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

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

Waiting for Christ. FROM THE GERMAN OF HILLER. We wait for Thee, all-glorious One! We look for thine appearing; We bear thy name, and on the throne We see thy presence cheering. Faith even now Uplifts its brow, And sees the Lord descending,

And with him bliss unending. We wait for Thee, through days forlorn, In patient self-denial: We know that thou our guilt hast borne Upon the cross of trial. And well may we Submit with thee To bear the cross and love it, Until thy hand remove it.

We wait for Thee; already thou Hast all our heart's submission; And though the spirit sees thee now, We long for open vision: When ours shall be Sweet rest with thee, And pure, unfading pleasure, And life in endless measure.

We wait for Thee with certain hope-The time will soon be over: With childlike longing we look up Thy glory to discover. Oh bliss! to share Thy triumph there. When home, with joy and singing,

The Lord his saints is bringing.

For the Presbyterian Banner. Presbytery of West Virginia.

pursuance of a recommendation of Seneral Assembly of the Presbyterian purch, adopted at Peoria, Ill., on the 26th y of May last, for the organization of a resbytery comprising all the churches and nisters in the State of West Virginia onth of the Pennsylvania line extending rectly to the Ohio river, to be known by e name of West Virginia, and to be atched to the Synod of Wheeling, a numof ministers and elders assembled at kersburgh, October 6th, at 10 o'clock M., being the time and place appointed

the Assembly. Rev. H. W. Biggs preached a sermon m Acts i: 6-" Wilt thou at this time ore again the kingdom to Israel?" immediately after constituted Presby-🔭 with prayer.

ere were present four ministers and Rev. II. W. Biggs was elected Modera-

, and A. G. Leonard, Clerk. Rev. J. Ewing was elected Stated Clerk, and J. J. H. Flanagan, Treasurer. Pairmont was chosen as the place of next gular meeting; and the Fourth Thursday April next, at 7 o'clock P. M., the time.

The name of the church of Pennsboro A call from the church of Fairmont for ministersal services of Rev. J. H. Flanan, was placed in his hands, which he granted leave to retain until the next s granted leave to retain uni-

The ministers and elders present made rbal reports on the State of religion in eir respective congregations, and in conxion with these, letters from a number other churches were read, expressive of eir present condition and prospects. A Committee on the Parkersburg church

ported as follows:
"Whereas, the Rev. J. H. Leps did, on 9th day of November, 1861, tender his signation as pastor of said church, and at on the same day, due notice having en previously given, the congregation solved to unite with him in asking Prestery to grant his request, therefore we ommend that the request of Rev. J. H. ps be granted, and that the pulpit of d church be, and is hereby declared va-

The report was adopted. Rev. H. W. Biggs, and elder J. S. ith, were appointed Commissioners to next General Assembly. Rev. J. H. nagan, and elder A. G. Leonard, were

pointed alternates. was resolved to make application to Synod of Wheeling for the support of e missionaries within our Presbytery. at the close of its sessions, Presbytery nt half an hour in devotional exercises, then adjourned to meet at the call of Moderator, during the sessions of Synat New Lisbon, Ohio.

The Stated Clerk would here add. that cordial reception given to our infant esbytery by the Synod of Wheeling, the soial interest manifested on behalf of our ensive, but destitute, field of labor, and hearty response to our call for help, orded us great gratification and encourement. J. A. Ewing, Stated Clerk.

RRATIVE OF THE STATE OF RELIGION IN THE BOUNDS OF THE PRESBYTERY OF

The Presbytery of West Virginia beg we to report to the Synod of Wheeling, tt, in obedience to the recommendation the last General Assembly, they met and canised at Parkersburg, four ministers, d five ruling elders, being present. So my of the churches being unrepresented, Presbytery not having the opportuof communicating with them, we are e to give but a very general view of the te of religion in our bounds. We have a missionary field coextensive

h our bounds, in portions of which the s are already white for the harvest, but have neither the men nor the means to

The desolations of war, and the evils innt to the present distracted state of our intry, have been felt in a large portion our territory to an extent that none but witnesses can realise. In many places churches have lost their pastors, the bership have been scattered, their tuaries closed, or used as hospitals and acks; the people have been impoverd. and, in many instances, are divided the great national questions of the and are therefore unwilling to cooper-

a have, therefore, to report widead desolation within our bounds. In the other hand, we find much to enrage us. From the signs of the times believe that now is the time for our ch to plant her standards in this sec-

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PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1863. WHOLE NO. 581

posed toward our branch of the Church, | and are willing and anxious to go earnestly and heartily into the enterprise of building up the Presbyterian Church. Already Consistory ought to take the hint." work may be at once commenced; and to- do with us?" day, fathers and brethren, we lift to you the Macedonian cry, "Come over and help us." ment, "that that article was written ex-We believe the very existence of our pressly for the admonition of our church." Church depends, under God, upon the immediate and earnest cooperation of those

For the Presbyterian Banner.

