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

REV. DAVID M'KINNEY. Pittsburgh, Pa.

[Selected.]

llow to Live. He liveth long who liveth well ! All other life is short and vain. He liveth longest who can tell

Of living most for heavenly gain. Ile liveth long who liveth well ! All else is being flung away; e liveth longest who can tell)f true things truly done each day.

Waste not thy being ; back to Him Who freely gave it, freely give; Else is that being but a dream: 'T is but to be, and not to live.

Be wise and use thy wisdom well; Who wisely speaks, must live it too ; He is the wisest who can tell How first he lived, then spoke, the true.

Be what thou seemest ! live thy creed ! Hold up to earth the torch Divine: Be what thou prayest to be made ; Let the great Master's steps be thine.

Fill up each hour with what will last ; Buy up the moments as they go; The life above, when this is past, Is the ripe fruit of life below.

Sow truth, if thou the true wouldst reap; Who sows the false shall reap the vain; Erect and sound thy conscience keep; From hollow words and deeds refrain

Sow love, and taste its fruitage pure ; Sow peace, and reap its harvest bright ; Sow sunbeams on the rock and moor, And find a harvest-home of light. H. BONAR.

THE TEMPERANCE CAUSE.

The following report was read before the Society of Religious Inquiry, of the Western Theological Seminary. In view of the increasing evil of intemperance, the Society deemed it worthy of a wider circulation, and unanimously requested a copy for publication. It is now given to the public, with the carnest prayer that it may arouse an interest on this momentous subject. JAMES T. PATTERSON, L. M. BELDEN, D. L. DICKEY. Publishing Committee. EPORT ON THE PROGRESS OF

THE TEMPERANCE CAUSE.



PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1863. WHOLE NO. 582

and of her inhabitants down to the gutter | The country experienced one severe | before two o'clock will be put into the than to educate the twenty five thousand shock, when thousands of her sons were guard-house." That night a soldier was children of her public schools. statute book.

Go to the City of Washington, and you enough to exchange, like the Ironsides of connected. As an engagement was immiwill find, under the very shadow of the Cromwell, without disturbance, the im- nent, he left open, in the amputating room, nation's repository of power, two thousand one | plements of war for the implements of hushundred rum-shops, one thousand five hun- bandry. dred of which are selling liquor in defiance of The war of the American Revolution law. Nor is this to be wondered at when sent a torrent of drunkenness over the land. we remember that members of Congress, to The war of 1812 was a fearful demoralizer. say nothing of moral principle, can so far Thousands died never reached by cannon or of surgeons had been having a "spree," forget the dignity of their station as to be sword, and thousands more returned to and that, too, at a time when they knew found in their seats too drunk to stand or their homes with health and character ru- not what hour the bleeding forms of their speak when a matter is before them of no | ined by the rum rations with which they | mangled countrymen might need their most less importance than the expulsion of a had been daily furnished. In the Mexican careful attention. It was not hard to con-United States Senator for treason. Go to War, General Scott estimated that fifty per jecture where their liquor came from, nor the great commercial emporium of the na- cent. of the deaths were from intemper- for that delegate of the Christian Commistion, and you will find six thousand liquor ance, and hundreds upon hundreds more sion to learn ever after to keep his stores

selling establishments, five thousand of returned home worthless and cast away, guarded by lock and key, with the same cause. A man who has had much to do with which, protected by a powerful organiza- from the same cause. tion which includes many men of wealth and standing, are selling their liquor in Temperance cause in our own army, must affirms, deeply pained that the subject of disregard of law. Resulting from this are then be, to the philanthropist, an inquiry Temperance was no more referred to in our seventy thousand arrests yearly, while eight of the deepest interest. Here we find some things encouraging, hundred women are to-day confined for drunkenness in the cities of New-York and and some things discouraging. It is encour-Brooklyn. Go to the city of Buffalo and aging that whiskey rations have not, in drunk under the fence, and a regiment vicinity, and find three thousand five hundred grogeries, only thirty-six of which are licensed. Go to almost any of the cities of our land and find essentially the same re-

cord, and then judge how far public sentiment is falling behind even our imperfect | Of the thirty thousand men who lie in un- | when they could stand the murderous fire A few more facts of interest may be there by the whiskey rations.

In 1850 the organization of the "Sons of Temperance" numbered two hundred and forty-five thousand; now it numbers

At a late meeting of the General Asso eiation of Massachusetts, Rev. George Trask, of Fitchburg, presented the following tatements : "Brethren, the temperance cause declines.

