

# PRESBYTERIAN BANNER & ADVOCATE.

Presbyterian Banner, Vol. VII, No. 22.  
Presbyterian Advocate, Vol. XXI, No. 22

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

WHOLE NO. 840

DAVID MCKINNEY and JAMES ALLISON, Editors.

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TERMS.—IN ADVANCE.

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## Original Poetry.

At Spring Creek, Pa., ANNA MARIA MOWILLIAMS,  
died January 22, 1859; CALVIN D. MOWILLIAMS,  
died January 22, 1859; ANA ELIZABETH MOWILLIAMS,  
died January 31, 1859—children  
of William and Elizabeth J. Mowilliams.

Look up Christian parents in hope and in trust,  
Thy' three precious lambs now sleep in the dust;  
And their absence your home has made desolate  
Here,  
Look up, sad, bereaved ones, and "be of good cheer."

Look up to that Saviour who watched o'er their  
birth,  
Who loved little children while here upon earth;  
And him by the eye of true faith will you see,  
Saying "Suffer your children to come unto me."

To him did you give them by faith and by prayer,  
O leave them then now, in the good Shepherd's  
care;  
In bright and green pastures he'll cause them to  
feed,  
And by crystal streams, their young footsteps  
will lead,  
Where Spring is eternal, where bloom fadeless  
flowers.

And fruit too is plucked from celestial bowers.  
They need not the sun, for "there is no night,"  
In that blessed land "the Lord is their light."

'Tis sweet after seeing their sufferings here,  
To think that they dwell in a happier sphere;  
Yea pain is stranger, and death is unknown,  
In that land unto which their hearts yearning flow,  
Think too as you wipe that heart-gushing tear,  
What sin and what sorrow awaited them here.  
No sin has o'er stained their home in the skies,  
And "God" too "shall wipe all tears from their  
eyes."

Think not of the grave, with horror and gloom,  
For Jesus hath blessed, and hath sweetened the tomb;  
He rose, and their bodies again to shall rise,  
In beauty celestial, and soar to the skies.

Who knows but their spirits may guard you while  
here,  
And when you shall enter that bright, stately  
sphere.

As the yearly gates open, be the first that you  
meet,  
With heaven tuned harp, your welcome to greet.

D. W. H.

From the Presbyterians.

### Board of Domestic Missions.

PHILADELPHIA, March 21, 1859.

Messrs. EDITORS:—I am obliged to you  
for your kind remarks respecting me per-  
sonally, in your editorial of last week. There  
are some statements, however, appended to  
them, which seem to me to require a brief  
notice.

The aggregate receipts of the Board  
during the year just closed, as compared  
with the year preceding, were less by  
\$6,604.49, and not \$6,686.69, as stated by  
you. The receipts from the churches were  
less by only \$3,419.96 than the year pre-  
vious. While the receipts of the past year  
fell off \$6,604.49, as compared with those  
of the year preceding, they were GREATER  
than the average receipts of the preceding  
five years by \$11,170.85.

Can you state truly that the receipts  
of 1857-8 exceeded those of 1856-7 by  
\$12,000; and you say that "instead of a  
corresponding increase," during the year  
just closed, "of at least \$12,000, we are  
met with a falling off of near \$7,000, mak-  
ing virtually a diminution of near \$19,000."  
The unfairness of such a comparison and  
inference, must be obvious to all who are  
acquainted with the receipts of the Board  
for years past. For example, while the  
receipts of 1857-8 were \$12,000 larger than  
those of 1856-7, the receipts of 1856-7 fell  
short of the year 1855-6 nearly \$4,000.

If the receipts of the year preceding that of  
1857-8 had merely equalled those of  
1856-7, the comparative excess of the re-  
ceipts of 1857-8 would have been \$3,000  
instead of \$12,000; and if, instead of being  
merely equal, there had been the average  
increase of \$7,000 during that year, the com-  
parative excess of 1857-8 would have been  
but \$1,000 instead of \$12,000. You in-  
dicate that, according to the analogy of the  
past years, the receipts during the last year,  
instead of falling short, ought to have in-  
creased 12,000; whereas the average in-  
crease in the receipts of the Board from  
1852-3 to 1857-8, a period of five years,  
instead of being upwards of \$12,000, was  
but a little over \$7,000.

