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

WHOLE NO. 338

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FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, MARCH 19, 1859.

Ministerial Changes. . [EDITORIAL] -

Our rural population are said, by stran- take. They would try their powers. They gers, to be destitute of attachment to their would gain some experience. They have native homes. Farmers often, even those changed already, and they expect to change who are in comfortable circumstances, whose again. They may meet with unknown lands are producing richly, and whose flocks troubles in the new settlement, but if this flourish, will become dissatisfied, and "go be the case, why, there is the great West, West" In the course of a few years, they or there are innumerable calls in the religfind that they have not yet got far enough lous papers from destitute localities; or "West;" and accordingly they remove they have been engaged in teaching, and again. Thus they may be traced until, perhaps, they shall reach the utmost bounds of accept an agency. Thus the mind is familaivilization. who are unduly given to change? We fear an excuse for a removal. Now, this unset-

But, are these the only people among us that an examination of the Minutes of our General Assembly, for the last ten years, would show a condition equally unsettled column in which we record ecclesiastical nation would convince any impartial inquirer that under this head there is great room for reform.

a minister, and the settlement of a minister by a people, was held to be the formation dissolution. A minister felt that he was of his deliberate and prayerful choice. He aware of the fact that in all spheres of labor tion that was not easily overcome. Instead of contemplating a bed of roses only, he saw self. And the people, on their part, had also counted the cost, taken the man for better or worse, and agreed upon a life contract: and having thus made their vow, they felt bound to cherish their attachments Hence it was, that at an earlier period of our Church's history, the severance of the ministerial tie was comparatively rare.

We are far from affirming that it is unlawful, always, for a pastor to desire a change in his location. There are reasons, many and good, in special cases, why a man should change. It may soon be found that he is not at all adapted to his field of labor. He cannot cultivate it cannot endure the toil, or cannot edify the people. Or, on his acquiring a little experience, he may be fitted for a much larger field. The Lord may have "need of him" in another place, and may stir up his nest and make him leave it, or may send to him the direct invitation to remove. Sometimes the people fail to fulfill their stipulations. They had solemnly, before God, engaged, on the reception of their pastor, that they would sustain him by an ample support, so as to free him from worldly care, and enable him to devote his time and talents to their spiritual edification and growth in grace. But their yow they have heartlessly broken. There are but few churches in which there are not some members who comprehend the meaning of their engagement. They know how many hundreds of dollars are required, year aid which age and decrepitude require. by year, to buy their own raiment, to keep their horse, pay traveling expenses, entertain strangers, cast into the Lord's treasury on scores of calls; to pay for the innumerable odds and ends that a family and a Numerous as the evil consequences are, household establishment are daily demand. which are entailed on the membership of the ing; in addition to the more obvious and church by familiarity with change, the re-They know that if they were obliged to go to people. Both are deeply interested in a well known articles of rent, food, fuel, &c. into the market, as the minister is, and to pay for all the multitudinous articles which their necessities require, they could not, by gent views, must be aware that difficulties amount of their minister's income cover are not perfect; they are not all wise, and their year's expenditure; and yet they fail, what but trials must imperfect man expect small as this income is, to place even that to meet with from imperfect people? Let punctually in his hands. If, then, a people,

dealing with offenders as they deserve. change. We fear that, sometimes, our min- relations hastily sanctioned; and a general isters accept of charges without any definite floating about of unsettled ministers, and a youth of its age, and by no means unsightly living.

idea of being permanently settled among the people whose spiritual oversight they underthey can become teachers again; or they can iarized with the possibility of change. With such persons, almost any thing will serve as tled and ever shifting condition of a ministry is much to be deplored. It is fraught with evil to the churches and to the minisamong our ministerial brethren. Will any of ters alike. Congregations are made familiar our readers be at the trouble to note the with the idea of parting with their teachers. Hence it is easy to lead such people to look changes, and state the result, in three on ministers as hirelings, or as mechanics or months, six months, or at the end of a year? tradesmen, who may be engaged for a sea-We are able to record but a portion of the son or two, and then "dismissed," when the changes which are constantly occurring all bargain is fulfilled. How ruinous this to over the Church, nevertheless, the exami- the Lord's cause! How subversive of our elevated Presbyterian ideas!

