Cranmer, Latimer, and Ridley.

A brief biographical sketch of these worthy champions of the truth, as it is in Jesus, and who sealed their testimony with their blood, cannot but be interesting to the Christian render. We reprint from the Eclectic Magazine, for September:

THOMAS CRANMER, Archbishop of Canterbury, was born at Aslacton, Nottinghampshire, July second, 1489. He entered Jesus College in, 1503, became a fellow in 1510-11, and a Doctor of Divinity in 1523. His opinions on the first marriage of Henry VIII, with his brother's widow, introduced him to the King. The favorite's multifarious efforts were in vain to procure a divorce from the papal authorities, but as a reward for his services, though he had been twice married, he was raised by royal favor to the see of Canterbury. On the twenty-third of May, 1543, the Archbishop declared the King's marriage to be null and void, and five days afterwards he married Henry to Anna Boleyn. Cranmer now became occupied with more meritorious work, the translation of the Bible, and the great work of the English refor-

No sooner was Edward dead than Lady Jane Grey was proclaimed Queen; and letter was sent to the Princess Mary declaring Queen Jane to be the sovereign. This letter was signed by many of the principal persons in the State, and among others by Cranmer. His zeal for the Protestant cause must have blinded him to the danger of an enterprise directly contrary to the resolution he had formed upon first hearing of the project. On the ninth of July, 1553, the chief officers of the State swore allegiance to Jane; on the twentieth we find many of those who had been zealous in her cause, "impatient to send in their submissions to Mary." On the same day an order was sent by Mary to Northumberland to disarm, which paper, strange to say, was signed by Cranmer. The hopes of the Protestants were now at an end; Queen Mary's unshaken attachment to the Roman Catholic creed was universally known; Gardiner was released and made Chancellor, and power of appointing preachers granted to him instead of to the primate: a commission was also given to the Bishops of London, Winchester, Chichester, and Durham, to degrade and imprison Protestant prelates and ministers on the charge of treason, heresy, and mat-

Cranmer's friends recommended his immediate flight; but in consideration of the high office that he held, he rejected their advice. In the beginning of August he was summoned before the Council, and ordered to confine himself to his palace: on the twenty-seventh he was again brought before the same tribunal; and in September, together with Latimer and Ridley, was finement to the palace, in refutation of some reports that the primate would come over to the Roman Catholics, he wrote a declaration against the mass. This was not published, but by some means, respecting which there is a difference of opinion, copies were obtained of it which reached the council, and were only read in Cheapside. In the Star-Chamber, Cranmer avowed the writing, and it was his intention of affixing it to every church door in London. The Council committed him not only for treason against the succession of the Queen, but for perseverance in "disquipose the committal.

In March, 1554, Cranmer was removed, in company with his fellow-prisoners. Bishops Latimer and Ridley, to the prison of Bocardo at Oxford, where was renewed the controversy respecting the Lord's Supper, which, by the Queen's desire, was named the subject for discussion.

On the thirteenth of April, the persons sent by the convocation to dispute appeared in the University, and Cranmer, who was first called before them, after examining the questions set before him, entered into argument upon them. After him reasoned Latimer and Ridley, amidst much shouting, hissing, confusion, and insult. On the nineteenth the discussion was revived: and on the twenty-eighth they were again brought to St. Mary's, where it was declared, that unless they would turn, they were obstinate heretics, and no longer members of the Church. Cranmer then replied, "From this your judgment and sentence I appeal to the just judgment of the Almighty, trusting to be present with him in heaven, for whose presence in the altar I am thus condemned;" and having thus spoken he was removed again to his

He had some days, before sent a petition to the Council and the Queen, praying pardon for his offenses toward her, but the bearer to whom he had intrusted the papers broke them open, and it is not known that they reached their destination. However this may be, the Council decreed that the charge of treason should be withdrawn, and the proceedings for heresy followed up, that the pains of fire, and not the ax,

might be the manner of his death. It was now discovered that the tribunal before which Cranmer had been tried was not competent to decide the case, and that the sentence was illegal. The Pope therefore issued a fresh commission, and on the twelfth of September, 1555, the primate was again examined by Brokes, the Bishop of Gloucester, and two civilians, Martin and Story. After some discussion, sixteen articles of accusation were produced, touching which eight witnesses were examined, and then the case closed. It is remarkable that, previous to these proceedings, Cranmer was summoned to appear within eighty days before the Pope at Rome: this must have been a mere fiction of papal law, not intended for him to obey, as indeed it was impossible for any person to do. Not long after Cranmer was sent back to prison, he heard of the execution of Ridley and Latimer. and after a few more weeks had passed, he received from Cardinal Pole an answer to two letters that he had written to the Queen during the interval between the last proceedings at Oxford and the day that these bishops were brought to the stake. It appears from these letters that the primate's adherence to Protestant principles was still unshaken. On the twenty-ninth of November the eighty days had elapsed, and on the fourth of December he was excommunicated and deprived of his bishopric. A letter from the Pope, (Paul IV.,) bearing date the fourteenth of November, affirming him to be contumacious because "he took no care to appear" at Rome when cited, and declaring him guilty of heresy and other enormities, finally commanded his execution. On the fourteenth of February, in obedience to this mandate, Cranmer was degraded. It was within a few days after this that the fortitude of a mind which had hitherto been firm gave way under the pressure of misery and the close prospect of a torturing death. The love of life overcame his firmness; he forsook his principles, and wrote a recantation of She committed him to the Tower in July, defences, and the provision of shelter from and rebukes the Church of Rome in its in his faith. By whose exertions his resolunis raith. By whose exertions his resolution was shaken we cannot ascertain; but
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PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY, SEPT EMBER 1, 1860.

