REV. DAVID M'KINNEY, Editor and Proprietor. REV. I. N. M'KINNEY, Associate Editor. TERMS IN ADVANCE.

REV. DAVID M'KINNEY.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

· For the Presbyterian Banner

Look to Jesus.

When the way seems dark before us, When our hearts are sad with sin : "When our very friends deplore us-Look te Jesus, trust in him.

He it is who will receive us. And he never will forsake ; He it is who can relieve us-Look to Jesus, pardon take.

Whom he loweth, he will strengthen With the grace we need each day; Though our journey seems to lengthen, Still to Jesus look and pray.

Every day will make him dearer, If we know his holy love ; Every day will bring us nearer To his glorious home above.

For the Presbyterian Banner

J. C.

But Thou Shalt Die in Peace.-Jer. xxxiv : 5. What though the tempests round thee roll, And woe like foods o'erwhelm thy soul : Trust theu in God-thy mourning cease, For he shall make thee die in paace.

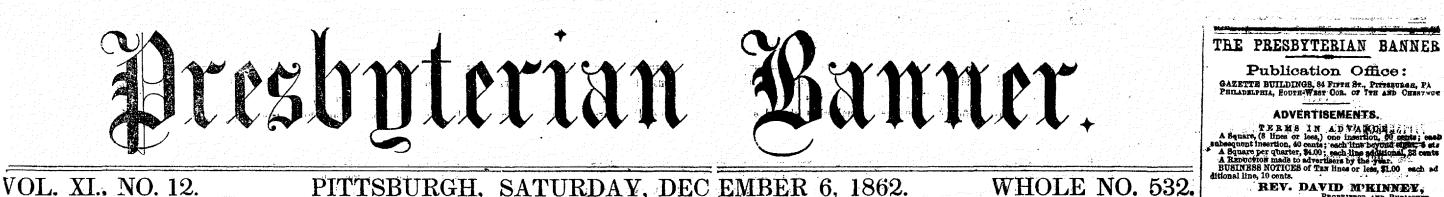
Though sin may plant thy way with thorns, And Satan tempt the soul that mourns. Thy God will from these snares release, And make the faithful die in peace.

Though friends forsake, and love grows cold, And heart may ache with woe untold ; Yet this sweet promise all can ease. In Jesus, "thou shalt die in peace."

DON MAX. Jefferson College, Nov. 22, 1862.

For the Presbyterian Banner.

The Christian at the Cross. For the Christian the Cross has its attractions. No place is like it. None can be compared with it. At it he sits. He looks upon wondrous scenes. A Saviour who had never wronged God nor man, hangs before him, suffering, nailed, bleeding, agonizing. He is numbered among transgressors. Two thieves are crucified with him, the one on his right hand, and the other on his left. A crown of thorns is upon his brow. Many pass by and mock him. The load of his people's sins pressed hard upon him, yet he meekly and nobly bears it. No complaint escapes his lips. A Father's will, and a perishing humanity require the act, and he repines not, nor hesitates. Notwithstanding his unparalleled sufferings, and in the midst of them, he has regard to the good of others. He provides for the temporal support of his mother according to the flesh. He hears the cry of a penitent by his side, pardoning him, and admitting him into Paradise. Neither does he bear ill-will nor revenge to his murderers, but prays, "Father, forgive them, for they know not hat they do." The greatest death ever



PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY, DEC EMBER 6, 1862. WHOLE NO. 532

graces. The great object of knowledge is offered the prayer. We sang the hymn, initions of war than its rival has from the Christ; after that, ourselves, growing in "I love thy Zion, Lord."

The discourse was very good, and appro- docks into the Confederate navy. the knowledge of Christ. and ourselves growing in grace. Suffer no day to pass | priate to our circumstances, as we had been without becoming a little better acquainted kept by the merciful hand of God safe crew of the Alabama, it may or may not be with Christ-a little better acquainted through so many dangers and diseases. a fact; but here again it must be rememwith yourself. If you desire to know him, Why should we not dedicate some sacred bered that our Government has no power to search for him in his Word. Christ dwells place to his service; and our hearts anew, prevent enlistment into any foreign navy. in that precious Word. Those pages are a to call to remembrance his goodness and How was this possible in the case complaintranscript of his glorious perfections. They mercy, to give thanks, and ask his protected of? and how is it practicable in any oth-"testify of him." Read devotionally, every tion?

