THE PRESBYTERIAN BANNEB

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

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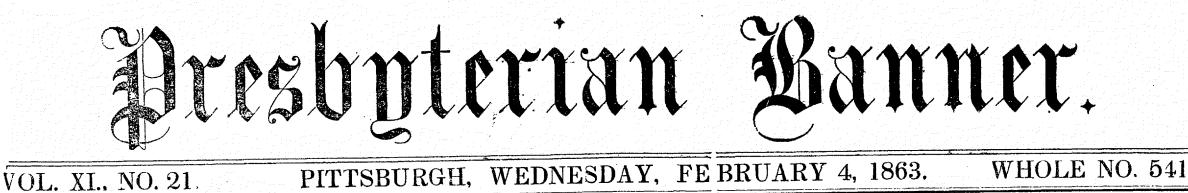
REV. DAVID M'KINNEY.

-along with columns of the number of workers in mills "full time" and "short time." and also the number of operatives "out of work." Over the whole manufacturing districts of Lancashire, and in some places in Yorkshire, there are only 109,748 who obtain work for full time. There are 163,929 working "short time," and nearly a quarter of a million (245,718) out of work. The estimated weekly loss of wages is one hundred and sixty-eight thousand pounds and upwards. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in a recent ad-dress at Chester, reckoned the present loss of weekly wages either directly from the cotton manufacture, or in trades dependent on it, at more than twelve million sterling a year. The actual loss to the revenue for the current year, he estimated at more than one million. Should the dreadful and sanguinary war which now desolated America and threw the surplus of its curses upon us, be brought to a close, a great and gen-eral relief might be expected. He praised the noble independence and patience of the factory work people, but reminded them that they would have to put up with low wages for some time after resuming their

work.

FRENCH FINANCE would be in a favorable condition, but for two causes-the want of cotton and the war in Mexico. In December, 1861, the Emperor made a penitential confession to his Minister, and through him to Europe, that the finances of the Empire were in a very dangerous state, and surrendered the prerogative of opening "extraordinary credits," by which he had, by his own simple decree, raised £10,000,000 a year. M. Fould, the Hebrew Finance Minister, finds his calculations made this time last year for 1862, in advance put out as to expense. For the Mexican expedition, the total cost up to this time is £3,320,000. More money, much more, will be flung into the same gulf. But meanwhile such is the elasticity of the revenue from the Imperial and wise policy of free trade, with England especially, and with other countries too, that the actual receipts of 1862 exceeds the estimates by two millions sterling, and an excess of more than four millions is expected to cover the expense of the present year for the Mexican expedition.

Perhaps the Emperor was hoodwinked and deceived-as General Prim says in the Spanish Cortes-by the plausibilities of Juarez; perhaps he feels himself to be in a mess, through which, or out of which, he must do his bold best to struggle; perhaps he thinks to have much compensation in leasing the priests in France and Mexico and perhaps, nay, surely, he hopes that this "little war" will be a safety-valve-to the restlessness of the French people and the army. But alas! of "glory," hitherto there has been none; and of disease and death, the accounts, (though attempted to be cooped or concealed,) are deplorable. An advance cannot take place on Mexico without fresh troops amounting to 12,000; and if in Mexico, the questions arise, What next? and next?" Southerners may hope for his aid or alliance; Northerners may suspect that he means monarchy, annexation, and mischief in general. But even he is under Divine control, and his subtlest counsels, and most skilfully spun webs of diplomacy, can be marred and broken by the Hand that rules the universe. A MINISTERIAL CRISIS has taken place at Constantinople. Different opinions have been expressed about the Sultan-some accusing him of prodigal expenditure as well as Mohammedan bigotry, and vice versa. Fuad Pasha has been dismissed from office, and Kramil Pasha, as Grand Vizier, reigns in his stead. A large loan was obtained in London, on the faith of financial reforms, and the stock has become valuable to the original shareholders. But as long as Mohammedanism combines with oriental laziness, it is difficult to see how Turkey can be regenerated. There is far more promise for Egypt, because the l'asha is inoculated with European ideas. DOCTOR CUMMING, in a New Year's "prophetic" address, has been relating how Russia has been lately making a purchase in Palestine, and said that students of prophecy believed that the 38th and 39th of Ezekiel referred to that country. A great Northern Power was to make war, and that great Power was to be shattered in Palestine. And as to France, "she is the centre of the great revolutionary force which is to bring on war, the contending parties of which are to meet at Armageddon." The "three unclean spirits coming out of the mouth of the dragon like frogs," refer to France. Why? Because "the old and real French armies were three frogs." There is a large class of gobemouche, good people who open their mouths wide at such expositions as these. They are borrowed from " Elliott on the Apochalypse," and are just as consistent with genuine criticism, and with prelation, as are Dr. Cumming's application to modern steamships of the "vessels of bulrushes," of J.W. Isaiah xviii. P. S.-Mrs. Beecher Stowe addresses a remonstrance to the ladies of England, who, on or after her visit to this country, expressed anti-slavery sentiments. Her representation of "The Union" is rather what she and her friends would have it to be, than what it has been in reference to the recognition in times past of slavery. The declaration in favor of negro citizenship on the part of a high legal functionary of the United States, is a most significant fact. Mr. Barnes, M. P. for Bolton. tells the cotton working men of the town not to buoy themselves up with the idea of speedy relief. It will take time to develope the cotton-producing powers of different coun-tries. He says that since the North adopted an anti-slavery policy, his sympathies The Daily News (pro-Northern) expresses regret that the New-York merchants, so generous to Lancashire distress. have not also sent succors to kindred sufferers in France.