Such incessant changing tends to chill the affections of the people, and to represe their Formerly, the acceptance of a charge by liberality. We know a church in an important place, where two or three removals of ministers, after short incumbencies, had of a union so shored, that reasons of the left the cause of religion at a lowebb. But most grave character could alone justify its the people railied, and another pastor was called, and high prospects of great success settling for life, when he was solemnly, by were looked forward to, under his care. the laying on of the hands of the Presby- The salary was nearly doubled. His dwelltery, appointed as an ambassador to the people ing was furnished at the expense of the congregation. One member paid the flour had examined the field, meditated on the account of the pastor, and another paid his difficulties which he had to encounter, and grocery bill. His will was a law. Had he remained a pleased and satisfied laborer, he there must be hinderances encountered, he had the highest prospects of usefulness. had entered on his work in a spirit of devo- But an opening in another place soon presented itself, and, to the amazement of his people, he too, like a bird of passage, left before him some thorns, and he anticipated them! Various and protracted efforts were that the large of time would show others, of made by the chagrined people, and at length which, at the outset, he was ignorant. a successor was found. But what was the Hence, when trials occurred, he was not result? Why, five hundred dollars per taken by surprise. He was only meeting annum were deducted from the pastor's supdifficulties for which he had prepared him- port. No congregational effort provided him with a chair, a bed, or a table. He might find a house where he could; and no grocer, no merchant connected with his church, has ever thought of settling his bills! All this is natural, much as it is to be deplored!

> We ask special attention to one of the ill influences of these changing visitors of congregations, on which we fear they do not often meditate. In the early history of our Church, when a pastor had spent the best years of his life among a people; when he had toiled for their edification; and worn himself out in their service, they felt that they were under a Scriptural bond to sustain him in his declining years. He was the father of a great family. The people loved and reverenced him, and would have felt that they were disgraced, in the eyes of the Church and of the world, had they left him to penury and want. This feeling was then strong among our people, and it prevails yet in the Church of the father land. But what could be expected from the operation of a system which has made a people familiar with the faces of two or three pastors every dozen of years or so? When a thus movable minister is verging on old age, on what church can he have a claim? He has roamed about from place to place. He may have done very much good, too, in various places of labor. But in no particular charge has he established a claim for that sympathy and What church will insure a minister's life, or buy for him and his an annuity, when it is expected that he may be in a distant region in the course of three or four years? sults are quite as disastrous to ministers as return to stability in the pastoral relation.

the most penurious saving, make the small should be expected. Ministers themselves ministers, on the occasion of their settlement. through a heartless niggardliness and cold. see to it, that a fair prospect of support is blooded contempt of their solemn engage. secured to them in a field to which their ments, subject their spiritual teacher to talents are adapted, and then, relying debt or to starvation, what can he do but on the arm and promise of the great remove? When a removal is, by such cir- Head of the Church, let them go on their cumstances, rendered needful, the custom way, being assured that he will sustain them. which too often prevails, of concealing the When difficulties of such magnitude occur truth and covering up the misdeeds of the as require the counsel and interference of people, is to be regretted. But even there, the Presbytery, let such be rought, without the delinquent people are not the only party strife and passion, and in a calm, determined to be visited with disapprobation. In such spirit, that recognizes the institution of cases there may be a grave fault lying at order. Let the voice and powers of those the minister's door, and at the door of the who are invested with authority settle the Presbytery, because of their neglect, in not difficulty, and obtain redress. The future using remedial measures in due season, or course may then be one of peace and joy. in not probing the case to the bottom, anp Let this be done, instead of deserting the post, and leaving the sore to fester and the Still, allowing for all cases of miserly poison to produce a continuation of disorders. coldness and neglect of duty on the part of As we have already said, the power of healthe people; and allowing, also, for the goad. ing or of mitigating this great evil, is in the ing insults of an occasional Diotrephes in hands of our Presbyteries; and just as they our churches, we are constrained to admit, are faithful or otherwise, so will be the result. that among our ministerial brethren there is Hasty admissions of young men to the positoo often an unsettled and restless feeling tion of candidates; hasty licensures; hasty which operates in the direction of needless settlements; frequent disruptions of pastoral

All who enter the ministry with intelli-

the Presbyteries, and they are bound wisely the chastening rod, if need be.