Presbytery of New Lisbon. The Presbytery of New Lisbon held an this monstrous injustice. At our next reguinteresting meeting in the church of Coits- lar meeting, I shall move that Mr. Goodville, commencing on the 27th day of Sep- will's salary be raised, and I want you to tember last. Rev. Wm. Dickson preached second me." the Presbyterial sermon, from Mark xvi:

Nesbit, of the Presbytery of Beaver, being and not so open to conviction as I could Corresponding Members.

Presbytery of Madison, was received under the care of this Presbytery. This young brother is laboring in the churches of Hubsunder laboring in the bard, Brookfield, and Liberty, with a prospect of permanent settlement. Rev. A. S. MacMaster, D.D, and Mr.

and Rev. T. P. Speer and Mr. Wm. Wilson, neighbors. My brother-in-law is a subalternate, Commissioners to the next General Assembly. see, I am one of your constant friends and

The Committee on Bills and Overtures presented the following report, which was adopted by Presbytery:
"Overture No. 1 asks, 'What should be

holds his membership?" To this Overture the Committee would recommend the following answer: It is the duty of every member of the Church of Jesus Christ to contribute to the support and extension of credit at my store when I have offered him cambridge. Where he distinguished him the cash by him, he goes with contribute to the support and extension of credit at my store when I have offered him cambridge. Where he distinguished him the cash by him, he goes with contribute to the support and extension of credit at my store where he distinguished him the name of Copley.

Young Copley was originally destined for his father's profession. At the age of nineteen, he entered the University of Cambridge where he distinguished him. member of the Church of Jesus Christ to out the article needed. I have had good contribute to the support and extension of credit at my store, when I have had good in mathematics. In 1797 he visited the ability, as he expects to render an account or the like, were wanting in his store-room, to God at the last day. This duty ought but it is always, "No, thank you; I conto be explained and enforced diligently and tract no bills!" So, as I said, sooner than discreetly from the pulpit. When a mem-ber, because of wounded feeling, unholy wants to the church. passion, or for any cause whatever, with-holds his support from the church of which he is a member, he should be kindly, tenderly, and patiently remonstrated with. He and wound Christ in the house of his friends. It is to be hoped that in almost by committee thus remonstrate and pray with such persons, they will see the evil tendencies of their course, and be induced to turn to the path of duty.

"Overture No. 2 asks, What ought public ordinances and sacraments of the Church?' It is the duty of Sessions to look after all such, to know the cause of their conduct, and to remove, if possible, the stumbling block. In many cases it would be advisable to invite members of neighboring Sessions, of good report, to remonstrate and pray with them. When they persistently continue to absent themselves after all such means have been used, there is no course left for the Session but o suspend them from the communion of the church, for insubordination.

"Overture No. 3 asks, 'What is the duty of a Session when the State or Nation appoint days of thanksgiving or of humiliatory for Worship, chap. xiv, sec. 4, which says, 'If at any time the civil power should appoint a fast or thanksgiving, it is the duty of the ministers and people of our communion, as we live in a Christian government, to pay all due respects to the same.' It is the understanding of Presbytery, that in all such cases it is the duty of the officers of the church to afford the congregation an opportunity to observe the day in its proper spirit. Presbytery consider it a great sin and misfortune, that in any case our churches should be unable to lay aside their political heat and strife, and to assemble in the house of God in the spirit of Christian humility and thanksgiving. In all cases of civil appointment, Christian iberty must be allowed, and tender consciences must be dealt with in the spirit of

Presbytery, in accordance with the action of the late General Assembly, recommended the churches under its care to observe the last Thursday of February next as a day of special prayer for the children and youth of the Church, and our Colleges throughout the land; and also the observance of the first week of January as a week of prayer for the conversion of the world.

After the transaction of various other items of business, Presbytery adjourned to meet in the Presbyterian church of Salem, O., on the fourth Tuesday of April next, at o'clock P. M. ROBERT HAYS, Stated Clerk.

