PRESBYTERIAN BANNER & ADVOCATE.

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

WHOLE NO.842

DAVID Mckinney and James Allison, Editors.

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PERMS .-- IN ADVANCE.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, APRIL 16, 1859.

By Mail, or at the Office, \$1.50 per Year, SEE PROSPECTUS.

And sings a glad song with the host of the blest. She has gone to drink deep of the waters of life; Draughts dool, and refreshing, where pleasures adopted, viz.: are vite - die - de la train ad de la cale

Where they need not the sun now the moon, to give light, For the glory of God, shines with splendor more

bright. Oh, could we behold her in heaven to-night, With a crown on her forehead, a robe of pure

white. And a harp, whose rich melody floats through

the air, Oh, then, would we wish that we too were all

And we shall be there, if faithful we prove, And join the sweet song of the Lamb's dying love: To him who redeemed us and washed us from

Be glory, for ever, and ever, Amen. Cross Creek Village.

Full Proceedings of the Convention at

Concord. According to a published invitation, a Convention of Ministers and Elders met in Concord, on and said, "Is there poison in the cup of the Lord?" Tuesday, March 15, 1859, at one o'clock P. M., Dr. Young remarked that in these days there is for mutual consultation and prayer on the subject of the Revival of God's Work and the Promotion of the Cause of Temperance.

After a sermon by Rev. Wm. F. Kean, on Ps. xi: 1-3, "I waited patiently for the Lord, and increase of intemperance, they are bad legislation, he inclined unto me and heard my are "for the apathy of temperance men." he inclined unto me and heard my cry," &c., the he inclined unto me and heard my cry," &c., the Convention was organized by making Rev. R. B. no licensed tavern in the village of Portersville, Walker, President; Rev. Wm. T. Dickson and and there is not much drinking there; but in Rev. J. A. Dillon, Vice Presidents; and J. R. general he thinks intemperance is increasing.

Rev. Ephraim Ogden remarked, that temper Coulter, Clerk.

On motion, all the Ministers present of various denominations, and all Elders and corresponding by them, in furnishing them liquor. The friends Church Officers, were considered members of the of temperance have not been active enough in Convention.

A roll having been prepared, the following Ministers were found to be present:

OF THE PRESENTERIAN CHURCH. Rev. John Coulter, Rev. Loyal Young, D. D., Rev. R. B. Walker, Rev. Newton Bracken, Rev. or twenty barrels of liquor every day. Another E. Ogden, Rev. William F. Kean, Rev. John V. distillery has arisen in Freeport, not go large; E. Ogden, Rev. William F. Kean, Rev. Wohn V. distillery has arisen in Freeport, not so large; Miller, Rev. John F. Boyd, Rev. J. R. Coulter, but the building of it shows that liquor making Rev. J. S. Boyd; of the New School, Rev. Wm. T. is profitable. Liquor is furnished for laborers in

OF THE EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH. Rev. J. A. Dillon.

RIDERS OF THE PRESENTERIAN CHURCH. Thomas Campbell, David Russel, Jos. Glenn John H. Christie, Joseph Campbell, Wm. Porter, H. C. Linn, M. D, James Campbell, George Christie, Thos. H. Bracken, James Crawford, John McKee, David McCune, John C. McNees, Richard Allen, Wm. Brown.

OF THE LUTHERAN CHURCH. Daniel Pisor.

OF THE METHODIST E. CHURCH. M'Elvaine Graham, Esq.

On motion, Rev. Loyal Young, D. D., Rev. John On motion, Rev. Loyal Young, D. D., Rev. John sell liquor there. But afterwards a distillery had F. Boyd, and David McCune were appointed a been erected in that neighborhood, which was a Committee to propose topics for Conference in regard to the Revival of God's Work.

Rev. Wm. F. Kean, Rev. N. Bracken, and Mc-Elvaine Graham, Esq., were appointed a Committee on Temperance.

The President being called upon, made some remarks on the subject of a revival of religion. After which, an interesting letter was read by Dr. Young, which was addressed to the Convention by Rev. John Munson, whose infirmitles prevented his ty. Now several may be found in a single neighattendance. In connexion with the reading of this letter, Dr. Young proceeded to speak on the sub ject of prayer, and gave a remarkable instance people. A Society had been formed lately in the of its being heard. Rev. John Newton, of India, asked an interest in the petitions of the Fulton Street Prayer Meeting for his own son, who is would have been greatly promoted.