found it difficult to be faithful; but the evil evers and comforts of older cities. A magis so extensive, so rapid in its growth, and so deleterious to pastors and people, that we will soon be re-united. felt a plain notice of it to be incumbent. Its radical cure must be a work of time. It made a visit to Stillwater on the St. Croix, must result from a cultivated Christian sentiment-a sentiment which will both prompt to, and sustain Presbyterial action. Let not lake, as the deep and wide channel of its our system descend to a blank Congrega- waters, in the neighborhood of these places, our system descend to a blank Congregahave the opportunity even of acting as an advisory counsel. Let not the sweet, confiding, and edifying relation of pastor and people be degraded to the worldliness of a good and earnest brother, steadily growing mere hireling system, to be ruptured by the in the confidence and the affections of his irregularities of pride, prejudice, and passion, or by mere money considerations.

## For the Presbyterian Banner and Advocate. Superior, Wisconsin.

MESSRS. EDITORS :- I have regently made a trip from this place of my sojourn to St. Paul, and its neighboring towns, some notes of which may not be without interest to your readers. The distance between these two points is one hundred and sixty miles, and the journey is one of interest, and is made with comfort, notwithstanding the low temperature of these high latitudes. The mail contractor runs a line of sleighs through, between these points, three times a week. Three days are occupied in going through, and comfortable resting places at

he way. The character of the country over which we pass is variegated. For a hundred miles from this place it is heavily wooded; the timber alternating between the tamerac, maple, pine, oak, &c., which densely cover the bluffs and table lands. The last sixty miles has but little timber, being chiefly covered with dwarf jack oak, with occasional amall prairies. Covered with dwarf jack oak, with occasional amall prairies. water are crossed, the principal of which are and attention to the concerns of the soul the Kettle, the Snake, and the Subrise was apparent, on the part of many, at the Rivers, branches of the St. Croix.

I had for my traveling companion, the time we were there. Rev. J. M. Barnett, of this place: We From Hudson we returned to St. Paul After dinner, the Rev. J. G. Riheldaffer. upon us at our hotel, and with genuine, largeward, during our sojourn in the city, to become his guests. This brother has performed begun when there was but little in the then | man to do it. state of things to encourage success, and steadfastly, yet unostentatiously persevered amidst all discouragements; he has sucdiate neighborhood of the State Capitol, which, though not at present the best now in operation. adapted to gather "outsiders," will ulti-

asement of the church building. cal health, and comfort, and the intellectual ectivity and development of the pupils. competent and accomplished assistants. graduates of the veteran and popular instiution at Steubenville, Ohio. Boarders are tian household sheds its influence upon their be aware of their proximity. expanding minds and hearts. I greatly re- Resuming the road, we soon found oure spared to carry on what they have so uspiciously begun.

In addition to the Old School church, already mentioned, there are in St. Paul, two From Fort Snelling to St. Paul, our road New School Presbyterian, two Episcopal, two lay upon the frozen bosom of the great Methodist, one Baptist, one Congregational, recently organized) two Roman Catholic. and perhaps, some other small churches.

The statistics of these churches I am not ble to give. The first Presbyterian (Rev. John Mattocks, pastor,) has about one hunnterprise.

Across the river, in West St. Paul. Rev. Mr. Thayer, an Old School brother, has ecently commended the work of gathering a ongregation, and erecting a church. There s, as yet, on that side of the river no shurch of any denomination, nor is there any male member of the Presbyterian Church; yet there have been found those. who, under the wise and energetic leadership of brother Thayer, have shown their Thayer has been there but a few weeks. Of the past, rapid growth, present appear-

clamor from important vacancies-for all notwithstanding the fact that it seems to these evils, the remedy is in the hands of have been the design of the proprietors of the place, to concentrate and combine the irregularity and confusion of both Boston to apply to the disease a healing balm, or and New York, in the laying out of the streets. It claims twelve thousand inhabi-In putting down these thoughts, we have tants, and possesses most of the conveninificent bridge is rapidly approaching completion, by which the two sides of the river

Before leaving the region of St. Paul. we twenty miles to the East of the city; and also to Hudson, six miles farther down, on the Wisconsin side of the same river. or onalism, where the Presbytery shall not is called. These are both fine towns of about two thousand inhabitants each. The object of our visit was to pay our respects to the Old School ministers in those places. At the former is the Rev. J. C. Caldwell. a own people and of the community generally. While here, it was our privilege to be the guests of Lieut. Gov. Holcombe, whom we had met at Bro. Riheldaffer's, and who is a Ruling Elder, and one of the pillars of this church. The other elder is the Hon. S. J. R. McMillan, the presiding judge of that district. He is one of the most popular and influential men of his age, in the State, and a thoroughly consistent Christian. Your smoky city has the honor of being his birthplace, and the good Calvinistic training which he received under old Dr. Black, has not been lost upon him, though he does now sing not only "Psalms," but also "Hymns