We have evidence sad and conclusive. "First-In thirty-five reports just read on Religion and Morals, in churches and

egislation.

fifty-five thousand.

stated :

States, near and remote, seven refer to the cause as declining, and the rest do not give lack of desire. the great evil of the age' a passing notice. Ominous silence.

old-fashioned type are dead, we fear, beyond restoration. "Third-The new Societies are not ade-

server; from the pen of J. M. Stevenson, at any of the Anniversary meetings."

suddenly called from the peaceful pursuits found asleep on picket, drunk. He had nev-In short, in all the States in which the of industry, to drive back with the strong er before been drunk. He had never been in "Maine Law" was enacted, it has either arm of power those enemies who were bat- the guard-house, and did not wish to be. been repealed or stands a dead letter upon the tering at the very gates of her Capital. The pride of the soldier had prevailed over statute book. Another shock, no less important in its the strength of moral principle in that sad Let us consider, in the next place, how | results and perhaps scarcely less violent or | victim of official cruelty.

those laws are obeyed which prohibit the dangerous, remains to be met when the A delegate of the Christian Commission selling of intoxicating drinks without li-cense. army recoils upon the country. It remains had occasion to leave for a few hours the to be seen, whether our soldiers have virtue hospital with which he was, for the time, had occasion to leave for a few hours the

a small box containing bottles of brandy. On his return, although no action had taken place, three or four bottles of brandy were missing. The next morning the report was current that a certain "clique"

An inquiry into the condition of the forts and camps, and knows whereof he great Anniversaries, writes as follows :

"I have known an ordinance officer whose duty it was to bring ammunition, lie orninary cases, been allowed to the private stand helpless and receive the fire of the soldier. They were dealt out, it is true, for enemy for more than an hour, killing in a time, in the swamps of the Chickahom- their tracks over two hundred as brave, iny, and perhaps were thought a necessity ; loyal, and patriotic men as the nation has but the result taught the country a lesson. summoned into this dreadful conflict; and monumented graves in those dismal swamps, no longer, they fied only to be fired into ten thousand, it is estimated, were laid again and lose one hundred and ninety

more by the fire of our own men to stop These rations were abandoned. As a con- their flight. I know of a drunken surgeon sequence, one may travel for weeks within who, after amputating in a bungling manthe army lines, and scarcely see a single ner, the limb of a beautiful, brave boy, of private soldier drunk. Yet still, when he sees the eagerness with which a whiskey ration is received when *it is* dealt out (as dened and intoxicated, kicked the breath it sometimes is,) and how few refuse it - out of the body of the poor soldier with a when he reflects upon the amount of drink- double-soled cavalry boot, because he did ing among soldiers outside of the army not walk out of the room on the bleeding lines, he cannot but feel a conviction that stump when ordered to do so. I have the lack of drunkenness within the lines, known officers of nearly all grades, disin a painfully large number of cases, arises missed for being drunk on duty; I have known them die in the streets of delirium rather from a lack of opportunity than a tremens; I have known five chaplains in the army who became drunkards and were The following extracts give, no doubt, a

minous silence. "Second—Temperance Societies of the la letter published in the New-York Ob- tion, no allusion was made to drunkenness

Secretary of the American Tract Society, There is good authority for believing who has had extensive opportunities for that the General commanding in one of the great movements of the Army of the Potomac, was, during a portion of the time at least, under the influence of liquor. Whether this had any thing to do with the disappointing issue of the battle or not, it was certainly no consolation to the friends of those ten thousand men who fell wounded or dead on the field, to reflect that the man who led them there, with all his acknowledged military prowess, was a known rum-drinker Surely it is time that the voice of an inlignant nation was raised to rebuke the drunkenness of its military officers. We make such statements as have been made, with the profoundest regret that the ecessity for them exists. We rejoice in the thought that not all our soldiers and officers are such as have been here referred to. We rejoice to believe that there are in our armies as sober, brave, and noble men as ever marched to the battle-fieldtoo sober, brave, and noble indeed to be led by drunken commanders. To, them, we look for the salvation of the country. We rejoice to believe that there are as sober, brave, and noble officers as any man ought to desire-too sober, brave, and noble to be

