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

> REV. DAVID M'KINNEY, Pittsburgh, Pa.

My Cross. It is not heavy, agonizing woe, Bearing me down with hopeless, crushing

weight. No ray of comfort in the gathering gloom; A heart bereaved, a household desolate.

It is not sickness, with her withering hand, Keeping me low upon a couch of pain: Longing each morning for the weary night, At night for weary day, to come again.

It is not poverty, with chilling blast, The sunken eye, the hunger-wasted form : The dear ones perishing for lack of bread,

With no safe shelter from the Winter's storm. It is not slander, with her evil tongue; "T is no "presumptuous sin" against my God; Not reputation lost, or friends betraved :

That such is not my cross, I thank my God. Mine is a daily cross, of petty cares, Of little duties pressing on my heart, Of little troubles hard to reconcile Of inward struggles, overcome in part.

My feet are weary in their daily rounds. My heart is weary of its daily care, My sinful nature often doth rebel:

I pray for grace my daily cross to bear. It is not heavy, Lord, yet oft I pine; It is not heavy, but 't is everywhere; By day and night each hour my cross I bear;

I dare not lay it down-thou keep'st it there I dare not lay it down. I only ask, That, taking up my daily cross, I may Follow my Master, humbly, step by step, Through clouds and darkness, unto perfect

Rev. A. B. Clarke.

A relative and intimate friend of the late Rev. A. B. Clarke, furnishes to the religious press the following obituary notice. Our acquaintance with the deceased enables us to add our own testimony in favor of his

Rev. Albert Brown Clarke was born in Schellsburg, Bedford Co., Pa. His parents were possessed of great excellence. His father was a man of unusual intelligence, integrity and energy. Their character is seen in the ample education which they gave their eight children.

Our Brother was graduated at Dickinson College, Pa., and received his Theological education at the Western Seminary, Allegheny City. He gave himself to Christ and connected with the Church while a student at College, and, until the day of his death, he continued "to adorn the doctrines of God our Saviour in all things."

He had a clear and well-balanced minda correct judgment, much practical wisdom. unbending integrity, and steadfastness of purpose. Few men, too, are characterized by more self-control, dignity, courtesy and kindness. As a son, brother and friend, he was a marked example, and all who have enjoyed his friendship have felt the attractions of his manly character. To the exalted work of the ministry of the Gospel he early devoted himself, and in its service and success he found the reward of his highest aspirations. As a preacher, and pastor, while his health continued, he was among the most forward and faithful, and, with the churches and brethren who knew him well, honored and beloved. Wherever he preached, he commanded attention, and won popular favor. As a pulpit speaker he was clear, methodical, scriptural, earnest and practical. He never aimed at the graces of ornament or oratory, but to inte struct and persuade his hearers he sought to "wake them to righteousness, to win them to Christ." He delighted "to declare the whole counsel of God," and to see his charge grow in numbers, spirituality and efficiency. In seasons of sickness and of sorrow, he had a special talent for serving. Here, his delicate appreciation, his bender sympathy, his Christian experience and his courageous faithfulness were often strikingly and sweetly brought out. The people of his charge can testify as to the value of his ministrations in the pulpit, in the prayer-meeting, at the sacramental service, and in many a sick-room, and season of sore bereavement—the record of these is

embalmed forever in many hearts. He was twice settled. His first charge was the church of Ligonier, a large and important field. Here he established successfully a Female Seminary, and grew in personal resources, and in public favor and influence, until his feeble health obliged him to withdraw. He acted for nearly a year as financial agent for the endowmentof Washington College, Pennsylvania. He had invitations to one or two important fields, about the time he was called to the church of Altoona. Here he spent his best days—for the building up and efficiency of this church, he devoted his ripe experience and final efforts, and around it were gathered his last prayers and hopes, and in its order, and harmony, and strength, and love, he realized the tokens of his Master's presence, and the just reward of a faithful servant. None know better than the peoof this church, that to his zeal and toil and tact, they are, under God, indebted for their fine church and parsonage. With liberal views and feelings toward other denominations, and often cooperating with them, Brother Clarke was intelligently and earnestly a Presbyterian, devoted to her doctrines, polity, and benevolent organiza-

In the Presbytery of Huntingdon, no one stood deservedly higher than he did. "As a member of our Church courts," writes one of the oldest members, " he was highly esteemed and very useful, in He did not speak often or ever long, but his opinions when expressed were judicious, and carried great weight with them. He was a wise counsellor in embarrassing circumstances, and, more than once, has he suggested the course which settled a difficulty

and satisfied all parties." Wherever he resided he labored for the welfare of the community. In public bodies and business, his clear practical mind and large-heartedness prepared him to take a leading part. In the School Boards, in the Gas and Cemetery companies, in the Library Association, and in everything conducing to the growth, conve comfort of the town, he maifested, as all know, an earnest interest.

