part of the matter, the selling of the
farm at Tarentum, was done by another.

It was remarkable that neither in the
speeches of Dr. McElroy and Krebs, nor in
those of any other, was this point the subject
of debate. The office of Dr. Krebs' office
being in the office. This was rather a sin-
gular circumstance, if it was palpable
that the office should be continued, to pre-
vent damage to the interest of the Board in
the business aspect of the case. Such be-
ing the fact, the inquiry presents itself, to
what other light is it proved that the office
of the Associate Secretary should remain
intact? Let the advocates for the contin-
uance speak for themselves.

Dr. McElroy said the churches must be
visited, instruction on the whole subject of
Domestic Missions must be imparted, ju-
dicially reminded of their duty, &c.; and
who could do this so efficiently as the Asso-
ciate Secretary? Dr. Krebs says, in a com-
munication to your paper, "I am not a
person—a mere log-roller—how is it that
he professes to have such an intimate knowl-
edge of the doings of the said meeting of the
28th of June, and why did he not tell the
world that the vote to abolish or not was
fourteen to fourteen; the casting vote of
the President went for the continuance; and
if Western Pennsylvania is a distinguished
colleague of Dr. Kirkpatrick, in the past
charge of the congregation of Mary's
Abbey, Dublin. Dr. K's health is feeble,
and he needs to spare himself. With Mr.
Hall's fine talents and genuine earnestness,
and with a new church, of superior style
of architecture, about to be erected, it is more
probable that a new era in the history
of Dublin Presbyterianism, will now be in-
augurated.

Two ministers and a licentiate, from other
Churches, were recognized by the Assembly.
The first of these had been a Wesleyan
minister, the second had been a minister of
the Covenanted Church, in the United
States, the Rev. James McLaughlin, who
was taken under the care of the West-
minsterville Presbytery; and a third had been
a licentiate of the Irish Covenanted Church.

On the subject of Elementary Education,
it appeared that there were six hundred and
twenty-four schools under Presbyterian man-
agement, having on the rolls thirty-two
thousand four hundred and ninety children.
It was at the same time stated, that of
national schools, under Presbyterian manage-
ment, in which there were Presbyterian
children, there were four hundred and three;
one hundred and eighty-two whose patrons
are Romanists, one hundred and forty-five
under the management of Episcopalians,
forty-three under that of Unitarians, and
thirty-three under other management. In
these schools the total number of Presby-
terian children was nine thousand and sixty-
three, namely, four thousand one hundred
and ninety-five under Episcopalians, two
thousand four hundred and sixty-seven
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hundred and fifty-six in Roman Catholic
schools, and nine hundred and sixty-five in
schools managed by Methodists and other
Protestants. To the nominal and dangers
thus revealed, attention is directed, as also
to the proselyting spirit of the Church
Education Society. A system seems to be
of inducing the young, by premiums and
otherwise, not to learn the Assembly's, but
the Church Catechism. The Episcopalians
have been trying hard to get a separate grant
for their own schools from Parliament, and
dexterously worked petitions have caught
many Presbyterian signatures in Scotland,
as their prayer has been, "not to refuse a
share in the public money, to schools in
which the Bible is read." This, however, is
virtually a libel on Irish Presbyterianism,
for in all their schools the Bible is read.

The difference is, that the reading of the
Bible, as in Episcopal schools, is not com-
pulsory on Roman Catholics, and all other
children, and that the hour for reading the
Bible is fixed. If the Episcopalians would
consent to fix the hour for reading the
Scriptures, they would share in the grant,
and in fact retain among Bible readers the
large majority of Roman Catholic children
in attendance. They are either too proud
or too high-souled to do this, and so at a
great sacrifice of money, they keep their
schools apart from the national system in
perfect, just because it tries to be national;
in other words, to please each party, and to
pay each. The result as to Romanism is, that
it receives a very large State endowment for
its own ends, and almost without a conces-
sion or a check, even with the periodical
visits of inspection appointed by the Com-
missioners. Dr. Campbell, on this point of
nationality and amalgamation, said:

I never approved of the system. What do I
approve of? I approve of that good we can
get out of it. I never saw a system of educa-
tion established in Ireland which I altogether
approved. The Hibernal Schools were not
schools as far as we went, but I did not
altogether approve of them. The Kildare Place
School was an admirable institution, though I
did not see it. I took as much as I
approved of, and as much good as I could
get from them, or others could get from them.
The Hibernal Schools did a great deal of good.
The Kildare Place School did a great deal of
good; but I do admit that we got more advan-
tages from the management of the National Board
than we ever got from any other. (Hear, hear.) I think
the best course to be pursued, yet, as to the
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There is no doubt that Popery is gaining
great consolidation by money grants for edu-
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received in Ireland, the Romish schools in
Great Britain last year received grants to
the extent of not less than £67,000.