M'Elvaine Graham, Esq., said intemperance is try, and who, it was found afterwards, had made a profession of religion a few days after the date of his father's letter. Dr. Y. expressed himself is good, but there must be something back of as the more interested in this case of Mr. Newof Jefferson College, and had often prayed to-youngmen have started a Temperance Society, and from one hundred to one hundred and fifty young importance of a revival of religion, and on the glory of God, as the chief end of man. Mr. D. had once proposed a series of discourses on the Shorter Catechism, and had never been so deeply impressed as when preparing a sermon on the first question. He expressed the desire that

this Convention might be followed by a spirit of grace and of supplication. The hymn commencing. "Come Holy Spirit heavenly dove"

was then sung, and the the Convention adjourned till 9 o'clock to morrow morning, and closed with prayer by Rev. John F. Boyd. Rev. R. B. Walker preached in the evening from Isa. lv: 3, "Incline your ear, and come unto me," &c.; and discussed eight satisfactory

reasons why sinners should come to Christ. Wednesday, 9 o'clock A. M .. - The Convention was opened by the singing of the 98th Psalm, "Joy to the world, the Lord is come, Let earth receive her King, &c.,

and prayer by Dr. Young. Rev. Wm. P. Breaden, of the United Presbyterian Church, being now present, was recognized as a especially, must be more decidedly in favor of member; and also Mr. J. W. Christie, an Elder | temperance. in his church.

The Committee on the Revival of God's Work, made the following report, which was received and adopted:

The Committee appointed to bring in a minute on the subject of Conference Relative to the Re- If all the different denominations would actively vival of God's Work, would propose that each oppose intemperance, what great good might be member of the Convention be called upon to give

his views on either or all the following subjects, and the revival of God's Work? and the kind of prayer that God answers.

2d. What connexion there is between Bible truth and the revival of God's Work? and the proper manner of presenting truth to the minds

Ed. Why does it so often occur, that the Church becomes languid after a season of re-

The Committee would also recommend the adoption of the following resolutions. viz.: Resolved, That the past experience of God's mercy in reviving his work in this region, so far warning of danger, or direct the mariner in a from inducing contentment or supineness, should safe course, was better than a life boat, though make Christians the more earnest in seeking larger measures of Div ae influence.

ters and other churc officers urgo upon the peo-ple generally, the importance of attending upon the prayer meetings; and that each church set. Rev. Wm. P. Breaden said that preaching the prayer meetings; and that each church set. Rev. Wm. P. Breaden said that preaching the prayer meetings; and that each church set. Resolved, That it be recommended that minis-

apart a particular time on the days of prayer. meetings for its members privately to invoke God's

blessing on those meetings.

Resolved, That while we recognize protracted meetings as sometimes called for and as having often proved a great blessing to the churches, yet we would carefully guard against the opinion The dust of our Alla sleeps 'neath the cold clod; that God's blessing is confined to these extraor-But why should we murmur, her soul dwells with dinary means. But, on the other hand we may expect a great blessing on all the authorized and ordinary means, when engaged in with a spirit of wrestling prayer.

The Committee on Temperance proposed the following questions for discussion, which were

let Is intemperated on the increase? and if so, what influences have contributed to this sacressit.

2dly. What measures should be adopted for the promotion of the blessed cause of Temper-

The consideration of these questions occupied the attention of the Convention during the forenoon session. Members were called upon to express their views, and very imperfect sketches of their remarks are here given. The questions in regard to the increase of intemperance was first

Dr. Young was of opinion that intemperance

is on the increase. New distilleries are being built, and are rolling up their smoke like the bot tomless pit. The increase in their number, notwithstanding that the grain of the country is hardly sufficient for food, shows that there is money to be made in the business. Drinking houses are also increasing. Though this matter is not exactly before us, it may not be amiss to speak of the adulteration of liquors, as it is immediately connected with the temperance cause. It is now almost impossible to obtain pure wine for sacramental use. The celebrated Dr. John Mason on a communion occasion in Pittsburgh, invited the communicants to come forward and ccupy the first table; and when there was some poison in the cup of the Lord. Some dealers in wine—in the cities—profess to furnish the pure article, and charge a high price for it, though

there is little or no wine in what they sell, and it costs them but a trifle. As to the causes of the

opposing drunkenness.

Rev. Wm. F. Kean had few remaks to make. It may not be obvious to all, that intemperance is increasing. But those who live near thoroughfares, see it plainly. Two years ago a large distiller, was erected in Freeport, which consumed two hundred bushels of grain, furnishing eighteen

the neighborhood of Freeport by those who did not formerly supply it. The causes of the in-crease of intemperance are various. Temperance men made a mistake when they attempted to lay hold of the strong arm of legislation, instead of laboring to make the moral principles of the com-munity right. Mr. K. closed with remarks on doggeries and the evil of intemperance generally. Rev. John V. Miller thought professed Christians encouraged liquor sellers too much. When

the temperance people failed to obtain the Maine law they gave up. Do not some Christians en-courage the evil and even indulge themselves in the use of intoxicating liquor?

Rev. John F. Boyd said that the people of Harrisville had succeeded two or three years ago in preventing any house from obtaining license to

great evil. Several persons in a state of intoxication had narrowly escaped freezing last Winter, being found near this distillery. Rev. Wm. P. Breaden agreed with former speakers, that intemperance is increasing, and he regarded as one important cause of this, unfavorable legislation. Our laws shield those who are engaged in perpetuating the evil, whereas they should assist those who labor for its removal.

