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TERMS IN ADVANCE.

REV. DAVID M'KINNEY. Pittsburgh, Pa.

Letter from the Northwest.

Messes. Editions :- Although a constant reader of your paper since its first publication in Pittsburgh, I do not remember ever to have seen in it an article of any considerable length from this part of the country. I have thought that some little account of religious matters here in the Northwest might not be unacceptable to

your readers. The Presbytery of Winnebago, in which the writer labors, covers a large territory, extending from the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway on the South, to Green Bay and Stevens' Point on the North; and from the Northwest Bailway, on the East, to the vicinity of the Mississippi on the West. It is composed of about fifteen regularly ordained ministers, nearly, all of whom are actively engaged in pastoral or missionary labor. The membership of most of our churches here is small; very few have above one hundred; most below; fifty communicants. It is to be remembered however, that most of these churches have been in existence but a few years, and they have had to contend with great difficulties. They are, however, steadily growing in numbers and efficiency. Here, as elsewhere in the West, almost every species of error finds zealous defenders. The people must have some religion, and most of them are ready to embrace that system which is the most easily obeyed. And that one especially which trammels them the least in the pursuit of mammon. Of course this remark is not intended to apply to all indiscriminately. There are many devoted, godly people here, who are models of self-denial and earnest Christian effort, yet it cannot be denied that the vast majority are almost wholly given to the things of the world. They therefore prefer that religious creed, no matter how absurd, which imposes the fewest restraints upon the conscience, and interferes least with intense worldliness. It is not at all surprising, in this view, that the rugged, sinner abasing, God-exalting doctrines of Presbyterianism are not generally received with much favor at first. They are working their way surely, however, and the footing of our beloved Zion is becoming firmer, and her influence more commanding every year. And here we see the great advantage of an educated ministry. It is perfect folly, if nothing worse, to send men here to preach who are not of at least respectable talents and attainments. It is unquestionable that what might be called the common classes in the West; are more shrewd and intelligent, especially in religious matters, than the corresponding classes, as a general thing, in the Eastern States. Various explanations of this might be given, but the fact, I think, will be attested by almost every one who has had experience with both classes. They pride themselves on this very shrewdness. Every man almost is ambitious to have a religious system of his own, and is anxious that it shall have something eccentric about it. He regards it as enterprising to break loose from the generally received views, and brook out opinions for himself. It is an evidence of independence of thought bto doubt and carp at the Scriptures. Hence infidelity, or at least skepticism, is secounted respectable rather than otherwise. Pernicious books are more generally circulated, and read, and the people better instructed in the prevailing errors than the same classes in the older States. In some communities you can hardly find an urchin who has seen his twelve Summers, but can tell you something about Colenso or the West minster Review. A man brings upon himself no reproach, by espousing and boldly defending the most shocking opinions. The doctrines of skeptical writers are sure to find advocates in almost every commu-

organize night-schools for the instruction of youth in these poisonous opinions. The faithful minister of Christ cannot avoid frequent collision with these champions of error. They cross his path at almost every step, and he is compelled to engage them or cowardly abandon the truth. If in these encounters the minister of truth should prove inferior to his antagonist in learning and ability, and be unable to disarm and vanquish him, the effect is very injurious. He is not only overwhelmed with disgrace and made contemptible in the eyes of the community, but great damage is done to the holy cause of religion. And this very result is by no means uncommon. In the town in which the writer labors, there are two churches of a sister Calvinistic denomination, each of which has upon the roll of its membership the names of a number of persons who hold the doctrines of pure heatherism, and defend them in a manner the most public and scandalous. The pastors of these churches, though faithful men, are without a liberal education, and as a consequence are utterly unable, under the Congregational form of government, to purge the Church of these shrewd, deceivers, or even successfully to defend the truth against their attacks. There are many cases where merchants and tradesinen will go to the extreme pains of studying the original language of the Bible, with the devilish purpose of controverting the truth. Unless the minister of Christ is fully competent to meet these men upon their own ground and with their own weapons, he will surely be worsted, and the

nity, who will display great zeal in publicly

avowing and diffusing them, and, in some

cases known to the writer, go so far as to

truth will suffer.