From the Christian Intelligencer,

Raise their Minister's Salary.

duties, when in walked my fellow-deacon, Intelligencer in his hand.

column on the second page. So I read, under the caption of "Salaries," Well, what of that?" "Only this," said he, "I think that our

"I mean," he continued, in some excite-

"Humbug!" I interrupted.

He went on: "At all events, you and I under whose ecclesiastical care our infant know, if the editor does not, that it costs Presbytery has been placed. We believe every member of our Consistory twice as that in a very few years we will be able to much to live as it did three years ago, and repay tenfold all that may be done for us. that this state of things must bear more We ask not only your sympathy and good heavily upon our pastor than upon all the wishes, but your contributions both of means and men, and especially your prayers. We want earnest, prudent, self-denying to suit the rise in other commodities, and I men, men willing to endure hardness as ask two-thirds as much again for my calico good soldiers of Jesus Christ; believing and broadcloth, Mr. Goodwill gets just the that for such there is a great and glorious same for preaching, for visiting the well, for ministering to the sick and afflicted, and Fathers and brethren, in this our time of burying our dead, as he did ten years since. need, we ask for help. Shall we plead in In fact, Brother Grindhard, everything has gone up in market value except the Gospel! The Lord will have a reckoning with this Dutch Church of Closeville, one of these days, that will confound some of us. I, for one, am resolved to clear my skirts of

I declined positively to do any such thing, and a long and warm controversy followed. Revs. Absalom M'Cready and William Worthy is a stubborn, opinionated fellow, present, on invitation, took their seats as wish; and fearing lest his influence in our congregation should bring about the end he Mr. J. Bailie Adams, a licentiate of the advocates, I have determined to jot down, suade him from his unwise course. The Intelligencer is a valuable paper, and has a considerable circulation in Closeville. at least one-third of our church members ta-Jehu Dildine, were appointed Principal, king it, and the rest borrowing from their scriber, and never fails to send the paper

into our house by Monday noon; so, you

patrons. In the first place, then, Mr. Editor, our minister has never asked for an increase of done with an individual who fails to sup- salary. It stands to reason that if he was port the Gospel in the church where he in perishing need of funds, he would let it holds his membership?" To this Overture be known. He is a proud, honorable fel-

losing him, even should the times pinch him pretty hard. He wouldn't leave us, sir! when he was reading the Principia of Sir should, if possible, be led to see that his ten years ago, he was a good deal sought lish bar in 1804, after being thoroughly after, as a remarkably promising young man, and, since then, might have bettered himself a dozen times, only for his attachment. every case, where the Session, after a wise for this his first charge, and his praiseand patient forbearance, either in a body or worthy determination to remain with the ham, and Campbell. He gradually rose in people of his love as long as possible. You his profession. He acted for the Governperceive that I love and praise my pastor. ment at the prosecution of Thistlewood, He is a faithful shepherd—one who carries who, with others, had conspired to murder his church ever on his heart. If he had a the whole Cabinet at a blow, in connexion loud call to another field, and were to with a treasonable plot, and who was after-Sessions to do with such members as in threaten to leave us if we did not come wards executed. He took part also in the down with a hundred or so more annually, prosecution of Queen Caroline. Finally the case would be different; for, between he took office under successive Ministers, you and me, sir, we couldn't, in these times, and ultimately became Lord Chancellor. get another as smart man for what we pay For nearly twenty years past, he was out him. But until then, as I told Worthy, of office; but he was wont to "review the

