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

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

Distractions in Prayer. I cannot pray; yet, Lord, thou knowest The pain it is to me To have my vainly struggling thoughts Thus torn away from thee.

Therayer was not meant for luxury, Or selfish pastime sweet; t is the prostrate creature's place At his Creator's feet.

Had I, dear Lord, no pleasure found But in the thoughts of thee, Prayer would have come unsought, and been A truer liberty.

Yet thou art oft most present, Lord, In weak, distracted prayer; A sinner out of heart with self, Most often finds thee there.

And prayer that humbles, sets the soul From all illusions free, And teaches it how utterly. Dear Lord, it hangs on thee.

The soul that on self-sacrifice Is dutifully bent. Will bless the chastening hand that makes Its prayer its punishment

by Ah, Jesus, why should I complain? And why fear ought but sin? Distractions are but outward things; Thy peace dwells far within!

These surface troubles come and go Like rufflings of the sea; The deeper depth is out of reach To all, my God, but thee!

> For the Presbyterian Banner Letter from the North-West.

Messas. Editors:—I have just rearned from the annual meeting of the ynod of Wisconsin, and with your perission will give your readers some account

the trip.
No matter about the starting place: uffice it to say that, after several hours ravelling over the St. Paul and Milwaukie kailway, I found myself at the hour of midnight snugly ensconsed in a pleasant com, in a fine hotel in the city of Milaukic. After a refreshing sleep and a good breakfast, I began to look about the ty, and a splendid city it is. It is built iefly of what is called Milwaukie brick. which is of a light clay color, almost white, d which makes very handsome houses. compare favorably ith the best to be found in most Eastern ities. I have never seen finer business locks, or more magnificent store-rooms han may be seen in Milwaukie. This city a very important shipping-port. It is maid to be the largest wheat market on this Continent. I was told that the sales often exceeded one million bushels per week. There is a splendid rivalry between Mil-*waukie and Chicago; and though the latter has far outstripped the former in most trespects, yet in the item of wheat it is

The city is also well supplied with churches of almost all denominations. As usual in our Western cities, the Old School Presbyterian is far behind. We have but a single church, and that not a large one, in all that population of forty-five thousand souls. Our church, though small, is however a very active, efficient one. The Rev. J. M. Buchanan is the able and faithful pastor. The population of Milwaukie is repidly increasing, and affords one of the pest fields for missionary effort that can be found in the West. An enterprising and able man would find here a field that would amply repay the most diligent cultivation. There is not the least doubt but that such a man, if he could be supported for a short ime, would succeed in building up a large Presbyterian church. In all that population there are certainly more than one hundred and fifty Presbyterians, yet that is all that belong to our communion there. Here is abundant material to form a strong church. All that is needed is faithful, well-directed labor, and the blessing of

Leaving Milwaukie for Beloit, the next place of importance we reach is Racine. This city is located twenty miles South of Milwaukie, on the shore of Lake Michigan. It is a flourishing and most beautiful city of twelve thousand inhabitants. I mention it chiefly for the purpose of calling attention to it as a field for missionary labor. As a field of this kind, it presents inducements fully equal, if not greater than does Milwaukie. Here is a population that already reaches twelve thousand, and is rapidly increasing, and there is not a single Old School Presbyterian church. I do not know that an Old School minister ever preached there; certainly no effort has ever

been made to establish a church. This is a point that ought by all means to be occupied. It is on the great Railway from Chicago to Milwaukie and St. Paul and also the terminus of the Racine and Mississippi Railroad, which connects it with Northern Illinois, Iowa, and the Father of Waters. Besides, it is a very important shipping-port. The boats from Milwaukie to Chicago, and from Buffalo and Cleveland, touch at Racine. Moreover it has a large population of Welsh Calvinists, who prefer the Old School Presbyterian to all other churches. They have churches of their own, where their native language is used, but this cannot last long. In doctrine they are thoroughly Presbyterian, and in government substantially so. The only barrier between the Old School Presbyterian and the Welsh Calvinist is language, and that must speedily fall away. Here then is a large population which must be absorbed eventually in one or other branch of the great Presbyterian family. and as they are more nearly in sympathy with us than any other denomination, we ought to open our arms to receive them. I know of no service that wealthy disciples at the East can render that would be more acceptable to God and beneficial to his Church, than to select two of the best men that can be secured, and send them, the one to Milwaukie and the other to Racine, to preach the Gospel and establish churches. I say the best men, for it would be idle to send inferior men. They must be men able to interest and instruct cultivated minds; for with such they would have to