These lines are not written under a cloud of melancholy, nor amid the thross of dyspepsia, nor does the writer wish to oreste the impression that he has fallen upon a very Sodom, where you can find hone but monsters of iniquity. On the contrary, he believes the lines have fallen to him in pleasant places, compared with many others. These remarks apply to almost all parts of our newly settled regions. Ought not these facts to enlist the sympathies and prayers of Christian people in behalf of that little band of ministers whose duty it is to uphold the standard of the Cross on these. Western fields, where the enemy is numerous and mighty, and where there is no overpowering moral sentiment in the community to sustain the servant of God in the faithful discharge of his duty? And may we not be allowed to hope that Christian people at the East those who have charge of the rising ministry, will abandon the opinion that all the students of Divinity who rank first in talents and mental culture should be retained for the larger and wealthier churches at home, while the West ought to put up with second-rate men la The opinion is far too common that if winingster is not likely

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WHOLE NO. 572

to succeed at home, he ought to go West, | Scriptures, and the President's inimitable | prevails, the French clergy sing Te Deums, and that it is a needless waste of brilliant | Proclamation; address by myself; "Star | the Pope and the Cardinals are jubilant. talents to devote them to missionary work. Spangled Banner," by the band; singing personally. This mistake has wrought Captains and others; closed by singing great practical evil. A weak and illiterate ministry has done as much, at least in this to Coronation. It was a real, heartfelt region, to bring the sacred office and the Thanksgiving. I could not but compare grace of God.

operated in this direction. I do not bring this charge against my ings, and narrow, contracted brick pens, resbyterian brethren. The few Presby shut in as darkly, oftentimes, as possible. Presbyterian brethren. The few Presbyterian ministers that are here are educated I trust great good will result from that day men, faithful men, but what are they among so many? We need no human agency so much as a ministry of the highest mental and spiritual culture, who will command respect wherever they go; who will be able to expound and defend the truth, drive objectors to the wall, stop the mouths of gainsayers, retrieve the pulpit mouths of gainsayers, retrieve the pulpit from the reproach brought upon it by imbeolity and unfaithfulness, and restore it to its proper standing by making it a power that will be felt and honored. Sand are to its proper standing by making it a power that will be felt and honored. Send us the best men—men who will be able not only to instruct people willing to learn, but able also to assail and demolish the numer. ous systems of error which lie in the path of the Church and retard her progress

Abundant work could be found here for large number of missionaries, if the Board was able to support them. In many places there is a large population wholly destitute of the means of grace. This State is destined at no very distant day to contain a large population, and it is a great misfortune, or rather a great sin, that the privileges of the Gospel are not more generally enjoyed, particularly in the rural districts. OBSERVATOR.

For the Presbyterian Banner. Trip up the Mountain—University Place— Thanksgiving.

University Place, Cumberland Mountains,) Tenn., August 15th, 1863. EDS. BANNER :-On the morning of the st inst., our brigade started on the march from Big Springs to this place. After passing through a lovely valley for some six miles, we came to the base of the mountain, and found the road indiscribably out of fix, and difficult of ascent. The 11th, 36th, and 89th Ohio, and the 18th Kentucky regiments, preceded our battery, my regiment being in the rear. It was very ance between France and the Southern warm, and for several miles there was no Confederacy. The Times says: "Amid water-indeed none for the poor horses and the convulsions of the time, the occupation mules until we arrived at this place, the of Mexico, and the establishment of a monmiles. No one can have any just concep- sion? (in Europe) "as might have been tion of such a march, up such a mountain expected. Both France and Austria are road, until he participates in it. To see intent rather on the crisis in Central Euthe double-teaming the panting, jaded, rope and with the possibility of war at her trembling horses straining every muscle- doors, have little time to think of wars and the whipping, spurring, and to hear the shouting and cursing of the drivers and much engaged in its own fratricidal conriders; then the halts rests to I gaze flict that there is only some muttered diswith astonishment, sorrow and shame upon | content" (?) "for this notable violation of these seenes. After toiling thus all day, the Monroe doctrine. But the seating of

listant views really sublime.