Fluctuations in the receipts of the Board  
are not uncommon. For example, the re-  
ceipts of 1853-4 fell short of those of the  
preceding year, \$6,247.53; its receipts of  
1854-5 fell short of those of 1853-4  
\$8,778.88; and the receipts of 1855-6 fell  
short of 1854-5, \$6,604.49. Thus it ap-  
pears that out of the last six years, the  
receipts of three of them fell short of the  
receipts of the years immediately preceding  
them.

Can you intimate that the diminution  
was owing to the want of an Assistant  
Secretary. If the fallacy of this inference  
is not sufficiently clear from the foregoing  
statements, it will surely appear when it is  
recalled that the diminution in our re-  
ceipts the past year, occurred while we had  
an Associate Secretary. (For example, the  
Office of Associate Secretary was abolished  
in the month of November, and at the  
close of that month the deficiency was over  
\$10,000, as compared with the correspond-  
ing period of the previous year. Toward the  
close of the year, and when we had no As-  
sociate Secretary, our receipts increased re-  
latively, so as to leave finally a deficiency of  
only about half that sum. That the dimi-  
nution growing out of the action of the Gen-  
eral Assembly respecting the Associate Sec-  
retaryship, had nothing to do with the dimi-  
nution of the receipts of the Board, is  
evident from the fact that the receipts of  
the first two months of the fiscal year, viz.,  
March and April, before there was any ag-  
itation on this subject, fell short of those of  
the corresponding two months of the year  
previous between six and seven thousand  
dollars—a larger sum than the final defi-  
ciency of the year.

The diminution in the receipts of the  
Board during the past year were, no doubt,

occasioned by the immense pecuniary losses  
incurred in consequence of the financial  
crisis in the Fall of 1857; by the continued  
stagnation of business generally, and the  
failure of the crops in various sections of  
our country. In the Annual Statistical  
Reports of our missionaries, very many of  
the brethren expressly assign the unusual  
severity of the times, in the sections from  
which they write, as the reason either why  
they have not taken up any collection for  
the Board, or why the collections have been  
diminished in amount. And, unless we are  
mistaken, the receipts of most of our Benev-  
olent Societies will, from the causes we  
have intimated, show a considerable reduc-  
tion. Our wonder is that, during such  
hard times, the receipts of the Board of  
Domestic Missions should have fallen off so  
little.

The decrease in the expenditures of  
the Board during the past year was produced  
by several causes combined. (1st.) Because  
there was a slight diminution of the number  
of our missionaries. (2d.) Because the  
sums due the missionaries were not as fully  
paid up to the close of the year as at the  
close of the year preceding, the missionaries  
not having so punctually reported. Every  
one who reports was promptly and fully  
paid. (3d.) Because the aggregate amount  
asked for by the Presbyteries during the  
past year, was less than that asked for the  
year preceding. This action on the part of  
the Presbyteries was, we presume, in re-  
sponse to the earnest advice and recom-  
mendation of the last General Assembly. So  
far as I can recollect, every application for  
an appointment duly made, was granted by  
the Board, and so far from any systematic  
attempt having been made by the Board to  
reduce the salaries of the missionaries, the  
appropriations, asked for were more uni-  
formly made than during any previous year  
of the present administration. Finding that  
the receipts during the first two months  
of the fiscal year had greatly fallen off, the  
Board, so far as they judiciously could, ab-  
stained from originating distant and expen-  
sive missions. By this means the necessity  
for any general reduction of the salaries of  
the missionaries was avoided, and the ex-  
penditures of the Board were prevented from  
being unduly augmented.

It is not intimate that in consequence  
of the onerous duties of the office, the pre-  
siding Secretary and his predecessor have  
been broken down in health. This result could  
not have been produced by the want of an  
Assistant Secretary, for the former had such  
an Assistant during the whole of his official  
term, and the latter until within a few  
months past. Are not the Secretaries the  
best judges of what help they need? My  
predecessor, freely expressed the opinion  
that the office of Assistant Secretary could  
well be dispensed with, and in this opinion  
I have fully concurred. From your state-  
ment of the case, your readers might infer  
that the health of the present Corresponding  
Secretary of the Board has been entirely  
broken down. It may be gratifying to my  
friends to learn that my general health is  
nevertheless. My vision is impaired, but  
indiscreetly writing at night, while my eyes  
were in an inflamed state, occasioned by a  
severe cold. Thus much concerning myself  
I may be excused for saying, under the pecu-  
liar circumstances of the case.