The Rev. Mr. Oliver, of the Episcopal church, himself beloved by the whole community, justly says, "In this community Mr. Clarke needs no one to praise his memory. It is embalmed in their hearts. All feel and deplore his loss. He was emphatically a Christian gentleman. Earnest

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in the discharge of his ministerial duties, the chaplains a bore and a nuisance, was | The congregations are large and attentive. full of compassion for the miseries of man- equally bold to drink, play cards, and In the evening we introduced street-preachkind, and attentive to the best of his abili- swear. This opinion is worth nothing. ing, having secured the privilege of holdties to relieving them. He was ever awake He will say with equal flippancy, that "re- a service in the public square, occupying to whatever he conceived to be for the public ligion is played out." He objects to chapthe court house steps as a rostrum. good. To his friends affectionate and kind, lains because they reprove him.

and to those who opposed his wishes, or "I hate Micaiah, for he prophesyeth evil attended by about one thousand persons." threw any impediment in the way of efforts of me," said an ancient soldier and officer, Our daily prayer-meeting is largely attendto do good, he was generous and forgiving. and so is it now. And further, even good ed, and much religious feeling is mani-Fully appreciating and earnestly enforcing men who go down to the army as visitors, fested. We have also public services every upon the attention of his "flock over which are liable to misjudge and undervalue the night in the barracks, where a nice chapel

the Holy Ghost had made him overseer;" Chaplain. His duties are constant and has been fitted up for our own use. The the doctrines, worship, and discipline of perplexing, and it is not possible that he permanent citizens of Nashville are destithe Presbyterian Church, he also extended doing so, he manifested no selfish or self- diers. Here even the good Northern Chrisinterested spirit, but the overflowings of tian who spends a week in camp, is liable calm and safe. He had no distrust, no de- may be doing a good, and in the long run, spondency, but with a calm and full resig- a great work for the regiment. nation to the will of God, and the full

assurance of his love, he fell asleep in The Presbytery of Huntingdon, at their meeting last Spring, in Altoona, appointed at home, who lacked some spiritual qualifia committee of three to wait on Brother Clarke, and tender him their warm and united condolence in his affliction, and their earnest prayer for his restoration to

consider his request for a dissolution of the and soon they will disappear. All men of pastoral relation, the subjoined resolution was passed unanimously:

Resolved, That we cheerfully bear witness to the ability, faithfulness, and affec- of all things for the salvation of the army, tion with which he has discharged his du- is accomplished, a brighter day will dawn. ties as a minister of the Lord Jesus Christ. In another resolution they expressed for the welfare of the army, is found in the their sympathy in his trial, their hope of his clerical delegates of the Christian Commisrestoration, and tender him and his family sion, and other ministers who go to spend

the present use of the parsonage. Thus, after a life of twenty years' usefulness and honor, our dear brother has rested from the labors of earth, in the sweet and secured almost every evening in Summer, from the labors of earth, in the sweet and satisfying service of heaven, aged forty-six while the army is in camp, and all day on vice of her mother, she selected forty from years, leaving a wife and five children the Sabbath—intelligent, attentive, appre-May the God of our brother be their God.

For the Presbyterian Banner Army Correspondence.

NASHVILLE, TENN., Aug. 18, 1863. MESSRS. EDITORS :- Returning from visit of two weeks to the army of Gen. Rosecrans, some things strike me as worthy

of mention to your readers. And first, the army is a grand field for missionary labor. The soldiers are ready to hear, and are impressible, while the Chaplains are rejoiced to have the assistance of brother ministers in their arduous work. I was permitted to address hundreds of soldiers almost daily, and three times each Sabbath, and never preached to more interested and interesting audiences. New trials and fierce temptations come upon men in war, and they need the presentation of truth in new relations, to some extent. Great questions, connected with the work, a better time will have come in the peculiar institutions of the South and the duties of men and armies in war and in an enemy's country, are constantly pressing upon their minds, and they need wise and Scriptural instruction upon these and like questions. And I think the army are prepared by their former training, and by the resence of the Holy Spirit in answer to the prayer of the loyal North, to hear and

weigh argument upon such points.