We are camped at University Place, on he summit of the mountain; so called from the fact that here, in the forest, on October 10th, 1860, the Southern Episcopalians, with great pomp and vain-glory, fter extensive and costly preparations, laid the corner stone of the Southern, University; which they boasted should "never amell of Yankeyism? This corner stone tinent of Europe, and in America, is likely was of granite, brought from England at a to be remarkable. It may be summed up true, as is asserted by a correspondent cost of \$10,000. It is now shattered into in a few words—a tendency to union bemany thousands of pieces, and carried off tween France and Austria, and to division by "the boys:" When mashed up it was found to contain a Bible, the Prayer Book ment of America." The writer proceeds furnish the South with an iron-clad navy, that Gen. Soott carried through the Mexican war, various periodicals, papers, coins, &c. It was a grand beginning. It was to con-would not have joined in it ourselves; we statements, has a purpose to serve, bearing tain all departments of Science—Law, do not approve of forcing happiness on any on political parties in the United States, Medicine, Agriculture, and Theology. They had plenty of fine stone and timber in the Constitution which is to support the avowed, that its recklessness of assertion for building; thirteen springs of pure, soft, sparkling water; and the bracing mountain that jars on English feeling. The proix. It is seven miles from the N. & C. Railroad, and could be made very easy of made up from the laws of old Spain, and coess. It was a grand beginning on a modern Buonapartist France. The Church nagnificent scale. So healthy, romantic, retired. Boarding houses had been erected for the workmen. Here stood the Summer residences of Bishop Polk, the noted rebel Jeneral, Bishop Green, and some others. These buildings are now in ashes; by whom leon with the priestly party, in opposition fired, it is not known. Oh! what a deghtful place it might have been! hat I have ever beheld, except Niagara. f fine furniture, library and paintings. It | olergy!"

Rev. J. M. Stevenson, D.D., of New-By his policy during the last three years, York, recently paid us a visit as Agent of by his reception of Mr. Slidell, and his are all in Georgia now. the Tract Society. He came to us full of plainly spoken opinions on his recognising life, energy, faith and love. It was a bright the South, he and his Empire have become spot in our army life. We visited several see him exerting himself, as others, to fling a stone hover the top of a tall, lonely Buckeye tree, standing far below him; and more laughable still, to see ines, to sell chickens, beans, peaches, milk, &c; ito see the women all chewing tobacco, and spitting so scientifically. All women Dogtor with his note book and pencil, for the Observer or Presbyterian, and he may

have taken full possession. In conversing

with the woman about Mr. Fairbanks, she

My letter is growing too long, and I must mention Thanksgiving day in the mountains lo Ther day was very beautiful. At the invitation of Rev Mr. Dale, of the 75th Indiana Reg't, I attended services in his regiment at 4 Pc Mon Here I met Dr Montfort, Chaplain, of the 68th Indiana, and heard him make a very fine speech. The service was soul-inspiring, and closed

"All hail the power of Jesus' name,"

holy cause of religion intself into con-tempt, as any single influence that has ever Oaks and Chestnuts, the lofty heavens for a ceiling, with your smoky little gatherof thanksgiving. We know it did us good here. Although we have many trials in the Chaplaincy, and while my health is so feeble from toil, excitement, and anxiety, that I have been almost under the necessity of going North, still I am daily encouraged labor "in faith, nothing doubting."

EUROPEAN CORRESPONDENCE:

The Merican "Empire"—Mutual Congratulations
Nopoleonic Policy—Approachment Between
France and Russia—The Times and "a Europe France and Russia—The Times and "a Europe an Prince on an American Throne" — Jesuitism and "The Church" in Mexico—Religious Liberty "if possible"—Postponement of European War—Russia and Secret Ship-Building for the Black Sea—The Reason Why—Bodings of Old Politicians—Coming Troubles—America, Canada, and the New-York Herald—Good Feeling in London—The Religious History of Poland—Its Lessons for the Present—Death and Cremation of an Indian Princess—Intrigue, Murder, and War.

LONDON, Aug. 15, 1868. THE NEW EMPIRE OF MEXICO, as decreed by that ablest and most cunning of all modern diplomatists, Louis Napoleon Buonaparte, is now a fact. The Emperor and Empress have congratulated the Archduke: Maximilian on his election to the Mexican throne, and it is said that he has thanked their Majesties for their congratulations. The Vienna press, however, protests against an Austrian Prince receivine a crown from a Napoleon. This event is beginning to arrest the attention of English politicians in concert with those rumors which prevail as to a probable alliwe finally landed on the top of the mountain after sunset. The scenery in many under the protection of French bayonets, laces is grand indeed, and some of the is an event the importance of which will become more and more conspicuous. Other mattere which fill at present a large space in the world's sight, are but tempo