This is the written history, but behind | tween parties previously existing. He as the curtain, there is an unwritten history saulted the National Board of Education, of more painful interest even than that as to their publications on the Evidences which is written." The hours of agony en- of Christianity, and also Scriptural selecdured by gray-haired fathers mourning tions, the former of which was written by over the early ruin of their wayward chil- Doctor Whately himself, the latter by the dren—the sighs which carefully con-cealed from public view, burst in hidden places from the breaking hearts of anguish-Cullen declared war against any attempt to stricken wives and mothers-the tears that argue from miracles, &c., for the Inspirafall from the eyes of weeping children, tion of the Bible. It was contrary to "the keenly alive to their parents' deep degrada- Church," and its mode ot endorsing the tion-those biting serpents, which, like the Canonical Scriptures, i. e., they are so, beundying worm, gnaw the very heart-strings cause the Church settled the Canon long of the chained victim himself; all these ago, and they are inspired because the ago, and they are inspired because the Church declares that they are !

things, though carefully registered in the records of eternity, are unrecorded in the The Jesuits have now full scope in Irebooks of time. We must wait the revelaland, and England also-although by the tions of the final day to fully understand Act passed for the Emancipation of the Roman Catholics in 1829, they were absothem. Meanwhile let our prayers and earnest endeavors be given to arrest these lutely forbidden to enter the kingdom. evils-to turn back that tide of destruction | The Oratoriums, the Fathers' of Christian which sweeps like a living flood all over the Doctrine, and other orders, have been land, bearing on its turbid waves the blast- brought by Dr. Cullen and the other bishland, bearing on its turbid waves the plast-prought by the plast of wrecked individuals, families, ops, into every diocese; by new schools, by communities and we had almost said nations. "Retreats," and by great open-air-gather-

well as the unity of a great nation. With us it rests to determine how we Ireland are much more Romanish and bigshall meet these weighty responsibilities; oted than the male population of any other how we shall guard this sacred legacy; how we shall fulfil this solemn duty. With us to determine whether that "Star of Em-pire" which, rising in the East, has as the fulfil this solemn duty. With us and form pire and the mater population of any other many, who in a large measure are nothing better than infidels. The women in Irccended with such brightening glory to its | land are generally "voteons," that is, devomid-day throne, shall go on, gathering in-creasing lustre, and blessing the whole political fast and its recollections, helps world with its glorious light; or suddenly this feeling largely among the female peas-eclipsed, shall go down amid clouds and antry, and the priesthood find amongst darkness, and tempest, and leave us in last- them, confiding followers.

ing night. Chairman of Committee. Western Theo. Seminary Nov. 2, 1863. The author of the above Report desires extended than at any former period. The to express his indebtedness to Rev. John Marsh, D.D., who kindly furnished valua- an abler and more effective staff of clergy ble numbers of his excellent temperance ble numbers of his excellent temperatice for popular usefulness, than those who go Journal, from which the facts contained in forth from the Universities of Oxford and the Report were, to a large extent, obtained. Cambridge. The Irish clergy have, as a

H.V.N.

THE PRESBYTERIAN BANNER

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REV. DAVID M'KINNEY, PROPRINTOR AND PUBLISH

into the vaults of St. Patrick's Cathedral. Some of the High Church clergy were vexed at the presence of the Presbyterians, and one was heard saying, "This is intol-erable." Nevertheless they went on in a kindly spirit, and there is no reason to believe that it was not generally reciprocated.

The successor of Dr. Whately-who is he to be? That has been a guestion of cager debate, and a subject of guesses and conjectures ever since his death. There can scarcely be said to be a Puseyite party among the Irish clergy, although there is a little band of exclusives, such as Dean Woodward and others, who prate about "Apostolical succession," rave against Presbyterians as schismatics." But while up to a comparatively recent period, there was a great majority of the Irish clergy Evangelicals, and probably the greater number are so still, there is a growing party, though still small, of the Arnold, Whately, and semi-Negative school. Dr. Whately, while he had written ably against "Romish errors," as being "founded in human nature," yet disliked and discouraged controversy viva voce with Roman-ists. He had also low views of the Sabbath. and it is more than probable that he did not trace it to a Creation and Resurrection (double) authority and origin, but to the authority of the Church appointing it as a Festival, and by no means recognizing it as a "whole day to be spent" as the Westminster Divines, and, I doubt not, the Puritan Episcopal clergy of the eighteenth, and the Reformers of the sixteenth centuries. regarded it.