The urgent need of bringing all possible good influences to bear upon the army, will ally receive this truth, and the influence be felt most painfully by any Christian who its perusal evidently exerts. Yet some spends a few days among the soldiers Our army is sinking in moral character daily, deeply, fearfully. If God do not in Chaplains, where they are intelligent and terfere by some more potent agency than faithful, are the best almoners of the yet is felt, vast numbers of our brothers and sons will return a curse and a disgrace to They know the characters of the men, and their country and families. In some of the what truth is adapted to their cases, and regiments and among the officers very gena sad extent. In the railcars and at the have but a few hours or days to work, are hotels, and down this way, three men out liable to press books upon men by the of four, you meet are soldiers, drinking is almost universal; there seems to be no ex- that the more truth is distributed, the ception among the "shoulder-straps," though I know there are a few. Profanity and obscenity flow in one continuous stream from many lips. I do not exaggerate the horrible wickedness which prevails in many of the companies, where travellers are of necessity thrown. There are some regiments with good chaplains and pious officers, which present a far different aspect; yet these are rather the exception in the army of the Cumberland.

Against this current of vice, note what igencies are at work, and their value. First in importance is the Chaplaincy System. The chaplain is the paster of the thousand men committed to his spiritual care is recognised as their commissioned and therefore authorised teacher, counsellor, and reprover. He is permanently with them, forms their acquaintance personally, becomes the channel of communication between the mere military commanders and the sinning yet repenting boy, who has incurred some punishment from the stern laws of an army. He writes letters for some, and comforts all who are suffering calamity. No one else can gain a tithe of the influence over the men which the good chaplain has. And hence the great hope of our army is the Chaplaincy System.
But alas I not above one-third of the regiments in this army have chaplains actually on the ground with them. This is a most deplorable state of things, and should not be allowed to continue. The Christian press all over the land, and the Christian people in every neighborhood where a regiment has been recruited, now without chaplain, should cry aloud and spare not, should reason, remonstrate, plead and demand, until the authorities are compelled to assent and secure a spiritual officer for Army in Tennessee, as a delegate of the the regiment. The friends and relations of the men in the ranks, aided by the press can accomplish this. Shall it be done?

about fifty regiments with whom I have formed a brief acquaintance in this army, one third nearly are blessed with good men, and such is their power in restraining vice, and around this city, and having had a good ciation of the desire and effort to obtain a slave emancipation as "that one idea of philamthropy which, in the name of an and such is their power in restraining vice, and such is their power in restraining vice, and around this city, and having had a good ciation of the desire and effort to obtain a slave emancipation as "that one idea of philamthropy which, in the name of an and such is the results of my observations."

show. It was from his heart! And in plans and labors for the welfare of the sol-

cation for usefulness any where, and who, least of all, were fitted for the arduous, self-sacrificing and responsible position of army Chaplain. These men, after doing nealth.

At a meeting of the congregation held to whole work, are dropping out of the ranks, influence in and out of the army, should labor to fill their places, with men of sterling worth. When this, the most important An additional and most efficient agency a few days or weeks in preaching to the solbenefit would be invaluable. There is no officers closed her school, and almost broke reason why it should not be thus. But the hearts of her little pupils. Since then

understood and guarded against more than her almost daily, bringing flowers and other it was some months ago. It is this: Able, tokens of their affection. energetic, warm-hearted preachers going I went to the town where this lovely girl down from the North to spend a few days was stationed, with a large box of delicacies or weeks, feel a fire in their bones, and for the hospitals. I sought in vain must preach in season and out of season, Christian ladies to distribute them; but whether the Chaplain agrees or disagrees; when at last I came to Lizzie, she willingly and sometimes without consulting him at agreed to perform the work and send me a all, install themselves in his pulpit and full account of her stewardship when all preach to his congregation. Now whatev- had been disposed of. She also made an er Paul might have said of such an act- appeal in behalf of the suffering contraperhaps he had the magnanimity to over- band women and children, which I deem ook it we are not all Pauls. When every worthy of the attention of our Northern Northern preacher will put himself in confidential communication with the Chaplains and help gird them up in their toilsome