rary; they will be settled or settle themselves in no very long time. But the Austrian throne and the French army of occuon international relations both on the Conto animadvert on the policy of the Emperor, and among other things says: "We gramme of fundamental laws seems to be receives a power which it certainly never received of late years in Mexico, and which is all that a Pope or a Bourbon King could desire. The dark side of the French invasion-namely, the connexion of Napo-

rather painfully conspicuous. The press is Some distance out, in the forest, on the to be restricted by the most severe regulation, and as a sufficient refutation of any countain's brow, stands the mansion of the tions, controversy on laws and institutions oted Fairbanks, overlooking Roark's Cove; forbidden, and discussions on religious subresenting the grandest sight in nature jests must not take place, lest they might compromise the sacred right of the Church This house is still standing, with a remnant and diminish the public respect for the is at this moment peculiarly worthy of s inhabited by some "white trash," who The article concludes as follows : The article concludes as follows:

Of Austria in Italy, and abhors the liberty which Victor Emmanuel has so widely increases his influence in Europe, we are aid of he had a right to be a Secessionist, afraid that he must count upon a diminuas he owned one thousand negroes." They tion of the little love which the Federal

plainly-spoken opinions on his recognising spot in-our army life. We visited several objects of extreme dislike to the Northern places with the Doctor among them the risk that the Federals are deeply offended Fairbanks' house. It was daughable to doubt that the Federals are deeply offended Empire in Mexico—the very scheme against him talking to a group of poor ignorant which the Monroe declaration was levelled, when the European Sovereigns were suspected of a design to subvert the newlyindependent Republic of Central and South America. The jealously can hardly fail to and spuring so table to bacco. I saw the bring the Federal Union into collision with the new Empire. In the far West, such regions as Chihuaha, Sonora, and Lower say some queer things about University California, will naturally invite the ambition of the Anglo-American on the Pacific, and thus, if even the United States Government were to acquiesce in and acknowledge the Empire, there will be always matter for a quarrel whenever the opportunity large numbers, and produced the fatal facility with which, in the hour of temptaprotector of this weak Empire of her own tion, Poland left her first love, and fell back creation, must be for the future one of anreation, must be for the future one of antagonism to the pretensions of Washington statesmen, and it is in this respect that the

Better far had Protestant America and an Just as if our Lord and his Apostles had by the regiment; speech by Col. Fearing, Anglo-Saxon race set up a Republic in not dignified such work by engaging in it and several short addresses by different Mexico, giving toleration to all religionists, freedom to the press, and free scope for the circulation of the written Word, and the wide proclamation of the Gospel of the Although war between France and Rus-

sia is postponed, it does not therefore fol-low that it will not next year become a stern and awful reality. Russia seems very determined to allow of no interference within her own territories-Poland included while the Powers continue to remind her of the Treaties of 1815, and that her conduct toward the Poles compromises the peace of Europe, and that therefore they have a right—to say nothing of the claims of humanity which has been so shockingly outraged by Mouravieff and others-to remonstrate, and to demand an armistice as preliminary to a Congress. Russia is certainly preparing for war, and the nobles and people rally around the Em peror with great enthusiasm. More than this, she has been meditating mischief toward Turkey, and the discovery has just been made that by the Convention separately made between Russia and the Porte, the former Power bound herself to keep in the Black Sea no more than "six steam vessels" of small size, and four other light sailing vessels, yet she has constructed, since the peace, thirty-seven large war vessels, (eight of them part of the old Sebastopol squadron, raised at great expense,) and eight transports. Besides these, thirty-two gunboats are being completed at Nicholaieff. These armaments explain the counter-arming at Constantinople. They have also led to remonstrances addressed to Russia by the Porte. The reply given by Prince Gortschacoff was unsatisfactory, and the Turkish Minister of Foreign Affairs was told that whenever Russia was in difficulties, "the Porte was always in league with her enemies."

I refer to these matters to show what storms seem to be brewing in the political. atmosphere, and the probability, also, that they will burst over Europe in long and terrible succession—the first dread explosion making the ears of the nations to tingle in the Spring of 1864. Old and wily diplomatists have boding apprehen-sions just now. Such men as the King of the Belgians and Lord Palmerston could speak on these matters—if they gave but utterance to their thoughts—"with some-thing of prophetic strain.", Their object is to keep the peace. I believe that neither. desires war, and that they are very suspicious of anything but evil coming from an alliance with France. And yet Russia's revived designs on Turkey, her policy toward Poland, and the determination of Palmerston not to allow matters to remain as they are, all draw the other way. What a comfort is it to lift our eyes to Him who sits supreme; "judging right," and who, in the calmness of conscious omnipotence and infinite wisdom, can and will make the wrath, ambitions, jealousies of States and Empires to praise him, and use and control them for the execution of his grand and beneficent designs! Some LITTLE STIR has been awakened