NEOLOGICAL TENDENCIES in Ireland are certainly less extended and less marked than they are in England. But a shock has been given to the whole Evangelical Protestantism of the country, by the apparently authentic intelligence that Canon Stanley, Regius Professor at Oxford, chaplain to the Prince of Wales, accompanying the latter last year to the Holy Land and the East, had been offered the post of Arch-bishop of Dublin. I have are now repeatedly referred to his unsound semi-rationalist views. Not long since, I gave a sketch of a sermon which I heard him deliver in the Chapel Royal, Whitehall, on what is called in ecclesiastical language, "Trinity Sunday," in which he made the belief in the Trinity the only test of a true Church; spoke indirectly, yet plainly enough, to one initiated in the controversy, about many rule, fluency, readiness, imaginativeness, things as to the mere question of members, and special adaptation for preaching and (evidently referring to Colenso's works) teaching. They do not read as a rule; and virtually recognizing the Church of and when they do, they do not give an Rome and the corrupt Eastern churches as true churches of Christ-purgatory, Marioltary, and transubstantiation being quite unnoticed, thus rendering them synagogues of Satan, as they really are. This is the man who wants subscription to the Articles and Prayer Book to be utterly abolished; not to quiet the consciences of the Evangelical, and open the door to Dissenters, but because he wishes to make it possible for semi-skeptics, and men like himself, who do not believe in a seal atonement or the judicial character of God, or in guilt and the eternity of punishment, to enter in without impediment, and reach, it may be, the highest position in the Church. Amiable, learned, earnest, accomplished and sincere, Dr. Stanley is; but to make him an Archbishop would be a grand mistake, and already raises a cry of deprecation, anger, and astonishment in Ireland. One of the Church papers which came out first in an elaborate eulogy, was so inundated on the day of its publication, by remonstrances, that next morning it cried peccavi, and joined in the protest. I am sorry to say that the Bishop of London is to be blamed for the "uncertain sound" he has given for some time past, and for his virtual endorsement of Canon Stanley, by employing him as one of his examining chaplains. It was in consequence of articles from Stanley and Kingsley, (both Arnoldites in their views) in the pages of Good Words, and the errors subtiley introduced in them, and exposed by the Record newspaper, that Dr. Norman McLeod, of Glasgow, as editor of Good Words, was much blamed for admitting any thing from their pens. They write for him no longer. "THE EVANGELICAL WITNESS AND PRESBYTERIAN REVIEW," is the title of a new periodical published in Dublin, and edited by the Rev. John Hall. His own papers, in the number for October, which lies before me, are most valuable, and suggestive. He has many able volunteer assistants, including pious medical men and others ; and I trust that this excellent magazine will have a wide circulation. A YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIA-TION, in connexion with the Presbyterian churches is in a flourishing condition, and there is a News Room and Class Room in Sackville street, affording facilities of Christian intercourse. There is a goodly num-ber of praying people in Dublin, and the late meeting of the Evangelical Alliance served to intensify that Protestant unity which had previously existed to a considerable extent. THE REV. HAMILTON MAGEE conducts a Roman Catholic Mission, with great tact and earnestness, and not without decided results. He also looks after "lapsed Presbyterians" in Dublin, and gathers them once more into the fold. THE RAGGED SCHOOLS for adult males and females, are still carried on with vigor, by Miss Whaetley, daughter of the late Archbishop. My decided impression is, that the Irish Establishment, with all its faults of constitution and administration, including the misapplication of its revenues in many instances, is much more useful in proportion to its strength and the numbers to whom it has access, than is the English Establishment in England proper. Taking the Presbyterians into our calculation, there is a standing garrison in the old Celtic land of 1.100.000 Protestants. Out of these spring forth ever. and anon fresh champions into the arena, to fight the battles of the faith, and to extend the conquests of the Redeemer. "FEEMANS" we hear of as being a band leagued together in the United States, sworn when opportunity offers, to invade Ireland, and to drive the Saxon from the soil, and avenge ould Ireland's wrongs. Well, if

Let us regard the subject with all that depth ings, with vehement appeals to the people, of interest which it ought to obtain from and by seperate Confessionals of their own, the peculiar circumstances in which as a they have in some places almost overrun people we are placed. The eyes of a wait- and overborne the ordinary parish priests. ing world are fixed in anxious expectancy Nevertheless the latter being "married to upon us. No unimportant link in the long the Church," and from the fervor of an chain of eternal order we stand. Weighty esprit de corps, that makes them willing to responsibilities crowd thick around us. A be anything or nothing, if so the Church sacred legacy has been intrusted to our holds her ground, and repels the heretical care. God himself has laid upon us the aggression-are ever ready and willing to solemn duty of preserving the virtue as make the sacrifices demanded of them. The men among the Roman Catholics of

H. V. Noves, Contrasts of an encouraging kind are not wanting in Ireland. There is a revived Protestantism of an Evangelical type, more Church of England in Ireland furnishes

EUROPEAN CORRESPONDENCE.