question? Again, for all that I can see, our minister rubs along well enough upon his present this practice, and become old and infirm allowance. We require him to keep up a in body, he only occasionally appeared in genteel appearance, and he does it. His his place. But he came forth on great wife is a wonderful manager. So is mine, questions occasionally, with astonishing for that matter; but as I told her the other power. One of these was furnished by the day, Mrs. Goodwill, with just the same num- attempt of Orsini on the life of the Ember of children as we have, buys clothes, peror Napoleon, and the consequent atfood, and fuel for her family for a less sum | tempt of the first Palmerston Cabinet to by the higher judicatory?' The answer to this Overture is to be found in the Directory for Warshing about the constitution of than our marketing alone costs us. I ad- pass the "Conspiracy Bill," which he down a long face about altered circum- occasions he spoke at length, and it was my stances—just goes ahead like a good wife privilege to hear "the old man eloquent and faithful Christian, and works like a speak for an hour, without a note and withtrooper to make both ends meet. We are out a pause, smid the reverent attention of very proud of our minister's wife. Why, the Peerage of England, only interrupted sir, to my certain knowledge, she has n't by an occasional "Hear, hear," from Lord had a new dress of any description since Derby and others, near to whom he stood. calicoes took such a rise, nor has she em- He was stalwart in stature and in frame. ployed a dressmaker or seamstress in two and his tenacity of life was wonderful. years. Yet her children are always tidy. Last week he rallied from the slow fever The youngest is but six months old, the which consumed him, and it was thought he oldest nine years, and there are three be- would recover. But it was the last flicker tween-fine, bright children as I ever saw. of an expiring lamp, and from the decay of "Blessed is the man who has his quiver nature and exhaustion, he passed away. I full of them." To be sure, the ladies am not able to speak definitely as to his of the Dorcas circle complain that Mrs. spiritual condition; but I have heard that Goodwill is not always prompt in her into his house truth and life had been attendance at their weekly gatherings, brought recently to one or more members but I often remind them that while she of his family, and it may be that his dying puts the best foot foremost, she is, never- bed was illuminated by the hope full of imtheless, a weakly woman. She is consumpmortality.
tive, I'm afraid. I have good authority Mr. BEECHER has, on two occasions adfor stating that her husband devoted his ditional to those noticed in my last letter, wedding fees five dollars in all-to the appeared before the British public. The purchase of cod-liver oil for her last Win- first was at the Manchester Free Trade

ter. He would miss her sadly if she was Hall, on the evening of the 9th instant. providentially removed. But to proceed. There are several fam- for a fortnight before, and it was supposed ilies in the church who live upon less than that the meeting would be attended with their pastor does. This is a point which disturbance and riot. Arrangements were I have contrived, more than once, to set therefore made to suppress any attempt of before Mr. Goodwill, and I doubt not that the kind. Probably about five thousand he appreciates the truth. Worthy was so persons were present. Mr. Beecher was uncandid to day as to say that this fact was accompanied to the platform by Mr. Bazley, irrelevant to the subject in hand; that the M.P., and prominent members of the question was rather whether there was Union and Emancipation Society. After another man in the town, of Mr. Goodwill's the presentation to him of an appropriate talents and energy, who lived as economi- address, he proceeded to deliver a length-Reasons why the Closeville Church should not cally as does he. But, as I answered him, ened speech, marked by great eloquence, as Mr. Goodwill chose his profession with his well as dexterity and good humor in parry-MR. EDITOR: I have been annoyed this eyes open; he knew that ministers of the ing or answering objections, and in meeting morning—seriously annoyed; and inasmuch Gospel were not expected to lay up treasure and dealing with some Southern sympaas you are, in some sense, the author of my in this vain, fleeting world; that his life thizers who occasionally interrupted him. rouble, I take the liberty—unused as I am would be one of self-denial and unceasing This was attempted at the very beginning, to newspaper correspondence—of writing toil for the good of others; and, as he is a and he exclaimed: to you with regard to the matter. I was reasonable man, he will never think of comust settled at my desk for my Monday's paring his lot with that of Mr. Brief, the session, but we will be heard. (Loud lawyer, who lives next him on one side, cheers.) I have not come to England to Theophilus Worthy, with the last Christian or Dr. Bolus, whose elegant mansion be surprised that those men whose cause overshadows the modest parsonage on the cannot bear the light, are afraid of free

So I read, under the caption of "Salaries," and riots, opposing those very men whose an editorial, beginning with this sentence. It cought to be remembered by all Consistive sentering upon its emerging from its chaos; in many set there are no church organizations; before are dissatisfied with their former there are most kindly dissipated by the constraint of the country of pastors, always small, are now worth only thinkering war. We accept the many plenty once its popular."

So I read, under the caption of "Salaries," and riots, opposing those very men whose an editorial, beginning with this sentence. So I read, under the caption of "Salaries," and if he heard our cries or pleases him; and if he heard our cries or prayers, not thrice would the months revolve the manifest inexpediency of moving, just the day has come, there when nothing war. We accept the day is plain. (Cheers in Providence; the day is plain.)

The Queen's Country is and riots, opposing those very me

I finished the article, and then asked, | more, if he should insist upon having a larger supply, and make his longer residence with us contingent upon our raising the desired amount why, I trust that I are there several centres of missionary labor where, we believe, a great and good ment. "Our Consistory!" I repeated in amaze- shall prove by my actions that I know as well as any one else who it is that loveth a cheerful giver.

Very respectfully,
Achan Grindhard, Deacon in the Dutch church at Closeville

EDROPEAN CORRESPONDENCE.