This need not interfere with other denominations of Evangelical Christians. They are doing a noble work, and God speed them; but they cannot do all the

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and Universities of the West.

was, that after dragging out a feeble exist-

stence for a few years, it suspended. An

effort to revive it was recently made by the

Trustees, a new Faculty obtained, a differ-

ent policy inaugurated, and the College reopened. The action of the Board was

pretty thoroughly overhauled by Synod, a

ong discussion ensued, which amounted to

nothing except the discharge of much su-

perflous gas, and the stirring up of much bitter feeling. The affairs of the institu-tion were found to be hopelessly embar-rassed. After a good deal of crimination

and recrimination, a new Board was chosen.

which of course meant another change of

policy. The result is, Carrol College is

of Wisconsin alone to talk about establish-

ing and carrying on a first-class College,

from abroad are loth to touch them. There

are but about two thousand Old School Pres-

folly to expect such a body of people to sus-

the energies of our whole Church in Min-

Illinois, on one great Presbyterian College,

to supply the North-west Seminary with

students. If this plan can be consum-

mated. it will amount to something sub-

stantial. Such an institution is a great de-

not flourish without it. The wants of this

settle there. A great College of this kind

will meet a crying want in the North-west.

This letter is far too long already, or

and what I saw on the way. But enough

Dependence and Freedom.

Men are dependent upon God. God is

of his departure is uncertain and unknown.

Man's dependence upon God does not

well as dependent, and dependent as well

as free. Dependence is not inconsistent

with freedom, nor freedom with depend-

ence. God can let down the chains of his

We may be unable to tell, or even to see,

how dependence and freedom can harmonize,

them when I depart from them.

For the Presbyterian Banner.

quire time for its accomplishment.

depart from them.

tain a first-class College.

PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1863

WHOLE NO. 578

EUROPEAN CORRESPONDENCE.

School Presbyterian church, comprising so Mr. Forster, M. P.—Remarkable Speech at Leeds—
Analysis—Underrating of the War—"A Wicked
War"—Pleas and Considerations on Behalf of
England—What the Times Says—The Steel-clad
Ships—Mexico and French Pressure—An Emancipation Meeting in London—Mr. Mason's Retirement—Confederate and Tory Anger—Conduct of
Engl. Russel.—Confederate Appeal, for "Recognition" much talent, wealth, and influence, should manifest so little energy and zeal in preaching the Gospel in these Western States. But I must go on to Synod, or I shall be too late—as I certainly was. Synod met in the pleasant little city of Beloit. It is a place of five or six thousand inhabitants, Eurl Russel—Confederate Appeal for "Recog-nition"—Death of Mr. Ellice, M. P.—His Amer-ican and Canadian Antecedents—His Opinions situated on the line between Illinois and Wisconsin. We have a growing church and Character—Brigandage Dying Out—Papal Encouragement and Revenge—Evangelical Alli-ance at Dublin. there, which enjoys the pastoral labors of our talented and faithful brother, Rev. Robert Beer, an alumnus of the Western LONDON, Sept. 26th, 1863. Theological Seminary, class of '61. Bro. Beer is very pleasantly located, has the sat-A Noble Speech has been delivered to crowded meeting at Leeds, in support of isfaction of laboring among a people who prize and love him, and that other satisfacthe cause of emancipation in America and tion almost as great, of living and working harmoniously with Christians of other denominations, by whom he is highly esteemed. Beloit is the seat of a flourishing

the neutral policy of the British Government by Mr. Forster, Member of Parliament for Bradford. This gentleman is an orator of mark in the House of Commons, and is highly educated and accomplished College, under the auspices of our Congre-He has done great service, in and out of the gational brethren. I visited the handsome House, to the cause of Italian liberty. In grounds and buildings, and had the good fortune to fall in with Prof. Nason, who the debate which followed Mr. Roebuck's visit to the French Emperor, near the close occupies the chair of Chemistry, and who of the session, Mr. Forster eminently discourteously conducted me through the litinguished himself as the friend of the braries, cabinet, lecture-rooms, &c., and was North and of liberty. Let us see what he glad to find afterwards that the Professor says on different points, now agitating the s distinguished not only as a refined gen-American mind and that of Britain also, tleman, but also as a profound and finished and mark how honest, candid, and worthy scholar and a successful teacher. Subseare his sentiments. Be it remembered also quently, by invitation, the Synod visited the College as a body. This Institution that he speaks the sentiments of the vast mass of the Nonconformists, and of an ecstands in the first rank among the Colleges lectic class of wise and good men of all sections. He commenced by referring to But little business of general interest misunderstandings, and the causes of them. was transacted by Synod. Most of the time was occupied with the embarrassed affairs of Carrol College. This enterprise There exists, he said, in America, a consciousness, and a right-founded consciousness that we misconceive this great strugwas undertaken by the Synod of Wiscongle in its very principle and its foundation sin, a number of years ago. It was organand that we have, so to speak, underrated ized and put in operation without a suffi-cient pecuniary basis. The consequence