For the Presbyterian Banner. Seeing and Believing. No. 8.

REV. DAVID M'KINNEY,

Pittsburgh, Pa.

EV. DAVID M'KINNEY, Editor and Proprietor.

REV. I. N. M'KINNEY, ASSOCIATE EDITOR. TERMS IN ADVANCE.

)irect all lettors to

"Master, we would see a sign from nee," the Scribes and Pharisees demanded Christ, when he came to teach them. A hat sign showest thou, then, that we ay see and believe thee ?" the people deinded. "Our fathers did eat manna in desert," can you give us the manna t Moses gave? That was the constant nand of a carnal people. Some startling ng -- some flashes of Divinity -- some ms of Omnipotence, like lightning out cloudless sky. That was what they waiting for. This "calm, sweet sun-" is all so natural, so "calm and we begin to doubt whether there is thing above it and behind it. Let us r the thunder from a clear sky, and we acknowledge the voice of God. True, might have been satisfied with Christ's ine love, his Divine pity and goodness, unlike any thing they had ever seen be-

But this was all so man-like; they want "sign" not so man-like, but more d-like, as if true manhood was not the t type and revelation of Godhood-man de in the image of God. But they id not be satisfied with these quiet disvs of Divinity. They want some bulk he measure of greatness, some display the measure of power. They wanted to the "Mighty Hand of God" made ; and they did see it. Look at Lazabrought from the grave at a word from as; look at Dorcas, waked from her p of death to her work of charity by a le, "Maid, I say unto thee arise." k at the nobleman's son, healed without word or a look-he in his sick-bed at me, and Jesus away in the country! ere were "signs" that they might "see d believe." But what I wish to say is. such signs, necessary as they are somenes, are not the highest order of evidence; at as 6 feet 4 inches and 300 lbs. weight not the best evidence of a great man. There is much significance in Christ's ds: "Because thou hast seen me, thou believed: blessed are they that have seen, and yet have believed." Miraare not the highest order of evidence : y appeal to the senses, but the senses not the highest faculties of our nature. ny not believe in that which makes its heal to the mind, the heart, the conence, as well as on that which appeals to eye, the car, and the touch? Why not ieve a man to be Divine whose words spirit have kindled a divine life in our rts, as well as one who has called a dead from the grave? There might be ie mistake about the miracle; at least, might fear there was; the eye may e deceived us, but there can be no misabout these silent, irresistible impresis on our hearts. There they are, like t-prints in the granite rock. If we rethey resist. As readily may we come doubt the reality of our own existence. the reality of this new life awakened he Word and Spirit of Jesus. Such a h was the nobleman's who came to Jeto heal his son-faith in Jesus, not in miracles wrought by Jesus. Christ to him, "Except ye see signs and ders, ye will not believe." The man almost impatiently, "Sir, come down, my child die." Jesus said. "Go thy thy son liveth. And the man believed bord that Jesus had spoken unto him." was true faith, and this is Gospel We claim the blessing of those who not seen, and yet have believed." we know how much more blessed it is ve Jesus' Spirit live within us. than ve brilliant miracles glitter before our The best "sign" is, Jesus himself by the eye of a loving faith. H.