In the Annual Report, which will soon  
be presented to the General Assembly, the  
operations of the Board for the past year  
will be more minutely and fully exhibited.  
In the meantime all I desire is, as stated in  
my recent Circular, that the Presbyteries  
might be informed that we have commenced  
in the new fiscal year with a good working  
balance, and that the missionaries might be  
relieved of the anxieties which may have  
been excited by the previously published  
statements of the falling off of our receipts.  
Since the publication of the Circular, you  
have heard from all the independent Pres-  
byterial Treasurers, and I am gratified in  
being able to state that the balance on hand  
March 1st, 1859, was greater by over \$8,000  
than the balance on hand March 1st, 1858.

Having thus availed myself of your  
invitation to correct any error in the  
statements made by you, I remain yours re-  
spectfully,  
G. W. MUSGRAVE.

### A Kind People.

Messrs. EDITORS:—The people of my  
charge are Presbyterians of the good old  
stamp. They love the doctrines of that old  
Confession of Faith, which their fathers  
held to be dear, but which many have most  
ignominiously abandoned.

They love the ordinances and order of  
the Presbyterian Church, and we believe  
they love their pastor. A few days since,  
the ladies gave a dinner at the church ed-  
ifice, at which a very large company par-  
took. After dinner, the ladies presented to  
the pastor, a purse of Sixty-eight Dollars.  
This was done in their behalf, by a member  
of the congregation, in a short but very ap-  
propriate address, which was responded to  
in a few remarks by the pastor. The Rev. Mr.  
Thomas, of the Cumberland Presbyter-  
ian Church, being present, by invitation,  
made a pertinent address on Christian fel-  
lowship and kindness. The whole was con-  
cluded with prayer, singing, and the bened-  
iction.

On the return of the pastor and his fam-  
ily to the parsonage, they found provisions of  
all kinds, left by members of the congrega-  
tion, which, at the common market price,  
would amount to a little over \$80.00. To-  
gether the whole present was \$150.00. Such  
kindness and generosity are worthy of  
rich and imitation by other congregations.  
Such exhibits of kindness tend to bind  
pastor and people more closely together.  
The payment of the salary is a matter of  
duty; this the spontaneous feeling of kind  
hearts, and consequently will strengthen  
that attachment, which has been constantly  
increasing since my settlement among them  
very one.

JOHN R. DUNOAN.  
Cumberland, Ohio, March 18, 1859.

There is not a spider hanging on the  
king's wall, but hath its errand; there is  
not a nettle that grows in the corner of  
the church-yard but hath its purpose; there  
is not a single insect fluttering in the breeze  
but accomplishes some Divine decree; and  
I will never have it that God created any  
man, especially any Christian man, to be a  
blank, and to be a nothing.—Spurgeon.

### For the Presbyterian Banner and Advocate.

#### Presbytery of Council Bluffs.

PACIFIC CITY, IOWA, March 18, 1859.

Messrs. EDITORS:—I am happy to be able  
to send you an outline of the minutes of the Pres-  
bytery of Council Bluffs, at its late sitting. It  
was a pleasant meeting. "Hope deferred maketh  
the heart sick; but when the desire cometh, it is  
a tree of life."

Inasmuch as this Presbytery was provisionally  
hindered from meeting at Pacific City, on the  
third Tuesday of July, 1858, as directed by the  
General Assembly, at the call of the Moderator,  
it met on Thursday last, March 18, at seven  
o'clock P. M., at Sidney, Fremont County, Iowa.  
It was opened with an interesting and touching  
sermon by the Moderator, the Rev. John Mac-  
cormack, from Heb. iv. 9. "There remaineth there-  
fore, a rest for the people of God," in which he  
impressed upon our minds that toil and trial  
awaited us on earth, but joy and triumph await  
us in heaven. After several prayers we constitu-  
ted with prayer. Ministers present: Messrs.  
L. G. Bell, John Hancock, and D. L. Hughes.  
Messrs. absent: Rev. H. M. Giltner, who is  
now on a tour to the Eastern churches, laboring  
zealously in behalf of that portion of Zion es-  
pecially entrusted to his care in this widely ex-  
tended but promising field of missionary work,  
which he has removed to the Eastern part of this  
State.