its importance. "Three years ago," continued Mr. For-ster, "I looked forward to the future of the Union with fear and trembling. I did not know what punishment God would inflict upon America for having connived at this great sin of slavery." He then gave the history of the first stealthy and then open history of the first stealthy and then open efforts on the part of the slaveocracy "to Government, and Lord Russel has done his master the Union." Then the freemen of utmost to prevent any other vessels followthe North, alarmed, said: "We will not ing her." He went on to argue the quesallow this slave power to go on increasing; we will take care that it does not rule us." The slaveholders finding they could no longer wield the commonwealth to support their system, said: "We will set up a confederacy of our own." What followed? "Men of the North, the patriots of the

practically defunct. It may exist as an Union, said, 'We will not submit to that," Academy, but its College days are ended.
This is well. It is absurd for the Synod and we, many of us in England, who were (and none other ought to be attempted,) at present. There is not enough of Presby- of money and life to preserve our empire pariahs—kicked, cuffed, spit upon, by law terianism in the State to do it; and such institutions are so uncertain, that people scarcely one of us in this country, of any popular tumult in others, detested in lice:

party, who would not, if it came to the dire all as a nuisance." The "kicking, cuffing "His private correspondence with the byterians in the whole State of Wisconsin, keep Ireland as a sister country in union conveniently forgets, are the work of the and the vast majority of them have but limited means; hence, it is the height of have this patriotic feeling and would undergo the greatest sacrifices before we would allow our country to be cut to pieces or A scheme is now on foot to concentrate diminished, or to become a weak Power, rather than a strong power-we complained nesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Northern of the North Americans and said to them. You have entered upon a wicked war." because they would not allow the slaveholders of the South, in order to perpetuate and extend slavery, to break up their country, at which strong resolutions were passed in and make it a divided, a weak, and almost favor of President Lincoln's emancipation sideratum. The Seminary at Chicago canpowerless country, instead of a great and field cannot be supplied without it. Most many of those who argue thus the credit young men who go East to College, take their theological course there, and, if possible, that if the same result, or anything like it, was upon the issue in England they would be as foremost in desiring to prevent their country from being destroyed, as the most The scheme is a noble one, but it will re- ardent and fierce Northerner at this mo-

ment." As to the statements made about the

might tell you how I got home from Synod, wickedness of this war, he said: "I also think it a wicked war; but I Hosea ix: 12-Woe also to them when ready to afford men the assistance and grace they need, and yet he may depart from them and leave them to themselves. The time The condition of those from whom God de- men, even in a bad cause, to have submit- dupes, and this week was bitter against the parts is dreadful; for he says, Woe also to ted to the sacrifices and self-denial which Government action in stopping the steam many men in the South have undergone, rams at Liverpool. I have said before, and without coming out of it purified and bet- repeat it, that Lord Russel has scarcely reinfringe upon his moral freedom. God that is the case, I cannot forget upon which sistance of pressure not only from France, has made man a free moral agent, account side the right is, though I lament more but other quarters, is worthy of him. Let able for all his doings; and man must for- than I can speak the suffering which is the any American place himself, in thought, in lasting slave of freedom! Men are free as have been committed on both sides; for in | will see what a difficult course he has had the presence of an influential American I to steer. Mr. Mason finds himself in a cannot but say it would be well if the pub- more congenial atmosphere in France; but rulers." lie opinion of America were raised more you may rely upon it, if reverses and disstrongly against the atrocities committed asters continue to fall on the Confederates, influence upon you, and bind you fast, and lead you just where he pleases, and let you Southern. I am well aware that in a tre- cold shoulder from his Imperial Majesty, do just as you please all the time. He can make you love what you hate, and hate temptations, and that even Christian and hopes excited among her sanguine chilwhat you love, and yet let you do just as you please all the while. He will always being carried on other than with that Poland may not yet lead to way but Imdeal with you in this way. He will never, ferocity which, more or less, always accomperialism will have an eye to its own adwar being carried on other than with that Poland may not yet lead to war, but Imfreedom. For every act you do, you must panies war. Still, great as are the temptations, Christians must not forget their dugive account to God; and according to ty. Nevertheless, I say, much as we lament these acts you must be judged in the great this war, its sufferings and crimes, I do day, because these acts are your own, and from the very bottom of my heart rejoice