Visit to Ireland-Easy of Access-Railway Facil-

Nearly three thousand years ago the wisest of men, guided, too, by inspiration, penned this memorable passage :

"Wine is a mocker, strong drink is raging, and whosoever is deceived thereby is not wise."

Although every year, since that time, has added its testim ny to the truth of this leclaration, the world has not yet practically learned the great lesson. The voice of warning is just as much needed to-day, as t was in the days of Solomon.

Your committee, appointed to detail the Progress of the Temperance Cause," is dceply impressed with the conviction that Its task would be more appropriately described as a detail of the "Progress of the Intemperance Cause."

In considering the subject, in reference to our own land, two fields of interest present themselves :

First-The country at large.

Second-The army.

The condition of the cause in the first of these fields is, perhaps, very nearly de-scribed by the following letter, from the Secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association of Philadelphia, if we substitute for city the word country :

"I have to state, and I do it with profound regret, that the high vantage ground occupied by the temperance cause in our city and vicinity, only a few years ago, has been disgracefully surrendered. Our temperance organizations, without an exception, have either been disbanded or reduced to a state of wretched inefficiency. The good cause, as a distinct enterprise, has been for some time ignored by both the press and the pulpit, with a very few exceptions, while the masses of the people regard it with perfect indifference. The consequence is that drunkenness abounds, and tippling is fearfully on the increase, and that, too, among all classes, including professors of religion and former abettors of the temperance reform. In brief, the present condition of the temperance cause in and near Philadelphia is deplorable."

A plain record of facts will show how lie." far such a statement is applicable to the whole country.

The great arteries of the nation are its laws. The cha acter of their pulsations gives no uncertain idnication of the state of public opinion. What then is the character and efficiency of these laws, so far as they relate to the subject before us?

In the great temperance discussions which occurred some ten or twelve years ago, it was fully established that, since two-thirds of the pauperism and crime, one-half the insanity, and an untold amount of personal and domestic miscry resulted from the traffic in intoxicating liquors, this traffic ought to be prohibited by law. As the result, a law prohibiting it was enacted in all the New-England States, and in the State of New-York. The happiest results, for a time followed the enactment of these laws. Jails and poor-houses were deserted, and many families of drunkards were raised from want, degradation and wretchedness to plenty, respectability and social happiness

Six months after the law was passed in Connecticut, Gov. Dutton said that he had not seen a single drunkard in the streets. A paper of that State thus speaks of its condition to-day:

"Now what are the rumsellers doing in this State ? They are discbeying our prohibitory law, and seeking, in some of the meanest possible ways, to evade or override it. They defy the State, resist its authority and treat with contempt its prohibitions. In 1855 there was not an open grog-shop in the State. How is it now? Visit Norwich, New-London, Bridgeport, Hartford, New-Haven, and all the large manufacturing villages in the State, and see the number and boldness of the rumsellers. The laws are good, but the people have not the

quate to the purpose. "Fourth-Prohibitory laws fail to be executed. They sleep upon the statute book. " Fifth-Temperance lecturers are scarce

and poorly supported. "Sixth-Pulpits are for the most part silent.

"Seventh-Intemperance, in manifold forms, is gaining on our towns and cities. Evidence of this stares us in the face. "Eighth-When our armies return, this vil will be immensely augmented. "Ninth-Unless the evil is averted, it

may, in ten years, be confessedly a greater curse than the rebellion. One may ruin a government, the other ruins man." In the narrative of the State of Religion, by the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, which met at Philadelphia is

the following testimony : "About eighty Presbyterial narratives, representing nearly all the Synods, have come into the hands of the Assembly's

Committee- A careful perusal of them brings to view several facts of great im-Mr. Stewart, an excellent Chaplain in the portance. The first is of a gloomy charac-Army of the Potomac: ter. The darkest clouds which God's judg-

ments bring over the land are full of blessings as well as sorrow; for they pour down fertilizing floods even while the lightnings from them blast and rive. But the blackness to which we now refer, is the smoke of the pit, diffusing, wherever it is spread, curses without blessings, death without life. And it is now spreading (as we mourn to learn) everywhere over our land to the very thresholds of our churches, and into the sanctuaries of our homes.

"Need we say it is the curse of Intemperance, which, after having been driven back, s making head again through our borders East and West, North and South.