The third agency for reaching the solthat of religious printed truth. Some whose heart seems so open to the calls of Chaplains have told me that if it were not humanity, and raise up many such in our for the supply of reading matter furnished them by the Tract Society, Christian Commission, and other sources, they would resign in despair. And I can well believe it from the avidity with which they generevils are connected with this form of gooddoing, which should be remedied. The Church's bounty in this line, generally.

erally, drinking to intoxication prevails to to be relied upon; while strangers, who score or the hundred, under the impression more good is done. It is easy to scatter a hundred dollars worth of books in a brigade in an hour, but the men who see them thus profusely thrown about, are tempted to consider them as of little worth. Even good books and papers may be made too

The circulation of religious papers, and the papers local to the home of the regiment, is very useful. And letters from home—good, earnest Christian letters have a potent influence over the men. Said a Chaplain, "If every one of my boys could get a good, long letter from home weekly, he could be saved." Let mothers, wives, sisters note this, and immediately write, and regularly hereafter, to their loved ones in the army. And let prayer be offered incessantly for the army and navy all over the North, from every pulpit, pew, family altar, and closet; and even then I fear for our army. But there is hope, Banner aid in the good work, for the sake of the brave men in the field, for the sake of their families at home, for the building up of the Church of God, and for the salvation of the nation. "Righteousness exalt. go and no further," that "secession" beeth a nation."

Yours in behalf of the soldiery, J. M. STEVENSON, Cor. Sec. Amer. Tract Society.

U. S. Christian Commission. We publish a letter from Rev. W. W Woodend, pastor of the Presbyterian church of Saltsburg, Pal, who is now with the

Army Committee of Pittsburgh: NASHVILLE, July 28, 1863. Mr. Joseph Albree, Treasurer Christian

keep up regular meetings as at home, nor tute of public means of grace, and religion the right hand of fellowship "to all who can be maintain month after month that high seems nearly forgotton. A young lady, in every place call upon the name of Jesus excitement which the visitor feels, and won- who had been a professor of religion for And this was no mere outward ders at the Chaplain for not exhibiting, in years, but seems now to have almost apostatised, remarked to me, that " when the war began, religion died." I met an aged lady, a member of the Presbyterian church from that love which bound him "in the bonds to go home and do the Chaplain a great her youth, who had not heard a sermon for of the everlasting covenant," to the "whole wrong by speaking of him as a "poor a year. The South, in my opinion, will, at family of God." His end was peaceful, stick," "a dumb dog," &c., &c., when he the close of the war, become a year missionary field, where churches must be reorganized, and new ministers provided. But after saying all we can in defence of It is amazing to what an extent the people the Chaplains as a body, it is true a great are giving themselves up to card playing

many men obtained the position who were and frivolity. The negroes seem to be the unfit for it-men who could get no position only class who are trying to keep up even the forms of worship. So strong are the prejudices of the whites, that even when we preach in the streets, they retire from their front doors, lest they should seem to listen to us. The only exceptions are a few families of Northern extraction. Among them we find some noble specimens of active piety. I met a girl a few days ago, only fifteen years of age, a daughter of

Capt. H., whose example is worthy of imi-tation. She was warmly attached to her Saviour, and was anxious to serve him. Seeing the little "contrabands" running at large uncared for she asked her mother if she might not take a few of them into her chamber and teach them. She com-menced a little school, using the mantelpiece for a blackboard, and taught her litdiers. This is a good work and capable of the black disciples the alphabets. At the close of one week, more than one hundred crowded her room to overflowing. By adciative congregations. And if this agency them faithfully for five or six weeks. At were made invariably to cooperate with the | the close of this time, through the influ-Chaplains and strengthen their hands, its ence of some slaveholders, the commanding

there is a danger here; and I hope it is the little children she was teaching visit friends. Multitudes of these people are

gathered into our camps, who are almost naked, and sherasked me if the Christian Commission could not in the them with chesp dresses and undergarments. her we had nothing of that kind, but I diery, without which both the preceding would use my influence to have them prowould be shorn of much of their power, is vided. May God bless this sweet girl,

EUROPEAN CORRESPONDENCE.

Very truly yours,
W. W. WOODEND.