Rev. D. L. Hughes was chosen *pro tem.*  
The minutes of last meeting were read and  
approved. Messrs. John Hancock and D. L.  
Hughes, ministers, and Thomas Officer, a Ruling  
Elder, were appointed a Committee on the  
Report of Mr. Bell reported that he had organized  
the following churches since the last meeting of Pres-  
bytery, viz.: "The Church of Twelve Miles," in  
Clinton County, composed of thirteen members;  
"The Church of One Hundred and Two," in  
Taylor County, composed of eleven mem-  
bers; and "The Church of Pleasant Valley,"  
in Montgomery County, composed of eleven  
members, and two elders elected, of whom one  
has since died, and the other is not yet ordain-  
ed and installed. Rev. Mr. Hughes reported that  
in addition to the organization of an interesting  
church of sixteen members, at Plattsmouth, N.  
T., he had gathered a church of twelve members  
at Glenwood and vicinity, and that an elder had  
been elected, but from providential hindrance, he  
had not yet been ordained and installed.  
Father Bell was appointed to supply the vacant  
church in that part of the State, and to organize  
the church of Pleasant Valley, and to administer  
the Lord's Supper to them all at his discretion.

Rev. H. M. Giltner was appointed as Principal  
Commissioner to the next General Assembly, and  
Rev. John Hancock his alternate; and J. B. Rae,  
a Ruling Elder from the congregation of Council  
Bluffs, as principal, and J. B. Rae, of the same  
congregation as his alternate. Rev. O. J. King, the  
former State Clerk, having removed within our  
bounds, Rev. D. L. Hughes was appointed his  
successor. It was resolved that the next meet-  
ing of Presbytery be held at Glenwood, on  
Thursday, the 16th of September next, at seven  
o'clock P. M.

While we have had our privations and hiden-  
esses during the past year, we have each had  
also our encouragements and consolations in our  
work of faith, and labor of love. "We hope,  
ye are brighter for the future." We are also  
expecting some reinforcement of our nu-  
merical strength, to share with us our toils and  
triumphs. Yours in the Lord,  
D. L. HUGHES.

### For the Presbyterian Banner and Advocate.

#### To Unemployed Christians of All Denominations, in the Older States.

DEAR BRETHREN:—We need and greatly  
desire the aid of your labors in building up  
the cause of Christ in Texas. Will you  
come over and assist us? We are all  
indiscreetly writing at night, while my eyes  
were in an inflamed state, occasioned by a  
severe cold. Thus much concerning myself  
I may be excused for saying, under the pecu-  
liar circumstances of the case.

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be presented to the General Assembly, the  
operations of the Board for the past year  
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spectfully,  
G. W. MUSGRAVE.

### For the Presbyterian Banner and Advocate.

#### Lawrenceburg, Pa.

The church in this place is called Eben-  
ezer. It has been visited with a time of re-  
freshing from the presence of the Lord. "The  
Lord hath done great things for us, whereof  
we are glad." He "has come down upon us  
as dew, so that it has grown like the lily, and  
spread forth its roots like Lebanon, reviv-  
ing as the vine, and growing like the olive tree."  
The Lord's Supper was administered in it  
last Sabbath. The service was most interest-  
ing, and commenced in it on the Monday  
previous, and continued until the evening  
of the following Monday. Thirty persons  
were received on examination to member-  
ship in the church, and others were in-  
quiring for the way of salvation. Some of  
these were in the evening of life, while  
others were middle-aged; and some in the  
morning of life. Brother McGay aided the  
undergoing in the services of the occasion,  
and we hope he will be abundantly reward-  
ed for his labor of love. I have been laboring  
in this church for near two years. The first  
year I labored in it one-third of my time,  
and the next year it employed me  
half of my time. During this time, be-  
tween forty and fifty members have been  
added to it.

Yours, in the Gospel,  
JOHN V. MILLER.

### For the Presbyterian Banner and Advocate.

#### Dedication.

The Presbyterian congregation of George's  
Creek, erected a neat and commodious house  
of worship on Mt. Moriah, near New  
Geneva, Pa., which, free of debt, was dedi-  
cated on the third inst. Several ministe-  
rial brethren were present. Rev. J. Mc-  
Clintock preached a very appropriate ser-  
mon from Hagai ii. 9. Rev. H. W.  
Biggs, Rev. J. K. Mellhorn, and the pas-  
tor, conducted the other exercises of the  
occasion.