they are, and ever will be, in every instance, free, voluntary acts in the sight of sult of it." Mr. Forster then addressed the Rev. Rev. Mr. Channing, who was present, and but there is a way in which they do har-monize, perfectly and gloriously. Our business is to feel our dependence, and yet reference to God's glory and the day of the spirit of a peace-maker, placed before

udgment, whether we can see how they your readers: harmonize or not. It is no matter to us "There is a feeling in America, if we how they harmonize. We are to believe may judge by the papers and the state- exists. One thing is certain, that English that man is both free and dependent, and ments of the leading men, that England that his dependence does not, in the least, in- has done them a wrong-an actual and posfringe upon his freedom; and then we are litive wrong—which it is their business, alto act as though perfectly free, and yet feel most their duty, to revenge when they have southerners, on their own confession. Not that we are entirely dependent. We should the opportunity. I say that is not the only has Mr. Mason gone away furious, by never make our dependence an excuse for case. I don't mean that there have not order of President Davis, to France, but inactivity or neglect. It is an excuse been men in England who have taken the here is a placard before me which sayswhich can never justify us. As God has side of the South. There have been many, and in this it speaks out the feelings of the made us free, we must act; as we are despecially in what are called the upper classes. South—"The so called Neutrality pracpendent, we must pray, and we should ses; but, after all, it is not for the speech-ticed against the South, has been their dread the departure of God for from us; es of men, even if they have honorable or greatest hardship, and inflicted a decomp of men, even if they have honorable or greatest hardship, and inflicted a deeper for if he depart, we unto us! If he de- noble stuck before their names, that the wound than if England had sent an army part, we are lost! O seek the Lord while he may be found! Call upon him while he is near! Behold, now is the accepted is near is near in a case of the accepted is near in a case of the acceptance of the acceptanc Lord's work, and we ought to help them; and it is a shame and a sin that the Old Look to Christ and live!

Lord's work, and we ought to help them; and out their common time; behold, now is the day of salvation! me to make him or his country responsible to the Banner for the noble article speaktwenty dollars, as a thank-offering from a plete and final emancipation.

The day of salvation is near! Benoid, now is the day of salvation! me to make him or his country responsible to the Banner for the noble article speaktwenty dollars, as a thank-offering from a plete and final emancipation.

The day of salvation is near! Benoid, now is the day of salvation! me to make him or his country responsible to the Banner for the preservation of her son at "We are reluctant to abandon the hope in the preservation of her son at "We are reluctant to abandon the hope in the preservation of her son at "We are reluctant to abandon the hope in the preservation of her son at the preservation of her son at "We are reluctant to abandon the hope in the preservation of her son at the preservation

I don't compare the New-Fork Herald | the animus of an editor who re-publishes a | the battle of Chickamauga. I should like to the Times or the Morning Herald, but I say the Americans should not make us responsible for anything written in the Times or Morning Herald. All we ought to be judged by is the action of the country, and as far as the action of the country is concerned, so far as we have acted in a national capacity, the Americans have little or no reason to find fault, and that is what they ought to bear in mind. They also ought to remember, when their hearts rankle at any expression made by any of the upper classes of the country, how their cause has been viewed by the great masses of the people. For every nobleman, for every man who has a title before his name who has taken the side of the South, there have been ten, twenty, and even a hundred hard-working men who have taken the side of the North and freedom. And they have done so with every temptation and every inducement brought to bear upon them to take the other side. They have been told by ingenious men—(I will not say sent for the purpose)—that their sufferings—and many of them have been suffering deeply have been caused by this war, and that the war has been caused by the action of the Federals; and yet such has been their instinctive feeling—they know what liberty is, and ill will it be for England when the working men forget what liberty is—such was their instinctive feeling that they have refused to be misled; and I do say it will be ungenerous of America to remember anything against England when we can point to that large meeting of the halfstarving working men of Manchester in the Free Trade Hall, when they took the lead in saying, 'No matter what the suffering we may endure, no matter what the sacrifices we may have to undergo, we will not allow our Government to depart from the strict principle of neutrality on behalf of the slave-holding Confederacy."

As to the Alabama, Mr. Forster acquitted Lord Russel of any intentional neglect or evil, but he believed "he was caught tion of steel-clads being built and sent out from the ports of a neutral.

I have thus given a full analysis of this important speech, believing it a duty to do so, in the cause of justice, truth, and in-

ternational good feeling.