The "Reply" from America to English and French Ministers - Dr. Thomas Smyth, and Secession -The "Address" of Southern Ministers to "Christians throughout the World! —Remarks thereon
—What is the Divine Will?—The "Morning
Journal" and the Northern Ministers—Interview Journal" and the Northern Ministers—Interview of Monarchs at Gastein—Francis Joseph Warning the Prussian King—The Perils of the Prussian Monarchy—Prussian Convention against Poland—Remonstrance from England—Kidnapping and London Popery—The Fathers of the "Oratory," and a Stolen Son—A Hidden Cemetery and Concealed Burials—Deeds of Darkness and Doub. The Open and Germany—The Prince Death—The Queen and Germany—The Prince and Princes in the North—"Worn out" from Publicity-Postscript.

LONDON, Aug. 8, 1863. THE ANSWER of the American ministers to the address sent from the Manches ter Conference, (at which the address sent to English ministers by French Protestant brethren was duly endorsed,) has been received in this country. I presume many of your clerical readers have had copies of it sent to them for signature. The addresses from France and England were undoubtedly dictated by fraternal feeling, and at the same time by faithfulness to a sense of duty and obligation. More than this, it was and is felt that deliverance for the slave, cannot (willingly) come from a Southern Confederacy. I have read with sincere regret an analysis of a Defence of the South, in the Southern Presbyterian Review, in which the writer claims a "Divine right" for "secession;" that God had said to them, (the Southerns,)" Come out of her my people," and that Abraham Lincoln "hardened his neck and would not let the and the right exertions will gradually work people go." The South it is endorsed so an improvement. I think it has already commenced. Will all the readers of the would not "let the people go;" that is, the sons and daughters of Africa in bondage. It was because Lincoln's election said to the South, "Hitherto shalt thou

came a fact, and while the President could not proclaim freedom to the slaves in loyal States, his Proclamation set free all slaves who were in States which had revolted. In truth, we in England, who never could endorse Garrison or men of that stamp, see, as the Banner has seen and acknowledged, that Slavery as the American ministers' reply says—was. "the inspiring cause of this gigantic rebelliou."

Besides all this, we find in extensive circulation in this country, an Address to Christians throughout the World, (and in the name of our Holy Christianity,") sent forth by Southern ministers of almost every denomination, in which, while dis-The constant presence of a cnapiain, even though he be not the most perfectly even though he be not the most perfectly fitted for his work, has a marked effect upon the religious bearing of the men. Of on the religious bearing of the men. Of about lifty regiments with whom I have about lifty regiments with whom I have and around this city and having had a wood

itself, proclaimed it as a Divine arrangeand he a murderer, worthless? Had they

of the Gospel? This "Address" states in a "note," that the whole number of communicants in the Confederate States is about two million and fifty thousand; of these, one million five hundred and fifty thousand are whites King of Prussia and the Czar, is now comblack population.

As to signatures, it is stated that only a imited number of names was solicited, and those appended represent more or less fully every accessible section of the Confederacy, and nearly every denomination of Christians. Of the signatures, 24 are of Baptist ministers; 1 of "Disciples;" 17 Methodist Episcopal; 3 Methodist Protestant : 5 Protestant Episcopal ; of Presbyterians, 15 of the Union Theological excuse for war on Prussia, which may bring upon it terrible disasters. The in-

of the United Synod, and 4 Associate Re | All Europe denounces the Convention as formed: 1 Cumberland Presbyterian There is besides, 1 ... Lutheran " signature—that of the President of Roanoke College, Virginia—and I. German Reformed clergy-man. I do not believe that this Address will tell on the minds of Christian people throughout Europe, who are dead against Slavery as a system, and who conscientiously believe that it is the will of God that negro emancipation (gradual, if that seems best,) should be earnestly and openly set before them both by the American Government and the Christian people. Peace patched up on other terms, would reconstitution is no doubt an "idea," but shock and grieve beyond expression. The the realization of it would be glorious. Glasgow Morning Herald is rather too But the French Emperor is now old and isters' "Reply :"