day, a portion of God's Holy Word, with a view to your own growth in heliness. It makes a suitable display of the grace of Christ in redemption. If you really see ligious at home, have become 'careless and Bappy quarrel, on pain of thereby forfeiting

him as he is therein set forth, he will be to your soul "altogether lovely." That you may thus see Jesus Christ, pray for the gift of the Holy Ghost. He will give you understanding. It was he that discovered to you your situation on a that discovered to you your situation as a temptation, and wander far from God. He many of them were factory hands out or that discovered to you your situation as a lost sinner, and led you to Christ for par-don. Now he will "take of the things of Christ, and show them unto you." You cannot be too deeply impressed with the canot be too deeply impressed with the line Christian destrict the things of the will be the restoration of the Union of the separation, and justly deprecates sinister cannot be too deeply impressed with the feeling that without the power of the Holy Ghost to instruct, and quicken, and purify you, you must be at best but a dwarf in piety.

Yours, affectionately,

JACOB DIFFENBAUGH.

EUROPEAN CORRESPONDENCE.

But make thorough work of it, that you may know the worst of your case and apply to the Physician description of the world. And God, in his mysterious age ted States. may know the worst of your to the Physician for a remedy. W. T. S. providence, will bring good out of evil. He will make this dreadful war the means

For the Presbyterian Banuer. honor and glory. From the Eastern Army.

85TH REG'T PENNA. VOLS., Camp Suffolk, Va., Nov. 24, 1862. REV. DR. M'KINNEY :- Dear Sir-I

know of but one letter from our regiment that has been published in your paper. Another may be interesting to the many readers of the Banner who have relatives in the regiment. We landed at Fortress Monroe on the

Renovation Scheme—A Dream and Nothing Bet-ter—The. Wesleyans and Nonconformists—The Internal State of the Church—Dr. Colenzo's New Work on the Pentateuch—Professor Jowett and Mr. Maurice—Colenzo's Sympathizers—His Anfirst of April, and marched thence to Camp Scott, near Yorktown. There we served as pickets and road builders, through rain and mud, until the beautiful Sabbath morntecedents. ing of the 4th of May, when, just as we were thinking that we would have a quiet FROM YORKSAIRE I send this letter, beday of rest in the service of God, the order ing in the East Reding on a short Deputacame for us to march immediately. We tion tour. There are three divisions in were soon in sight of the rebel fortifica- this great and wealthy country-East, tions, but found no enemy there. We pur- North, and West Redings. It has within sued the fast-retreating foe in quick time, and overtook him on Monday, near Wil-liamsburg. There was our first battle. Night closed the dreadful scene, and the limestone works abound; and as to the enemy retreated. We thence followed soil, a large portion of it is of the most closely till within bearing distance of the productive character. In some alluvial rebells at R.chmond. On the S1st of May, at one o'clock, the dreadful battle of Fair-the finest potatoes in the kingdom are oaks commenced. Many of our brave com- raised-those known in the London marrades fell. We were outnumbered and out- ket as "York Regents," and the land bearflanked. So, leaving all, we fell back un- ing them is worth, if sold in fee simple, der a heavy fire. On the 4th of June we £150 per acre. returned to White Oak swamps, through As to sea port heavy rain and deep mud. Having now no ance are Whitby and Hull. The last menshelter nor blankets to keep us dry and tioned is a great entrepot and outlet of commerce—especially] with Hamburg, St. Petersburgh and the ports of the Baltic. comfortable, our ranks were again thinned by sickness and death. But ere we thought of not seeing Richmond soon, we were on London shippers send their goods intended our backward march to Harrison's Landfor the North, hither. An immense trade ing, leaving some of our sick to the mercy s done- in the importation of hemp, flax, of the enemy. Thence we had heavy and above all, linseed, out of which is marches to Fortress Monroe, and the two manufactured in vast quantities, the oilhardest of all were on the holy Sabbath. class,) supplement food and pasture of their During our stay of near six months on the Peninsula, we were engaged in all the duties of a soldier, viz.: guarding and pick- Hull may be judged of by the following

escape in disguise of a few ships out of our

"As to the British complexion of the er case? All that a neutral yet friendly

Seek also to know yourself. You know to help, it is in the army. And yet, some think that the termination and results of but little, as yet, of the deceitfulness of men say that it is no place to attend to re-your own heart. It will cost you many a hard conflict. Acquire, in the Word of prayers are quite annoying to some. At or two statesmen, but also from the expec-God, a knowledge of your heart. Be much home they could stay away from the wor- tations of Americans themselves. At all in the study of it, and cultivate self-exam-inction. Set apart special seasons for it. It may be a hard task. The soul is averse converted that would not attend the service ter to give bread to the full, and the luxuto such work. A rigid examination will of God at home. For various reasons they ares of turtle and champagne, to the staryto such work. A rigid examination will of dot at none, and none in the second s