Thomas H. Bracken could remember the time when there was but one distillery in Butler Counborhood. The Germans held meetings to assist each other in work, and others are adopting the same custom who were formerly temperance icinity of where he lives. If temperance people had kept on with the old Societies which they had eighteen or twenty years ago, the good cause

increasing. A former speaker was right in asserting that Church members are greatly to blame legislation. The cause of temperance is a reliton, because they were contemporaries as students his neighborhood, that of North Washington, the Rev. Wm. T. Dickson spoke concerning the men have signed the pledge, and, so far as he knew, kept it. The young ladies, too, have espoused the cause, and been active in its promo-

> The question concerning the measures to be adopted for the promotion of the cause of temperance, was now taken up.

> Dr. Young recommended a return to Societies and pledges of the old kind. They have accomplished more for the cause than anything else. Rev. E. Ogden thought many things might be done to promote temperance. He would not abandon the idea, that something may be accomplished in the way of good legislation. A good aw he though might be enforced.

> Rev. William F. Kean was not opposed to legislation, but to ceasing other efforts. A prohibitory law would not release the members of the Church from the duty of keeping before the minds of the children, and the people generally, the great evils of intemperance. We never should have given up our organizations. We must return to them, and never cease our efforts.

> Rev. John V. Miller was in favor of legislative ction. And to obtain this, the people must send to the legislature temperance men. Those who were formerly more active must wake up, and there must be union and effort; the people of God,

> Rev. John F. Boyd said this subject of the means to be employed in promoting temperance is one of great importance. There is too much apathy amongst good people. Do ministers preach enough on the subject? Every member of the church should be urged to do his duty.

Rev. James S. Boyd was in favor of beginning with the children; this is the only way to succeed. If we would have a congregation well indoctrinated, we must begin by instructing the children. And in making other efforts, we shall succeed, only by beginning with the children. It is so in the cause of temperance. Mr. B. related what he had seen and heard lately in Pittsburgh. Peter Sinclair, Esq., the celebrated Scotch temperance lecturer, was addressing a large meeting of children, numbering five thousand Mr. S. took a vote of the children, as to the comparative usefulness of a light house and life boat. Mr. Sinclair then went on to show the children that a light house which would give the latter was useful too, when a disaster to a vessel had taken place. So it is better to give our attention to the children and prevent their

Rev. John Coulter appreciated the remarks of ministers will be the most choices ful, who present the truth with the greater. Mainters we are but the truth with the greater that the ministers will be the most choices ful, who present the truth with the greater that the truth with the greater to want of the misunfers food by the heartest of the truth with the greater that the ministers will be the most choices fully in the truth with the greater to the truth with the greater that the ministers will be the mest choices fully in the truth with the greater that the ministers will be the mest choices fully be the misunfers food by the heart of the truth with the greater that the ministers will be the most choices fully be the misunfers will be the most choices fully and the truth with the greater that the ministers will be the most choices fully be the misunfers will be the most choices fully and the truth with the greater that the truth with the gre prominent in the cause. The result was, that attend our labors, good people were disgusted, and abandoned the Thomas H. B

ganizations.

Rev. W. T. Dickson spoke of the great impor-

eaches. Right sentiments must be entertained v the people, or laws will be useless. Of what avail would legislation be, if the Church herself is wrong on this subject? Of what use would a law against polygamy be in Utah? The Church influences many outside of her pale, and she should use her influence in favor of temperance. we would succeed, let us begin in the pulpit and in the churches, amongst the officers and members, and then invoke the aid of law. Good aws are useful. He had lived and preached three years in Maine and had seen the good effects the ablest theologians now adopt the plainest of the law there established. He had not seen method of presenting truth. The Word of the as much drunkenness in three months in a town twice the size of Butler, although he was in the street almost every day, as can be seen in the marks on revivals, the languishing of churches,

little town of Sunbury, every day.

Rev. R. B. Walker relied almost exclusively on the good old plan of Temperance Societies formed continue meetings from day to day, and from and conducted in the fear of God. For although night to night, almost to the extinguishment of laws are good, the people must be right on the the physical powers, in order to see far greater subject. The agitation of the subject does good. results than are generally witnessed. As a colporteur some years ago, he called at the house of a distiller, and while there, heard this

The Committee on Temperance having been reuested to draft an expression of the sentiments f the Convention, on this subject, reported the ollowing, which was unanimously adopted:

1st. From all the facts which have developed and attentive congregation, from Solomon's Song hemselves in the history of our country for some time past, it is the firm conviction of this Conwholesome legislation and the sinful apathy of he friends of temperance.