Lawrenceville. At Hudson, we had the very great satisfaction of visiting, in his Western home, that night, and good entertainment, are found by dear and devoted brother, the Rev. Wm. Speer, known to all your readers as a former missionary of our Church to China, and afterwards to the Chinese in California. I regret to say that his health is still feeble, though he thinks be has been benefited by small prairies. Several good streams of he ministers. And the Lord is blessing his water are crossed, the principal of which are labors. An unusual degree of seriousness

and Spiritual Songs." His wife is a daugh-

ter of Major Butler, of the Arsenal, lat

reached St. Paul late in the evening of the third day of our journey. The next fore. was devoted to a general survey of this cities in embryo, on opposite sides of the new and precocious city of the North-West. Mississippi, at the falls of St. Anthony, seven miles above St. Paul. Here again the pastor of the Old School Presbyterian our "blue stocking" proclinities were manichurch, having heard of our arrival, called fested by our devoting almost the whole time of our short visit, to a call upon the nearted hospitality, compelled us, thence for Rev. Levi Hughes, who last Fall commenced, and still continues with true Apostolic zeal, his labors in the Old School good service in St. Paul, in the cause churches of these two towns. There is a Old School Presbyterianism, and of great work here to be done, and this is the eligion generally. Through his labors, right time, and brother Hughes is the right

These towns are beautifully situated. Nature seems to have designed it as the location of a great city. They are already needed in gathering a fine congregation, of places of considerable size, one having about whom, about one hundred are members of four thousand, and the other about three the church. His hands are now made thousand inhabitants. They are connected strong by the co-operation of six Ruling by two bridges across the river, one of Elders, and many other efficient workers in which is a beautiful wire suspension. St the church and congregation. A substan- Anthony is the seat of the State University. tial and commodious house of worship has One wing of the contemplated buildings is been built. It occupies a site in the imme- already erected. It is a large and imposing structure of stone. The University is not

On our return to St. Paul, we came down mately be one of the best in the city. A the West side of the river, visiting by the very flourishing Sabbath School occupies the | way the Falls of the Minne ha-ha, and Fort Snelling. The Minne ha ha is comparatively Brother Riheldaffer has also recently a small stream, flowing between low banks commenced another enterprise, most import- until it comes within half a mile of the ant to the interests of St. Paul and the Mississippi, when suddenly it leaps down a region which it represents, the establishment | chasm seventy feet deep, forming a most f a first class Female Seminary; thus main- beautiful and picturesque cascade. The aining and vindicating the character of walls of this chasm are about three times as Presbyterianism as the patron and pioneer far apart as the banks of the stream above, of a liberal as well as general education. and they are now thickly covered with He has secured a beautiful and commanding frozen spray, wrought into curious and fancation, on which he has erected buildings tastic shapes. Far down near the water, pecially designed, and admirably adapted to these accretions of ice have gradually coure the ends which ought to be aimed at stretched out from the sides until they have n every institution of learning—the phys- met in the centre, so that the stream is completely arched over, and upon this arch the ice has increased to near half the height of He is aided in the work of instruction by the whole fall. Behind this icy wall, the "laughing water" pours itself down into

seething cauldron beneath. The road crosses this stream a few rods treated as members of the family, and the above the falls, and if it were not for the sunshine of a most amiable and truly Chris- rising spray, a stranger might cross and not

ice that the thoughful forecast, and the selves at Fort Snelling, at the junction of enterprising activity of one so competent to the Minnesota and the Mississippi. This the task, has thus early provided for the is the property, including several thousand horough education of the daughters of acres of the best land in the State, out of this rapidly rising State; and I most ear- which, it is alleged by the papers, certain nestly pray that his life, and the life of his parties have swindled the Government. The amiable and excellent companion, may long fort looks deserted and gloomy. It is occur pied, I believe, by a few of the employees of one of the many projected, but not soonto be finished railroads of this new State. Father of Waters.