mud-bole; a baulky mule; or, what is equally common, a baulky driver; the loss of a linch-pin; the breaking of a hame-string, may cause the stoppage for half an hour, of five hundred wagons. One never the serious inconvenience; but to bear it hour a fine has hundless condition and the patients can ride, they hour a fine has hundless condition and the may posses. This load weighs of a linch-pin; the breaking of a hame-to lift it. It may be borne by a stout, healthy man for two or three hourt, with-healthy man for two or three hourt, wath-healthy man for two or three hourt, with-healthy man for two or three hourt, with-healthy man for two or three hourt, wath-healthy man for two or three knows the frequency or feels the vexatious- for five, six or eight hours, wearing a great are carried in the ambulances, either in a ness of these stops, till he has been on the coat at the time, and marching at a good, sitting posture or lying down. If not, they rear-guard, following the train; when, per- round pace up hill and down, is a very fa- do not accompany the troops on a march. haps, every ten rods, or every five rods, for | tiguing toil. Of course, a very consider- At a halt, for a night or a longer time, the hours together, the regiment or brigade has ate leader gives little seasons for rest; and, hozpital tent is raised for their accommodato halt and stand, till the huge worm, be-fore, begins to crawl on again. Here, a word concerning Virginia roads march under such a load is wearisome and with their food. But sickness, in the army,

may be seasonable. It is extremely diffi- exhausting at the best; and doubly so is a sad trial, and recovery is rendered uncult to conjecture what they were, and not when the roads or the weather, or both, certain and slow by the unavoidable exeasy to discover where they were, ante bel- are bad. And yet it is unavoidable; the posure and fatigue. The lack of home hum-before the war. It is still more transportation of the knapsacks in wagons comforts and of woman's tender and assidproblematical where they will be, after the would require the trains to be of impracwar is over. The old roads are quite ig-nored by our independent wagon trains sion confusion of individual property, and events, that these noble young men, having wherever it suits them. There are no frequent losses. Any such arrangement achieved the object of their terrible but im-

fences any where, to interfere with their would entail both inconvenience and priva- portant mission, may return in peace to their freedom, or to obstruct their movements; tion on the men. The wagon trains are "sweet homes," and to' those who make and they feel no obligation to follow the not unfrequently some hours behind the deep, sandy gully that has done duty as a great body of the troops, in arriving at the

road for generations, when they can save place of encampment; and the men would half the distance and all the mud, by going thus be without their tents and blankets across the fields. Virginia has, in this all this time. As it is, they can have their way, more new roads on her old, effete soil, supper and be snugly asleep in their tents, the Allegheny Bible Society was held inthan her own industry has made in a cen- with all their worldly goods around them, tury. Not only new roads are made, but in an hour's time after the halt. The priour Pioneers and Fatigue parties have re- vate soldier, under this arrangement, fares paired many of the old ones. When the better often on the march, than the officer "Old Dominion" returns to her duty, she can take her pick out of the whole number. haps three or four miles off, just when he after which the 100th Psalm was sung with The Government owes her nothing on the most needs it. The first march from Sharps- fine effect by the congregation. The rescore of roads. She is welcome to our civil burg, after being drenched all day with ports of the Corresponding Secretary, rain, many an officer was drenched all night; engineering.

On the score of fences, the account stands while numbers of the men set up their litmore doubtful. Pine rails offer an irre- the tents, and, though wet, had shelter men were elected to serve for the ensuing sistible temptation to the soldier, weary, through the weary hours of that doleful year: chilled, and thirsting for his coffee. He time. Of that first day's military travellhas not, it must be acknowledged, been ing in my experience; of the steady rain; proof against this temptation. To sum it of the deepening mud; of the night's weaall up, in one word : the only rebel fences | risome and unavailing conflict with cold, in the rear of the army, are a few very wind, and smoke; of small fires extinsubstantial ones in Fauquier County; but guished by great rains; of senseless searchthey are stone-walls. To the soldiers, these es for a dry spot to sit on ; of sleeplessness had a most forbidding and inhospitable and discomfort-the recollections of some look, as they filed into their gloomy enclo- thousands of men are anything but agreea sures, at two o'clock of a cold, windy, rainy ble. Yet many of those thousands posimorning, after a long day and night march. tively aver that one march—that from It reminded one of a grave-yard. And the Hunter's Mills, in the Spring—was worse illusion was favored, by the sight of the than this. I don't think so; but I did brave fellows, in ten minutes, lying in not share in the experiences at Hunter's David Dennison, and Joseph M'Naugher. rows, wrapped in their blankets, on the Mills. On an ordinary march, the men are

cold, damp ground. Nor is the future prospect of this part usually buoyant and social. By an ordinary of Virginia very promising, for fences. | march, I mean one of moderate speed---

The timber, though it covers a good deal of when the Colonel's horse is not too fast a Ewer. ground, is not plentiful. It consists, main- walker-extended only to a moderate of a second growth of pines that have length, and made in the day time. Fair

uous care, is the severest privation.

May a merciful Providence so order JAF. MOLAREN. them sweet.

The Allegheny Bible Society.