In Ireland, Romish revivalists are being
carried out by the Redeemptorist Fathers;
in order to counteract the Irish Church
Missions and the Irish Society. This at
Dingle, in Kerry, the persecution of converts

and warmly co-operated in their advance-
ment, with such clergymen as the late Peter
Pries, of Kilkenny; Matthias, of Dublin;
and Daly, (now Bishop of Cashel); as well
as with the Earl of Roden, and other Evan-
gelists of the Irish Establishment. His
own, the Rev. William Johnson, occupies
very efficient, most important post, as a
pastor in Belfast.

The second pleasing proof of prevailing
love in the Assembly, was furnished in the
selection of the next place, for the meeting
of Assembly. The votes for Dublin and
Belfast, respectively, were nearly equal, and
were being some doubt, a second division
was taken. Dr. McElroy, who was the mover
for Dublin, as being the metropolis of Ire-
land; and with a view to advance the cause
of Christ there, as well as in the country at
large, the Belfast brethren yielded at once.
Dr. Edgar said, that if there were to be a
second vote, and one vote was wanted to
turn the scale in favor of Dublin, that vote
should be his own.

The Rev. John Hall, of Armagh, a rela-
tive of Green's Esq., of Philadelphia, has
been recently elected, and is the colleague
of Dr. Kirkpatrick, in the past charge of
the congregation of Mary's Abbey, Dublin.
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Missions and the Irish Society. This at
Dingle, in Kerry, the persecution of converts

has been renewed, and exclusive dealing has
been noted on, on the recommendation of
Pries. A Roman Catholic magistrate
presided on a case where a Roman Catholic
woman was charged with refusing to sell
milk to a man who was "a souper," i. e., a
convert. (The native drollery and satire of
the Irish peasantry, come out in this term.
It is intended to insinuate that soup given
by Protestants, has been the price of apos-
tasy.) The defendant was asked by the
Court, "Who ordered you not to sell milk
to such people?" Answer—"The Priests."
"What Priests?" Answer—"Father Dan
and Father O'Connor." Whereupon the
magistrate, more Protestant than his creed
or his confession, would sanction, said, "I
will not have any man, woman or child, who
loves, or Christianity in such conduct,
will write to Government about the case."
He ordered the plaintiff to go again for milk
to one, and then to others, and if they re-
fused, informations for illegal conspiracy
would be granted.

Superstition and holy water have re-
ceived a recent increase of union under
the hand of a cunning and covetous priest,
who sold several bottles of the water
at the price of eight pence a glass, as a pro-
tection of gardens against potato blight.
These gardens, however, to the great con-
fusion of the covetous priest and the credulous
dupes, have been thoroughly blighted.

The Home Mission Society of the United
States, which would probably end in practical
heathenism, or conversion to Popery.

The Assembly has made decided progress
during the year, in the Ministerial Support
movement. In forty-three congregations there
has been an increase of £187; in three hun-
dred and nineteen, an increase of £5,082; one
hundred are reported as "stationary," and
Dr. Morgan stated that the advanced stipend
now paid in Ulster, would be equal to what
it would be, if the total number of churches
added to this the great Manse movement in
Ulster, for which at least £20,000 is secured,
and you will at once perceive how much has
within a few years, been done for the con-
solidation of Presbyterianism in Ireland.

I love the American Presbyterian Churches
in their hearty, as even to a charge of in-
termeddling or impertinence, who, fully
and earnestly express the ardent desire
that ere long a combined movement may be
agreed upon—the latter as in Ireland, and
in the Free Church, leading the way—when
a minimum stipend of a becoming standard
shall be secured to each pastor, and if need
be, a dwelling place for him: I hear
great things about American generosity to
ministers both in America and in the
form of presents. Here (cheer) that excel-
lent practice is not extensively established;
but supposing a man badly paid in money,
to be supplemented in kind, would it not be
kinder still, and more like noble-hearted
American farmers, to give the pastor a suffi-
cient allony, &c., in cash, and to continue,
and even increase the presents? How many
of us, would this begin to back in the
genial sunshine, which would scatter
the gloomy mist and dark forebodings from
before the eyes and heart of the pastor?

A fresh trial of the ATLANTIC CABLE is
to be made. The Agamemnon and Niagara
will again leave Cork for the purpose im-
mediately, the quantity of cable still on
board, being considered amply sufficient.
Certainly the fierceness of the storms in the
Atlantic in June was extraordinary. The
Agamemnon had a most providential escape
from destruction. The Times' Correspondent,
who went out in her, gives a very vivid
description, in yesterday's paper, of the ex-
pedition, with all its incidents and perils.
Let us hope that a third experiment will
prove successful. [The work is accom-
plished.—Ed.]

THE REMOVAL OF MR. DALLAS from the
post of American Ambassador, is talked of
as a reality, and it has been resolved on.
The Hon. Mr. Cass, who is mentioned as
his probable successor, is brother-in-law
of Sir W. G. Ouseley, the British Minister
to the Central American Republics.