2d. That in order to counteract the evils of scendency, and in order to remove the curse ntirely, it becomes the duty of the Church of Christ in its ministry, and in its membership, to ake a much higher stand on this subject, than it has assumed for some time past, in reviving Tem- with prayer. perance Societies, and in circulating the total abstinence pledge. The pulpit should utter its roice more fully and decidedly—the discipline of nergies more earnestly on this subject than ever efore; for whilst the Church has been comaratively slumbering, the enemy has been sleep-

essly engaged in doing the work of death. The Convention having had a recess of one our to obtain refreshments, proceeded to consider the subject of A Revival of God's Work; and this occupied the whole of the afternoon. The three topics proposed by the Committee, were marks are here given.

Dr. Young spoke of the solemnity and importnce of the subject now to be discussed. Prayer orms a large part of our religious exercises Whatever songs we adopt in worship, they are made up to a great extent of prayers. Prayer, as to its kind, must be fervent, humble, &c. Bible truth must be published. But as to the best manner of presenting it, the speaker would rather wish to receive instruction himself than to attempt teaching others. We ministers all fail in our manner of preaching. As to protracted meetings, they are sometimes called emember that no set of men can, by a series of nectings, produce a true revival of religion, unless God will grant a time of refreshing. In regard to the languishing of churches after a revival of evivals, with which Western Pennsylvania was

Rev. E. Ogden said, when God's people continue to pray, they will either obtain a blessing immediately, or afterwards, when God sees fit to grant it. But the prayers must be those of faith. Much unbelief is mixed with our prayers. In resenting the truth of God's Word, we should do it plainly, kindly, &c., as did our Saviour himself. One reason that churches languish after a time of refreshing is, that they feel a satisfaction or spiritual pride on account of what

has been done.

Rev. William F. Kean thought there is every kind of connexion between prayer and the revival of God's work. There is an indissoluble conthe other. He spoke of old Dr. Brown's reproving his students for making their prayers too general raying for the Jews and Gentiles, &c., instead offering petitions for those around them, for individuals, for particular churches, for themselves, &c. The old Dr. said, such general prayers never reached above the heads of those who offered them. Mr. K. related an instance of great revival having commenced at Canonsburg, many years ago, when all the Church seemed asleep, but two obscure women who were in the habit of offering their fervent petitions by the side of a haystack, for God's blessing upon their Re

He spoke also, of Luther's earnest importunate prayer that the Lord would spare the life of his friend Philip Melancthon, who appeared near The languishing of churches after a revival, is a great field for conference. He feared to enter it. out there is no doubt the fault lies at the door of

he churches.

Rev. John V. Miller said, the idea is a striking one, that there is an inseparable connexion be-tween prayer and the revival of God's work. Mr. I. spoke at some length of the kind of prayer hat must be offered, of the manner in ministers should preach, of the holy lives they should live, of the encouragement they have to ow in tears, as they shall reap in joy, &c. Rev. John F. Boyd spoke of the necessity o naking special prayers. God's people should feel

hat all outward means will be unavailing, and out increase the guilt of those who engage in them, unless the Spirit is poured out. The law and Gospel should both be faithfully preached. Mr. Boyd being obliged to leave the Convention shortly, was called upon to lead in prayer before leaving, which be did, making special petitions for the venerable John Munson and his church, as he had asked to be remembered in prayer. Rev. William P. Breaden said, we must feel our

Gospel faithfully is the great means to be used in arresting the evil of intemperance. The aid of legislation should also be sought. Voluntary associations will be useful, too, when they are under the direction of the Church. Such associations should be under the control of the Church: It is an institution of Divine appointment. Temperance Societies were originally under the direction of the Church; but afterwards persons outside of the Church had managed them, and the cause had thus received injury.

Rev. John Coulter appreciated the remarks of Mr. Breaden. The first Temperance Society in

Thomas H. Bracken remarked, that while preaching is one principal means of advancing religion, there are other means. The elders have ance of this subject. The main points, however, a work to do as well as the ministers. They have had been dwelt upon. The Church is the great been sleeping. They have too generally thought instrumentality used by God in introducing and their only work was to attend meetings of Session carrying out all useful reforms. As to means all and vote yea or nea. But there are many ways together outside of the Church, he would use the in which they may advance the interests of the Barguage of a heathen, "We are afraid of the Greeks even when they bring us presents." Mr. B. knew an instance of great good resulting he would give it up. The people must be from the establishment of a prayer meeting in a thoroughly instructed as to what the Bible neighborhood before destitute of any similar

means of grace.

Rev. Wm. T Dickson spoke of the nature of ness and darkness. Mr. D. thought the desire for great preachers and great sermons is passing away. It is natural for a minister to attempt making polished sermons. But he was glad that &c. He thought if there was as much secret prayer as should be, it would not be neces

Rev. R. B. Walker remarked that as to prayer it was as the Saviour expressed it, "Be it unto you according to your faith." And as to the manonversation between the owner of the establishment and a neighbor, who had just come in: ner of preaching he would be far from undertakfull, what are you going to do? are you going to instruct his brethren. Some things, howo give up the business of distilling altogether?" ever, are matters of common sense. There ought the whisky maker answered, "I thought I would to be always some prominent truth or duty prebe obliged to give up. The temperance people sented in a plain way. There should be earnestsept up such a buzz about the matter, that I was ness; and we should be direct, making it clear fraid they would blow the heads off my stills. | that we address what we say to our hearers and But they are cooling off a little and I think I will give the stills another run."