On Monday morning, two weeks from the time of our leaving home, we started en route for Superior, which place we reached in due time, in safety, highly gratified with our visit, and deeply impressed with the dred and twenty-five or thirty members. fact that God has placed the formation of The other New School under the care of the the moral and religious character of the Rev. E. D. Neal, is a new, but promising people of Minnesota in the right hands, so far, at least, as this work falls to the lot of Old School Presbyterians. G.H.

## A Beautiful Thought.

Here is one of the many beautiful houghts to which Fanny Forrester has given expression:

"Oh let me die in the country, where I shall not fall like the single leaf of the for-est, unheeded; where those that love me willingness, with ready hands, to take hold need not mask their hearts to meet the careof the work of building a house of worship. less multitude, and strive as a duty to forget Already the stone is on the ground, and part me! Bury me in the country amid the of the foundation laid, although brother prayers of the good, and the tears of the loving; not in the dark, damp vault, away from the sweet-scented air, and the cheerful ance, and future prospects of St. Paul, I sunshine; but in the open fields, among the cannot now write. It is certainly a vigorous flowers, that I loved and cherished while

From our London Correspondent. Indian Finance, and Lord Stanley's Speech-The

Indian Finance, and Lord Stanley's Speech.—The
Indian Debt.—Statistics of Public Works.—The
Indian Army.—Exports and Imports.—The Opium Traffic.—Opium Smoking, and Christian Converts.—Missions to China.—Appeal of Mr. James.
—Albert Smith's Scoffs and Ignorance.—Mr. Spurgeon not going to America.—The; War Question.—
The "Times," and its Counsel to Austria.—Her
Chimes Against Publisher.—The Day of Retribu-Crimes Against Religion—The Day of Retribu-tion—A Prophetic New Map of Europe—The Last of the Moguls—The War in India—The Lodiana Missionary and United Prayer—Post-

## LONDON, February 18th, 1859.

INDIAN FINANCE has this week been occupying the attention of the House of Commons. This has arisen from the necessity of raising a loan in the English market. Lord Stanley discussed the whole question in a masterly manner. Indeed, everything he does, is distinguished by the careful attention which he gives to facts and to accurate details. It startled the House of Commons to hear that the great Indian Mutiny had cost eighteen millions sterling, besides five millions for losses. There is a set off against this, in the forfeiture of pensions and lands by rebel chiefs and princes. But, at the least, the expenditure has been, for two years or less, £21,000,000! True, the British Exchequer does not defray this; it is paid from the revenues of India. Nevertheless it affects this country in a meas-

There have always been debts running up from the series of wars either forced upon us, or waged aggressively in India. It has expanded from eighteen millions in 1800, to seventy-four and a half millions in the present year. This, however, has scarcely ever exceeded more than two years of the entire revenue of the country! It appears, also, that fifty nine and a half millions of the stock had been taken in India, and that fully three fifths belonged to native holders. Immediately before the mutiny, the revenue and éxpenditure were nearly equal ized, amounting to about thirty-three mil-

lions sterling.
Lord Stanley only asks a loan of seven millions, such confidence has he in the clasticity of India. Works of improvement, such as irrigation, canals, and railways have been in progress, and will be much increased. There are more than three thousand miles of railway being constructed and more than five hundred open to traffic. The Government are determined to have telegraphic communication with India. whatever it costs, and it appears that there will be a cable laid from the Bombay Presidency as far as Aden, in June next.

THE ARMY OF INDIA is now an immense force. In January, 1857, the Indian army and forty seven European troops, and two hundred, and thirty two thousand nine hundred and fifty one natives, while the present force is ninety one thousand five hundred and eighty Europeans, and two hundred and forty three thousand nine kundred and forty-one natives, showing that the British force has been more than doubled, and the native regiments only maintained at their former strength.

THE EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF INDIA have more than doubled since 1840. Many the public works have already proved enormously remunerative. As to land tenure, Lord Stanley deprecates any change, contrary to Hindoo customs in that matter; but there are large unoccupied domains which might be used for colonization. He also suggests that every holder of land might be encouraged and enabled to convert his tenure into freehold, at small expense.