Lord Lyndhurst's Death-Born in America-His Lord Lyndhurst's Death—Born in America—His Father and his Pictures—The Student and the Traveller—At the English Bar—In Parliament —A Vigorous Old Age—Rev. H. W. Beecher in Manchester—Analysis of his Speech, and Extracts—Coming Meeting in London—International Visitants—Balloon Ascents—Military Results—London as seen from Above—America and England Fraternizing in a Balloon—Dr. Livingstone's Letter—Queen's Colleges in Ireland—Remarkable Results—Poland and Cruelty—Russia and Turkish American Missions—Hoisting the Storm Signal—Interview of two Kings—The Queen at Aberdeen—Prince Albert's Statue—Her Family Circle—Young King of Greece—Postscript. script.

LONDON, Oct. 17, 1863.

LORD LYNDHURST, the Nestor of the House of Peers, is no more. He had attained the great age of nearly ninety-two years, and to the last he was a great student his eyes not failing him, and his intellect clear and vigorous. His grandfather was a Protestant Irishman who emigrated to America, and his father was a famous artist. The future Lord Chancellor of England was born so long ago as the 21st of May, 1772—so long, indeed, that he was a native of the United Provinces while they were still an integral part of the British Empire. The year following his birth was memorable for the "Tea Riots," and some years previous had occurred what was formerly called "The Boston Massacre," in which several lives were lost by a collision with the military. But with neither of these occasions can the incident be connected, to be seen in his house, George Street, Hanover Square, London, in which Lord Lyndhurst is represented as an infant in his mother's arms, which was probably painted by his father ere he, as a "loyalist," departed for England in 1774, two years before the Declaration of Independence. The painter died in 1815, after having executed many great pictures, including the death of Lord Chatham in the House of Peers, which will always be associated with

United States, accompanied in his tour by Volney, the well-known author of the "Ruins of Empires." He visited Washington and passed a week at Mount Vernon. After his return he keenly applied himself to practical chemistry and mechanics; and Then again, there is no danger of our long after, he fixed the date of an event by recollecting that it occurred at the time I say it with pride. When he came to us, Isaac Newton. He was called to the Enginitiated in the art of "Special Pleading," by the noted Tidd; who lived to see four of his pupils sitting together in the House of where is the propriety of agitating the session" of Parliament in speeches which were ofttimes damaging to his political opponents in power. Latterly he gave up

There had been a war of street placards

"My friends, we will have a whole night

He then went on to say that he desired and interruption.) I repeat the du nothing better, and no higher honor, than plain. So rooted is this English peop to have his name joined in the list of that the faith of liberty, that it were an ut great company of noble Englishmen from hopeless task for any minion or sympathises whom Americans had derived the doctrine of the South to sway the popular sympathy of liberty. "For although I understand of England if this English people believed there is some opposition to what are called that there was none other ta onfict American ideas, what are they? The seed corn we got in England; and if, in a larger sphere and under circumstances of sheaves, every sheaf contains the grain at Glasgow and Edinburgh. The address which has made old England rich for a hun-

dred years."

He expressed also his gratification at the pportunity of speaking in Manchester, one of the "great central portions of England," where the doctrine of human rights had been battled for. He said that words of caution had been spoken to him in referstopped in the heat of past struggles to onsider whether his words would be liked, ward the close of his speech, he said: when he had spoken them in fidelity to truth and duty. He had always one great bject in view: to maintain the cause of the poor and the weak in his own country. He

then added: been at work to misrepresent to us good men here; and when I say to my friends renewed pledge of amity. (Cheers.) I have never ceased to feel that war between wo such great nationalities as these, would be one of the most unpardonable and atrocious offences that the world ever beheldcheers)-and I have regarded everything therefore which needlessly led to this feeling, out of which war comes, as being in tself wicked. (Cheers.) The same blood is in us. (Cheers.) We are your children, or the children of your fathers and ancestors. You and we hold the same substantial doctrines. (Cheers, and cries of Turn him out.") We have the same mission amongst the nations of the earth. Never were mother and daughter set forth to do so queenly a thing in the kingdom of why. There is no man who can offend you in all England has done, and why are the press of America silent against France, and why do they speak as they do against England? It is because we love England. (Cheers.)"