WHOLE NO. 414.

that is the setting abroad of writing scon- was long before the flames penetrated the trary to the truth which I thought in my mass of fuel, and explosion did not termiheart, and writ for fear of death, and to nate his miser ble sufferings until his exsave my life, if it might be; and that is tremities we consumed: he bore his torall such bills which I have written or sign- tures with undaunted courage. Burnet ed with mine own hand since my degra-dation, wherein I have written many judgment, he was the ablest man of all that things untrue. And forasmuch as my hand offended in writings contrary to my heart, therefore my hand shall first be pun-

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ished. For if I may come to the fire, it shall be first burned. And as for the Pope, I refuse him as Christ's enemy, and antichrist, with all his false doctrine. The whole assembly was astonished at this speech; they had supposed that he would have confirmed and not retracted his recantation. He was then hurried away to the stake, where he stood motionless, holding up his right hand, and exclaiming. until his utterance was stifled: "This unworthy hand! Lord Jesus, receive my

HUGH LATIMER, one of the early English reformers, was born at Thurcaston, near Mount Sorrel, in Leicestershire, Cambridge, he entered into holy orders, and was quite a zealot on behalf of Popery. The influence of Thomas Bilney induced him to scan the subject more thoroughly. and to study the Bible. His eyes were gradually opened, and at the age of fifty-three he renounced Romanism. His bold opinions against many Romish errors soon and elsewhere. He even ventured to remonstrate with Henry VIII. on the sin and danger of prohibiting the Bible in English. Through the patronage of cation of his opinious, he was, along with Ridley, condemned to the flames. On the day of his martyrdom at Oxford, sixteenth of October, 1555, he apstake, and five bags of gunpawder were fastened round his body. The fagots were kindled, and Latimer turning to Ridley, cried with prophetic voice: "Be of good comfort, Master Ridley, and play the man. We shall this day light such a candle, by God's grace, in England, as, I trust, shall never be put out." Latimer's sermons, which were collected and published, at London, 1825, in two octavos, are distinguished by quaint and homely sense, and offspring of playful temper, a happy disposition, and a sincere and noble heart.

ed first at Newcastle, and afterwards at Pembroke College, Cambridge. He received further instruction in France, and having gained some reputation for learning, returned to Cambridge, took orders, and became master of his college. His knowledge and power of preaching having attracted the attention of Cranmer, he was presented with clerical preferment, became one of the king's chaplains, and in 1547 was nominated Bishop of Rochester. His denunciations from the pulpit of the his Ambassador in London. It was elicited use of images and of holy water soon by Palmerston's speech on the coast deshowed him the strenuous supporter of Protestant doctrines, and his abilities caused £9,000,000 for these. That speech was in him to be associated with the principal re- its tone so decided, that the Emperor was formers both in their chief undertakings and discussions. He frequently disputed on transubstantiation and other doctrines; and he sat as a member of the commission appointed to examine into charges brought gainst Bonner, Bishop of London. The commission deprived Bonner of his dignities, and after some time had elapsed, Ridley was appointed his successor in the See of London. Soon after his appointment, he commenced a visitation of his diocese, actively endeavoring to diffuse Protestant doctrines, for the better understanding of which he assisted Cranmer in framing forty-one articles, which were subsequently romulgated. He was nominated Bishop of Durham, but his appointment was never completed. Three instances are mentioned in which he attempted great ends by the force and power of his preaching; he aimed at the conversion of the Princess Mary, went to her residence at Hunsdon, and requested permission to preach before her. This permission she peremptorily refused, and so offended Ridley, who afterwards showed considerable generosity and a ready are greater than were thought necessary in Garibaldi then entered Messina at the head sense of forgiveness, by interceding with Edward VI. on Mary's behalf that she asks that there may be continued accord, should be allowed the free exercise of her for the development of commerce and the The Neapolitans hold the castle, but will eligion. Secondly, he endeavored through is preaching to direct the young king's mind to works of charity, describing three sorts of poor—such as were so by infirmity, by accident, or by idleness. Edward, deeply impressed by this sermon, ordered Frey Friars' Church, with its revenues, to be a house for orphans; St. Bartholomew's, rave his own house of Bridewell to be a lace of correction and work for such as were wilfully idle. (Burnet.) Thirdly, at the instigation of the supporters of Lady Jane Grey, whose case he espoused, he set forth her title in a sermon at St. Paul's, warning the people of the dangers they would be in, and the ruin that would efall the Protestant cause, if the Princess