THE OPIUM TRAFFIC suggests itself in connexion with Indian Finance. You are already aware that from this source a revenue is raised which this year will probably reach £5,000,000 sterling. "What shall I do for the three hundred talents," said a Hebrew king. And the Prophet said, "The Lord is able to give thee much more than this." This, alas! is not the modern way of States to settle the morale and the true policy of revenue drawn from human mis-And so the opium traffic is legalized under the new treaty with China. Before, it was contraband. It is now to be admitted at an ad valorem duty of eight per cent; but the importers will not be allowed to go into the interior to sell it, or, to accompany those who sell it, who must be exclusively Chinese.

The mischief, physically and morally, of pium smoking, is described as frightful by those who have witnessed it. Our own English Presbyterian missionaries have come in painful contact with it. In one case, it was admitted that there was the evidence of "repentance and faith "in a professed convert, but inasmuch as he had been under the terrible spell of the habit, and had not thoroughly abandoned it, he was not admitted by baptism into the visible Church, It is right to add that our Foreign Mission Committee questioned the propriety of the refusal of baptism when there were evidences of repentance toward God, and faith toward our Lord Jesus Christ. And yet a returned missionary would tell you how debasing, ensuaring, and almost uneradicable the habit is. A painful proof was furnished of this, by the two native assistants of the Rev. Wm. Burns, at Swatow. They seem to have relapsed into the habit of opiumsmoking, and he felt it his duty to dispense with their services.

MISSIONS IN CHINA are receiving in creased attention. Mr. James, of Birmingham, has published as very powerful appeal to the British and American Churches, on the subject. It is like the voice of a trumpet, and it comes from a noble veteran in (Thrist's service. He it was that proposed, some years ago, the printing of twenty millions of Testaments for China. The increase of laborers will be very considerable, and I expect that new fields as distinct from Canton especially, will be found much more satisfactory as to results. Indeed, it is now helieved that various Societies made a mistake, after the opening of the five ports some years ago, in not going Northward. As far as locality can account for it, the location of the American and Presbyterian Missions at Amoy has confirmed this. Indeed, I believe our own Committee will concentrate its efforts still on that plan; and while Mr. Burns is emphatically an Evangelist, and ought to have, and will take entire liberty to preach where he pleases, the other missignaries will. I have reason to believe, be directed to confine themselves to the field on compiler. It is not probable his ideal will one, I fear. He is one of the His which they have already entered—to break be realized, or that 1860 will be the period pets of the Propagation Society. 

thred flocks already gathered out We are which is inevitable. likely, ere long, I trust, to have three additional missionaries in the Chinese field. Roman Catholic Missions to China are once more active and aggressive. The war

against Cochin China, in professed chastise-

ment of the murder of a priest, will fasten

on that country a regular colony of friars,

black, white, and gray. And as for China proper, the vigilance of the propaganda will

take care that agents shall not be wanting wherever there is an open field. A book has just appeared, written by a Mr. Marshall, to ridicule Dr. Morrison and Protestant missions, and to write up the great things done in China by the Jesuite, centuriss before any modern missions were heard of. The Morning Star, which professes only to give fair play to all parties, praises the book in a thoroughly Jesuitical review. It is known that this paper (one of the cheap press;) finds its way to Popish break fast tables. Mr. Albert Smith, also, once tried to cast ridicule on the Church Missions at Canton, and a olergyman present hissed him. Itiwas a mean trick on Smith's part. and his knowledge of China is so limited. that returned missionaries thence, treat his

ridicule with the greatest contempt. They

also consider his entertainment a clap-trap,

and a very inferior affair. He went no fur-

ther than Canton.

Mr. Spurgeon, it would seem, will not, after all, go to America this year. The Morning Advertiser has the following: "We are enabled to state that the Ray. C H. Spurgeon has abandoned his contemplated trip to America, certainly for the present year. As immediate arrangements are to be made for erecting his new Taber. nacle, it seems a judicious resolution he has come to." The various plans for the new building were publicly exhibited last week. The estimate is about £16,000 or \$5,000. It is probable that the ultimate cost will be much greater. A More Quier Feeling prevails this