He afterwards referred to the "belligerency and neutrality" questions, and the passing away of the dark days of embroilment between this country and America. He added:

"Let me be permitted to say, then, that it seems to me the darker days, in so far as embroilment between this country and America is concerned, are past. (Cheers.) The speech of Earl Russel—(renewed cheering)-will go far toward satisfying our people. Understand me; we shall not coept his views of the past and the docrines which he has propounded. (Cheers.) But the statement of the present attitude of the Government of Great Britain, and ts intentions for the future, coupled with the detention of those armed ships of war -that will take away the sting from the minds of our people. (Hear, hear.) And although we differ with you in respect to he great doctrine of belligerency, the time of history and of civil law. We have drifted so far away from the period in which was of any use to discuss that, and the ircumstances of the war and your circumstances have so far changed, that now we can no longer stop to discuss whether it was or was not right for Great Britain to assume the position she has assumed. She has for years acted upon it and will not change it; and now all that we can ask is. Let there be a thorough neutrality. (Loud cheers.) believe there shall be one. (Renewed cheers.). If you do not send us a man, we do not ask for a man. If you do not send us another pound of powder, we are able to Paul's Cathedral and the Houses of Parliamake our own powder. (Laughter.) If ment. "Having been previously examined you do not send us another musket or an- by our trans-Atlantic friends, and their other cannon, we have cannon that will magnitude and magnificence perceived by carry five miles already. (Laughter.) We a terrestial view, it appeared almost im-do not ask for material help. We shall be possible that those vast edifices could now grateful for moral sympathy—(cheers)— appear so small and distinct." A similar but it you cannot give us moral sympathy charming diminution pervaded the city and we shall still endeavor to do without it. But all that we say is, let France keep away, let | discerning all the great leading features and England keep hands off; if we cannot man- buildings which were pointed out one after age this rebellion by ourselves, then it shan't another to the infinite delight of the voybe managed at all. (Cheers).

The most sustained eloquence in this speech was manifest in the following words:

ten years, in which the old honored and historic banner shall float again over every State of the South-if the day shall come when that which was the accursed cause of this dire and atrocious war-slavery-shall | family and all who direct their destinies. It be done away—if the day shall come when through all the Gulf States there shall be liberty of speech, as there never has been—(cheers)—if the day shall come us would speedily cease, and that science when there shall be liberty of the press, as and Christianity, instead of strife and misthere never has been-if the day shall come ery, may speedily prevail. There were when men shall have common schools to send their children to, which they never have had in the South-if the day shall come when the land shall not be parcelled in gigantic plantations in the hands of a few rich oligarchs-but shall be parcelled out to honest farmers, every man owning his little-in short, if the day shall come when the simple ordinances, the fruition and privileges of civil liberty, shall prevail in every part of the United States, it will be worth all the dreadful blood, and tears, and woe. You are impatient; and vet God dwelleth in eternity, and has an infinite leisure to roll forward the affairs of men, not to suit the hot impatience of those who are but children of a day, and cannot and devoted wife of Livingstone. The "Look at that!" he said, pointing to a other—men who, I freely acknowledge, have speech. I have had practice of more than wait or linger for long; but according to the Charles Timestone and Mr. not our minister's abilities nor industry. twenty-five years in the presence of mobs infinite circle on which he measures time Charles Livingstone now go home. The hope, sir, that I have proved to your and riots, opposing those very men whose and events. He expedites or retards, as it scene of desolation (from famine) reacts on and events. He expedites or retards, as it pleases him; and if he heard our cries or prayers, not thrice would the months revolve

the faith of liberty, that it were an ut between liberty and slavery. It is just that.'

Since the delivery of this address at Manchester, Mr. Beecher returning to Scotinobstruction, we have reared mightier land, has lectured to great audiences, both at Glasgow was a painstaking series of arguments and reasonings, tending to show that the triumph of the South would be the perpetuation of slavery, and that of the speaker, which he dealt with with greater or less success. One of these was founded on ence to words or deeds of his which might the Fugitive Slave Law, which is not rebe offensive to Englishmen. He had never pealed: "Was the North, then, fighting for the old Constitution or a new one?"

"Not a single cause of quarrel would be settled by the independence of the South: not one antagonism would be reconciled; not one provocation soothed. The North would still make slavery feel angry by the con-"I have ground—and God is my judge, trast of prosperity; it would still be a refand bears witness to the truth of what I uge for fugitives; it would still present uge for fugitives; it would still preach, say-I can return to my countrymen, and lecture and print, and throw over its moral bear witness to the cordial kindness of Eng- bombs into the Southern territory, and the lishmen toward America. (Cheers.) There result would only be a treacherous truce. has been serious doubt. The same agencies which have been at work to misrepresent good men in our country to you, have for slavery and against liberty-since it has begun, I say, bad as it is, terrible as it is, in America that I have attended such a let it be fought out, and God for the right. meeting as this, received such an address, (Hear, and loud cheers.) The independand beheld such enthusiasm, it will be a cnee sought by the South is nothing more nor less than unobstructed liberty to op-