A POPULAR LECTURER, Henry Vincent. whose oratory is very stirring on whatever theme he may discourse, and who there is in his hand of doing this nation and the Church good, and to his name be all the reason to believe, is a Christian man, has been delivering in the great towns of Eng-land, a lecture on "The American Revolu-tion : Its Causes and Consequences." An extreme liberal in home politics, he is an abolitionist, or something near it, as to American affairs. At all events he traces the war to the slave system and its social issues. "I charge upon this evil and mon-Visit to Yorkshire-Port of Hull-The New-York Chamber of Commerce-Explanations Mr. Cob-den's Good Advice well Taken-Henry Vincent's strous crime, the corruption of the Ameri-Pro-Northern Lecture - The Manufacturing Dis-tricts Pro-Northern and Anti-Stavery - Mr. Bright's Words D'Israeli and his "Church" Renovation Scheme - A Dream and Nothing Betcan Union, the debauchment of the people. the weakness of the Republic, and those base buccancering expeditions to obtain more soil, which have from time to time disturbed the peace of the American nation. It is because of this great crime in which the colored man is outraged, that the American republic is now feeling the aven-November 7, 1862. ging hand of God." Mr. Vincent went on to detail circumstances connected with Bachanan's election, commented on the Fugitive Slave Law, and pointed out the extent to which the passing of that measure wounded Northern consciences, roused Northern antipathies, and developed abolition-

ism to an extent previously unknown. He

| land to expel them, and launching her into | after all, it is a fond dream that Dissenters a bloody and costly war? In the name of will return to the Church; that the Wes-God he protested against this insanity. leyans, penitently reminiscent though they He did not sak them to endorse his views, are that John Wesley was an ordained but he would nek them to beware of allow- clergyman, and being moreover quite op-ing themselves to be warped by a subtle and posed to being called "Dissenters," and adroit faction, who would make England keeping aloof from Bicentenary movements; run in an aggressive war that would be will come back into the bosom of the Church fatal to the cause of human liberty. He of England.

bondage, [Loud applause.] He prayed senters in many fields. They have paid off, that whether the Union was restored or within a few years, nearly half a million not, that on the American Continent the sterling in chapel debts : they are building rime of slavery should be known no more. many new and magnificent chapels every through many looked toward it with dread, would net be one in which the slaveocracy would net be one in which the slaveocracy would net be one in which the slaveocracy would net be supreme. He believed in Al-mighty God. He believed in the suprem-acy of Christian truth. He believed that United Kingdom, in order to raise funds whatever fell, it would not be the power of to build new chapels in all the principal the slave defender, but the power of the watering places around our coasts. The slave owner. [Hear, hear, and loud wesleyans, unlike the most of the Non-cheers.] Through the cloud that darkened the present, he saw with the eye of State aid for their Day-Schools, and thus faith a bright and better/day. He saw the rival the Church in laying hold on the ju-Anglo-Saxon, race recovering lits glory. Bruised, and wounded, and poverty strick- Mr. D'Israeli, in still counselling resist-Bruised, and wounded, and poverty strick-an, he saw America bathed in tears, brought ance to all compromise in matters affecting ow on the footstool of repentance, mourning over her transgressions, her errors, and her sins.... He believed that the grand races which peopled the British islands and, the own party ends. glorious Colonies which had sprung from hem, had a glorious mission to perform in

the universe; leading other nations from despair to security, from serfdom to freedom, from wrong to right, and telling them that liberty, if progressive, was also con-servative; if popular and expansive, was also a tower of security; giving strength to wise princes, honor to wise aristocracies,

ower to wise peoples, and freedom to all. [Great cheering.] It is worthy of repetition on my part-for I have made the statement before for

the information of your readers-that in the cotton mill-districts, and among the

empt of the civilized world.