Mary should come to the throne. services he had rendered to the Protestant | Emperor, we must not be at the mercy of settle their own affairs. cause, and his opposition to her accession any nation, and that therefore the coast The Sardinian Government confronts she committed him to the Tower in July, defences, and the provision of shelter from and rebukes the Church of Rome in its in-

March, the eve of his execution, he was which the doctrine of the real presence in the wooden walls of old England, and visited by Dr. Cole, the provost of Eton | was to be discussed; and since Cranmer, | nothing else, opposed the proposition, but College, who had been ordered by the Ridley, and Latimer were esteemed the they were beaten in a most marked manner. Queen to attend him. After Cole had left most learned men of their persuasion, the The country is willing to pay any price to him, Garcina entered the prison, and re- Queen granted a warrant for removing them be insured against panics, and to make our quested him to transcribe a recantation, to from the Tower to the prisons at Oxford. coasts safe delivered by him at the stake, which Each disputed in his turn amidst great to do so. the prisoner consented to do. On the disorder, shoutings, tauntings, and refollowing day he was led to St. Mary's proaches; all were considered to be defeatchurch, where, after an exhortation had ed, and all were adjudged obstinate heretics. een read by Dr. Cole, and Cranmer had Ridley never again left Oxford. He was finished his private devotions, he solemnly re-conducted to prison, and after resisting addressed the people, openly professing many efforts to induce him to recant, was his faith, and at length declaring: "Now led with Latimer to the stake on the 16th I come to the great thing that troubleth of October, 1555. The place of his exempt conscience more than any other thing cution, was in front of Baliol College, that I ever said or did in my life; and

EUROPEAN CORRESPONDENCE.

advanced the Reformation.

Murder of an Irish Missionary at Damascus—Turkey and VOTED-LORD CLYDE AT HOME AND FETED-INDIA AND THE ARMY—REVIVAL AND EPISCOPACY—BRIGHAM YOUNG IN ENGLAND—WESLEYAN CONFERENCE—FRESH FIGHTING IN NEGOTIATIONS WITH PIEDMONT, GARBALDI AND CAVOUR— THE POPISH PRELATE REBURED—THE POPE AND ROME— "PETER'S PENCE" AND THE LOAN-THE TRISH RECRUITS COMING HOME-DAMAGE TO THE PAPACY-THE QUEEN IN SCOTLAND, AND THE VOLUNTEERS-THE HARVEST-THE CAB-

August 2, 1860. A PRESBYTERIAN MISSIONARY, the Rev. Mr. Graham, (not Dr. Graham, now at Bonn, on the Rhine,) has perished in the massacre of Christians at Damascus. about, 1472. After taking his degree at Druses came down upon the place; they proposed to the celebrated African Arab Chief, Abdel-El-Kader, that all the Christians should be put to the sword. He refused to sanction it. But the Turkish Governor was inert and his men were fanatical and thirsting for blood. The consequence was that the Druses and the Moslem mob had their will-five hundred at made him notorious in his own university least perished—and amongst them was this young minister, who not long since joined Mr. Robson, a senior missionary at Damascus. He had sought shelter in a Moslem house. From thence he went forth under Thomas Cromwell he was appointed to a the escort of a Turkish guard, who gave living in West-Kington, Wiltshire, where him over to the murderers! The sensation he preached with great earnestness and fer- of grief and horror in the North of Ireland vor the evangelical truth of the Reforma- is very deep and strong, and the event but tion; and he first became chaplain to Anne intensifies the resolve of the Great Powers makes special reference to the Religious Boleyn and then Bishop of Worcester in not to suffer Turkey, with its effete Gov-1535. When the act of the six articles ernment, and its fanatical Pashas and sollaise continued recognition as a real work of diery, to pretend to redress the wrong and God. He points to the multiplied communications, and proved his diery, to pretend to redress the wrong and discontinued recognition as a real work of diery, to pretend to redress the wrong and discontinued recognition as a real work of diery, to pretend to redress the wrong and discontinued recognition as a real work of diery, to pretend to redress the wrong and discontinued recognition as a real work of diery, to pretend to redress the wrong and discontinued recognition as a real work of diery, to pretend to redress the wrong and discontinued recognition as a real work of diery, to pretend to redress the wrong and discontinued recognition as a real work of diery, to pretend to redress the wrong and discontinued recognition as a real work of diery, to pretend to redress the wrong and discontinued recognition as a real work of diery, to pretend to redress the wrong and discontinued recognition as a real work of diery, to pretend to redress the wrong and discontinued recognition as a real work of diery, to pretend to redress the wrong and discontinued recognition as a real work of diery, to pretend to redress the wrong and discontinued recognition as a real work of diery, to pretend to redress the wrong and discontinued recognition as a real work of diery, to pretend to redress the wrong and discontinued recognition as a real work of diery diery discontinued recognition as a real work of diery diery discontinued re sincerity by resigning his bishopric. For to establish peace in Syria. For it is now his disinterestedness and firmness he was most plainly not a contest between Maron- es, to the social changes wrought on the committed to the Tower, where he lay a ites and Druses, but a manifestation of that face of society, and the bringing in of an ing hate which is Mohammedan terment cession of Edward led to his liberation, common to all the followers of Islamism in he would on no account resume the gov- the East. In our resistance to the ambiernment of his See. No sooner had Mary tion of the Czar Nicholas, we were right, ascended the throne, than Latimer, as and it was natural for us to suppose that tory—only nine clergymen indicating their might be anticipated, became a marked the new law of religious liberty decreed by object of Papal yengeance. He refused to the Sultan and his Ministers, and partially ishes it exercised no influence. This can ly from the royal citation, conscious that put in force in the capital and in other s hour was come. After a manly vindi- places, was to be the knell of Mohammedan power to injure or destroy. But the real disciples of the Koran-in contrast with ern and European ideas—remain true to the cruel and bloody code of the Prophet. churches and larger congregations in Iresufferers, bound by an iron chain to the
Ultramortan Popery and a revived Islamland, than ever before and a were
fastened round his body. The fagots were probably destined to fall, even as they rose, together-are eager for blood. It is their