The Committee on Temperance baying been re-

The Convention took a recess till after public worship in the evening. Dr. Young preached in the evening to a large

vention, that intemperance is greatly on the inrease, and that the causes which have mainly vote of thanks to the people of Concord, for their feast. The funds for the relief of the ontributed to this sad result, are the want of hospitality in providing accommodation for its sufferers at Hamburg, the Irish famine, the members.

The Clerk was authorized to publish the prontemperance, which have obtained such a fearful | coedings of the Convention in the Banner and Adoocate, the United Presbyterian, and the Butler papers. A few parting words were spoken by the President, and the Convention was closed This meeting of the friends of Zion and the

cause of Temperance, was at least a very pleasant he Church should be exercised more rigidly and one. There was not, perhaps, as deep feeling as earlessly, and all Christians should unite their has been experienced in some Conventions, but an excellent spirit prevailed during the whole meet-The people of Concord were deeply interest-

ed, as was shown by the large and attentive con-

gregations that were present during both the

preaching and the sessions of the Convention. For the Presbyterian Banner and Advocate. kept in view by the speakers, a few of whose re- Revival in the Church of Centre, Presby-

tery of Allegheny. DEAR BANNER: -You will be happy to learn that God has in great mercy, revived his work in the church of Centre, in the Presbytery of Allegheny. Soon after the Convention in Pittsburgh, in 1857, the people of God were stirred up to pray for a revival. Prayer-meetings were increased in number and interest. In June and October, eleven were added on examination. Thirty one were added on last Sabbath, afor, and prove a great blessing; but we should ter a series of meetings, which were continued for nine days, with a short interruption. At these meetings we had the assistance of Brothers Walker and Boyd. Eight adults eligion, it does not always occur. Some of the received the ordinance of baptism. One cheering feature of the revival is, that fourplessed in her early history, were continued for teen of those added were heads of families.

The rest were mostly youths. Respectfully, yours, John Munson. London, Mercer Co., Pa., March 31.

For the Presbyterian Banner and Advocate

Upper Ten-Mile--Resignation of Doctor At a meeting of the congregation of Upper Ten-mile, Washington County, Pa., held April 4th, 1859, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted: WHEREAS, Our beloved pastor, Dr. E C. Wines, feels it his duty to dissolve the pastoral relation he now sustains toward us, in order to more fully and ably complete his

valuable work as an author; therefore, Resolved, That while we cannot refuse the request of our pastor to take his leave of us; yet we do so with heartfelt regret, and under a deep sense of our very great loss of him as a worthy and faithful shep-

Resolved, That during his labor of five years among us, his faithfulness and consistent piety as a minister, his kindness and sympathy in all our afflictions, his readiness. death, which prayer was answered. In presenting to engage in every good word and work, truth, we must imitate Jesus the great Preacher. entitles him to our highest regard as a friend

Resolved, That in view of his removal, we heartily tender him our best wishes for his future usefulness, and that he has our sincere desires for the happiness of himself and family. Resolved, That the Secretary furnish the

Rev. Dr. Wines with a copy of these resolutions; also, a copy to the Banner and WM. V. DAY, Mod. Advocate. Thos, Hanna, Sec'y.

AGE may awear and waste a mother's beauty, strength and estate; but her relation as a mother, is as the sun, when he goes forth in his might; for it is always in the meridian, and he knoweth no evening. The person may be gray-headed, but her motherly relation is ever in its flourish. It may be Autumn, yea Winter with the wowants if we would pray aright.

He referred to the case of the Pharisee and may be Autumn, year winter with the wo-

From our London Correspondent.

The Neapolitan Refugees—Arrival in London—The The Neapolitan Refugees—Arrival in London—The Movement on their Behalf—Will John Bull give Money without a Dinner?—The Sufferings of the Exiles and their Claims—The King of Naples Dying—Hatred of Austria by the Lombards——Alarming Indications of Coming War—The Pope and his "Swiss"—Distrust of the French Emperor—The Reform Question and its Future—Mr. Gladstone and the Ionians—Controversy about. "The Vestiges,"—Social Progress of the Working Classes—The Christian Leaders of Philanthropy.—Discussion at Kings Cross—Dr. Philanthropy—Discussion at Kings Cross—Dr. McLean and Usefulness in England—Rostscript.

LONDON, March 15th, 1859.

THE NEAPOLITAN REFUGES who landed ast week at Cork, are all either in London at this moment, or on their way to it. The appeal made by the press on behalf of this oble band of witnesses for liberty, is meeting with an enthusiastic response. Lord Shaftsbury is at the head of a Committee of the foremost men of all parties, the Lord Mayor is organizing another Committee, and there is no doubt that a large sum will be realized for the benefit of the exiles. They number sixty-six persons, including Peorio, eitembrint, and Spavento, men eminent in station and in gifts, who trusted the word, nay, the oath, of that worst and basest of monarchs, the King of Naples, and who, the moment that he was able, thrust them into his gloomy dungeons, there to rot and perish.