During these exercises, an interesting  
historical narrative, prepared by A. G.  
Fathrold, D. D., whose feeble health pre-  
vented his presence, was read. In which  
it was stated that the lot of ground, con-  
sisting of four acres, on which that building  
stands, was conveyed to the Presbyterians

in 1773, eighty six years ago, by Joseph  
Gaidwell. The same year a small log church  
was commenced, which was the first house  
of worship erected by any denomination  
within the limits of what is now Fayette  
County, Pa. In that house, Dr. McMillan  
preached his first sermon West of the Alle-  
ghenies, on the first Sabbath of August,  
1785. May the new house be the birth-  
place of souls, the house of God and the  
gate of heaven.  
H. O. R.

### Silent Prayer.

At one of the first prayer-meetings in  
Jaynes' Hall, a merchant from the South,  
noted for his profanity and infidel senti-  
ments, finding that the young salesman was  
going there in silent prayer, determined to  
accompany him. Turning to the other ques-  
tioners, he said that he wished it to be dis-  
tinctly understood that he went merely out  
of curiosity, to report what he saw, when he  
returned home. For a while the scene  
seemed to make little or no impression upon  
him; but toward the close of the services,  
Rev. Dudley A. Tyng proposed to engage  
for five minutes in silent prayer. For a  
moment the great congregation was still as  
the chamber of death, and afterwards the  
merchant was observed to be weeping.

"Let us go," said he to the young man.  
"No," he replied, "the services will soon  
be over." When they left the hall, both  
walked some distance in perfect silence,  
which was at length broken by the merchant.  
"I never felt," said he, "as I did to-  
day, in that prayer-meeting. I do not  
know what came over me at the moment of  
silent prayer. I was, against my will, con-  
vinced that these people were worshipping  
God sincerely, and that their religion was  
true. I have been a sinner at religion; a  
member of an infidel club, have bought and  
sold infidel books. But henceforth, by the  
help of the God whom I have hitherto re-  
jected and defied, I am resolved to seek that  
religion with all my heart." Subsequent  
information has been received as to his union  
with the Church, and also of the conversion  
of a brother in consequence of his own.

### "Old Hundred."

If it be true that Luther composed that  
tune, and if the worship of mortals is car-  
ried on the wings of angels to heaven, how  
often has he heard the declaration, "They  
are singing Old Hundred now."  
The solemn strain carries us back to the  
times of the Reformers—Luther and his de-  
voted band. Ho, doubtless, was the first to  
sing the grand old hymn in the public  
sanctuary of his own Germany.

From his stentorian lungs rolled, vir-  
tually, not through vaulted cathedral roof,  
but along a grand arch, the eternal heav-  
ens. He wrought into each note his own  
sublime faith, and with it that faith's immor-  
tal glory. Hence it cannot be that Neither  
morning angel will it praise, neither  
evening angel will it praise. "Old Hunderd"  
sang those same strains with all the  
enthusiasm of a new and holier religion.  
They had been bound down to priests,  
prayer book and rosary. They had raised  
adoring eyes to the spangled image of the  
Virgin, and bent unblushingly before that  
carved resemblance of Christ. First they  
looked, and then their mothers looked;  
they went to listen, and remained to pray;  
they sang with throbbing hearts and tearful  
eyes, "Praise God from whom all blessings  
flow."

Can you find a tomb in the land where  
sealed lips lay that have not sung that  
tune? If they were gray old men, they had  
heard or sung "Old Hundred." If they were  
young men, they had seen their fathers  
sing to sleep, singing "Old Hundred."  
Sinner and saint have joined with the en-  
dless congregations where it has, with or  
without the pealing organ, sounded on the  
sacred air.

The dear little children looking  
wondering eyes on this strange, world have  
listened it. The sweet young girl whose  
tongue will not utter sixteen syllables,  
whose pure and innocent eye has never  
with its mild beauty, loved "Old Hundred,"  
and as the song it, closed her eyes and  
seemed communing with angels who were  
soon to claim her. He whose manhood was  
devoted to the service of God, and he who  
with faltering feet ascended the pulpit steps  
with the white hand pines over his labor-  
ing brow.