The Twenty-third Annual Meeting of the First U. P. church (Dr. Pressly's) Allegheny city, January 20th (Tuesday evening.) The exercises were introduced by reading Scripture, by Rev. D. G. Bradford. Treasurer and Librarian were then read, after which, on motion, the following gentle-

First Presbyterian Church, (Dr. Swift's) ---Messrs. J. M. Burchfield, C. P. Whiston, and R. Davis.

Central Presbyterian Church-S. S. Bryant, Wm. D. Riddle, and W. H. Forsyth.

First U. P. Church-A. Lysle, J. Patterson, and Thos. McCance. Second U. P. Church-Wm. M. Bell,

John Dean, and Jas. McCandless.

Third U. P. Church-Wm. Park, Thos. Wakeham, and Jas. Frazier.

Fourth U. P. Church-Chas. Arbuthnot, Fifth U. P. Church-H. Glasgow, and - Hare.

Reformed Presbyterian Church, (Dr. Sproul's,)-D. Gregg, I. Taylor, and D.

Reformed Presbyterian Church, (Rev. J. M'Millan's)-J. P. Fleming, J. Will-

last three months mainly to exploring the find that Mr. Seward and others were threatening us with war for what was not city, and making collections. intended. I repeat what I have often said. During this time he visited 1,762 families and persons. Found destitute of the that the English nation, as a whole, has no Scriptures, 126; of whom 37 were supill-will to the people of the United States; plied, and 87 refused to be supplied. He but they deplore the incompetency of Gengave to persons unable to pay for them; 21 | erals, the disasters that have fallen on fam-

Bibles and 253 copies of the New Testa- lilies, the hurrying of thousands into eterment, (the value of which was; \$26.28,) nity, and the piling up of a mountain of debt, the pressure of which, though little and sold 21 Bibles and 39 copies of the New Testament for full or part value, real-izing for such sales \$18.34. He also re-that while the mass are for the abolition of izing for such sales \$10.54. The also re-ceived subscriptions to the funds of the society, amounting to \$878.37, of which he collected \$784.12, leaving outstanding. These men seem to disgrace their position, subscriptions to amount of \$146.25. The and virtually preach wholesale murder and amount collected on the outstanding sub- extermination. It is no wonder that European opinion should condemn them, or

the sympathies of the Christian people of "First, then, let us inquire, Who are the several churches in behalf of our work, the actual slavemakers? From whose and, thereby, securing their prayers and coöperation. A committee, appointed to find the money, the equipment, the crews? consider how this could best be done, "Secondly, Where are most of the consider how this could best be done, "Secondly, Where are most of the recommend that our Bible Missionary be slaves landed? Who convey the negroes instructed to prepare a report once a year, across from Africa-Yankees or Southern-

"Thirdly, Who, directly or indirectly, able-the report to embrace only facts and have reaped, and possibly still are reaping,

approved and acted on. And if acted on, "We in the South have long appreciated we solicit for the missionary's simple nar- the pharisaical zeal which would take all month, as the result of his explorations, Of course, the sincerity of the 'Aboli-have moved our feelings and sympathics tionists' is not now likely to be put to the deeply, and should be more generally known money proof, nor are the Northerners now in this Christian community. We feel per-suaded that a knowledge of them would other men's property. Still, we believe the anti-slavery agitation i

scriptions of last year is \$72.65. These results show a falling off, as com- should revolt against what is called the pared with the former years, but it will be "vigor" of General Butler at Newnoticed that they have been attained with Orleans. We now hear of the bloody edict about half the ordinary expenditure, and of Jefferson Davis, and fear to have news in about half the time ordinarily spent. of terrible reprisals. We do not, however, deem the economizing | Another writer heads his letter with the of a few dollars a matter of any gratula- question, "Who are the abolitionists?" tion, unless we could assure the society He signs himself "A Southerner," and that every household in the country had says, "I believe, and many other planters been visited, and that every family owned with myself think, that the real truth cona Bible. This Board have felt impressed cerning this matter cannot be too widely with the importance of more fully enlisting known." He then adds:

to be laid before the several congregations ers? at such times as he may deem most season-

incidents of striking interest, drawn from the largest share of the pecuniary profits of his daily experience, and such as might slavery in America? Who receive, in reawaken a more lively concern in the work turn for imported 'human chattels,' the of supplying a Bible to every household raw produce of the South for sale, thus within our bounds. We commend this making an enormous and double profit? suggestion to the Board of Managers, for "Fourthly, Who are kinder to the blacks the coming year, trusting that it may be -South or North?

rative a kind hearing in the churches ; the the credit of humanity and yet pocket all facts he has laid before us from month to the profits of what they pretend to decry.