commercial world in England, in contrast with Tory praters, the London Times, and *Telegraph*, there is a very numerous body, a large majority indeed, who wish well to the Northern cause, who deprecate all idea of a quarrel with America, and refuse to be tempted with the cry for "recognition." But I am bound with equal truth to say, that the reconstruction of the Union, with 'loyal," yet "slaveholding," States guaranteed in their slave " property," would be conscience." But what has " freedom of most grievous to multitudes of the best and conscience " to do with men who have re most moderate of the people, and that it ceived livings in the Established Church, would be regarded as a lamentable issue of on the condition of signing and adhereing a struggle which they have hoped and to the 39 Articles? The dishonesty of prayed might "undo every yoke," and let these men is artfully concealed under a the oppressed go free. Mr. Bright writes to a friend in America, that if the war And so the Telegraph exults in the new

gentleman in Cornwall: his father's husi-

prayed that God in his infinite mercy The Wesleyans have a definite organiza-would overrule the present calamity to the tion, becoming more and more powerful deliverance of the colored people from their every year, and in fact are beating the Dis-

Dissenters and their rights, is but precipi tating the crisis. Meanwhile, he befool the narrow-minded clergy, and serves his

DR. COLENZO has now published his neological work on "The Pentateuch and the Book of Joshua." His Preface is lengthy, and in it he indicates how. when Zoolu native of Natal asked him whether he believed that the account in Genesis of Noah's ark, its dimensions, and the coming of the animals in pairs to it, was credible, he was brought to a stand ; or rather to the utterance of a conviction previously formed. And so with regard to the exodus of 600,000 men, "harnessed," going forth out of Egypt in one day, that he declared to be impos-

sible. THE Daily Telegraph, which, from the first, has published editorials denouncing the "nersecution" of the authors of Essays and Reviews; has come out in favor of the Bishop of Natal. It rehearses the story of the Bishop of Salisbury's persecution of Dr. Rowland Williams, and its "breakingdown pitcously before the inexorable logic of a British tribunal faithful to mere technicalities, and through them to freedom of conscience." But what has "freedom of ends without the freeing of the slaves, it champion, whom it compares to a Knight would expose the United States to the con-tempt of the civilized world.

ness failed him for a time, and the son, displaying great precocity, and eager for learning, borrowed £50 from his grand-mother in order to enter the University In the first year he reached the head of his division; he was encouraged to go on by the Head of a College, but was obliged to tell him that all his money was spent. The counsellor and friendly adviser aat once supplied him with means, and as a science-man he became very distinguished. Afterwards he became Mathematical Mas-ter at the famous Hanon School. He built a house there at £1,000 expense, which was burnt down, and his all thus taken from him. Travelling on a stage-coach with an old gentleman, he happened to state his loss, and also to give his past history. Romantic though it be, yet it is true, that here again, money was supplied. He published a work on "Arithmetic," which brought him large sums. The end was, that he was selected as Bishop of Natal. The rest is known. From what I learnt from my informant, Colenzo is earnest and sincere-very impressible and sensitive, but not a theologian in the true sense of the term-as, indeed, his Commentary on the Romans proves abundantly. The information I thus give is as exclusive J.W. as it is authentic.

Publication Office:

ADVERTISEMENTS.

REV. DAVID M'KINNEY,

For the Presbyterian Banner Acknowledgment.

MR. EDITOR :--- It is proper that I acknowledge suitably the many substantial knowledge suitably the many substantial gifts which a part of my charge lately most unexpectedly, lavished upon my larder, barn, and cellar. Flour by the hundred weight, wheat by the sack, corn by the barrel, fruit in all conditions for keeping,

vegetables, butter, fowls, &c. The most agreeable part of this surprise consists in this: that these kind friends reside at from six to eleven miles distant from my residence. They are presented in the more pleasing light in this service, also, by the fact that I am not their installed pastor, being only a regular supply. After spending a few social hours, and enjoying a bountiful dinner of their own providing, we separated, I am sure, with the bonds of love not less firmly bound around our hearts.

Their reward is in heaven, and shall be on earth too. "The liberal soul shall be made fat;" yea, God has blessed them already. He has added to their numbers a fourth within the past seven months. edited

We publish these facts chiefly to stimulate other churches—especially feeble ones like this—to similar deeds of faith and love. And to avoid all ostentation, 'I will only subscribe myself,

Yours in the blessed Redeemer. Nov. 24, 1862. M.C.O.