instinct to destroy, and, while comparatively powerless, if the opportunity but offers, they appear in the naked hideousness of their normal fanaticism and cruelty: formed a convention in reference to Syria. In London, attended by elders. The reports sand men, hoping for a final break up of made of success were meagre, and by no pointed and vigorous admonition, the the Turkish Empire. France will not now sanction this. French troops and English marines alone will be employed. But the Sultan deprecates both, unless he summon

NICHOLAS RIDLEY was born in the county of Northumberland, near the beginning The American Mission stations in the f the sixteenth century. He was educa-Lebanon district have all been abandoned. The schools are broken up; the followers to Vice-Admiral Martin, from Beirut.

> A GREAT SENSATION was produced this week, by the publication of a letter adfences, and by his proposal of a vote of compelled, as it were, to show what were his intentions toward us, or if he is still wearing an iron mask, to make us believe. if possible, that he was for amity and peace. Of this he assures the Ambassador

n terms so decided, that if it were any other Potentate in Europe, we could not doubt or distrust him. He solemnly declares that since the peace of Villafranca he has not had one thought of aught but repose in Europe. He apologizes for his annexation of Savoy and Nice on the ofturged grounds that it was rendered necessary by the increased acquisition of territory by Sardinia. He declares that public terfere in behalf of the Christians in eminent men at the head of State affairs, the reign of Louis Philippe. And he of his troops:

arts of industry. the conviction that now that Germany would not allow herself to be divided by his intrigues; that Belgium presents a bold from the young King of Naples and his volunteer force, and wont stand much titude from France that would even make

I say, that it is his interest to be quiet.

ervation of his life. On the twentieth of | convocation was appointed at Oxford, at | party, joined by old admirals, who believe coasts safe, as far as it is in man's power

The funds have risen, and the public feeling is more cheerful. But we have still so many relations with other countries, and so many interests, that we know not what so many interests, that we know not what a day may bring forth. From China, we hear of the Rebels prevailing over the Imperialists near Shanghai, and that trade is suspended there. But we have not any news from the English troops and expedition, save that they were full of hope, but disappointed in not finding, the French so well provided with gun-boats, &c., as was expected.

LORD CLYDE has returned home, has been welcomed by the Queen at her palace at Windsor, has been enterthined by various Clubs, and has been magnificently feted at Glubs, and has been magnificently feted at Guildhall, by the Lord Mayor and the Corporation of the city of Tondon. The veteran is in good health, within y praises the British troops, as tested by him in India, and passes a high eulogiation Lord Canning, the Governor General, for his cooliness, courage and wisdom during the rehellion from first to last a Bord Brombham. rebellion, from first to last Lord Brougham was the orator at the Mansion House dinner and spoke with surprising vigor and

The Indian home policy of the present government as indicated in the abolition of the local European army, has given great offence to many old officers, and has been made the ground of the House of Commons. It is known that Sir James Outram earnestly protests against what is being done, and that the new patronige acquired by the Horse Guards at home which will send nine new regiments, is very hateful to those in India who have borne the burden and heat of the day. We have had no redress yet given as to the introduction of the Bible into Government schools in India. It also appears that the returns from Bombay Presidency—made out by Government officials—as to the endowments bestowed upon idol temples, are very imperfect, and this in contrast with the fairness and fullness of the returns from the Presidency of Bengal. THE BISHOP OF DOWN AND CONNOR.