week, on the European war question. Austria; in her official organ, at the press, professes to view the Emperor's recent speech as eminently pacific, and says she places "implicit" confidence in his friendly feeling. It is hard to believe that she has any such confidence, especially as preparations for war continue in France, and no Italian campaign would be attempted before April, at all events. The Times solemnly warns Austria that she mustabe ready to make concessions, otherwise there may be as little safety as there will be sympathy for her She professes willingness to take as a basis: for diplomatic discussions on her temporary occupation of Central Italy, whatever may be agreed on by France and England. "But," says the Times, if she remains content with what she has sleady done, and believes that by condescending to a few smooth expressions, and ill-turned compliments, she has discharged her duty in this matter, we are convinced the day is not far distant when she will be aroused from her dream of fancied security. She ought not to content herself with official articles; she ought to lose no time in addressing a Circular to her diplomatic agents, stating in firm, dignified, and courteous language, the terms on which she is disposed to treat. She ought to do more. She should at once apply to England and Prussia, requesting their good offices, and thus enlisting two Powers, which stand impartial in the present quarrel, and have every wish and interest to prevent the

breaking out of a war. "Let Austria accompany this overture with a statement of her willingness to evacuate the Roman territory within a fixed period, on condition of France also retiring from that portion in her occupation. \* Let her remember that the French Emperor has not receded from any position he has taken up, that his preparations are unintermitting, and that on her part it would be suicidal folly to neglect to make advances which will either prevent war altogether, or else place Austria in a position to command the present sympathy and future assistance of Europe. It remains to be seen whether this

friendly warning uttered aloud in the presence of the whole civilized world—will be taken to heart by Austria. Her young Emperor is obstinate and proud. He is the Pope's willing vassal. He has, young as he is, the innocent blood of Hungary on his hands. He and the Jesuits together, oppress Protestant liberty, and they deported, seven years ago, the Scottish missionaries to Hungary, and treated with dishonor and sent away from their coasts not only the living witnesses of truth, but also the Holy Scriptures themselves, sending large quantities of them across their borders, as if they were infected with the plague. If there is one Power on the Continent that has provoked righteous retribution more than another, it is Austria. Naples is as wicked and cruel, although not so powerful. Her exiles will soon reach your free shores, and no doubt an enthusiastic and soothing welcome awaits Poerio and his fellow martyrs. A NEW MAP OF EUROPE, as it will be

in 1860, has been published at Paris. It was said that it had been seized by the authorities, but this has since been denied. It assumes the prophetic aspect, indicating the proper and desirable result of a great war, that shall revolutionize the present relatious of kingdoms. Queen Victoria acquires the island of Cyprus and the source of the Euphrates—the shortest road to India. France keeps her present limits. The Czar acquires Gallicia. The King of Prussia cedes to Belgium and Holland the left bank of the Rhine, and swallows up a number of small German States. Victor Emmanuel is to be "King of Italy," ac quires the Lombardo Venetian Kingdom. from Austria!) the Duchies of Parma Modena, and the Legations. Pius IX. gets the Abruzzi, but cedes the Legations.

Many other changes are indicated in this map. The Principalities go to the Duke of Mechlenburg! "The Tomb of Christ, Jerusalem, free town of Palestine," means that Greek and Latin monks fight about the Holy Sepulchre no more. And then the Sultan " cedes all his possessions ia Europe, and all those on the coast of the Mediter ranean. The Crescent retires into Asia Minor after three centuries of opposition and disgrace to Christianity."

Such are the closing annotations of the

up fresh ground, and to feed the little scat. . for that mighty change on the face of nations

THE LAST OF THE GREAT MOGULS, the ex-King of Delhi, is, after all, not to be sent to the Cape of Good Hope, but to Burmah. Indeed, he arrived on the 11th of January, at Rangoon, and from thence is to be sent to Tounghoo.

THE DISABMING OF OUDE has been going on rapidly, and has disclosed how thoroughly warlike the people were and are. Of muskets, swords, spears, daggers, and other weapons, not less than 316,379 had been collected, from the 1st of November. The whereabouts of the Nena had been so correctly ascertained, that he only escaped with some difficulty from a party sent out to surprise him. He and the forces of the Begum were in the jungles of Nepaul. "There is," writes Mr. Russel, "£15,000 set on his person-if it were on his dead body, his head might be soon in our camp." It appears that the whole Province of Oude is now in the hands of the British.