THE QUEEN is to visit Napoleon at Cher-
bourg, in the first week in August, accom-
panied by a magnificent fleet, Admiral Lord
Lyons commanding the squadron, leading
the van in the Royal Albert, one hundred
and twenty-one guns. The object is to quiet
down in Europe, and especially in France,
the political activity, which has been the
alliance was about to be dissolved. The
Times, in yesterday's money article, tries
hard to explain the depression both of the
funds and of commerce, to the suspicions
entertained by capitalists and men of busi-
ness, of Napoleon's intentions. One always
suspects an *arriver pensée* as dictating such
articles. To see party politics dragged into
a money article, and an ill-considered ven-
ture showing itself against the new Cabinet,
is not satisfactory to honest men. At the
same time it is England's first duty to guard
herself where she is most vulnerable. We
are to have a thoroughly efficient fleet, with-
out our own coasts, and our all-important
armies of war are open to invasion. Na-
poleon is a mystery. It is as yet hardly
true, as he asserted and universal disbe-
lieve, in 1851, that "the Empire is peace." The
Alliance with England in the Crimean war,
disappointed Russia, Austria, and all the de-
spots. But he seems to take pleasure in keep-
ing Europe and England restless and uneasy,
even though, while the Indian hostilities
were in progress, he offered us facilities
for the forwarding of our troops. "He is,"
says the Saturday Review, "the author of
the coup d'etat, and his recent moves have
shown that he is ready to retain the prize of
his lawless ambition by the same means by
which it was won: if he is capable of com-
mitting the naked act of assassinating his
own departments for innocent victims, he is
a sign of terror, he cannot be supposed in

capable of plunging into the atrocity, veiled
by glory, of a foreign war." That, I may
safely say, is the lurking and almost universal
feeling with regard to the French Emperor.

THE CORRESPONDENCE OF NAPOLEON I.,
is being published in France, and is about
to be brought out also in England. It is of
vast extent. As to the calligraphy and or-
thography of the original letters, a writer in
the Literary Gazette says, after seeing the
M. S.: "Of all the cramped pieces of pen-
manship ever seen, his are the most cramped
and unintelligible. The lines never run
straight, while not infrequently they come
into collision. A great many words are
grossly misspelt, and others are only half-
written. Of vanity of human genius! O
triumph for dull little school-boys! The
man who conquered more kingdoms than
Alexander, knew not orthography."

THE MASSACRE AT JEDDAH, on the Red
Sea, of the British and French Consuls, and
of twenty other Christians, is one of
many indications of the fierce fanaticism,
which now pervades the Mohammedan
mind all over the East. In India, Islamism
has been the grand instigator of revolt and
crucelty; and in almost every psalmic in
Turkey; Christians have been barbarously
treated, and that without redress. In Can-
dia there is raging a Bary hate against the
Christians, and the Greek populations all
over Turkey, secretly instigated by Slavonic
and Russian agents, are likely to break out
into insurrection. Turkey is, after all,
"the sick man," and the Western Powers
seek in vain to uphold his tottering steps.
Mohammedanism, as such, is vile. Let it
politically die. This fearful outrage at
Jeddah will be visited by swift and terrible
retribution, both by Europe and America.
Jeddah is the port to which pilgrims flock
on their way to the "holy cities" of Mecca
and Medina.

THE INDIA BILL was read a second time,
last night, in the House of Lords. Lord
Ellenborough lavished abuse upon it, and
with that sublime egotism which distin-
guishes one who ought to be an Oriental
despot without control, he not only praised
his own measure, (as originally proposed, but
laughed out of court), but declared that
armies and measures would be alike useless
in India, unless the people were to be ruled
by "a man who has the confidence of the
natives and Europeans, who is capable of
directing military operations, and who, by
his personal authority, can compel all his
subordinate officials to cooperate in his
policy." There is an Edinburgh "polity,"
drawn by himself! And as for his "polity,"
a main feature of it is to ignore Christianity
and perpetuate the Devil's reign by the
conservation of false religions, by the issue
of a proclamation in the Queen's name,
written "not to please the House of
Commons, nor people on the hustings, still
less people on a *tribune*."—J. W.

P. S.—Scindia, friendly Prince, who
long kept the Gwalior rebels in check, has
been defeated by them. The climate is
working havoc on our troops. Prospects
dark.

The Thames river is to be purified at a
cost of £6,000,000.

I have had the pleasure of receiving here
a visit from your former Editor, Mr. Douglas,
and of introducing him to the Committee
of the Tract Society, and also to the London
Presbytery. He is on his way to the Con-
tinent.

The Voice of Franchising.
A writer in the Edinburgh Witness
makes the following remarks:

I recollect that in the Life of the well
known "Simon" of Cambridge, there are
some remarks on the subject of the delivery
of sermons; and particularly of a prevailing
error among young divines—their use
of an overstrained, unnatural voice when
the preacher waxed vehement, and when
wishing to intensify the mode of ad