the slave of the South such a favorite as he appears to be in British circles. The preservation of the Union—the integrity of his army? When Prussia is caught in the Poles the American territories—is the first ob- flagrant crime of hunting down the Poles, ject, and if this is secured the clergy of in whose behalf all European States, great Northern America give us no reason to and small, have protested, can she stand hope that they will offer a very decided without a friend in the world, except her protest against the reposition of the slave distant and powerless tempter; what likeliin his pristine state of bondage. The reverend framers of the address even take making her pay the cost of any campaign the precaution of entering a preliminary on which the emperor may decide? protest against the idea that they are so wedded to the cause of the slaves as to pre- rialist pamphleteer wrote as follows: fer their emancipation to the assertion of Northern supremacy. They do not wonder, they say at into which the clergy of Great Britain have fallen, in looking upon the struggle in which the Americans are engaged so exclusively in its relations to the four millions of Africans; but they would have their correspondents to understand that the interests of the Southern bondsmen must be kept in subordination to more important considerations. We have said that the tenor of the American reply would almost countenance the supposition that it had been framed subsequently to the ebullition of Northern hatred against the colored population of New-York; but the date tells us that it was drawn up more than a month before the New-York riots, and if the black, passion, there seems but little reason to souclude that their prospects have improved ince that bloody carnival, either with the of Bull Run, with the advice to go to Engoulk of British Dissenting ministers upon the great question of emancipation. If liberty comes to the blacks as a consequence of the war which they and their countrymengare pursuing with reckless insanity, they will not quarrel with it—they may even make it welcome; but if the breaches

slaved negroes left out of the calculation. there is no reason to conclude that the Northern clergy will vehemently oppose such an arrangement." THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA and the King of Prussia, have had a recent interview at Gastein. It is officially announced that the question of the German Confederation was discussed, and that the various Princes have been invited to meet in conference. Prussia and Austria have long been contesting for the superiority in Germany. But the real object of the interview was to confer about Polish affairs, and all its bearings. As has been ably said in a morning London paper : "Reforms in the a morning London paper: "Reforms in the Customs may want for a season, but the Polish question and the question of German defence will not. It is strange to see the comparatively young Emperor of Austatory. tria, a Prince brought up in the narrowest

of the State can be healed with the en-

doctrines of Viennese Priests and women, rousing himself to a consciousness of the States' dangers, and to the necessity of averting them by a wise and courageous policy; while the old King of Prussia, who remembers every disaster of Legitimacy from Jena to the present day, can scarcely, be made to understand by the remonstrances of his subjects and his son, that the safety of the Prussian monarchy is now at

harry out the King, and never leave him for an hour, alone. Yet it would seem as if some uneasiness had penetrated his mind.

before" them! They claim to have done! Western Powers, addressed to Russia. great things for and among the African Though herself, like Prussia, bordering on race—but have they not endorsed slavery the insurrectionary districts, she has not made conventions with the Russians, as the ment, and announced it as "the corner-stone" of their Confederacy? Do they not acts such as is proved to have been done support the laws that made a slave's evi- by the Prussian military authorities. While lence—as to murder—against a white man, Austria is not prepared to go to war in support of the "six points," or to permit to even repented of their sinful silence in not protesting against laws which forbade the ry, yet there is no doubt that the Emperor laves to learn to read the Word of God, of Austria gives his whole influence to the although they may listen to the preaching demands of the other Powers, and he has plainly told the King that if war comes the whole blame will fall on the pride and obstinacy of the Russian Cabinet.

The Convention, some time since, framed under Bismarch influence, between the one-third of the adult white population—ing to light, and excites great indignation and five hundred thousand colored commulall over Germany, and will irritate the nicants—that is, one-fourth of the adult French people very greatly. That convention stipulates that the Prussian troops shall commence operations in the territory of the Kingdom of Poland, as, soon as circumstances render necessary the withdrawal of the Russian forces from the frontier; in other words, that whereon the Czar is

The French Emperor is thus given an Seminary, Columbus, South Carolina, 12 fatuation of the King is indeed deplorable. "scandalous," and for Prussia to attempt to carry it out, is little short of madness. "Are these men blind," says the Times, "to the signs of the times, deaf to the voices of warning sounding in their ears.; can they not see that one of the greatest inducements to an ambitious Buonaparte te make a European war, is the prospect of having Prussia for an opponent? The re-wards of victory over Russia alone, would be small indeed, and we know that in 1855. Napoleon did not think it valuable enough to warrant a continuance of the war. The harsh in its remarks on the American min-prudent enough to look for something more solid. Do M. Von Bismarch and his colleagues, believe that Prussia can stand be-"Perhaps credulous persons may now be side Russia in a Continental war for the somewhat shaken in their confidence when maintenance of such a government as exthey have it upon record that not with the ists in Poland, without danger to herself clergy any more than with Mr. Lincoln is and Germany? Will such tempting ophood is there that France will forbear from 'Tis but a few days since, that an Impe-