by rumors of hostilities against England. by an attack on her Canadian possessions, after a reunion of the Northern and Southpation will be permanent elements in the ern States. But it is certain that here the politics of both hemispheres. The effect relations between the British Cabinet and the American Ambassador are friendly, and that it is monstrously and utterly unwriting from Washington to the New-York including ships, guns, and seamen." The New-York *Herald*, in this and kindred race of men at the sword's point. Besides, and its motives are so transparent and new Imperial throne, there is a great deal is duly estimated. The Government of Great Britain, supported by the mass of the people, have steadily refused the Imperial proposal of a joint recognition of the Conederate States, and the sending over to this country of an experienced law officer from Washington, to assist Mr. Adams in all matters, maratime and otherwise, in the immediate solution of difficult questions, thus obviating reference home, and consequent irritation and misunderstanding, is considered here as a most wise, as well as friendly proceeding. The Ministerial Globe refers to this with strong approba-

rumors of hostile intentions toward Great Britain. THE RELIGIOUS HISTORY OF POLAND study. Popery, which supports the tyranny established there, is, by Henessy, the Ultramontanist M. P. in the House of Commons. cunningly working to recstablish in Po land, not "civil and religious liberty," but the empire of the Jesuits. While at the death of Argismund Augustus, King of Poland, in 1572, the Protestants were a powerful body, yet soon after, Catholicism was in the ascendant, and the Protestants a crushed and persecuted sect. Then our previous divisions—disputes between Luwith prince and people, and would gladly therans and Calvinists—no doubt prepared the way for this catastrophe. The Roman-permanency by the establishment of an ists took care to fan the flame. Disgusted with the endless squabbles of the Calvinists and Sacramentarians, some of the nobles threw themselves back on the Church

of Rome. Another cause of evil was the want of any regular organization of the Protestant Church. The Presbyterial being left to work alongside the Episcopal government, there was no common source of jurisdic tion; no headquarters from which orders could be issued for united action; no com mon centre of concentration, concert, or appeal. Then came the outbreak of the Socinian heresy, which gradually leavened

But the introduction of the Jesuits crowned and consummated the rain of the The services an my regiment were held at 6 P. services in my regiment we cause of truth. Sigismund III., whose

education of youth. At one of their Col- | Besides, the belief of all religionists is that leges, in a short time, no less than four no funeral is hallowed unless a priest, or. hundred young nobles were pupils; all in his absence, a layman of the religion of the deceased, officiates at his obsequies. cluded from civil and ecclesiastical dignities, and they were shut out from the minister to afford the rites of burial to her court, the cabinet, and the halls of justice, Highness; and we, on our part, cannot unless they submitted to the Romish fites. render any assistance if the remains are to This, with men previously corrupted by be buried. It is hard, then, her Highness Socinianism, and morally emasculated (as should be deprived of the offices the meanest alas! many of the Polish nobles are at the claim and receive throughout the civilized present time,) by profligacy and licentious globe, and that we should be refused the ness, told powerfully, and apostacy was largely the result. The students also of the for our mistress that is the right of all, and

In 1716 the Jesuits, with a bishop of deed, so much so that up to her demise she Cracow at their head, entered into a treaty refused to eat when his Highness the Mawith Russia, in which it was agreed that harajah happened to be on the same carpet Poland should be virtually disarmed, by a with herself; and, so that she might not be reduction of its army from 80,000 to 18,000 compromised, had a separate establishment men; and this shameful piece of treachery of Indians, who attended to her table and wes perpetrated with the view of putting down the Dissidents" (Protestants). "For-fifty years the Jesuits continued to persecute. The Protestant clergy were dragged before Romish tribunals. Their nobles were excluded from the Senate and their lands, who attended to her table and everything connected with it. In asking to dispose of her Highness's remains according to dispose of her Highness's remains according to dispose of her Highness's remains according to dispose of her Highness's wishes, and are satisfied had she known her dissolution was at hand, she would have left definite instrucmembers from the magistracy; their sacra- tions for the disposal of her body after the ments were pronounced invalid, and their children illegitimate." It was in these circumstances that the Dissidents appealed Maharajab, did not interfere in this matter, for foreign aid. "But who drove them to this last resource? It was the Ultramon rary vault, and without any Christian rites, tane party in the Church of Rome the which indeed in such a case, would have same party which had already placed Poland in a state of disgraceful dependence on the Court of Russia. They gained their object by nearly crushing all evangel an enlightened and accomplished Prince, ical dissent; but gained it at the expense very wealthy and a great favorite at Court, of the independence of their country—if and one of the fruits, I believe, of Christian indeed it could be called their country—if missions in India. His mother's tenacity the Church of Rome can be said to have of "caste" and all her superstitions, to-any regard to the political and civil liber gether with her refusal to sit or eat on ties of any country on earth" (America included), "where these came into competi-tion with the interests of Catholicism." "That system," adds the Rev. Dr. Mc-