And though sometimes his lips only move,  
away down in his heart, so soon to cease its  
throbs, the holy melody was sounding.  
The dear white-haired father, with his tremu-  
lous voice, loved "Old Hundred." Do  
you see him now, sitting in the venerable  
oak chair, his hands crossed over the top  
of his head, his silvery locks flowing off  
from his hollow temples, and a tear stealing  
down his furrowed cheek that thin, quivering,  
faltering sound, now bursting forth, now  
listened for almost in vain? If you do not,  
we do; and from snug lips, hallowed by  
four-score years in service in the Master's  
cause, "Old Hundred" sounded in a  
sacred melody.

You may fill your choir with Sabbath  
prayer, and sing the psalms, and the  
prima donna, whose daring notes emulate  
the steeples, and cost almost, as much; but  
give us the spirit-stirring notes of the Lu-  
theran tune, sung by old and young to-  
gether. Martyrs have hallowed it; it has  
gone up from the beds of the saints. The  
old churches, whose generation after genera-  
tion has worshipped, and where many  
scores of the dear dead have been carried,  
and laid before the altar, where they gaze  
themselves to God, seem to breathe of "Old  
Hundred" from vestibule to tower top—the  
air is haunted with its spirit.

Think a moment of the assembled com-  
pany who have at different times and in dif-  
ferent places, joined in the familiar tune!  
Think upon the strong, the timid, the  
gentle, the brave, the beautiful, their  
rapt faces all beaming with the inspiration  
of the heavenly sounds.

"Old Hundred" king of the sacred  
band of ancient airs! Never shall our ears  
grow weary of hearing, or our tongues of  
singing thee! And when we get to heaven,  
who knows but what the first triumphal  
strain that welcomes us may be, "O God!  
O God! I exalted high."

THE WAR QUESTION is not settled. Lord  
Cowley's mission to Vienna was co-tempo-  
raneous with an announcement that the Pope  
had requested the French and Austrian  
troops to be withdrawn from his dominions.

### From our London Correspondent.

The Ministerial Reform Bill—The Scene in the  
House—D'Israeli's Speech—Its Reception—The  
Main Features of the Bill—Threatened Opposi-  
tion and a Motion—The Times' and its Straps  
Tactics—Will Lord John Come into Office?  
Discussions in the Cabinet—The War Question—  
The Pope and the Foreigners to Withdraw—Will  
They—If so, Will that Settle the Question—  
The French Press—The Navy and Expense—  
Great Improvements in Trade and Commerce—  
Lord Clyde and his Plans—Baltic—The Crimea  
and the Treaty—The Opium Question and Mon-  
tegomery Martin—The Bishop of Oxford and the  
Working Classes at St. Paul's—A Concert for  
Presbyterianial Time—The Opium Question—  
Among Eastern Christians—Midness of the Sea-  
son.

LONDON, March 1st, 1859.

THE MINISTERIAL REFORM BILL is  
launched at last. It was the lot of a man  
who raised himself to his present position  
by his own talents and, something more,  
by his daring, if not unscrupulous ambition,  
to propound the nature of the new measure.  
Audible silence, with every bench  
occupied, and Peers filling the *chairs ob-  
scuro* places allotted them (as spectators),  
with the Speakers' and the Strangers'  
Galleries both crammed, and the reporters in  
great force, the orator and statesman rose;  
and on Monday evening, to address the House  
of Commons. Public curiosity had been  
long on the stretch, but was somewhat ab-  
ated when, on Monday morning, appeared  
a leader in the *Times*, professing to give an  
outline of the new bill. And the outline  
was not unfaithful, nor was the leader un-  
friendly. Strangers will, when on Tuesday  
morning he opened his columns, while the  
Parliamentary Report told how, not only  
Mr. Roebuck and Mr. Bright had denounced  
the Bill as delusive, but Lord John Russell,  
(no longer "fidelity John") deprecated its  
shortcomings, and indicated a better way,  
and Lord Palmerston cautiously refused to  
commit himself one way or another, the  
*Times* pronounced in favor of the bill. Not  
that it regarded it as perfect, but rather as  
an installment to which additions could  
easily be made in other measures yet to  
follow it.

But what is the bill? Its general fea-  
tures differ widely from those suggested in  
Mr. Bright's programme. He extolled great  
irritation and alarm, by the proposal of ex-  
tending franchise to the holders of ten  
shillings worth of property in the boroughs,  
or very limited population for which they sit,  
and new constituencies were to be cre-  
ated. Then, again, he was for a rating  
household suffrage both for counties and  
towns, and some who went not so far, asked  
for a 4s. franchise.