"And now it is for us, as a General Asyears since, abolish whiskey in the army? sembly, in t . is our message to the churches, to unite the lamentations, warnings and calls of a hundred Presbyteries into a trumpet blast summoning the whole church to war against a foe often defeated, often prostrated, but which will only by annihilation,

In connexion with this evidence of the extensive and increasing use of spirituous liquors, it ought to be remembered that these liquors are far more destructive in their effects than formerly, on account of their being so seldom pure. The larger plaint from officers for lack of bread, meat, part of them are nothing but compounds of coffee and sugar, than of whiskey. It oisonous drugs.

A premium was offered in Columbus for any kind of liquor free from any foreign mixture, and none was found. On examination it was found that of the many hundreds of liquor selling establishments in fifty cents-just as fast as the Commissary's good success. Cincinnati only a very few of them conclerk can measure it."

tained any pure liquor of any kind. Let us also remember that, one by one, the great standard bearers who have in has been made where precisely, last of all, former years so nobly fought the battles of should it ever have been made. Whiskey Temperance, are falling. Among those is still allowed in the private stores of lately gone may be mentioned that gallant officers; with what results, let the followson of the sea, so instrumental in procuring

the abolition of the liquor ration in the navy, the lately admired and loved, but now amented, "Admiral Foote."

There may be mentioned also the man who long ago raised a laugh in a ministe-I drank whiskey and offered it to others. rial meeting, by reporting the then strange idea that the total disuse of spirituous While stationed in Florida, I offered whisiquors would cure drunkenness-who after- key to an officer and he declined. I urged wards thrilled the whole country by his six | He drank. A short time after, I attended sermons on the Sin of Intemperance, and him when his brain was reeling with dewho still later carried to the legislature of lirium, and I made up my mind that it was from the vice and miseries of his people." Massachusetts a paper five hundred feet | wrong; that I never would do it again, and long, covered with the signatures of peti- I have not. I do not keep it in my quartioners for the "Maine Law"-the man | ters, in my tent. I do not offer it to any whose very name was a tower of strength- officer, to any man, and I will not. I know the venerable Lyman Beecher, D.D. that this is a very hard position to put a As such laborers fall, others must rise man in, and especially any young officer; but yearly results of intemperance in our own up to take their places. It is no time to I can say from my own experience that it

sit down in idleness. The sky is still will pay him to do it." black with the angry tempest. Many a After the memorable victories of last from the Maine Temperance Journal:

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observation in our Western Army: "In speaking of the Western Army,] am painfully convinced that, notwithstanding all that is doing, the tendency of our men is rapidly, fearfully downward. Such blatant, incessant, and ingenuous profanity as I heard in travelling from Louisville, Ky., to Winchester, Tenn.—some '750 miles—I had never before imagined possi-

ble. This profanity is accompanied with obscene jests and snatches of ribald songs. most disgusting; while intemperance of all grades, from the merely excited and garrulous, to the most besotted, prevails. When in camp and on duty, no such scenes are witnessed. The regulations of the service will not permit it : but in travelling.

going home on furlough, or returning; when lying about hospitals to be admitted, or after a discharge ; when temporarily released from any cause from military discipline, then it is that these vices show themselves so shamelessly.' A second extract is from a letter of Rev.

"Did Christian, loyal, country-loving citizens know of the unblushing drunkenness among so many officers in the army, and the seeming danger of all being engulphed in a common drunken ruin, they would with united, sleepless importunity, besiege Congress, the President, Secretary of War, Commander-in-Chief, Quartermaster General, &c., to unite in closing up at once, each and every official flood-gate through which such immense quantities of bad whiskey flow into the army.

"'But how,' some one may ask, 'is s large an amount of intoxicating drink obtained as to create such an amount of drunkenness? Did not Congress, some

Perhaps so; yet certain it is that, by some authority, whiskey rations are occasionally issued to every soldier. And whiskey without stint is at all times officially furnished to commissioned officers. By an

army regulation, commissioned officers can purchase from the Brigade Commissary, by personal application or by written order, for their own use, at government prices, whatever provisions may be on hand after rations are furnished the private soldiers. A Brigade Commissary would hear I ss com-

must always be on hand. Our Brigade Commissaries have thus become extensive retail whiskey establishments; all furnished by the government. A barrel often issued by the canteen-about three pints at

It will be seen by this letter, that in keeping liquor from the army, an exception officers; with what results, let the following facts testify. Maj. Gen. Howard says: "I did not

drink at College, I did not drink at West Point; but after I came into the United

habit in the army, and I myself fell into it. prohibitory law which the rumsellers were

reduced to the sad necessity of an official association with drunken companions. In the midst of such facts as we have stated, two more come to us like blooming flowers in the desert waste. 1st. A Temperance organization has, during the past Summer, been formed at Convalescent Camp, near Washington City, starting with more than two hundred members. 2d. Eight hundred Sabbath Schools have, during the war, sent as many thousand temperance tracts to as many thousand soldiers. These tracts, we believe, were published by the "American Temperance Union," a noble organization which still bears aloft its banner of light in the midst of the surrounding darkness. We thus close our view of the Temperance Cause in our own land.