The Mayor of Cork, Mr. Arnott, a cotchman and a Presbyterian, writes to the Times an affecting letter, accompanied by a check for £100. He says that several of the exiles, when they landed at Cork, knelt down and kissed the soil on which they trod as freemen, and no longer the slaves of despotism. He observes how, with silent sorrow, he had marked the efforts of these gentlemen to cover with their long cloaks the worn and faded garments which they wore beneath, and which too plainly indicated their poverty.

It is not the case that they formally seized the ship; but they protested in writing against the American Captain taking them away—for a price agreed on with the agents of Naples—against their will, and under the lag of a free country.

A SUBSCRIPTION in England is usually got up with generosity and dignity. It-is nmonly said that Englishmen will only give their money after a banquet, and it is true that many of our great charities in London have their funds thus, in a measure at least, replenished. But even these are mainly dependent on annual subscriptions. As to the performance of great acts of benevolence, however, we have many and increasing illustrations of the fact that large cholera of 1832, the Patriotic Fund for the survivors and children of the Crimean army of 1855, the Indian Widows' and Orphans Fund of 1857, were all supplied without

any such stimulus. Good men may accept money when they need it, without dishonor. So was it with patriots like Henry Gratton and Richard Cobden. So with Captain Coran, the generous benefactor to the Foundling Hospital in London. When he became old and im poverished, and was told that a subscription or his benefit was in contemplation, he nobly answered, accepting the offer, that he had spent his substance in the cause of charity, and that he was not ashamed, in old

age, to own that he was poor.
"It is thus,", says one of our morning papers, " Peorio and his friends come among us, denuded, distressed, almost destitute Their life's Summer has faded away in a hideous captivity. For years they have lain naked and in chains in the depths of the Slough of Despond, in the depths of the valley of the shadow of death. And now

once more they walk the earth, freemen. "But where is their youth, where their strength? The hand may have lost its cunning, the frame its capacity to labor, the eye its brilliance—the very brain may have oftened in the isolation and despair of hopeess slavery. It is our duty, as it will be our pleasure, to open a new career for these entlemen, to equip them for a fresh voyage n life; and we cannot do so without a once and liberally administering to their necessities. The tyrant has taken from them, all; it must be by the hands of freemen that their scrips are to be refilled."

THE KING OF NAPLES is afflicted with a mental disease, and is said to be suffering not only in body, but in soul. The news that these hated men are in London, will exasperate him; nor will it be at all pleasing to Austria, at whose instigation, we are told the Neapolitan army is about to be increased by fifteen thousand. More than this, when the British ovation to these exiles has been completed, all tyrants will learn that Britain hates tyrants, and admires and sympathizes with patriotism wherever it groans and pines on the European Continent.

These exiles, it is said, are to go direct to Sardinia. That, indeed, was their intention, even if they had been landed in the United States. They long—how naturally—to strike a blow for the freedom of Italy's fairest Provinces from the Austrian yoke; and they doubtless hope that in any bouleverse ment that may arise, the Bourbon Bomba

may himself be dethroned. Well, is it not sad that we cannot thor oughly sympathize with Sardinia, and back her in an unequal struggle? Is it not to be deplored that France is to be suspected of selfish designs on the Italian peninsula. and that the people might, after all, have but a change of masters?

The HATRED OF AUSTRIA is manifesting

itself by large emigration of young men from Lombardy into Sardinia. General Garibaldi, of Roman-Republic notoriety, is likely to have at least fitteen thousand of these emigrants under his command. Many recruits to the Austrian army pass over the Ticino, as deserters; and it has been affirmed -our Government here reprehending the act—that they have been actually enrolled in the Sardinian army. On the banks of the Ticino, the two armies confront each other, and a random shot might cause the mine at once to explode, and bring on a war. The Austrian funds vesterday fell at Vienna two per cent., and the tone of the journals is very energetic and warlike. Immense siege trains have been sent into Italy. intended, if required, for attack on the fortified places of Sardinia. The contracts in France

dinian army, has been raised from thirty thousand to fifty thousand More than this, the Moniteur announces that instead of four thousand horses for the use of the French cavalry and artillery, the number shall be

he had confidently reckoned—join his forces to those of France, in the event of hostilities with Austria. The Moniteur of to day tries to hush the apprehensions of Germany, and professes

twenty thousand The Emperor, it is said,

is somewhat discouraged and " put out" by

finding that the Russian Czar will not-as

peaceful intentions. Lord Cowley is not believed to have succeeded in persuading Austria to do more than to complete the Treaty of Paris, by consenting to the unobstructed navigation of the Danube, which all along she has

treacherously endeavored to interfere with. Counter propositions, as a basis of negotiation, seem to have been put forward by Count Buol, the Austrian Minister; but it is not said that Austria will do more than "advise" the smaller States in Italy to reform their political institutions. How could she, when she herself is a tyrant! The Archduke Maximilian, at Milan, has

the guard doubled in his palace, and six pieces of artillery have been installed in the court yard in front of it. At a ball given to him in Venice—which he has just left. and which is being fortified against a possible attack from the sea-there were only eighteen ladies present; the aristocracy and the middle classes were alike absent, and only military men appeared.