had already proved a drag on Poland's energies and a snare to her liberties; and if allowed to regain its ascendency, may yet swamp the best hopes of her friends.
"Whereas evangelical truth" (not the superstitions of the "Orthodox Greek Church," as now, backed by Russian bayon nets, nor yet the establishment of the Ultramontane aspirations after former su-sympathy, and love. These their labors premacy) "if permitted to recover from the their trials, and their worthiness, eminent partitions and convulsions by which the ly demand and deserve.

J.W.

Crie, whose narrative I have analyzed,

tion, the Polish Jews and Romanist Poles, formerly placed in an attitude of bitter hostility, are fraternizing in the spirit of a common patriotism? Factor as 201 , the INDIAN REMINISCENCES come up on our

minds at this moment, in connexion with two events—the first the capture at last of the infamous murderer of the American missionaries, and of the English ladies at wicked woman and ex-Queen whose in-Lowly born, she had advanced herself by then his widow, and by a succession of secret murders got the crown placed on the

hus obtained to revel in licence. Someimes, however, she was obliged to be the pectatress of murder, and not its accomhe reviewed them, sprinkling her robe and that of her son with his blood. But she replaced her brother with a lover, Lall Singh, and, in conjunction with him, dewar, and reduced her to the mere gurdianship of a protected Prince. Then she comraj of Mooltan, Golab Singh of Cashmere, and Dost Mahomed of Affghanistan, which led to the murder of the English officers at Sikh war. Her emissaries, under pretence of fetching drugs from various cities, cartresses, she bribed the guards with costly necklaces of pearl and gold; her money and messages circulated in every Sikh barrack and village. So well was she served, too, that when one of her messengers was executed at Lahore, his wife begged his armlet as a relie of love at the scaffold, and instantly took out of it one of the Maharanee's letters, tore it into a hundred pieces, and swallowed them to save detection. was removed to Benares too late to avert he great war which she had fomented. prison ing the tholy city 'like a paged tigress, she heard the echoes of the cannon of Goojerat, which deposed Runjeet Singh's lynasty forever, and made the Five Waters a province of the victorious English. Thenceforward she passed from the eyes of men, a pensioner of the British power—her hundred lovers dead or degraded-her influence gone with her beauty and her youth the son for whom she had sinned rand plotted, dethroned, an exile, and a renegade

aplendor and crime, must have passed."

Jesuit Colleges stirred up the peasantry; that is not in the power of his Highness, the churches of the Protestants were burnt the Maharajah, or any other Christian to down, and some of their ministers and people insulted or massacred.

the Maharajah, or any other Christian to pay. Her Highness was particularly careful about everything relating to caste—in-

"the same carpet" with her son, furnishes another vivid illustration of the fact that a false religion may be tenaciously held to the last, and through a career of bloodshed and cruelty, while yet the conscience is seared and the heart is hard as adamant. Let India, now becoming great, politically great and prosperous, receive continuously large place in our tender compassion, and prayerful importunities at the Mercy Seat and let the German, the British, and the American Protestant missionaries there, be the ceaseless objects of our zeal, solicitude

P. S.—Lord Clyde is no more. among the nations of the West." It is gan as Colin Campbell, (a Highland youth,) worthy of notice that Ultramontane Popery as an ensign, a long career passing through the Peninsular, Crimean, and Intrata, as indicated in a former communication. dian wars. He is lamented by our whole nation.

> For the Presbyterian Banner. The Lost Sheep.