The Times attacks Mr. Forster and Mr. Channing, as might have been expected. "The colored freeman of our English Aboutterly reckless of money or life when we litionists," it says, "is an imaginary being thought that Russia merely threatened to that unhappily the 'free soil' of America stop the communication with our Eastern will not allow to become a reality. There possessions—who were still more reakless the liberated black is the most despised of in India—when we know that there is expelled from some States, massacred in party, who would not, if it came to the dire and massacre" of the black, the Times States we know has been received with great with England—yet we who know that we pro-slavery mob of New-York, hounded on by Southern sympathizers, and perpetrated by Irish Papists. "President Lincoln," adds the Times, "is perfectly indifferent as to abolition. He is for Union, with slavery or without it. We think now as Lincoln and Seward, Scott and Everett thought

before the actual outbreak." A LARGE MEETING was held in Craven Chapel, London, on Monday evening last, policy. One of the speakers, the Rev. powerful one. I say this, that I will give John Kennedy, M.A., of Stepney, London, severely commented upon the recent "Address of the Clergy of the Confederate States." The Rev. Sella Martin, and another man of color, spoke, amid warm approbation, and the Rev. William Brock, the eminent Baptist minister, endorsed the sentiments and views which had been previously expressed.

THE RETIREMENT of Mr. Mason, the Confederate Commissioner, who was ordered charge the wickedness upon those who began the war in the worst of all possible Davis, to withdraw from all intercourse causes. I am willing to allow that even | with the British Government, is a signifiwith them-for a strange thing is human cant fact. It proves that Lord Russel has nature-some of them may have forced deeply offended the Confederates, and virthemselves into the belief that they were tually and practically snubbed their Comin a good cause. I don't pretend to deny missioner. The Morning Herald (Tory) the valor of the men of the South; I will takes occasion of this fact, furiously to not deny that they have shown many fine abuse Earl Russel. That also is signifiqualities in this war. I will go even far | cant. The Money Editor of the Times ther, and say that it is very difficult for did his best to help the Confederate loan ter than when they went in. But whilst ceived justice for his firmness; and his reresult of this war, and the crimes which our Foreign Secretary's position, and he

vantage even then. AN APPEAL to "gallant old England," was placarded on Wednesday last, all over the metropolis. Its aim and object (all in vain) is to arouse the public to the claims of the Confederacy to immediate "recognition," and to press this upon the Government. It is professedly issued by the ling was attended by a very large number "London Confederate States Commercial of resident clergy, and of the most respect-League," ("we"; and "us" being constantly used,) as if composed by Englishbusiness is to feel our dependence, and yet reasons which, in a feebler way, but with men and sympathizers with the South! to act as free and accountable beings, with candor and fulness, I have repeatedly, in I have no doubt it is of Southern manufacture, and that the Confederate Index could name its concocters. I don't believe that such a "London Commercial League" "neutrality," which has been treated as a piece of hypocrisy by so many good Northern friends, is a terrible reality to

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document thirteen years old, to blacken the money appropriated where most of the her, and this in revenge for supposed Michigan regiments are, but still I do not

THE DEATH of the Right Honorable Edward Ellice, M. P. for Coventry, in his 80th year, is deeply regretted by a host of friends, both in the upper and middle classes of society, as well as among the humblest of his constituents at Coventry, and his own servants and dependents. He was of an Aberdeenshire stock. His grandfather emigrated to America, and after the war, as a "loyalist," settled in Canada. There he founded a great commercial House, and also a House in London, where, in Golden Square, Edward, the son was born. He was educated first at Winchester College, and after at St. Andrews, in Scotland. He became a merchant, and in the city of London, as an office-clerk, "formed his business habits, his unwearying power of application, and his respect for punctuality." He was early sent to Canada, the House being among the largest ship-owners of the world. His first visit to the United States was in 1803. when New-York scarcely contained 80,000 inhabitants. He visited Chicago when scarcely a house existed—the emporium at this hour without a rival of the trade and commerce of the West. At that period Mr. Ellice formed the acquaintance of many of the families of the signers of the Declara- and the youngest, the Adjutant,) I gave. tion of Independence. In 1859, in his old The Colonel is wounded so that he cannot age, he visited the States to see with his go back, and the dear young Adjutant has own eyes the social progress since his preceding visit, and if he had not been re- the shadow of God's wing, and he has kep strained by his friends he would have re- him safe. I am anxious, but still I say, crossed the Atlantic from interest in the causes and consequences of the civil war. As to his views about American politics