For the Presbyterian Banner Dissolution of Pastoral Relation. At a meeting of the congregation, of Big Spring church, of Newville, Pa., held on Tuesday, November 25th, 1862, the following preamble and resolutions were presented and unanimously adopted : WHEREAS, In the providence of God. we have been called to part with our late pastor, the Rev. J. S. H. Henderson therefore, Resolved, That we regret the necessity which impelled Mr. Henderson to ask for the dissolution of the pastoral relation; that we cordially bear testimony to the faithfulness of our beloved pastor during the time he was with us. and that we still have unwavering; confidence in him as a servant of Jesus Christ and a faithful messenger of the Church of God; that in going from us he bears with him our pravers for his success and happiness, and we cordially commend him to the love and care of the Christian community where his lot may be cast. Resolved, That a copy of the above resolution be presented to our late pastor, be recorded in the Minute Book of the Church. and sent to the Presbyterian, Presbyterian Banner, and Valley Star, with a request for publication. WILLIAM BARE, Ch'n. J. B. Davidson, Sec'y.

known now occurs. The Son of God, his only and well-beloved son, dies ! Immediately, darkness covers the earth. The vail of the temple is rent in twain. The earth quakes. Graves open. Many dead arise. Observers acknowledge his divinity. Blood streams from his pierced side. His body is lifeless, and kind friends lay it in the tomb.

Such a look at the Cross evokes from the Christian devout and precious meditations. He considers all that Christ there endured as done in his behalf. He ponders on the mercy and love there displayed. He contemplates the salvation there revealed for him and all who will accept it-a salvation in which divine justice is satisfied. and the law magnified and made honorable. He meditates upon God's goodness in giving up his Son to such a death, and in providing a Saviour possessing such wilngness, such ability, and such fulness. e thinks of the triumph achieved-Satan efeated, death despoiled, hell deprived of illions of its expected occupants, and lory attained for the ransomed through nmanuel's blood.

At the cross, the Christian not only sees meditates, but feels. He is not cold emotionless. He weeps over his Saour's sorrows.

He is penitent. His sins nailed Jesus the accursed tree. They appear before m in their real light. Hence he becomes mble. He mourns over his transgresshs, and what they occasioned. He athes them. He forsakes them.

Soon, however, a feeling of joy pervades soul. Jesus atoned for him. He reives Christ as his propitiatory sacrifice. he Redeemer looks upon him in mercy, id bids him rejoice. The relief is opporne, and just what he needs; and he is

Now follows holy resolutions. Impelled what he has seen, and contemplated, d felt at the cross, he resolves to glory in to abandon all trust in his own good rks; to live with, in, and for Christ; to t his light shine; to bring no disgrace on the religion of Jesus: to love the riune God, his people, his Church, his ause; and to strive after higher attainhents in the Divine life.

Under all circumstances the Christian hould be at the Cross. When tempted, there he can obtain the power to endure nd overcome. When afflicted, there he an find comfort. When beset with spirtual foes, there he can receive protection nd can repel his assailants. When harrassed with fears and doubts, there he can have them removed. When assuming arduous and trying responsibilities, there he can be directed, encouraged, and strengthened In fact the cross is his only true stay at all times. It is indispensable to become a Christian, to live a Christian, to die a Christian, and to be glorified a Christian. Let, then, all honor and love it. Let them cling to it closely and constantlykeeping their eyes upon it, first and last, till they enter in triumph the city of our 0. God.

For the Presbyterian Banner. Words to Young Disciples.

God has renewed your heart by his Holy Spirit, and brought you into the kingdom of his dear Son. You feel that your sins are forgiven through our Lord Jesus Christ. For this you are under infinite obligations. to him. You have already, it is presumed, publicly professed his name, or at least it, s your purpose so to do. You have been ned to Christ -- " planted with him " Rom. vi : 5); let it be your aim to be a owing Christian. You have the Chrisin graces, but they are like the faculties ill be best promoted by exercising those

eting, chopping and digging, fortifying and statistics privately supplied me by the son fighting. Finally, we gladly left the almost of a merchant and ship-owner. For the deserted and swampy Peninsula, for Suf- past nine months of 1862, there were imfolk. We arrived here on the night of the ported 373,674 quarters of wheat, 179,874 16th of September, and soon commenced quarters of barley, 15,280 quarters of peas, the usual duties of the soldier. Our regi-44,489 of beans, 293,473 of linseed, 72,ment has built three-fourths of a mile of 296 of rapeseed, 9,538 tons of oil-cake, breastworks around the town; and also (from France and Denmark,) and 10,096 nice and comfortable Winter quarters, and | tons of bones-bone dust being much used are now assisting to finish the forts, which as an agricultural manure. The exports of Hull are very great. Referring to this will soon be completed. I must now say something of our spir- important town, I may mention that it was

itual interests. We had, when we left for twelve years the sceno of the Rev. home, nine hundred and thirty men: Newman Hall's early ministry. From About two hundred of that number were thence he came to Surrey Chapel, London, professors of religion of the different and where he maintains his reputation as branches of the Church of Christ. But as a preacher-a meet successor of James is common, too many left their religion at Sherman and Rowland Hill. home, and are living without it in the