In Great Britain the cause is advancing with a good degree of interest.

More than a million children are in her Bands of Hope. A committee on the sanitary condition of the army in India, has reported in favor of the disuse of liquor in that army. Strenuous exertions are being made to secure, from Parliament, a prohi bition of liquor-selling on the Sabbath day. There is a vast number of petitioners who have asked the government to yield the suppression of the liquor traffic to twothirds of the tax-payers in any district or borough who shall ask for it. In short, the great work seems to be going on with

Nations, too, which we have been accustomed to regard as heathen, are teaching us lessons. The queen of Madagascar since the assassination of the late King, on account of crimes committed through the results of drinking, holds her throne on the express condition that she shall never taste intoxicating drinks, the only instance perhaps where such a prohibition is embodied in a constitution.

The Supreme Court of Hawaii, in an States service, I found that it was a social able political document, have sustained the attempting to over-ride.

The Emperor of China, in answer to a petition praying him to legalise the sale of iquor in his kingdom, replied that "nothing would induce him to derive a revenue Such is a general view of the present condition of the Temperance Cause, so far as we are able to judge from the facts in our possession.

We close with a short statement of the country, that we may not forget in their solation, their reality. They are taken

Stern is the resistance, and bitter is the their head. They resolved, out of respect they come, they will find a scant welcome, storm-beaten wanderer must yet be res-oued, sheltered, warmed and fed, ere the ascending from thousands of firesides, and by intemperance in the United States, 60,000 feeling of hate toward Protestantism in for the memory of the Archbishop, to ask a warm reception, a "short shrift," and a Dublin, and throughout Ireland generally. for an assigned place in the funeral cortege. speedy expulsion, captivity or death. Irishunveiled sun pours his tide of beauty across he jewelled landscape, and the bright bow of promise smiles upon us from manding a military post issued this order— doubtless, too, from the grateful heart of many a way worn soldier, a Colonel com-and women are sent to prison; 20,000 chil-dren are sent to the poor house; 300 murck' to enforce them, and the rumsellers The late Archbishop Murray was meek, It was at once accorded to them. And so, men though the "Feemans" may be, there have their own way." gentle, and conciliatory; the present Arch- in gown and bands, five and twenty of them are not five priests in Ireland who would In Massachusetts it is just as bad. The gentle, and continuouy; the present Arch-bishop Cullen is the incarnation of Ultra-montanism and bigotry. He never rested, after his accession, till he had broken up all the intercourse of kindly feeling be- when the coffin of Dr. Whately was lowered all the intercourse of kindly feeling be- when the coffin of Dr. Whately was lowered bishop Cullen is the present Arch-montanism and bigotry. He never rested, after his accession, till he had broken up as the funeral service was being read, and bishop Cullen is the funeral service was being read, and bishop Cullen is the funeral service was being read, and bishop Cullen is the funeral service was being read, and bishop Cullen is the funeral service was being read, and bishop Cullen is the funeral service was being read, and bishop Cullen is the funeral service was being read, and bishop Cullen is the funeral service was lowered bishop to service them like chaff. Mitchell bishop Cullen is the funeral service was lowered by the service of the servic city of Boston absolutely refuses to enforce the vanishing cloud. not written, but privately circulated : "Great ders are committed ; 400 suicidés ; 200,000 the prohibitory law, and in consequence pays more money to drag twenty-five thous. Temperance cause in our Army. Temperance cause in our Army. The variation of the variation of

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Essay, dry and dull instead of a lively sors-Dublin and London. mon. A truly converted and earnest Irish-Donkey-cart and "heathen besoms "-- Ultramon-Lanism—Cullen and a Revolution—War with the National Board—The Male Romish Population and Popery—Encouraging Contrasts—Revived Protestantism—Episcopal Clergy—Their ability and Usefulness Their Language man-say a native of Dublin, or of the Midland and Southern counties, with an accent by no means vulgar, and by far prefand Usefulness—Their Influence in England— Irish Church Missions—A Challenge—Presbyteerable, in my estimate, to that of the Scottish preacher-standing up in his pulpit, rianism in Dublin-Presbyterian Moderator and Ministers at St. Patrick's-Whateley's Funeral with a small pocket Bible in his hand, and with natural ease and the eloquence of true with natural ease and the eloquence of true — His Successor— Canon Stanley — Clerical Alarm—New Presbyterian Periodical—Mission earnestness addressing the people, is the to Romanists-Ragged Schools-The Threatener man for doing God's work. Hence it is also, that this class of clergy, introduced, " Invasion."