Doctor Knox, has recently delivered a charge to his clergy very evangelical and earnest in its tone and character. He Awakening of 1859, and endorses it with his continued recognition as a real work of nicants and attendants in Episcopal churchoutcast and ignorant population Just before the delivery of his charge, he sent out circulars to ascertain the present condition of things, and the result was most satisfachostility to the movement. In some parbe well believed in the case of worldly ministers, or of those who are High Church in their teachings and tendencies. Never, however, was the Established Church in

BRIGHAM Young, with two of his wives, is now in this country. No doubt he will try to resuscitate the cause with which this monster of imposition, impudence, and impurity, is identified. He will not dare, however, to show himself in public. There The Great Powers, save Russia, have has been a recent conference of Mormons ago the Conference Chairman at a social meeting, told the delegates that he was "so well pleased with every one of them, that he didn't know at which of them he would kick his shoes." Among the ignorant there will always be prey for these harpies.

THE WESLEYAN METHODIST CONFERhave either been killed, or are now desti- ENCE has just held its annual meeting in tute of homes and wealth, and several of the City Road Chapel. The ex-president, the missionaries are leaving for America, the Rev. S. D. Waddy, a vigorous minded as their is no field for their labors. So minister, preached the opening sermon writes Captain Paynter, of the Royal Navy, which was a very able one, and involved several knotty points in theology, touching among other things, on the baptism and the right to burial of infants, baptismal regendressed by the Emperor of the French to president is the Rev. W. W. Stamp. It is affirmed that "the past year has been one of all but unexampled increase in Methodism."

At the Conference, twenty-two young men were ordained. In their personal and preliminary statements, most of them spoke gratefully of the godly example of parents, and of the advantages received at the Wesleyan Theological Institutions at Richmond and Didsbury. The Wesleyan ministers of England, Wales, and Ireland, are every year becoming more and more an educated body. They thus become more influential and more catholic and cosmopolitan. There is still, however, ample room for the full development and exercise of the gifts of

local and other preachers. GARIBALDI has been fighting fiercely in Sicily. The road to Messina from Palermo, was found not to be open as was exopinion in France demanded of him to in- pected. The Royal troops had taken up a strong position, with a far superior force Syria; that he had no desire whatever to as to numbers and artillery. Two separate send troops thither, unless under urgent conflicts, fierce and stern, were waged, and necessity, and that he wishes to uphold the the patriots were still kept at bay, losing independence of the Turkish Empire. He heavily. But a third onset with the bayodemands that Lord Palmerston, and the net, gave them victory, although at a terrible cost, and scattered their foes in conshall throw away all doubts. He insists fusion and dismay. Many of the volunthat neither his mayal nor army resources teers, however, were killed and wounded

At this moment a truce is established not fire on the Garibaldians unless they be-The effect of this off-handed and un gin an attack. General Garibaldi may diplomatic kind of communication has profit immensely by time; the Neapolitans been considerable. It has certainly brought may, ere long, fraternize, and the main land be won.

front, and is enthusiastic in its resolve new Cabinets As I intimated formerly, not to be annexed; and now, too, that Eng- Cavour professed to disapprove of Gariballand has her magnificent and ever-growing di's designs against the main land, and sent volunteer force, and wont stand much a messenger to Sicily to deprecate them. longer a state of things and a menacing at But was there sincerity here? It hay be so; because Garibaldi has no accord in war better than a peace so costly—he finds, heart with the French Emperor, and wishes to work out Italian liberty without that con-But the Times, and even the Morning trol and overshadowing "compensation".

Post, which last has certain kindly relations kind of selfishness which has already exnot only to the present Cabinet, but also to acted from Piedmont the surrender of Sathe French Embassy, while hailing the voy and the cession of Nice. The Emper-On Mary's accession, Ridley was imme- Emperor's language, ask for the beginning or, however, now declares that he will not diately imprisoned. Her detestation of of disarmament on his part, and specially interfere with the Southern Italians, but his opinions was aggravated both by the insist that, altogether irrespective of the will—like our own Cabinet—leave them to

fail, even though the Government may be accession on examination of 50 and up denounced as a persecuting one. THE POPE, not long since, told the French Ambassador that he would not and

ould not accede to the demands of the Emperor; and rather than yield, would bandon Rome. Since then he has thought better of it, and it has been announced that he will remain. Meanwhile he is by his myrmidons, trying to raise money al over Europe. By the latest reports, £220,-000 of "Peter's pence," had been received for war purposes. In Spain, the clergy are urging on a Loan, but we do not hear of its definite or enlarged acceptance and success there or elsewhere.

The damage to the Papacy done by the return of a portion of the Irish Papal Brigade from Italy, who found themselves cruelly deceived and treated, like dogs, has been very great. Fresh exposures are being daily made. A letter from a Mr. O'organ, appears in the Times. After other

exposures, he concludes thus: The men who returned from Rome were, with bout four or five exceptions, as fine, as imposing, and as respectable a body of men as ever did honor to the legions of either ancient or modern Rome. Most of this stigmatized body of men are young men who, by birth and education are far and a way superior to many control of the total of about 60,000 communication; 23,000 are attached to communication; 23,000 are attached to these ten Present at the head of the Irish Brigande. A small dividend, a mere item, are from the middle walks of life. The Nation said that Churches a strong corps occupies Pennsyl-