THE REMONSTRANCE of the New-York army. Nevertheless a good number united together and resolved, by the help of God, Confederate steamer Alabama, has elicited to stand up for Christ in the face of his many comments from the press. That avowed enemies, and keep up a prayermeeting under all discouragements. And almost every evening that circumstances to your readers' candid consideration : would permit, the praying band has met to "The destruction of property and espepraise God for his mercy, and ask his prosially of human food by this sea-marauder

tection in the future. justifies in a moral point of view the strong Our chaplain was often absent with the sick and wounded; and he left us after the of the Brilliant, but no facts yet stated jus- creased. battle of Fair Oaks, on a sick furlough home, tify the impression there that either the at the very time he was most needed, our regiment being in a more deplorable condition than at any time since we had entered the service. He returned in about two months, remained with us one month, and then resigned. We have not had one since, though occasionally we have the service of other chaplains.

Since the battle of Fair Oaks, the interest in our meeting has been good, and sometimes very good. I believe there has been several conversions. Some are returning Bahamas, was by order of the English Court questions." He then concluded as follows from their wanderings; others are under of Admiralty and before she could receive conviction. I have witnessed some of the most precious meetings that I ever attended. And since we have been here, we have had the privilege of going to lish port: and that fact as well as the state- this should be repeatedly enforced upon church in town, and have heard several ex- ment of the New-York Chamber of Com- the public mind, for there was a growing cellent discourses, by the pastors, and by chaplains who were invited to preach. The assemblies are most solemn. Good attention is given by the soldiers.

When the weather became too cold to loss for a comfortable place of meeting. But God always provides a way, when peoan graces, but they are like the faculties on provide the faculties on provide the faculties of the facultie

also recounted facts connected with th election of Mr. Lincoln, and the subsequent revolt of the Southern States, pointing out that the Federal arms, and the Federal Generals were all in the hands of those States prior to the revolt, and sided with them in the secession which the Southern population had been well drilled in prospect of eventualities: which, he thought accounted for the dash and gallantry of the Southern As to sea ports, the only two of imnort-

armies. So far, added "Mr. Vincent, as he could udge, if the North had said to the South. Go and take your niggers with you, ' it would have been a prudent thing to have done. But they must allow the Northern people to have a will of their own. In his opinion "there must either be union without Slavery, or no union at all. Union cake with which the farmers (a very wealthy with Slavery, was in his view, atterly impossible." After tracing the progress of the class) supplement food and pasture of their splendid herds of oxen. The trade of War, he said: "Many people think it a fool-ish thing for the North to fight for the Union ;" but in order to show that national susceptibilities ought to be respected, he drew a graphic illustration of the probable steps which would be taken by England in the case of an Irish revolt, and the manner in which proposals for interference would be treated.

Mr. Vincent said that while it was extremely difficult to predict the final issue of the conflict, yet that so far as it was possible to calculate the ways and means of the combatants, it seemed to him that another campaign would give the North the preponderating military power, in driving back an invasion and prosecuting an aggressive war with success. It must be remembered that the South was now deprived of all external trade with the exception of a few ships that ran the blockade, while the North is increasing its trade with all parts of the world. Chamber of Commerce with regard to the During the last year; the North had exported to Europe about 20,000,000 quarters of many comments from the press. That wheat, after having well fed her own peo-which comes from the Leeds Mercury, a people; the trade with this country during real friend of the United States, I submit the last month being three times as much as the corresponding period last year. The currency of the United States, though scandalous, was forcing into fictitious activity the internal trade of the country, so that anguage applied at New-York to the fate the resources of the States were being in-