THE POPE is enrolling soldiers in Switzerland, as he cannot trust his own subjects. What a satire on the pretensions of Benignant and the Just One! The Carnival has been going on at Rome with all its usual gayeties; but amid apparent thoughtlessness there must be many a brooding heart, and the Cardinals are doubtless not a little anxious as to their future. One Cardinal, we are told, is to be sent to Paris, and another to Vienna, in reference to the question of the evacuation of Rome and the States of the Church, by the French and Austrian troops, respectively. That, how-ever, seems an event still distant, unless there should be war.

DISTRUST still prevails. It is affirmed that Sardinia has applied to the French. Emperor for an auxiliary force of seventyfive thousand men. She herself is putting all her available force (of eighty thousand men,) on a war footing, and Austria is be lieved to have one hundred and seventy thousand men in Italy. The fortress of Ferraro has been placed in a state of siege, and Ancons and Bologue are fortified. is moreover asserted that the pacific article in the Moniteur, ten days ago, was not written by the Emperor. Last night, in both Houses of Parliament, and especially in the Lords, the feeling-not publicly enunciated-was (as a County Member of the Commons informs me unfavorable as to the preservation of peace. Meanwhile, vast sums are being lavished here, and especially on the Continent, on warlike preparations. Austria is poor; so is France. The revenues of both fall far below their wants, but their dynastic ambition will not yield its claims. It is the old story of classic times:

"Deliriunt reges, Plectuntur Achivi:" in other words, monarchs will be mad enough to quarrel and fight; and in blood and tears, is lands lying untilled, in homes made deso late, in taxes overwhelming, the people must pay for it.

THE REFORM QUESTION continues to portend a Ministerial crisis. Lord John Russel and Palmerston have made up their quarrels, and the Liberals are thus unitedly to oppose the second reading of the Ministerial bill. It is said that Lady Palmerston has persuaded her husband not to accept ank and vocations, where their health and the Premiership if it should be offered him. It would be an unpopular position for him just now, but not for Lord John Russel. whom Mr. Bright seems to trust more than any other public man.

Meanwhile Mr. D'Israeli has given a mysterious intimation that he does not mean to disfranchise the county voters in boroughs Who knows but that we shall see the Tories under high pressure, even conceding a £5 suffrage in boroughs! The democracy urge them on, and the Tory Squires oppose the inevitable. It was supposed, last night, in the House, that the second reading of the Reform bill will be got over by the Ministry, as the Liberals are somewhat divided. and a dissolution would involve members in such expenses, and be so injurious to trade at this time, that probably many members would stay away from a division. However, all is uncertainty. The members of the House of Commons, I am assured, are quite at sea themselves as to the future. Never was there a period when "shadows, clouds, and darkness," so solemnly rested on the future of Europe. The wisest know not what "a day may bring forth." But the glorious King sits on his throne, judging right, and ordering all things with that Wisdom which cannot be clouded, and with that " Patience "-with guilty men and nations which bears long, ere Justice-serenely stern, white robed, and impartial-unsheathes its glittering sword, and at last in-

flicts the fatal stroke. MR. GLADSTONE has returned from Corfu, and General Storks, an eminent officer, reigns there in his stead, over the still recalcitrant Ionians. A debate on the whole subject, would doubtless be damaging to ministers, although Gladstone's eloquence would be a perfect treat on such an occasion, even if he did not successfully defend them. Lord Grey was about to discuss the matter in the House of Lords, but at the earnest request of Lord Derby, who pleaded the inconvenience to the public service that would ensue, the matter has been adjourned.

THE LITERARY WORLD is quiet at this moment. The Critic has been contradicted by Professor Nicholl, of Glasgow, in a recent assertion that the late Dr. George Combe was the author of "The Vestiges of Creation." But the Critic says: "We adhere to the statement. * * We have made it on the authority of a witness whose name in the world of Science is inferior to none. As, however, Mr. Nicholl seems to hint that he is in possession of the secret, perhaps he will have no objection to inform us to whom, in his judgment we ought to attribute the authorship?" My own imfor pairs of shoes and coats for the Sar pression is, and on what I believe to be good which the flower of spiritual joy grows.

grounds, that there was a conspiracy in the matter, and that Mr. Robert Chambers was one of the confederates. Combe was capable of joining in such a matter, as he was one of a class who had a mortal antipathy to Evangelical religion, and who, while benevolent and philanthropic in their way, are but pioneers to be thrust aside in the onward march of that increasing host who aim to lift up, and to ennoble man, both body and soul, socially and spiritually; and while securing for science and sanatory re-form, free development, seek to educate fallen humanity, (not ignoring the fact that it is fallen,) into "the highest style of man."