among those returning from Rome (in disgrace, of course) were many who were only fit for the English militia. To this I also give the lie in the most public manner, for three-fourths of the party are, as I said above, ex officio constabulary men; and a more respectably dressed, a better intentioned, a better suited, or a finer phalanx surely is not to be met with in any army-no, not even in the unrivalled legions of Great Britain, and that is, no doubt, a great assertion. The Nation also stated that things were going on flourishingly with the present number in Italy. Now, this is a most undisguised falsehood, for when the order to march from Rome to Spoleto was given at Cimina barrack, previous to my de-parture from Rome, not one man would march; all had to be dragged down stairs like slaves, and impelled onward at the point of Swiss bayo nets; and, again, when the oath of, allegiance was administered, not a man consented to sign the papers or take the oath. These are facts, and only a few facts out of many, and I should like to know by what process of ratioeination the editor of the Nation would attempt to disprove them. Should he make the attempt I will reply to him by another series of facts, the publication of which could not be very agreeable to him. I have in my hands about forty letters, which were given to me privately when leaving Rome, and if I find further publication necessary I shall be able to give a series of extracts from these documents, which are authentic, integral, and true, and which would inevitably put to the

blush the authors of those calumnies and lies to which I have alluded. Mr. 'Punch's remarks are very racy on this subject: "The Irish Volunteers in the service of our Lord, the Pope, were naturally supposed by his Holiness to be devo-Catholics. As such, they were appointed every Friday for Jo means of doing penance was freely offered

"What better fare could a Saint wish for than an insufficiency of black bread and sour wine? What better couch than the floor of a stable? Covered, the recruits doubtless were, with vermin, and reeking with filth, and if they had expired in the stable, it would have been in the odor of sanctity. Complaints have been made of some of them being shot. But had they not the friers of San Decollato to confess them, and did they not receive lots of holy at Macerata, but to be thoroughly mace

An attempt was made to get up an agitation in Dublin, during the present week, in favor of a volunteer force for Ireland. The proceedings were marked by disgraceful confusion, and sufficiently indicated that the Cabinet are wise in not putting arms into the hands of Irish Papists.

national spectacle.

rops in Ulster will be very superior. The manner to reach the common mind. people are not so dependent as formerly on they are not confirmed.

THE CABINET is in some peril from an mpending debate, and division in the Comons on the equalization of the French and English paper duty. Mr. Gladstone insists on this, and the English paper-ma-kers having joined hands with Mr. D'Israeli, the latter would have an opportunity of with at Newport, undoubtedly added to the naking an onslaught on the rival whom above all others he hates. The Ministry nay dissolve if they are beaten. But the itself an Association for the Advancement Pimes seems to indicate that this will not be made a party question. Gladstone, in to restrict itself entirely to a single departease of an adverse vote, will probably resign, and the present Home Secretary, Sir deorge C. Lewis, reign in his stead.

Some Further Statistics.

MESSRS. EDITORS :- A few weeks ago, sent you some statistics of two or three f the four General Assemblies of this ing to the theory of this Association, con country. Having obtained the pamphlet stitute science, and the professors of this ninutes of the last sessions of two of these knowledge are recognized as the only men odies, I have gleaned a few further items of science. f some interest.

reports only *five*.

same category. 3. If we assume two hundred as the

00 communicants. The United Presby exert an evil influence over the ideas and

5. Only four of our churches report this matics alone are worthy of implicit reliance,

wards, varying up to near 100. 7. Eighty-six of our churches report 25 and upwards added on examination, varying up to near 50. Of the United Presbyterians, sixteen congregations come

8. Our largest Presbytery is that o Philadelphia, embracing, 53 ministers, and 9,000 communicants. The largest of the United Presbyterian Presbyteries is the Monongahela, with 20 ministers, and 3,150 communicants. Our three smallest Presbyteries are Lake Superior, Stockton, and Jouncil Bluffs, with three ministers eachthe bare constitutional quorum. The smallest United Presbyterian Presbytery is Vermont, with two ministers.

under this category.

9. Extending, as these bodies do, over the wide face of our country; from Vermont to California, it is pleasant to find our own favored State holding so prominent a posi Brien, who went out under promises of tion in the ranks of Presbyterianism. Of promotion, made by Mr. Sullivan, editor of 171 Presbyteries in our General Assembly, the Dublin Morning News, (Dr. Cullin's 19 are located in Pennsylvania, embracing 460 ministers, or more than one-sixth of the whole; and our membership in Pennsylvania is not less than 65,000, or more than a fifth of the whole. Of the United Presbyterians, ten Presbyteries are located in our State, or nearly a fourth of the whole

> vania; though our Old School churches in this State have more members than the sum total of United Presbyterianism in all the SCRIPSI.

> > [Selected.] None But Thee.

Whom have I in heaven but thee? and there is none upon earth that I desire beside thee. Psalm lxxiii: 15. Lord of earth, thy forming hand

Well this beauteous frame hath planned. Woods that wave, and hills that tower, Ocean rolling in his power; -All that strikes the eye unsought, All that charms the lonely thought, Friendship—gem transcending price; Love-a flower from Paradise; Yet, amidst a scene so fair, Should I cease thy smile to share, What were all its joys to mo? Whom have I on earth to thee?