In the course of some further remarks, Mr. Beecher referred to the question of neutrality on the part of Britain, with reference to the supply of ships and munitions of war to the South, and remarked that he would not discuss the question on the ground of technical law, but on the ground of morality. Every man who struck a blow into an iron ship for the South was striking a blow to manacle the hands of the slave. Great Britain was at peace, and if, in the desperation of this gigantic conflict, the North had accidentally trod on the foot of Britain, he appealed to every generous man in the audience whether, when Ameri-God's glory, as England and America ca was bent double in the anguish of this (Cheers.) And if you ask why they are so bloody war, and Great Britain was at peace, sensitive, and why have we hewn England if the forbearance ought, not to be on her cheers.) Men point to France and Napo- issue events that those that struggle for leon, and say he has been joint step by step liberty should be victorious, and that God who swavs the hearts of nations might so sway the heart of Great Britain and America that not to the remotest time shall be dissension, but golden concord and peace, for their own sake, and for the good of the whole world.

His closing meeting will be at Exeter Hall, on Tuesday evening next, 20th inst. No doubt it will have a very crowded atendance. Meanwhile we heard from New-York what was said by an American general-Walbridge-who is here accused of having once introduced a non est California miner on the Stock Exchange, that the design of Russia in sending her fleet to New-York is to sweep the commerce of London Bridge; and from Philadelphia, where an orator vowed vengeance against England byand-by, expressed his hope, amid vehement cheering, that Admiral Dupont might yet throw shells on the dome of St. Paul's Cathedral, and lay London Bridge in ruins. These things are counteractives to friendliness, and are duly and prominently held up by the Southern sympathisers.

BALLOON ASCENTS are now frequent. At Paris, a monster balloon, on new principles s past to discuss that, except as a question of construction, after ascending, came to grief, although the inventor does not despair of ultimate success. Mr. Glaisher has lately made his five hundredth ascent from the Royal Arsenal, at Woolwich, accompanied by engineer officers, who were reconcitering a body of troops, expressly marched out for the purpose. Another ascent was made last week from the Crystal Palace. Mr. Glaisher says of it, that "a distinguished gentleman from the United States, together with Count Shaffgotch, had engaged the car of my balloon." The Thames and surrounding country, although night was not far off, were beautifully distinct, and so also were St. suburbs, but not so as to prevent us from agers. "At one mile high, the health of her Majesty was drank, with the waving of flags, and becoming honors. Then followed the respective governments of our com-"If the day shall come in one, five, or panions, both American and German. These toasts were given in that broad cosmopolitan spirit which became men who, for the time present, had left all nations. and felt a common love for the human was, therefore, with heartfelt sincerity we hoped that the calamities which afflicted some portions of the great globe beneath other appropriate interchanges of sentiment. and then the Stars and Stripes and the English flag waved harmoniously, and the setting sun, as if approvingly, shed his parting lustre on a range of gorgeous clouds in

DOCTOR LIVINGSTONE, writing so far back as April last to Sir Roderick Murchison, from the Murchison Cataracts (on the Shire,) tells of the death of Mr. Richard Thornton, an eminent Geologist and topographer, who had accompanied the Zambesi expedition. To this is to be added the previous deaths of Bishop Mackenzie and his Archicacon, as well as the exemplary

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REV. DAVID M'KINNEY.

dents for the sessions of 1861 and 1862, was 745; for the sessions of 1862 and 1863 it was 769. In competitive examinations for places in the public service, the studeats have been very successful. They have now places in the army and navy medical service, and other appointments, including Inspectorships of National Schools in Ireland. The scholarships annexed to each College are most important in assisting clever youth, the sons of poor farmers and others to live, while they press on to the goal of a thorough education. There is fine material to work upon, both among the Celtic and Anglo-Saxon population. "The Irish, besides that faculty of expression North must necessarily lead to its extinc- and power of ideal conception which intion. A series of questions was put to the sures them a good footing in literature, law, and theology, have sufficient observation and subtlety, sense and perseverance, for art and physical science. They certainly are as qualified ceeteris paribus, for the civil and military service, as the English; for against the faults of one nation may be set the faults of the other." Such is the verdict of the Times, which adds: "But it so happens that the chief fault on the other side of the Channel has been a want of elementary instruction, sound training, and exact knowledge. These deficiencies the Colleges were meant to supply." Chemistry and engineering are now brought into full play with a great future before them as the development of agriculture, railways and public works.