Mr. Vincent then discoursed as to the English Government has departed from the effects of the President's Proclamation policy indicated in Her Majesty's Proc- "God forbid that there should be a service lamation of May-13th, 1861, or (as we have | war; but if it burst out, the guilt would said) that the English people would sanc- rest on the heads of those who challenged tion any such departure. The idea is in-deed disproved by what took place at the will not commit excesses, not being fighting, very time the Alabama first steamed out of but sleeping men. I believe that the re the Mersey. Just then the Oreto, a vessel sult of the Proclamation will be a general with similar objects, and which had left the sampede of the negroes, wherever the same river shortly before, nominally for the Federal armies approach. What is to be Mediterranean but really for Nassau in the done with them? is one of the hardest "He believed with that fine man and her armament, seized for alleged infringe- rising statesman, the Earl of Ripon, that ment of the Foreign Enlistment Act. It is the duty of this country was real and abtrue that the Alabama was built in an Eng- solute neutrality. It was important that merce that other vessels of the same kind faction in England pressing for the immeand purpose are now in construction here, diate recognition of the Southern States. demand from our Admiralty increased vig- After arguing that the South was not yet ilance to prevent fresh breaches of the Roy- a nation, he asked what would it be if, in al Proclamation. We trust such vigilance addition to the loss of cotton, we were to meet out doors, we were, for a time, at a will be exercised, but our friends in the be for twelve months without American Northern States must remember this can wheat? What would be the condition of only be done in accordance with the rights the United Kingdom if, in addition to ple have a will. There were two large hos- of a free people. Should, therefore, a steam losing cotton, the Northern ports of Amerpital tents in the hands of our surgeons, ship here and there, ostensibly built for lies were closed against English commerce which we succeeded in getting. These we peaceful purposes, and presenting no evi-joined in one, and seated it off for a place dence in our waters of any other destina- if the seas were covered with North Amerto hold worship. It furnished room for though troublesome navy of the Confeder-had it dedicated on Sabbath, the 16th inst., at States, they must neither be surprised to the service of God. Rev. Mr. Bird, nor angry with England. They must take chaplain of the 103d P. V., delivered the the national will for the national deed, not we brought ourselves into armed contact

Lord Carlisle, who, when Lord Storpeth, any device on his shield. "Thus he has visited the United States, some fifteen or now done. Springing forward from distant twenty years ago, and who, it was said, was lands to the side of the seven loyal gentlealmost tempted to renounce that bachelor men " (the Essayists, to wit, better, known life which he still maintains, under the as the "SEPTEM CONTRA Christians,") fascinating influence of an American lady, "who have defended the Bible against has taken opportunity on a public occasion Bibliolaters, Christianity against so-called at Dublin, to speak most tenderly and affec- Christians, and the liberty of him whose tionately, of America. He recalls its beau-tiful scenery, laments how the fairest spots have been sodden with human blood, and breathes the fervent aspiration that the strife may service of the anonymous with the honstrife: may soon cease, and that "slavery est hand of a man who is neither ashamed of his quarrel nor shuns its issue, and reveals may relax its hideous grasp.".... He praises the policy of the Palmerston Cabinet, and is for maintaining neutrality. s for maintaining neutrality.

rica." Then comes a sneer at the ordinary MR. D'ISRAELI has been coming out once more his first performance in that Bishop in contrast with one whose "lacon line having come off about twelve months. is not a spell against candor, simplicity and ago"as the champion of the Church of honesty." And the article winds up with England. It is with a kind of disgust a fresh flourish of trumpets : " No iconothat one reads and hears the "mouthings" clast, but a Reformer-no unbeliever, but of this mere politician on matters which a champion of the Truth that cannot fear. ought to be treated of by men who have a because she cannot fail-the Bishon of eligious standing and reputation. The Natal takes his stand on the side of unfet-Bishop of Oxford (who, by the by, when tered conscience. He is probably not wrong recently in Edinburgh, after preaching at in expecting wholesale calumny, with desan, Episcopal chapel, went to listen to Dr. perate and inveterate enmity; but the an Episcopal enape, went to instant to interview and inversive enuity, went to instant the persection of the chair on the occa-sion of D'Israeli address. He made an ther St. Paul, 'I would that all that hear admission which is very galling to Churchme were such as I am, except these men. and which even yet-they deny, name- bonds."" The ridiculous failure of the parallel here

ly, that the Nonconformists are more nu-merous than the adherents of the Church attempted to be drawn is, that Paul wore of England; and he said that her disestabbonds because he could not help it: the lishment, and separation from the State, Bishop, though he says it is a heavy trial, would reduce them to "an Episcopal sect." thought it better to remain in the Church, What then was to be done ? First of all, and thus his bonds are self-imposed, coupled continue the policy of resistance to Dis- with the glaring fact that he totally dissenting demands, as to the abolition of sents from the ex animo subscription to Church Rates, &c.; pursue in Parliament the Canonical Scriptures, which every clerthe same conservative tactics which cast gyman is bound to give. He exhorts out a Church Rate Abolition Bill last year. young men to be very cautious before they Here the speaker referred to the late Dr. enter the Church. Things are thus in a Sumner, the Primate of England, that sad condition. The Bishop of Capetown, sensible and good man, who in private conwho is a High Churchman, has come to ferences and Lords' Committee meetings England to prosecute Colenzo; and there is about Church Rates, had counselled. "surprobability that Professor Jowett. the render "gand concession. But happily; author of one of the worst of the Essays says the Tory leader of the Lower House, and Reviews, is also, to be brought up he was outvoted. Afterwards the Arch-bishop seems to express regret to Mr. before the Ecclesiastical Courts. The Bishop of Winchester complains of the D'Israeli' that he had not gone with his great falling off of candidates for the minviews. But even then out comes the conistry in the Establishment, and largely atfession from the Primate's lips, and it is tributes this to the speculative and skeptivery damaging to the Church, "We can, not deny that the Dissenters outnumber cal spirit of the age. It is notorious that very many of our literary men and savans