Lord of heaven! beyond our sight Rolls a world of purer light: There, in love's unclouded reign, Parted hands shall part again; Martyrs there, and prophets high, Blaze a glorious company; While immortal music rings From unnumbered scraph strings; O! that world is passing fair; Yet if thou were absent there, What were all its, joys to me?

Whom have I in heaven but thee? Lord of earth and heaven! my breast Seeks in thee its only rest: I was lost! thy accents mild Homeward lured thy wandering child; I was blind! thy healing ray Charmed the long eclipse away. Source of every joy I know, Solace of my every woe, O, if once thy smile divine, but a think u Ceased upon my soul to shine, What were earth or heaven to me? Sir Robert Grant.

Unwarranted Restriction of "Science."

The American Association for the Advancement of Science held its annual meet ing at Newport, R. I., during the first ten days of August. Its papers and discussions, though creditable in their way, possessed but little public interest. Indeed, THE QUEEN is to repair to Edinburgh, such meetings can rarely be occasions to ext week, and will there hold a grand re- attract many, beyond those immediately iew of the Scottish Volunteers. It will connected with the Association itself. doubtless be a very stirring and thoroughly The subjects are generally abstract and purely scientific—and even when possessed THE HARVEST will be late, but on the of practical bearings, they are usually prehole an average. The wheat and flax sented in too technical and professional

The meeting at Newport, however, ap he potato. There were rumors of the pears to have passed off very satisfactorily spread of disease; which has so often in re- both to the Association, and to persons from ent years affected this plant, but happily all parts of the country, who were assembled at that fashionable watering-place. Fashion and Science held no quarrel with each other, but each occupied its accustomed sphere, without interference, and respectful civilities. The presence of so much social splendor, and of so many persons of distinction as are now to be met interest of the recent meeting

This annual gathering, though styling of Science, has been accustomed, in fact, ment of science—the science of matter, alone. It has occasionally admitted papers on topics relating to Political Economy and Ethnology, but, with here and there an exception, it has never taken into much account any one of those vast realms of investigation and of knowledge, which lie beyond the domain of physical facts and laws. These facts and laws alone, accord-

This idea, which thus underlies our As 1. The largest church in our body, i. e., sociation of American savants, may appear he church containing the greatest number to be only a harmless conceit, such as is not of communicants, is in the Presbytery of uncommon among the votaries of nearly hicago. It feports 800 members. The every branch of human belief or inquiry. argest in the United Presbyterian con- But it is not without its evil tendencies nexion is in Philadelphia, reporting 706 and these evil tendencies should not b communicants. Dr. Spring, of New York overlooked by those who are interested in City; reports 797 members, and Dr. Mc | the advancement of truth, and the well-Elroy, 637; and Drs. Blackwood and being of society. However important Cheeseman, of Philadelphia, each report physical knowledge may be—and we cerover 600. One other church of the United tainly accord to it very high importance—it Presbyterian body reports 686. It is also should never be forgotten that it is far from n New-York City. One of our small val being the most important kind of knowlcancies reports only four communicants, adge. It is not the whole, or even the suband one of the United Presbyterian body limest or most useful part of what deserves to be called science. The facts and laws of 2. Taking next a lower standard, I find the immaterial universe, the boundless sixteen congregations in our body, each re- realm of intellectual, spiritual, and social porting over 500 communicants, but less being, are as truly matters of science, of than 600. Among the United Presbyte- ennobling investigation and useful determi rians, four congregations come under the nation, as are the forms of matter, and the elements of which they are composed. Now, we believe that the restriction of tandard, our Church reports 297 congret the term science to the various branches of ations, with 200 and over, but less than physical knowledge alone, cannot fail to

knowledge that the propositions of mathe year, on examination, more than 100 new and that all that relates to a higher life communicants. But it is an interesting than the present—to man's grandest capa-New-York, and the next largest (108) to men are thus materialized, and the way is

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real science, have been conceded. Many of the definitions of the word science involve such a concession, and it is silently

acquiesced in throughout much of the current literature of the age. Our civiliza-tion, too, is singularly material, and this has a tendency to give exclusive prominence to material knowledge... It thus seems to be quite generally admitted that none but this kind of knowledge is to be called by the rame, and clothed with the authority of genuine science. This result is to be ascribed in part, no doubt, to the want of reflection on the subject, but it has also been brought about, in a great degree by the efforts of those who cultivate this kind of knowledge, and however it may be produced, the result itself is equally pernicious.