they will of course be differently estimated by different persons, according to their own political views. He was wont to say that he had outlived the race of great American statesmen-Calhoun, Webster and Claybecause that while the Anglo-Saxon material was still left in full supply, the intelligent, instructed, and wealthy classes had thrown away the staff from their hands by have been gathered from our army. the concession of universal suffrage, and an equal vote to every foreigner who had landed twelve months upon the shores of America. This fatal political mistake, he said, was aggravated by the weakness of the Executive in a Federal Union with separate State rights. Other opinions as to the issue of the civil war, (which he had predicted,) would probably meet with little ago, from the "Clergy of the Confederate favor, coupled with his declaration that States," asking for the sympathy of the some of the most able men of the States Christian world for slavery and the slave-had expressed to him their conviction that holders, has excited much indignant comthe growing and boundless extension of ment. The last mail brought a response the States had altogether revolutionized the from the ministers of the Church of Scotrepresentative system, and would render it land, which shows what is thought of slavunmanageable. The author of a memoir in ery by that venerable and truly religious one of the morning papers says of Mr. El-

interest and respect. He never kept exclusive American society. Last year he received Mr. Mason at his seat at Glencoigh;" (in the Highlands of Scotland,) "the past month he was the host of the Federal Ambassador, Mr. Adams. Mr. Ellice's mind was not contracted; he opened it to men of all opinions, and he used the telescope and not the microscope, in viewing his fel-low-men and their respective governments."

F. Burdett, Lords King and Althorp, and the crime which it seeks to defend. other Liberals. When Earl Grey, in 1830, "We refer, of course, to a single topic brought in the celebrated Reform Bill, Mr. that of slavery, as it is handled in the ad-Ellice was Secretary to the Treasury, and dress. We desire to say nothing inconwas afterwards Secretary at War. He was sistent with our country's attitude of strice member for Coventry for the greater part neutrality as regards the war raging across of his public career, and when I was there | the Atlantic. We do not discuss any of two years ago, I found that he was univer- the political questions connected with its sally beloved and respected.

BBIGANDAGE in the name of the Pope, and supported by the money of the Ex-King of Naples, is being at length extin-guished by the efforts of the Italian Government. It has dismissed the Pope's Consul at Naples from a post which he abused by signing the passports of these atrocious cutthroats, who perpetrated on women, as well as men, the most horrible outrages. In revenge for the dismissal of its Consul, Count Zecchis has been sent away by the Papal Government. More and more irritated are the Italian people with the French occupation at Rome. Napoleon is the really responsible party for all the excesses of the Papal Government, and for all the sufferings of Southern Italy. "Let them withdraw," says a correspondent at Rome, "and St. Peter will be paralyzed— Francisco" (the ex-King of Naples) "will plot in vain-the Italian Government will know how to defend its rights, and how to continue the work of redemption which it has already commenced in a land so long

THE EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE has been holding, this week, its Sixteenth Annual | manent principles or elements, not only Conference, in Dublin. It was inaugurated without regret, but with entire satisfaction by a soirée in the Rotundo, W. Brooke, and approval. Esq., Master in Chancery, presiding There was a very large attendance of Deputations from Conferences in France, Germany, Italy, Sweden, Switzerland, America and India. Addresses were delivered by men as goods and chattels, denies them the the Hon. and Rev. Leland Noel, of England: the Rev. Mr. Summerville, of Glasgow; Professor Messner, of Berlin; Captain Berger, of Sweden; the Rev. Mr. rages of lust and passion—we most earnestly Walsh, missionary, from Allahabad; the and emphatically protest. We do not think Rev. O. Bidwell, from New-York; and it needful to argue. The time for argu-Count Bernstoff, from Berlin. The meet | ment has for many a year been regarded by

under the curse of wicked and incompetent

interest in the proceedings.

The Irish Christians—Established and non-Established—are distinguished as much by their catholicity of spirit, and their genuine hospitality, as by their love of the -cardinal truths of the Gospel.

able citizens, who manifested the liveliest

The Patriot Mother's Thank-Offering,

The following letter breathes a tenderism and depth of love to the Gospel of Jesus which make it a gem worthy of the grand-daughter of the sainted Isabella Gra-

DETROIT, Sept. 30, 1863.

dictate. All souls are precious, and you can use it as you think best. May the blessing of our Father in heaven go with it! I think of the Christian Commission and the Sanitary Commission as twin brothers going forward to their glorious work. Oh! my friend, what a field is open to Chris-

tians now, and how ought they to improve it in trying to rescue those who are "led captive by the devil at his will." God bless you, and the dear, precious Christian Commission! Surely the blessing of those who are ready to perish will rest upon you. Ah! little do you know how much comfort you give to anxious mothers when they hear of your locations. "My boy is there," is her thought, and then she bows the knee and prays, that your labors may be blessed to him and others.