WHAT ENGLAND HAS ACHIEVED in India, is thus summed up by the Calcutta correspondent of the Times:

Lord Clyde's success in subjugating Onde, the ever-increasing force of Europeans, and the energy evolved by a long-protracted struggle, render the British position for the hour impregnable. I know nothing in our history more conclusive as to the strength of England than these facts. Twenty months ago we were assailed, unprepared, by an army of a hundred thousand men, thoroughly acclimatized, possessed of ample magazines of an almost incredible amount of artillery, and of every great city except two. We have fought incessantly for twenty months, through seasons of unprecedented severity. We have lost all our native army and forty thousand Europeans, and in the twentieth month of the struggie we have regained every province, have re-established every station, have beaten every army, are in full pursuit of every fragment, have re-created telegraphic; communication, have new steamers on every river, have recruited a new army of one hundred and forty thousand natives, and have round the standards a European force four times as strong as the army which originally faced the revolt, twice as strong as the army which has perished on the field and in the hospital. The Indian persantry may not understand these facts any more than our own laborers, per-haps would; but I cannot believe the cristocracy are, equally unacquainted with the truth. In presence of such a history, individual blunders seem trites, and eyen the most despondent can scarcely avoid a belief that the difficulties of reorganization, and even of finance, will yield to the energy and the wealth of Great Britain.

'There has been a FANATICAL RIOT at Timevelly, Madras, in connexion with the funeral of a native Christian. The soldiery were called out, and a number of the rioters were killed and wounded. The affair is much to be deplored.

A NEW GOVERNORSHIP has been estabished in India, comprising in its jurisdiction the "Trans Sutlej States," the "Cis. Sutlej States," and "The Delhi Territory." Sir John Lawrence is to be the first Lieutenant Governor of "The Punjaub and its Dependencies." Mr. Montgomery, late Commissioner of Oade, and now of the Calcutta Council, and Mr. Edmondston, Secretary to the Bombay Government, are likely to occupy the other Lieutenant-Governorships: Two of these, at least, we know to be decidedly Christian men.

THE REV. DR. CAMPBELL, of the American Reformed Presbyterian Missions in North India, has transmitted to me "An invitation to united prayer, addressed to the Church of Christ throughout the world.' This forms an extraot from the Minutes of the Twenty-third Annual Meeting of the Lodiana Mission. The Mission is sending one thousand copies to Christians throughout the world. The proposal that the second week of January, 1860, should be set apart as a time of special prayer that God would pour out his Spirit on all flesh;" that the first Monday, the 8th of January, should be a day of holy convocation for thanksgiving and praise; that the intervening time be spent in private and public religious exercises, and that all Christians should be requested to unite with us in a similar observance of the time; besides habitual supplication, from the receipt of the invitation, that God would prepare his people for the solemn observance. I trust this invitation will be responded to. Timely notice is given : Many are praying now for the Spirit, here and elsewhere.

Dr. Campbell writes most cheeringly as to the Lodiana Conference. Besides two days devoted to business, "three days were set apart for prayer, fasting, humiliation, and thanksgiving, and four meetings were held daily, each person praying or exhorting as he felt disposed. God poured out his Spirit upon us, and we can never forget that most interesting season. Every eye was suffused with tears, every heart overflowing with love. We have returned to our stations filled with joy and the Holy Ghost." As Dr. C. is a reader of the Banner, he will be aware that I have received and will attend to his wishes in connexion with this matter.

P. S .- The latest telegram from India indicates the entire conquest of Oude. The Beguin and the Nena both have fled to Nepaul. Tantia Topee had been beaten repeatedly, but was still at large. The Bheels and Arabs were troublesome in the Western districts.

The Vienese still fear that Napoleon is bent on war, and will find an excuse for it

A Bill for the sanction of marriage with a deceased wife's sister, has just passed its second reading in the Commons, by a large majority. The Lord's have repeatedly thrown out similar measures. Two Jews, Alderman Salomons and Baron

Meyer de Rothschild, have been elected for Greenwich and Hythe, respectively, and have taken their seats, omitting the words in the oath "on the true faith of a Christian." The Glasgow Presbytery of the Established Church of Scotland have adopted an overture to the next Assembly, virtually nonvintrusive in sits character. Lord Aberdeen's Act is found a yoke too heavy, but

statesmen will say, "If you will be a State

Church, you must submit to control." We have had a Winter of extraordinary mildness, and the days are lengthening fast. The new Bishop of Columbia was taken to task the other day, for having pictures in his (late) parish church. His explanations were unsatisfactory, and a public meeting in London became quite a scene, and broke up in confusion. The appointment is a bad one, I fear. He is one of the High Church