"Prussia must renounce the ambiguo nosition che service The three Powers desire to know whether Prussia is with them or against them. Does King William forget the teachings of history, and force France to another Jena, as the forerunner of another Friedland? Well may the Austrian Emperor, and as a German Prince, be disquieted when such things are uttered n Paris, and at the same time, the towns of Prussian monarchy are reproaching their own government with its offences. must be the state of a kingdom, when with the greatest dangers threatening it from Town Council of Stetten are directed to

without, such addresses as that from the the Sovereign? When the chief men of an important city in a loyal Province, express their opinions by words of bitter resentthose frightful demonstrations of popular ment, the state of the less sober and pru-

JESUIT POPERY is carrying on its schemes in London, and a disclosure has aity or the clergy. In fact, we should be just been made which has excited much disposed to say that the slaves and their indignation. A gentleman publishes to hopes and interests are fast sinking in the world that his son, who was the lead-Northern sympathies amidst the conflict ing scholar ("Captain") of the Westminand clash of more serious and absorbing ster school, and on the eve-of being elected elements. We cannot say whether it was to a studentship at Christ Church, Oxford merely by way of a grim joke or no, that was taken one day to see the "Oratory," (a the Federal General, Morgan, packed off a place dedicated to Popish uses, and with plack man from New-York after the battle resident "Fathers,") and introduced at one o'clock in the afternoon to a R. C. Priest land, where they were very fond of colored He was baptized at 9 o'clock the same people; but we will not be surprised to night! Thus, in a space of about eight liscover ere long that American clergymen | hours, a youth is hurried into a change of old but little in common with the great religion which will be fatal to his pros pects, and without the knowledge of his father. The indecent haste of this proceeding, and the total disregard of all honorable respect for a boy's weakness and his friends' feelings, are quite bad enough; but it is also true that the ceremony of baptism was hurried with the knowledge and consent of Father Faber, the Superior of the Oratory, for the express purpose of pre-venting any interposition of parental authority. The Oratorians acted in direct disregard of a father's authority. That father, Mr. Harrison, after learning of what had been done, offered to enter his son at one of the Halls at Oxford, that he might take a degree and compete for an Indian appointment; but the Oratorians, in order to retain their victim, made a counter-move and offered the boy £100 a year if he liked to join the Oratory. Then his father sent him to spend a month at the sea-side, and endeavored to prevent his having opportunity of visiting the Oratory. But Father Faber sent him money, and brought him to London. The youth became a "postulant," against his father's expressed prohibition, and has resided ever since in the Or-

"It is a case like this," says the Times. which gives all the sting to the otherwise intolerant attacks of bodies like the Protestant Alliance. If" (as if that "if" were possible to such a system of nefarious kidnapping;) "the Roman Catholics could confine themselves to the propagation of religious opinions without interfering with the plain duties of social and domestic life. they might be left to do so undisturbed by any but a small section of enthusiasts. But Englishmen will not have their domestic . It appears that the Bismarch party always, and private relations interfered with for any religious scheme whatever."

The Times adds: "We understand perfect

ly the theory of these persons; they conceive and stoon is their power in the agents of a society which are some of profability tell by walking through a camp, by the absence of profability to operation and the great difficulty is to superactional source and success. This is a wide field, and white with the absence of profability to operation at the moral and religious interests of that "the moral and religious interests of the south of the moral and religious interests of the south of the moral and religious interests of the south of the moral and religious interests of the south of the moral and religious interests of the south of the moral and religious interests of the south of the moral and religious interests of the south of the moral and religious interests of the south of the moral and religious interests of the south of the moral and religious interests of the south of the moral and religious interests of the south of the moral and religious interests of the south of the moral and religious interests of the south of the moral and religious interests of the south of the moral and religious interests of the south of the moral and religious interests of the south of the moral and religious interests of the south of the man who was been cortain, and was at ourself of a Society white and was derives from a supernatural source an stude of the athors of an athors of the south of the society of the south of the south

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REV. DAVID MPKINNEY.