Surely it is like going out into the highways and hedges, when you look after the spiritual wants of soldiers. You encourage Christian soldiers, while you awaken the impenitent Oh! how noble to be near the sick bed and cheer him with your blessed words.

"When the groan his faint heart giveth Seems-the last sigh of despair.

Oh! how I have wept and prayed for our beloved country. Two sons (one a Colonel, "If new sorrow should befall.

If my noble boy should fall,
If the bright head I have blest,
On the cold earth finds its rest, Still with all the mother's heart, Torn and quivering with the smart, I yield him 'neath thy chast'ning rod, To my country and my God."

You will never know the good you have done till "God shall wipe away all tears from your eyes," and you see how many, gems shall sparkle in your crown which How much good your Commission has

done! God bless you all! In haste, Your sister in Christ, ISABELLA G. DUFFIELD.

The Scottish Church and Slavery.

. The address sent to Europe some time body of Presbyterians When the mail closed, the document had just been drafted. and there had been no time to obtain many signatures. But the names already signed are those of some of the most distinguished

follows: "We, the undersigned, ministers of the churches in Scotland, in reply to the appeal made to us in the 'Address to the Christians throughout the World,' recently put forth 'by the Clergy of the Confederate States of America, feel bound to give public expression to our views, lest our This venerable man was a leading politi- continued silence should be misconstrued cian, with immense influence. He was as implying either acquiescence in the prinfirst a Radical, and the early friend of Sir ciples of the document, or indifference to

> origin, progress, and probable issues. We offer no opinion on the measures adopted on either side. Nor are we to be regarded as shutting our eyes to the past and present sins and shortcomings of the North in relation to the African race. The one object we have in view is to express the deep grief, alarm, and indignation with which we have perused the pleading on behalf of slavery in general, and American slavery in particular, to which so many servants of the Lord Jesus Christ have not scrupled to append their names. With the feebles possible incidental admission of 'abuses which they 'may deplore, in this, as in other relations of mankind,' we find these men broadly maintaining, in the most unqualified manner, that 'the relation of master and slave'-'among us,' they add, to make their meaning more explicit-is not incompatible with our holy Christianity. They thank God for it, as for a missionary institution; the best, as it would seem, and the most successful in the world They hold it to be their peculiar function to defend and perpetuate it. And they ultimately contemplate the formation of the Southern Confederacy upon the basis of slavery as one of its fundamental and per-

Against all this-in the name of that holy faith and that thrice holy name, which they venture to invoke on the side of a system which treats immortal and redeemed right of marriage and of home, consigns them to ignorance of the first rudiments of education, and exposes them to the outthe whole of enlightened Christendom as passed and gone. Apologists for slavery attempting to shelter themselves and it under the authority of God's Word and the Gospel of Jesus Christ, are to be denounced as really—whatever may be their intention -the worst enemies of both. "All reasonable allowance, no doubt,

should be made for the circumstances of Christian ministers called in Providence to labor where slavery exists. Some soreness. even, on their part, under what they regard as unjustifiable and dangerous movements ness of maternal affection, purity of patriot- on the other side, might be excused as not unnatural. And if we saw them manfully lifting their voice on behalf of universal liberty, and setting themselves to aim at ham, and sister of the lamented Dr. Beth- the instant redress of the more flagrant of the wrongs incident to a state of bondage, we would be prepared calmly to listen to GEORGE H. STUART, Esq.: - Dear Sir - their representations as to the best and Having, with great thankfulness to God, likeliest practical methods of promoting the

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that, upon reconsideration, and in view of the sentiments now unanimously held and expressed on this subject everywhere else, all over Christendom, our American brethren may yet be induced to take up a position more worthy of our common faith than that which they at present occupy. But, at all events, the obligation lying upon us, as things now stand, toward them, toward ourselves, toward the Church and the world, toward the Bible and the Gospel, is to record, in the strongest possible terms, our abhorrence of the doctrine on the subject of slavery which the Southern clergy teach, and upon which they act: and to testify before all nations that any State, Empire, or Republic constituted or reconstructed, in these days of Christian light and liberty, upon the basis of that doctrine practically applied, must, in the sight of God, be regarded as founded on wrong and crime, and as deserving, not his blessing, but his righteous wrath

" ROB. S. CANDLISH, D.D., Edinburgh. THOMAS GUTHRIE, D.D., Edinburgh. W. H. GOOLD, D.D., Edinburgh. Rob. Buchanan, D.D., Glasgow. John Cairns, D.D., Berwick-on-Tweed. Charles J. Brown, D.D., Edinburgh.