Among the interesting reflections sugcested by the parable of the Lost Sheep there is one which, perhaps, is overlooke hy many of us; and that is, that God some-times thinks just as man thinks, and feels Cawnpore; and the second, the death of a just as man feels. "The Son of Man i come to save that which was lost," and trigues led to the two Sikh wars, and whose "How think ye?" Do you not think just words once shook kingdoms, and made war the same way, and act just the same way and peace. She was the widow of the Ma- that God thinks and acts, in this matter? harabjah Runjeet Sing, and the mother of One of you has a hundred sheep; all of the present Maharabjah Dhuleep Sing. them are healthy, safe and sound, grazing She died in London on the 1st of August on the green pastures within a strong en closure, beautiful to see their white, soft ecoming one of the harem of Runjeet, fleeces lying on the fresh, green grass. The shepherd loves to rest on the end of his crook, and gaze on that peaceful scene head of her son. The remaining part of in the evening twilight. But, beautiful as this "Eastern romance" is thus told:

the scene is, and much as he loves to gaze "Thus at last the crown of the Punjab on it how does he do when one of that was, won, and placed upon the infant hundred has strayed from the enclosure, head of Dhuleep Singh; his mother, the and wandered among the mountains where Princess now dead, employing the influence beasts, of prey are ready to devour it? Which, then, is uppermost in his mind; the beautiful picture of the hundred with their white coats dotting the green grass, lice, as when the troops at Lahore bayo- or the bloody coat of the one struggling neted her brother, the Prince Jewshir, as among rocks and tangled brushwood, pursucd by howling wolves panting for its blood? Doth he not leave the ninety-andnine, and go into the mountains and seek that which is gone astray? And, when he clared war upon the British by marching has found it—when the bloody fleece of the Ler Sikhs across the Sutlej. Moodkee, Allost is seen among the snowy fleeces of the iwal, and Ferozeshah ended the first Sikh lost is seen among the snowy fleeces of the safe—how, then, does he feel? Does he not rejoice more of that sheep than over the ninety-and-nine which went not astray? menced the network of intrigue with Mool- Plainly, is not that the way any shepherd would feel?

Or, take the case of a family fold at Two beautiful children are sitting the first-named place, and to the second in their little chairs by the bright fire-side, and two are sleeping in their little crib, with their pure cheeks resting on their ried on correspondence for her with all the chubby arms. That is a beautiful sight discontented in India. Confined to for and a strange mother that would not feel a and a strange mother that would not feel a certain warming of her heart, and a certain tearful thankfulness as she looked on that family group—so still, so safe, so beautiful. But, on closer examination, one little chair is found empty; the occupant cannot be found in all the house. The mother calls. but no child-voice answers. One child is Out in the cold night-air, from among the shadows that lie on the mountains, there comes the faint, distant cry of the lost one. And how, then, does the mother feel? Here are four beautiful chil-Far away from the Runjab, pacing her dren at home, warm, and rosy, and smiling prison in the holy city like a caged clean, and neatly clad. And the other is cold, and pale, weeping and tattered, and begrimmed with mud and dirt, the effect of its wanderings through the tangled forests. I will watch these, and let the lost one go! Is that the way a mother feels? No! the four at home are forgotten for the time. The image uppermost in her mind is the pale, tired and tattered fugitive, as, with weary foot and swollen eyes, it wanders hither and thither, crying for its from the grand and conquering Creed of mamma and seeking for its home. And the Khalsa. Before her swimming eyes, as torches are lit, and strong men are disshe lately sank in death, in the country patched in haste to the mountains, and whither she had followed her son, these seek, here and there, in the forests and scenes, and a thousand as full of Eastern swamps, till the lost is found. And when found-when some brave man bears the After the death of this woman, her now little fugitive in, and lays it cold and drab-Christian son seemed desirous of having bled in the mother's bosom, and she feels her buried. But two of the deceased the wet hand clasp, convulsively, her own Queen's officers and attendants wrote a singu- how, then, does she feel? Thankful for lar letter to the Times, deprecating this, in the four rosy slumberers at rest? Yes; but the name of the Sikhs here and abroad, O, ten thousand thanks for the lost which

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REV. DAVID M'KINNEY,

is the lost we think most of, reason as we will about it. "How think ye?" says Christ. You think of the lost sheep more than the safe; nay, you think of the one lost sheep more than of the ninety-and-nine safe; and God thinks, in this matter, just as man thinks. The very same feeling which makes a man leave ninety-and-nine sheep grazing safely in the green pasture, and seek through tan-gled brushwood and among mountain rocks for one sheep lost, makes God leave angels in heaven, and the beautiful spirits which kept their first estate, while he seeks his children on earth who have wandered away from God's righteousness. That feeling is pity for the suffering-compassion for the erring and the wandering; a Divine feeling, and yet a feeling intensely human, which makes man akin to God and like him, and God akin to man, and, thus far, like man. "The Son of Man is come to save that which was lost." But, is that strange? "How think ye?"