For the Presbyterian Banner. Soldier Life.

have said that soldier life embraces departments-life in the camp, life e march, and the battle. These are somewhat intermingled: there may halt and encampment of several days march; and the battle, at least in the of skirmishing, may occur without ly interrupting progress or disturbing

march of an army embraces the nent of the whole body, with all its ttenances. Fifty, or eighty or a hunthousand men are advanced. Large of cavalry, numerous and heavy of artillery, thousands of ambulances heavily loaded wagons, are incorporah the moving mass. These all have to pt along with the foot soldiers, for the enience of supplies, and for safe and ent action. Nor can they be strung in weak and extended lines. Two ree roads are not sufficient for their accommodation. Every available must be occupied, and new ones must hade. The Infantry often have to p through fields, and woods, over steep and through deep ravines, that the may be left free for the trains. The e force is to reach a certain place at t the same time; and it requires genius an, and great engineering skill to aclish this. The whole diversified and itudinous host must be kept advancing. out long delay to any part, and withprowding or forced marches to any. apping each other, in their daily the whole forces is steadily aded. Hence, when a Division advances, ses through camps, as though all the except itself were at rest; and when camps for a day, the passing of troops s it appear as though all the army, t itself, were in motion. Occasionally the crown of a hill, looking forward backward, the road seems filled with noving mass of the whole army; but, e same time, in the distance, perhaps, he right and left, similar moving lines trains are seen on parallel roads. I at, it requires great genius and execukill to move an army, in an orderly effective advance, keeping the parts in proper places, supplying rations and in proper season, and securing to and beast suitable repose. It requires. he part of commanders, a little more to say, "Forward, march"; and is a what more formidable undertaking, for nen, than to shoulder their guns and ime with the music

overspread the old, exhausted tobacco weather, not too hot or too cold; roads fields. A large part of it has already been | neither muddy nor dusty, are pleasant acused in constructing camp-cabins, and in cessary circumstances. Decided silence in the ranks betokens a degree of fatigue that Torrence. in the supply of innumerable camp-fires. demands a halt, as soon as the inflexible This desolation is, of course, to be deplored; but it is unavoidable in the prosecution of "exigencies of the service" will allow it. the war, in this deluded State. The blame Evening or night marches are almost always must justly be laid on infatuated and ambi- still ones. Soldiers like to go to rest early tious leaders of the rebellion. The feeling, and lose their sociability when the march of the army toward the poor people of this is pushed on into the night. Here I cannot forbear, in the rememregion-and nearly all of them are in that brance of day and night marches, to offer condition-is a feeling of pity. They are reated with humanity, and sympathy is my tribute to the wise humanity of our often expressed, in view of their losses and government, in furnishing our soldiers with privations. But men must have fires, and the off-mentioned gum blanket. This in- their eloquent and impressive addresses, the fuel they must get where they can find dispensable article is made like the Span- and also to the Trustees for the use of the it. There is no wanton destruction of ish Poncho, having a slit in the middle, property of any kind, in passing through | through which to pass the head, and then he country. During the fierce raging of it falls down over the whole person, coverthe battle, when the enemy were firing ing knapsack, haversack, accouterments, heir deadly missiles on our men in Fred. and all, and forming a perfect protection ericksburg, there may have been some from the rain. Many times, when seeing olundering of houses and destruction of the regiments on the road, or the guards property; but it is not a common thing on walking their beats, the rain pattering n the vicinity of our transient encampments. Words of cheer have been spoken

a march. I have seen instances of kind-harmlessly on their ponchos, have I felt it ness, in word and deed, to the poor people my heart to say, "Bless good Uncle Sam, for that humane provision for his brave boys." Thrown over the person, it keeps to the alarmed and the sorrowful; and him dry as a duck; and keeps his woolen 100 copies of New Testaments to Third bread from the soldier's haversack has fed blanket dry for his bed, at night. Spread Ward Mission School; 50 copies of the the poor of these poor regions. I have spoken of the march of the huge damp. Raised on the rods, as a tent, it sion School; 20 Bibles and 50 copies of

army. Let us look at the individual sol- shelters him from the snow, the rain, the diers-the foot soldiers, as more familiar | wind, and the sun-heat. to my observation.