ANDREW THOMSON, D.D., Edinburgh. WILLIAM ARNOT, Glasgow. W. LINDSAY ALEXANDER, D.D., Edin-

JAMES BEGG, D.D., Edinburgh. " Edinburgh, Sept. 22, 1863." The paper is being signed by all the leading ministers of Scotland.

The Name That is Above Every Name.

Have you experimentally found that here is virtue in the name of Jesus? Have you ever suffered from deep depression of spirit, when all around you was lark and lowering, and no single ray of hope from earthly objects came struggling through the gloom, when you have felt as f all had forsaken you, and " no man cared for your soul?" At such an hour have you ever experienced the matchless power and efficacy of that name of love? Oh! there is in those short syllables a sound more soothing than the fanning of a seraph's wings, more musical than the melody of an angel's harp. For that name alone is able to sustain the sinking spirit, to bind up the broken heart, and to bring peace and comfort to the despairing soul. Nay more, that name can bring what no other name which the lips of man have ever uttered can aspire to bring-pardon and acceptance to the most hardened, most rebel lious, most God forgetting spirit among us all. He was "called Jesus, because he came to save his people from the guilt, the power, the consequences of their sin." Has, then, the name no charms for you?

Have you heard it often, and does it convey no pleasurable feelings to your heart? We do not usually hear the name unmoved of one we love; the quickened ear catches the sound amid a thousand voices; and of of the Scottish divines. The address is as a thousand names hears that and that alone; the throbbing heart beats faster and higher when that name is mentioned, for it comes laden with the recollection of past joys and hopes of future happiness. So it is to the true children of God with the name of Jesus their Saviour, Redeemer, Friend; it reminds them of all that God has done for their souls, of all the assurances of pardon and peace which that blessed name has sealed to them; of those short and transient moments of close and intimate communion with him who bears that name, which they have already realized; of those ages, those eternal ages of happiness and joy which they yet hope to spend in the Redeemer's presence, and amid the endearments of the Redeemer's love. Blessed, thrice blessed are you, who can in that holy name recognize one who has saved you from your sins, who is the best beloved of your soul now, and who, "when your heart and flesh fail you, shall be the strength of your heart and portion forever."—Blunt.

A Short Sermon.

"Jesus of Nazareth passeth by."—Luke xviii: 37. A beggar, and hopelessly blind at that! How sad a case! He cannot go to any celebrated physician, and it were useless if he could. He has heard of one (invalids are quick to learn such facts.) who cures the blind. But he has never been to Jericho. Will he ever come? Shall I know it if he come, and knowing it can I gain an audience? Painful and oft repeated questions, suspending his hopes on the frail thread of remote contingencies.

. But, one day, there is a crowd rushing along, trampling over and by the poor blind man. "Hearing the multitude he asked what it meant." The answer thrills him by the double fact so briefly told. It is Jesus, and he is "passing by." It is the moment of the man's life. Jesus alone can help him, was then at Jericho for the first and last time, and was even then leaving. What a thread for a blind man to find and follow! He calls, is opposed, calls louder, is heard, Jesus stops; speaks to him; does for him all he asks; he sees the Lord of glory, and follows him in the way with gazing, feasting, adoring eyes.

Oh! many blind sinners sit by the wayside of the world. Once in their life Jesus comes near, nearer, nearest, but is "passing by." How much for them hangs on that fact at that precise time ! You were in a crowd, or in some deep sorrow, or with his disciples, or alone with the Holy Spirit, when he was "passing." And you knew he was going by. Did you call, and did he stop and answer you?

There is a critical point for every sinful beggar when Jesus goes out once at Jericho's gate. The Christian looks back to it, and so will the lost sinner. It may seem a trivial thing at the time to let him pass by. But opposition should not prevent our calling after him. For they who call are answered. And oh! the wonder of mercy, Jesus of Nazareth will stop, and help, when poor blind sinners call after him!

The Time to Fret.

There were two gardeners whose crop of peas had been killed by the frost. One of them fretted and grumbled, and said nobody was so unfortunate as he was. Visiting his neighbor some time eried in astonishment, "What are these? A fine crop of peas! Where did they come from?" "These are what I sowed while you were fretting," said the neighbor. "Why, don't you ever fret?" "Yes; but I generally put it off till I have repaired the mischief.