justly and honestly intolerant of any set of men or principles which disregards these evident and homely duties. So long as Roman Catholic priests neglect the ordinary obligations of gentlemen, so long they must expect to be treated with what may seem an unreasonable or bigoted amount of

suspicion." Not long since, the Oratorians got permission from the Government to set apart a piece of land near Sydenham. They "consecrated" it, and use it to bury parties under "outlandish names"—that is to say, they first entrap, then, when the victims die, they inter them, not in a portion of a public cemetery, where, in common with others—Churchmen and Dissenters the proper names of the deceased must be registered, but in their own inclosure. It is something not much better in its way than the conduct of Napoleon I., who first caused to be shot to death by night the unfortunate Duc D'Enghein, and then buried him in the same ditch of the fortress of Vincennes where he perished. But these wicked, cunning plotters kill the soul, spread a dark pall over it, worse and black er than any funeral covering over the coffin not strong enough to repress his rebellious and corpse, and all around; and in Brompsubjects, Prussia shall step in and do it for her. offering of incense, with their female agents abroad among the poor, and fit instruments busy among women of high degree, to proselytize and pervert.

THE QUEEN leaves England this day for a month or five weeks' sojourn at Saxe Gotha, in Germany, amid scenes associated with past visits thither, along with the Prince Consort.

THE PRINCE OF WALES has been at Halifax, in Yorkshire, amid great popular demonstrations. After returning to London he started at once Northward, and yesterday evening reached a Highland lodge not far from Balmoral. The Princess and her husband had a warm welcome from the people of Edinburgh. It was her first visit to that magnificent and beautiful city. They will remain some time among the hills. They have been almost dragged about to death by the incessant public engagements - the Princess at last fairly obliged to be kept from the excitement forced upon her.

P. S.—Ice is found to be almost a specific in cases of diptheria, received into the mouth in small portions. Cream is strongly recommended by the Medical Times, as almost or quite as good as cod-liver oil for diseases of the chest.

The Cornhill Magazine quotes with approbation the experiments made on himself by Dr. Dalton, an American Physiologist, and his conclusion from thence, that about 21 lbs. of solids and 3 lbs. of liquids per day is the proper quantity—at least when a dietis-used consisting of bread, meat, butter, coffee and water." This, says the Cornhill, seems to approach pretty nearly the average for the nourishment of adult males. From what has been already stated, it will be interred that women, under ordinary circumstances, require less of this nourish Is there not too much flesh consumed my many? especially when the habits are indolent, the meals luxurious, sweets indulged in, and fresh air and exercise practically abjured?

> For the Presbyterian Ban Religious Novels.

A question exceedingly difficult to answer, has arisen, now that the Church is convinced of the dangers attending the perusal of works of fiction, even as they are found in our best selected Sunday School libraries. The appetite for such works grows with what it feeds upon, and when indulged in, we not only lose a relian for biographies, histories, and all solid reading, but they become absolutely distacteful. Truth is stranger than fiction, and afar a more interesting to the youthful mind if properly presented, which it should be the aim of parents, teachers, and authors to ac-

History may be made highly interesting if discussed by some one possessed of tact and a thorough knowledge of the subject; pleasing or striking incidents being made prominent, almost any child would imbibe a desire to know still more; and what pre-ceded and followed would be equally well remembered. For instance the sufferings of the English prisoners in the Black-hole at Calcutta, or the massacre of St. Bartholomew's day. The coldness with which Elizabeth of England received the ambas-sador of Charles after this terrible event, will be remembered with satisfaction, to the praise of that Queen, by every Protestant child. A sketch of what was transpiring in other parts of the world at that time. and the connexion of events, as well as the date, would probably be remembered.

We have known a boy of fifteen ask eagerly for more information, when toldsthat the grandfather of one of his mates headed an expedition to Montreal-during the last war, when the conquest of the Canadas was one of the measures of our govern-ment. He had read facts of this nature, but they had made no impression. Children, no more than adults, can be expected to regard passionless and inanimate disquisitions with other than indifference.

It is well that this subject has been broached. Before the advent of religious novels, Hume's History of England, Rollin's Ancient History, The Bridge wither Treatises, Mason's Self-Knowledge, D. A. bigne's History of the Reformation, &c., were read by the young with interest and profit.

As far as information is concerned, fascing ting story books, though "founded on fact, and the story of the Reformation, the story of the Reformation is concerned. can be of no account, and this when cut impressions are the most lasting and important.

Life's Happiest Period. Kingsley gives his evidence on this disputed point. He thus declares:
"There is no pleasure that I have expe-

rienced like a child's midsummer holliday the time, I mean, when two or three of used to go away up the brook and take our dinners with us, and come home at night tired, dirty, happy, scratched beyond recog-nition, with a greasy nosegay, three little trout, and one shoe, the other having been used for a boat, till it had gone down with