The march is sometimes begun, as it often tee was appointed to ascertain and supply The order to be ready to march on short | ends, in the night. There is, to me, somenotice, is sometimes given for several suc- | thing solemn in the sight of an army leavthe wants of the sick and wounded soldiers at the United States Marine Hospital, nearcessive days, before the peremptory order ing its camp in the night. Before the to move at a fixed hour comes. It is not battle of Fredericksburg, a portion of our our city, and, in the discharge of their dudisregarded; the troops are kept in a state Division left their quarters at midnight. ties this committee bestowed 25 copies of of readiness, and should they be ordered at With a few others, I remained till morn- the Bible. Six copies of the Bible, also, any time, day or night, to move in an hour, ing. How lonesome it was! The fires have been granted to the "Home for the they would be in line at the time. When burning, the finished and half-finished cab- Friendless," in this city; and our Bible ins standing, a few scattered men sitting Missionary, in his explorations of the city first heard, at Sharpsburg, the order to be ready, I was in bed. And being green here and there; but it was still; it was and suburbs, has placed in the hands of in such matters, my first impulse was to solemn. Perhaps it was because we knew persons who were destitute of them, 42 spring up and get ready, on the moment. they had gone on a perilous enterprise, and Bibles and 292 copies of the New Testa-But the old campaigners at the Headqart- would be soon involved in the terrible con- ment. In addition to these direct grants ers, I found were not in a hurry; and fol- flict. On another occasion, the Division from this Society, some members of this ers, I found were not in a hurry; and foi-lowing their easy example, I slept and woke for a week before we were ordered to march. When that order reaches the com-wagons, the morning meal, were accom-the data of the bible in one wagons, the morning meal, were accom-the data of the bible in one of our the data of the bible in one of our the data of the bible in one of our the data of the bible in one of our the data of the bible in one of our the data of the bible in one of our the data of the bible in one of the data of the bible in one of our the data of the bible in one of our the data of the bible in one of of the data of the bible in one of the data of the bible in one march. When that order reaches the complished by the light of the full moon, in the 139th Regiment Pa. Vols., (Col. Colmander of a regiment, it is speedily passed to the commanders of companies, and is the coldest morning of the Winter. The lier's) as had not already received copies given to the men all through the camp. breakfast at headquarters, was eaten by that of the Scriptures. This was done just bet produces a stirring effect. Blankets are clear, silvery moonlight, the "hard tack" fore the departure of the regiment, and shaken and rolled up. Knapsacks are being none the harder for the frosty atmos- about 500 copies of the New Testament phere, and the steaming coffee being a were distributed to the men, and thankpacked, tents are struck and folded, the back load and the accoutrements are buck- grateful alleviation of it. In a few min- fully received-making an aggregate of utes after, the regiment filed through a gap | nearly thirteen hundred copies of the Sripeled on, and the gun is taken into the hand. At the word "Fall in," the regi- in the hills, and our lately populous vale tures which have been distributed during the year, and which have been bestowed ment is formed in line; "Right face, for- was empty. In this vale where the Division was with care and judgment by those entrusted ward," is the word from the Colonel, ech-

crowded uncomfortably together for several with the duty. oed by the captains, and the line is in mo-We have sown the seed-"the seed is tion-on the march-leaving the camp that days, I sat one afternoon, in the door of the was an hour before, so neat and well ar- tent, enjoying the blazing fire in front of it. the Word-and now we ask the Christian ranged, a scene of confusion, littered over It was the second and last time we have people who sustain the Board, and whose with straw, corn-stalks, and pine twigs- seen snow this Winter. Most of the men representatives we are that they will water the under-bedding of the men-old clothes, were in their tents, a few stood around it with their prayers, and ask God in his fragments of wood, worn-out coffee pots, their out-door fires. Solitary guards were own time to bring forth therefrom a harpacing their beats in different parts, on the vest of righteousness. Without his bles-&c. Not a man in the ranks, not an offiborders of the camp, with their coat-capes sing our labor is in vain. Follow it to the cer at the head of a company, not a colonel perhaps, knows, when they leave camp, drawn over their heads. The ground was humble homes of poverty, with a prayer whether they are to file right or file left, to whitened with snow, the air darkened with that it may reveal to the inmates the go North, South, East or West. Somebody smoke from the camp fires, and the sky ob- riches which are in God's right hand, and nows; he gives the order or takes the scured by wintry clouds. Slowly ascending which prince and beggar alike may have ead. In marching, the men walk four the short, steep hill on the opposite side of for asking; to the Asylum which society abreast, though not with so strict a regard the narrow valley, I saw a company of un- provides for those on whom the world has to dressing and covering their files, as on a armed men, preceded by an ambulance. not smiled, with a prayer that God's Word parade or in a field drill. But, four lines The men bent before the storm; their may light and guide them to the Eternal s the rule, which are maintained as well shoulders were covered with snow. The mansions, prepared in a better world for as the road will allow. Along roads slight- pine bushes through which they were pass- the poor of this, and follow it, too, to those ly softened by rain, they make four paths. ing, bowed almost to prostration under twin Institutions, alike the offspring of a In a field, when a regiment or two have their freezing burden. The procession Bible age, where the orphaned child, and passed, the four paths are plainly visible. stopped at the hospital tent on the top of those other neglected ones-worse than or-Besides these, there are some who take to the hill. I could see, through the falling phaned—are tenderly reared by the hand the sides of the road and make short cuts snow, the coffin placed in the ambulance, of Christian benevolence, and pray that

iams, and Dr. W. M. Herron. Bantist Church. Sandusky Street-L. the Bible cause. H. Eaton, ---- Burchfield, and Francis