THE SOCIAL PROGRESS of the working classes is most encouraging, and here Christianity leads the van in the person of men in all ranks, of mark and power. Shafts-bury's name is associated with Ragged Schools and Reformatories, with short hours in factories, and with the abolition of degrading female labor in mines. The names of Sir David Brewster, of Alexander Thompson (of Banchory,) of Sheriff Watson, of Aberdeen, and many others, are identified with kindred movements. Among working men themselves there is

a better spirit. Brutal dog fights and box-

ing matches which used to be so common in the suburbs of London, on the Lord's-day, are scarcely known. The greatest barrier to improvement is strong drink; although here, too, there is a decline in the consumption. The New Diocesan Mission instituted in London, will do good; although there is rather too much of the "compromise" spirit in the composition of its Committee and its agents. "Parsons" are not quite so detested as they used to be by artizans; one who claims to be the Vicar of the and some of them, both Church and Nonconformist have acquired great influence for good over this very class and their families. I was returning last Sabbath evening, after preaching at Regent Square, and found a knot of men crowded closely together, near to Kings' Cross. A discussion, by two speakers, pro and con, was going forward about Christianity and its claims. The secularist, a tall man with a clear voice and much fluency, was just closing a harangue, asking where Christians, real ones, were to be found, and, of course, hitting off "the parsons." His remarks were supported by the backing "Hear, Hear," of several around him, met also by the mur-murs, or "No, No," of others. Then be-gan to speak, a short, thick set man, with great logical power, and astonishing knowledge of history and Scripture. He dwelt on the fact that the ancient nations with all their refinement and civilization, never sought or attempted to abolish bondage, and that it was only Christianity that had prompted to this in modern times." He met the sophistry of his opponent as to the inconsistencies or hypocrisy of professed Christians, by pointing to the character, so faultless, of Jesus Christ, and said that this was enough to prove him Messiah, and Divine. I left as the other voluble speaker (and both were evidently of the artizan class,) was beginning again a strain similar to what he had before indulged in. One thing is certain, that many are thinking and willing to hear, and while some may be shaken and made skeptical for a time. vet "great is the truth, and it shall prevail."

DOCTOR D. V. MCLEAN intends returning almost immediately to the United States. His sojourn in this country has been attended by much good to the cause of religion and benevolence. His address on American Revivals, before the Free Church Assembly at Edinburgh, and on American Colleges, at the English Synod at Manchester, were valuable. He has in London and its neighborhood, delivered about thirty effective addresses at public meetings, of a philanthropic or missionary character, and ne has preached the Gospel during the last four or five months, about thirty times. At Inswich, where he officiated two Sabbaths, and also delivered week evening lectures on Revivals, he was the instrument of awakening to repentance and faith, several persons, who have since become members of a Christian Church, and also made most salutary impressions on the minds of the young ladies in an Educational Seminary in that town. This evening he is to address the young men in the employment of Mr. George Hitchcock, numbering about one hundred

and fifty persons. P. S.—The Phonix Club prosecutions are proceeding in Ireland, at Tralee. Other arrests have recently been made in the County Clare. Politically, the matter ex-

cites little interest. The Protestants of France are still subject to prosecutions. A decision has lately been given by the Imperial Court of Colmar, in Aleace, by which the giving to another of a book, controversial in its character, is a penal offence. The Government "authorization" and stamp must be on a book, otherwise it may be stopped at any time in its circulation. A zealous man, named Bessner, was declared "guilty" of giving a German book entitled "The Doctrine of the Holy Scriptures in the Worship of Mary," and "to prevent a repeti-tion of the offence," he was fined fifty

francs, with costs ! I have received a most interesting letter. signed "D. A. Murdock," and dated "Mt. Vernon, Lawrence Co., Mo., Feb.," sending a gold dollar in the name of his two little daughters, Alforeto Louisa and Dualla Robarts, seven and four years of age, who read in the Banner, my appeal for help to our Ladies' Bazaar, from the ladies of the United States, and the furnishing by them of "An American Table." Mr. M. is a missionary in the far West, and it is not without emotion I have received this gift from his dear children. It is the only contribution I have yet heard of from America. The Bazaar is to be held on the 26th. 27th, and 28th of April. Mr. Murdock will accept this form of thanks; and also understand me when I say, "Do not send, unless by hand, the other article."

LOOK UP!-"Look up!" thundered the captain of a vessel, as his boy grew giddy while gazing from the topmast. up!" The boy looked up, and returned in safety. Young man, look up, and you will succeed. Never look down and despair. Leave dangers uncared for, and push on. If you falter, you lose. Look up! Do right, and trust in God.

MOURNING for sin is the seed out of