Poland bleeds at every pore. Execu-

tions at Warsaw and elsewhere, and the nobility and clergy of Lithuania have been deported almost wholesale. All the landed proprietors there are either dead, imprisoned, or banished. Mouravieff having effec-ted this, is now at Wilna, throwing females of all ages into dungeons. Three ladies of rank are thus mentioned-one of twenty years of age was placed in the midst of 'malefactors and vagabonds." Two days after, she was sent off to Siberia without being allowed to take her servant with her, or necessary clothing. Roman Catholic la-dies connected with the Society of Vincent De Paul-which had been sanctioned by the Government-have been thrown into prison. "The rapacity of Mouravieff, like his ferocity, knows no bounds. He plunders whole villages, and is constantly levying extraordinary contributions on the towns." And yet this man has been decorated with Imperial orders, with an autograph letter, and expressions of "particular esteem." Whatever the Czar's antecedents have been as to serf emancipation, he is now completely in the hands of the old with our tongue as we have, I will tell you side. He concluded by asking them to Muscovite party, and cruelties are enacted why. There is no man who can offend you unite with him in praying that God, who is under his sanction which rouses the anger so deeply as the one you love most. (Loud the arbiter of the fate of nations, would so of all good men, and which makes it "too of all good men, and which makes it "too bad" for a Russian Admiral at New-Vork to proclaim him as "The Delight of Mankind" Whatever the fickleness or faults of the Poles may be on the one hand, or the personally amiable character of the Czar may be, the policy pursued toward Poland is nothing less than atrocious. Apart from the irritations of the past, or present, or mutual interests, real or supocsed, it is not to be forgotten that Russia intended by the Crimean war to overwhelm Turkey, seize Constantino; le, set up a despotic religious supremacy there; and had she done so, Bible circulation would have been prohibited, and American missions would have been utterly swept away. None knew this better than the late Dr. Dwight, and his devoted brethren who to a man were opposed to Russian designs, and were the attached friends and admirers of Lord Stratford De Redelisse, the powerful and successful antagonist of the Czar Nicholas. Now blood is flowing in Poland like water, and that in violation of solemn obligations, and ere Winter is over, the consummation is likely to be attained of semiextermination. Looking around the polit-

ical horizon, the sky looks dark. "Hoisting the Storm Signal," is the name of a cartoon published lately. "Brittania" is seen running up the "drum" used by Admiral Fitzroy, and his weather assistant seers, when a tempest is at hand. There is One who reigns supreme, who "Rides on the whirlwind and directs the storm." Let us be still and know that he

THE KING OF THE BELGIANS has had an interview with the King of Prussia, at Baden Baden, but it was of an unsatisfactory nature, and the two Sovereigns have parted in mutual displeasure. King Leopold is believed to have pointed out, that persistence in the present system was likely to breed serious disaffection in the Rhine provinces, nearest France. This was a significant point, likely to impress, but the King is surrounded by flatterers and favorites, and above all is under the control of the detestable Von Bismarck. It is known that the King of the Belgians regards that vile person as a permanent danger for the peace of Europe. The Prince of Prussia, the heir apparent and husband of the Princess Royal, is proscribed at Court, and has with his family come to this country to be out of the way of annoyance and insult.

The Queen, before leaving Balmoral, came to Aberdeen, and was present at the inauguration of a bronze statue of Prince Albert. She had previously written a most affecting letter to the Lord Provost, expressing her wishes, who after the unveiling of the statue, received the honor of Knighthood, out of Royal respect for the "Granite City" and its inhabitants. Four years ago, the Prince Consort had delivered an admirable address at the opening of the Social Science Congress.

The Queen is about to leave the Highlands for the Isle of Wight. She is now surrounded by her children and soninlaw. The young King of Greece, brother of the princess, has been here for about a week, and is now at Paris. He is on his way to his future kingdom. The Greeks of London had a special religious service, and a To Deum sung in his presence. The Ionian Islands are being made over to Greece. Her old debts, however, are £15,000,000, and the financial adviser of the young King seems either indisposed or unable to hold out any hopes of their debts being liquidated, except in part. Hence Greek Bonds are at a discount, and the reign of the new monarch will be, I fear, very uncomfortable, at least at the beginning.
J. W.

P. S.—The famous iron-clad French fleet at Cherbourg, when recently tried at sea,