For the Presbyterian Banner.

The peculiar characteristics of a family their morals and manners, may often be traced to the favorite and oft-repeated maxims in the household. "Let me give a

people their songs and I care not who makes their laws," is referable to the same principle. Out-croppings will often appear in the children and in remote branches, to the praise or shame of the family watch-word. On his dying bed an illiterate and grovelling specimen of humanity once said, " MV son get mun, (money) get it honestly if you can, but get mun." What wonder if among this man's descendants we should find extortioners or even a candidate for the penitentiary! Probably there would have been a very great contrast if he had left these words for an inheritance, "He that maketh haste to be rich shall not be

innocent." The conduct of a certain family of my acquaintance seemed a mystery to me until a talkative and rather shallow member mentioned casually; that her father's motto had always been strictly observed, by herself at least. It was "to associate with none beneath them socially, and to aim as much above their own level as possible." Fear of losing caste, or rather an intense desire for promotion, must have been the infirmity, if not the besetting sin, of her pious father. If his religion had imbued more strongly his every day life, perhaps his favorite sentiment had been more like this: "Do good unto all men, especially unto them who are of the no faith," or "Honor all men. Love the brotherhood. Fear God." more would it have promoted the peace and usefulness of his family. These home teachings are instilled into the very life. Sermons and Sabbath-day efforts here meet with their most serious and determined orposition, or with cheerful and ready acquiescence. Here, as if reflected by a mirror, parents may witness their own defects in the conduct of their children, or enjoy the double reward of having subdued their evil passions; and here parents have a motive, as others have not, for strengthening themselves in every virtue.

For the Presbyterian Banner "Trust in the Lord at all Times, ye People."

A few years ago, Brother — was laboring as a missionary in the State of Iowa. He and his family were subjected to many inconveniences and hardships. His pay, short and uncertain at best, was very considerably diminished. Still he struggled on, relying upon the promises of a covenant-keeping God, and hoping for better days. A certain Saturday evening came. He had just five dollars left, and it was every cent he had in the world. And even this he did not consider his own; for he had consecrated it to God, to be given on the morrow to the cause of Missions. Now mark the difficulty in the way of this "man of God," and how his faith was to be put to the severest test. The flour barrel was empty. And well he knew, if he gave this money on the Sabbath, that Monday morning would, in all probability, find him without money and his family without bread.

What should he do? He determined to trust the Lord; and with "Ebenezer" as his watchword, he gave the money. On Monday morning he received a letter from Dr. —, of — Seminary, containing a draft for fifty dollars. There was his money returned to him with tenfold interest. How must his faith in God have been increased!

But this fifty dollars has a most interesting history, beginning away in New-York. A merchant had received this sum, very unexpectedly, in payment of a debt which he had considered lost. He determined to give it to God ; to cast it as "bread upon the waters." He sent it to a clerical friend, requesting him to send it to some poor missionary in the West. On the morning after its arrival, the receiver met a ministerial brother, and asked him what disposition he had better make of the Send it to Rev., Iowa." was the reply. The money was sent accordingly; arrived, as we have seen above, just at the moment of greatest need; satisfied the pressing wants of the poor missionary and his family, and greatly strength-ened their confidence in God, causing them to say, ""The Lord is my Rock, in him will I trust."

Will not all who read this have increas ing trust in God; remembering that he "who provideth for the raven his food, when his young ones cry unto God," will not forget his own chosen people, "which cry day and night unto him." "Oh that men would praise the Lord for his good ness, and for his wonderful works to the children of men!" To late 1941 N. No. D. 11

Dr. Todd says very truthfully, he who studies the human heart and labors to do it good, grows more and more deeply impressed with the wisdom of God, in dsing the human voice as the great instrument of doing his work. An angel would make a poor preacher because his heart and ours , oould not be brought into sympathy. The sympathy of the heart is the great human instrument of doing good. Hence, a warm,