Evangelical Lutheran Church-C. Yeager, B. Heckert, and D. Manspeaker. Methodist Protestant Church-J. H. Claney, and James Reno.

Disciples' Church--Robert Ashworth. Addresses were then delivered by Rev. J. Allison, and Rev. A. M. Stewart.

On motion it was Resolved, That the thanks of the Society he tendered the reverend speakers for church.

The congregation then joined in singing portion of the 72d Psalm.

The following is an abstract from the annual Report:

The applications to the Board during the past year, for copies of the Scriptures. have been unusually large, and the following grants appear on our record :

50 Bibles to the Western House of Refuge; 94 Bibles and 12 New Testaments to Dixmont Insane Asylum; 25 Bibles and on the ground, it preserves him from the New Testament to the Fourth Ward Mis-New Testaments to the Friendship Mission. School in the Fourth Ward.

At the May meeting a special commitn which no man can work ! \$939.05; disbursed as follows: Paid for current expenses of Board, \$ 20.50 " " books to Pa. Bible Soc., " " services of Missionary, Surplus funds paid over to the Pennsylvania Bible Society, Balance of cash on hand,

EUROPEAN CORRESPONDENCE.

Tory Press and " Recognition"-Letters of " Crusader " and " A Southerner "-The English Peosader" and "A Southerner" — The English Feo-ple Anti-Slavery—Not of the Beecher Stamp— Lancashire Distress—Statistics as to Numbers Receiving Relief—Weekly Expenditure—Workers "full time," "short time," and "out of work"— Weekly Loss of Wages—Loss to the Revenue— French Finances—M. Fould's Budget, Free Trade, and the War in Mexico—The Imperial Sphinx— The South Condemned by Anthony Trollope and by W. H. Russel—Crisis at Constantinople—Dr. mings-New Year's Address-Armageddon -Postscript.

LONDON, January 10, 1862. **RECOGNITION** of the South, is once more the cry of a few of the Tory papers. And the Morning Herald thinks that in the event of our recognizing the Confederate States, we have no right to attach to our act any conditions whatever, bearing on the internal condition of the country. Recog-English people against any condonement by our statesmen of Southern slavery; or rather it is an attempt to deprecate any remonstrances being addressed to the South. (should either separation or recognition take place,) with regard to the "peculiar institution." The ugly thing crops up in spite of itself; and you may depend upon t, that the overwhelming mass of the nation will never change its opinion as to its abominations. No Cabinet, even if recognition were agreed on, would dare practically to endorse the views of the South, in

reatly increase your interest and zeal in that nearly all no more than one of the factious cries for We have received contributions this year which New-York has become so unhappily to constitute two persons Life Members of | notorious." Here again in the expression, "other the Parent Society, and in making the rec-

ord we cannot forbear asking, Why. is it men's property," the readers of the Times that so few life memberships in the Bible Society are conferred in token of friend-ship or Christian regard? Surely it is an ness tries to conceal. While the Times thinks that there is honor and a privilege to be a member for life of the Bible Society; and if so, why not do your friend or your child the kind-to the mitigation, the elevation, and the ness to inscribe his name on that roll of final extinction of slavery," it declares

bonor, and, thereby, almost certainly secure | that " there is not one single text in the his deeper interests in the objects and suc- Bible which can be perverted to show that cess of the Bible Society. \$30 constitutes slavery is unlawful." It then adds-and here you have a line of argument often any one a life member.