have espoused the views of the Essavists : Next, Mr. D'Israell proposes, (I was go-ing to say, to stem the tide with a pitchat all events that they are enemies of Evangelism. Such is Tennyson, the Poet Laufork,) and that with a great flourish of reat, whose writings, noble as they are, trumpets about her prestige and her learn- are not wanting in traces of Universalist ing, that a grand effort shall now and teachings and tendencies. And we know henceforth be put forth, so as to make the that when Professor Jowett's Greek Chair Anglican Church " the National Church of was refused endowment by the University England? But how is this to be done? authorities of Oxford, there was a very What potent charm has this magician with extended expression of sympathy from the Hebrew locks, and oriental face and eyes? Was she not always, called at least, the National Unurch? Ah! that will avail no longer. A majority is against ber even in England an overwhelming major-ity, specially in Ireland. Well: "Dizzy" proposes to turn "Home Missionary;" that their Dagon of Priesthood and Apostolic is to say, there are unreclaimed masses, and Succession, and called on all men to bow these must be as speedily as possible incor- down before it. The Evangelicals, too, are porated into the Anglican Church, and not blameless, and weakness has come upon then the will have the majority, and so them, with no power to help themselves, Last week Mr. Maurice, the apostle of be "National." To do them justice, the High Church clergy are active, and a great Negativism, was described as about to re many old women, and poor people gener, ally, they coax or bribe by blankets and sign his London Living, and retire from the ministry of the Church. He did prosoup, &c., to come to church; and others, pose to do so; but his party, a large one. when dying in their ignorance-from long remonstrated, and he has found out that neglect—they persuade to "take the sac-rament," as a passport to heaven. But as to the real power, it is not the Tory High Naught, of Liverpool. Honesty demands it. Church clergy who possess it. The Evan I have been in company this week with

For the Presbyterian Banner. A Tribute of Respect. South fract

At a regular meeting of the Philo Literary Society of the Callensburg, Male, and Female Institute, held November 21st. 1862, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted :

WHEREAS, Almighty God, the Sovereign Ruler and disposer of all things, has seen fit to remove from our midst, Margaret Candee Lobaugh, an active member of this Society, with whom we lately associated. and for whom we entertained the highest regard ; therefore be it

Resolved, That though we deeply mourn the loss of one so kind, and affectionate, so young and promising, yet we bow in humble submission to the righteous will of our heavenly Bather, and view this dispensa-tion of his providence as a solemn admonition to us of the shortness and uncer;

taioty of life. once indicates and allocity of life. once indicates and allocity of a state of the death of our dear schoolmate, this Society has lost a faithful member, this Institution a diligent stident, and we a companion endeared to us all by her noble virtues; one who in all then intergourse with us, was agreeable in, her manners, and most exemplary in her character.

Resolved, That we tender our sincere sympathies to her mother, sisters, and brothers in their sore affliction, and bid them look up through their tears to Him who is an ever present and an all-sufficient help in trouble, and who alone can heat their wounded hearts and sustain them in their sorrow. Resolved, That these resolutions be mblished in the Presbyterian, Banner, and Clarion County papers, and that a copy of them be sent to the immediate friends of the deceased. EMMA S. MURRAY, Sagar 11 AMANDA M. GALBREATH, and

ORBIN A. ELLIOTT, in Animary of Committee.

Cherished Memory. The world has done homage to revelation. What names are dearer at the hearth stone of oottage and palace than those of the patriarchs, bards, and prophets of the Bible? What scenes like that of Moriah, Olivet, and Calvary What mountains like Lebanon? What city like Jerusalem? Who lingers not on Plagen "and along the river of Canan?" Whonkhows not of Gethsemane and the Cross? Who weeps not with mary at the