The difference, however, of the Cabinet  
measure is, that there is no disfranchise-  
ment in it. It protects existing rights,  
while it professes to bestow new privileges.  
It abolishes the £50 franchise for the coun-  
ties, and puts both counties and boroughs on  
a uniform rate of £10 yearly value. The  
old franchise holders will retain their rights  
(to accept bribes—they are a very corrupt  
class in many boroughs), except that they  
reside in a borough, they shall not vote  
for a county. This last exception has a  
Tory aspect and animus, inasmuch as there is  
an old law by which 40s. freehold voters may  
be had for counties, and in this way Mr.  
Robert Peel and the Anti-Corn Law League  
have long been engaged in their rights  
times past. This part of the abolition ex-  
cites the wrath of the Liberals. Old lease-  
holds and copy-holds, however, of 25 pe-  
ny franchise, are created in favor of  
lodgers, or occupiers of any part of a house,  
at the rate of £20 per annum; or persons  
in the receipt of an income from personal  
property in the hands of the holder or Indi-  
vidual, of £10 per annum; or in receipt of  
a savings bank of £50, are also entitled to  
vote.

Educational Qualifications are also recog-  
nized and created, including graduates of  
colleges and universities, clergy and minis-  
ters, barristers, pleaders, conveyancers, so-  
licitors at law, magistrates, medical men, and  
certificated schoolmasters.

As to the mode of voting, the elector  
who wishes to do it openly, can do so. He  
who wishes to preserve his political opinions  
from the scrutiny of his neighbor, will re-  
ceive a voting paper.

There are to be new seats, formed  
by the reduction of as many members of  
the House of Commons as shall have no re-  
presentatives. One is to be withdrawn from  
each. A sort of self-acting Register is pro-  
vided by the assimilation of the county and  
borough franchise, and by every voter and  
occupier possessing the legal qualifications,  
having his name placed without trouble, on  
the electoral list.

It is significant and remarkable to find  
the *Times* supporting the bill as a whole.  
It is no doubt glad to find that Lord Derby's  
Cabinet has refused to take counsel with  
Mr. Bright, or to adopt his views. But  
why it should seemingly desert the Whigs  
—out of whose sails this measure is intend-  
ed to withdraw the breeze—is difficult to  
comprehend. The *Daily News*, the *Morn-  
ing Star*, and the *Daily Telegraph*, are  
strong against the bill, and Mr. Bright  
threatens, as does Mr. Roebuck, a violent  
popular agitation against it. No doubt a  
large body of intelligent artisans will be  
very much incensed by their continued dis-  
franchisement, and that there is reason for  
their anger. Lord John touched on this  
point audibly, and the possibility of his be-  
coming Premier is long, or at least that he  
should be in office, once more, and lead the  
House of Commons, is no doubt present to  
many minds.

The reduction of the county franchise is,  
however, a great matter, only to be wrung  
from the Squires by a Tory Cabinet. Even  
as it is, it has caused discussion in the  
Cabinet, and the retirement of two of its  
members, Mr. Walpole and Mr. Henley.  
Mr. D'Israeli, Lord Stanley, and Sir J.  
Pakington, are the liberal members of the  
Cabinet, and no doubt would have been glad  
to have brought forward a much more lib-  
eral and comprehensive measure. D'Is-  
raeli's speech was very able, and was, as a  
Parliamentary oration, worthy of his great  
reputation.

THE WAR QUESTION is not settled. Lord  
Cowley's mission to Vienna was co-tempo-  
raneous with an announcement that the Pope  
had requested the French and Austrian  
troops to be withdrawn from his dominions.

Assurances, also, were given last Friday  
night, by Mr. D'Israeli, to the effect that  
Austria and France had been asked to with-  
draw their troops, and it was also understood  
that both would do so. Now, however, it  
is said this must be necessarily a question of  
time—that it could not be done in a day;  
and, moreover, it appears that the Pope had  
made the same request before, but that it  
was not complied with.

Napoleon is keeping the question open;  
and as Austria once broke the treaty of  
Cranou, simply because she wanted to do  
so for her own purposes; so it is feared that  
were the troops withdrawn from the Roman  
States to-morrow, the alleged or real infrac-  
tion of treaty by Austria, would still furnish  
a *casus belli* against her by France  
and Sardinia, because they wish to force on  
a conflict. In confirmation of this view of  
the matter, the *Nord*, which is used by the  
French Government to propagate its views