OBITUARY.-At our first meeting after adopted in the North itself: the last anniversary there was one present "In the New Testament we have an

who never met with us again. Mr. Wil-Epistle written by the man who represents liam Dyer, one of the gentlemen appointed the last revealed phase and development of to represent the Third United Presbyterian the Gospel, sent by the hand of a runaway church in this Board, and who had been slave, who had sought a refuge with th elected a member of the Executive Com- writer, to his lawful master, to the purport mittee, died in the interval between our that the master and his slave were to get first and second meetings. At the unani- on better, and do their duty to one another mous request of the Board, his colleagues more thoroughly for the future. The same prepared an appropriate minute for entry writer tells his recent converts that if they on our records, in which beautiful and feel- are slaves they must make the best of that condition, and not try to escape it, at least ng testimony is borne to the loveliness of character possessed by the deceased and by any means contrary to the laws of the enhibited in all his social relations, as head country. The only possible doubt about of a family, a virtuous and industrious cit- the exact meaning of his advice is, whether zen, and a useful and exemplary member slaves are to refuse their liberty, even if it of Christ's Church on earth. May we, his be offered; or whether they are merely to brethren, be admonished and work while remain true to their masters, even if chance t is to day, knowing that the night cometh, presents the opportunity of escape. The

context which says that a faithful and du-W. M. Bell, Esq., Treasurer, reports : tiful Christian slave becomes the freedman Jash from all sources during the year, in- of his Heavenly Master clearly proves that cluding cash on hand at beginning of year, a slave who refuses the offer of freedom has a high scriptural argument for his choice. If it be said that Slavery is at 131:07 variance with the spirit of the Gospel, so 278.00 | also are a good many things which are not yet laid under the ban of Abolition, or 409.55 threatened with the 'War Power.' Sumptuous fare, purple and fine linen, wealth 99.93 ecclesiastical titles, unmarried clergy, good clerical incomes, and many other things \$939.05 are contrary to the spirit of the Gospel, or at least, can be proved so as easily as slavery. But the Roman Catholics have just as much to say for any one of their pecu-

liar doctrines as the Abalitionists have for their one article of a standing or falling community. Whether the Confederates have done right to throw off the Union is a distinct question, but they cannot have a better defence than a proclamation of war to the knife, a solemn invocation of the War Power' against every slave-owner who still claims the duty of his slave." The Times recalls the time when Mrs.

Beecher Stowe, after the publication of "Uncle Tom," visited London accompanied by her brother, and how he told the crowd at Willis's Rooms that if they were consistent they would leave off the use of cotton, sugar, and tobacco.

"Of course he knew well enough that of the very comfortable looking people benition, it says, is not an act of favor, but fore him, not one in a hundred would practise any such denial. But it was easy to meant to bear on the known feeling of the lay down the law, and it is not less easy to preach from Boston or New-York, the extermination of the Southerner. ** But will the North ever declare that slavegrown cotton, sugar, or tobacco, are an unclean thing, and must not be touched or carried in Yankee ships, or bought or sold are entirely with it. with Yankee money?'

STATISTICS as to the extent of Lancashire distress, and also as to the extent of the relief furnished up to this time, are as follows: There are 494,584 persons now receiving relief either from the poor rates or

over fields and across curves and corners. and the gray-haired chaplain turn back the same Bible precepts which have pro-These outside lines are composed of the into the tent, as the procession moved, and vided them a refuge in their youth may, The Divine Foreknowledge.-The followvoluntary subscriptions, or from both coming is from the argument of the Rev. Brewfeeble men, the unarmed men, the servants, the subdued tones of the fife and muffled when they finally go out into the world the way of approving of slavery. Indeed, bined. Of these the rates are the entire in Grant, in a discussion with an infidel. the darkies, and perhaps I may say the la- drum, in the dead march, indicated that still be their counsellor, and their silent I believe that as far as pressure could be support of 78,933. The Relief Commitzy men. The generic name of stragglers another young soldier was being carried to monitor against surrounding temptations. brought to bear, it would be for a promise tees provided for 234,078, and 181,573 re- June, 1858: "When it is assumed that ceived assistance from both sources. The | God ought by his omnipotence to prevent his last resting-place. The sound died During the first half of the present fisis applied to them all. The soldier on a march is a heavily load-away in the distance; the funeral train ed man. Let us take an inventory of his turned the point of a hill and passed out of Board having yielded to considerations of of gradual emancipation. A writer in the Times, signing himself total number of cases on the books of the what his omniscience foresees, there is a Crusader," quotes a letter of last week Relief Committees is 415,651, and the cluster of contradictions. First, to omnis eu man. Let us take au interestion of the contranterious in the contranterin the contranterious in the contranterious in the contran burden; his gun and accoutrements, with from forty to sixty rounds of ammunition; his knapsack, containing his little personal effects and his extra clothing; his blanket and gum-blanket or shelter tent; his can-teen; his haversack with three days' pro-visions in it; and any cooking pan or coffee alays are unavoidable. A large army, its baggage-appropriately called by nove rapidly, for any considerable time istance. The roads, the weather, the timity of enemies, and a hundred other ingencies, may occasion delays. A