In Great Britain, where the term Science

has also been largely used in this restrictive sense, a strong reaction is taking place. The British Association of Science, after which the American was modelled, has greatly extended its range, and other national associations have sprung up for the promotion of other kinds of science than the physical. The domain of physical knowldge is ample enough, and the results which it has accomplished are useful and glorious enough. Let them be admitted to their fullest extent, and all honor be awarded to those who have promoted them. But in doing this, we need not concede that matewith science it is configuration of spositive with the state of the st alone are engaged in truly scientific in-

The material works of God are not, as is often claimed, the only, or even the clearest expressions of his character and his purposes. The "Cosmic periods" of Geology are barren of great lessons, in comparison with the historic periods of man and society, and in all the realms of the Universe. there is not a work of the Creator so preg-nant with proofs of infinite wisdom and benevolence, as a human soul, in its mysterious structure, its sublime capabilities, and its immortal destiny. It is idle and foolish beyond expression, to deny that the spiritual creation is a legitimate subject for scientific inquiry-worthy the study of the most gifted and accomplished intellects, and the practical knowledge of all orders, of men. Wherever there are laws of God's appointing, there is work for science in discovering and making them known. The forms and properties of matter, it is true, have hitherto enlisted most of the inquiries of science, and the realms of the: immaterial creation lie comparatively un-explored. But nothing is more certain than that the future progress of man, and his fulfillment of his destiny on count, must be secured by discovering and obeying; the laws which govern this portion of the Universe of God.

In this country, especially, the moral and social sciences are demanding a much larger attention than they have received. Man, his happiness and his destiny, arehere the most conspicuous objects, from the very necessities of our condition. social and political problems we have difdertaken to solve, cannot be safely left to accidental agency. They demand athe closest possible scrutiny, and the application of moral laws, it may be, not yet dis-discovered, certainly not yet brought to bear on the government and improvement. of society. The knowledge of these laws, we say; is as worthy to be called by the name of Science, as any knowledge which can be named, and they who are engaged, however humbly, in discovering this knowledge, are deserving of all the honor which is ever accorded to the masters and promoters of the highest and noblest of the sciences.—New-York Examiner.

Household Songs.

All know the power of song in attaching the heart to remembered places or occasions. That subtle electricity of thought, which is named association, runs brightest and fastest along the chords of "sweetly linked song." Whether it be elegiac, ama tory, patriotic, or religious, the soul yields readily to the inflaming touch of memory, when it evokes the past in the language of grateful song. For this reason, we have been long in the habit of urging, as a most important part of domestic education, the cultivation of music as an essential part of family worship. The household should be daily accustomed to praise God, around the family altar, in hymns expressive of Christian gladness-not only because praise is at all times comely, but especially because only in this way can home be made redolent with the most fragrant associations, whereeven with here and there an interchange of withal we may preserve its "fond endearments" ever fresh in the memory. In his Cotter's Saturday Night, the poet Burns has alluded, with admirable pathos, to the effect produced upon the minds of the devout family by the "wild warbling of Dundee," or the plaintive notes of sacred "Martyrs," or "Scotia's hymn of praise." It ought to be regarded as among the

chiefest cares of parents to render the season of family worship pleasant and delightful to all the members of the household; and nothing will contribute more to success in this endeavor than the introduction of music as a part of the regular exercises in household devotion. To be convinced of this, we have only to reflect how much of the interest awakened in the minds of pupils in behalf of their Sunday Schools is to be attributed mainly to the hymns which they are there taught to sing. Why may not a similar delight be afforded a household, in teaching all—the oldest and the youngest to sing together "old songs, the precious music of the heart?" Their value as an educational power, will not depend upon the artistic perfection of the vocal rendering, but upon the tender and elevating sentiments, which will run through the enchantment of melody into the heart, as dew sinks imperceptibly into the bosom of a flower. The too rigid formality, and alas! that it should be said-the too repulsive and overstrained solemnity, which characterize the family devotions of some Christian homes, are exceedingly hurtful to the minds of children. Nothing affords a better guard against these, than a habitual recourse to familiar household hymns, in which all may in a measure join, and all feel the thrill of a common joy.

A friend, like-minded with ourselves on. this subject, has informed us that he takes pains to teach his children and household selections from our own hymnology, in order that the praise offered in the family, may, prepare for that offered in the sanctuary. His example in this regard is worthy of imitation. For while there are many good books, designed especially to terians have 40 churches belonging to this modes of thought prevalent among the aid the cultivation of sacred music at home, people. It is certainly a calamity to have still it ought not to be forgotten that our 4. With a minimum of 100 communicants, such an idea wrought into the education children should be trained to love most our Assembly reports 521 churches with and the literature of our age. It soon comes those "songs of Zion" which belong to 100 and over, but less than 200. The to be taken for granted, that, beyond the the household of their fathers' faith. Thus United Presbyterians report 174 of this boundaries of matter, there is no certain a double advantage will be secured. The home will be first sweetened with the dear music of devout trust, and become next a nursery, in fact, of the Church, wherein the high praises of God are to be celebrated. fact that the largest number (144) was bilities and his spiritual destiny, is only These few hints on a topic of yast moment added to one of our German churches in speculation or conjecture. The minds of to the right training of Christian households, are all that we have now time to offer, but we are persuaded that much could be profitably written in favor of the intro-duction of sacred music as a part of the daily devotions of the family Christian