NEWRY, Oct. 24, 1863. as they have been, largely into England, FROM IRELAND I now address you. I always fill the churches. They know also had not been in this country for several how to speak from the platform; how to years, and Dublin, the capital, I had not make the children of the Sunday and day visited since 1859. The facility and speed schools to love them; how to make visits to with which one can leave London, and cross the cottages of the poor and to the bedsides the Channel, are wonderfully increased as of the dying-not like their High Church, compared with former days; and once ar | Oxford, brethren, administering the Sacrarived in Dublin, you find the termini of ment as a passport to heaven, and (as I three separate Railways which convey pas- | lately heard one of them call it,) "the sinsengers to Cork in the South, Galway in | pardoning ordinance," but directing their the West, and to Belfast, Londonderry, and | faith to the unseen yet living Saviour, the Sligo-thus opening up to the tourist, or victor over death and the grave. the commercial traveller, every part of the

The Irish Church Missions, connected land. Dublin, after the multitudinous with the Established Church are still doing rush and roar of the great metropolis a good work in the West of Ireland. They seems a quiet city. But it has great are less demonstrative and probably are charms for a stranger. You feel yourself more circumscribed in Dublin itself, than at to be among a new people, and among anthe period of my former visit to this country. other race than the pure Anglo-Saxon. Nevertheless, as Paddy likes a "shindy," The Celtic face, tongue, and fun, also saand "wigs on the green," even in a theolute you immediately as you climb up to a logical sense, controversy still wages antagside seat of the Irish jaunting car, while onistic war in Ireland, and Popery gives Pat, partly in blarney and compliments to from its altars occasionally, blow for blow, yourself, and in screams and whoops (with the whip also duly used) to his horse, preand anathema for anathema.

Presbyterianism in the capital of Iresents a striking antithesis to the sombre and, as well as in the South and West, has and silent cab-driver of London. wonderfully increased in numbers and effi-And then in the streets, what a com-

eiency, within the last twenty years. In mingling of ranks-the highest and the lowest-and what odd assortments, so to the first place, the ministers are more numerous, and are in general very able and speak, of men and things! Here is a doneffective preachers, as well as indefatigable key cart in (that finest of all the streets, workers and visitors. Besides this, true and which has perhaps no equal in some piety has greatly increased among the respects in London itself,) Sackville Street. flice-bearers and members of churches, and The cart is loaded with turf, and perhaps missionary zeal abounds as to the outlying there is a bundle of hether besoms on the and ignorant Protestant population, many top. And on the side-walks there are still to be seen specimens of the true Irish begof whom had been neglected, and in the midst of Popish Sabbath-breaking and ungar, male and female; their rags and patchgodliness, were fast passing away into er, also, exceeding all description, and the opery and recklessness. Scottish immitatterdemallion hat (well. ventilated by grant farmers also, settling in Ireland, inholes,) unkempt hair, and shoeless feet, together with the occasional old blue cloak rease the force and power of Presbyterianism, and give opportunities for the setting covering the head of the women-all up of lighthouses, so to speak, which shed unique. Here, also, you feel that Protesttheir rays wide and far over the dark and antism is not exactly at home, or " racy of stormy waters of superstition, and warn the soil." Priests of different orders ; Jesuits, Christian Brothers, &c., meet and pass | away from the rocks and quicksands of vice as well as error. you. You see, also, old women seated on

Hitherto, Presbyterianism was also conthe steps of the great Romish Cathedral in Marlborough, with little baskets con- fined to Ulster; now it is becoming more taining pictures of the saints, prayer-books, national. In the capital and its neighborand also long strings of beads, sufficient in hood there are flourishing congregations, number to carry the devotee through the and new churches have either been built whole roll of the Saints of the Romish or are now being erected. Among the lat-Calendar. And going up the steps you see ter is a beautiful structure now rising in printed appeals to the "faithful" on be- one of the best sites in Dublin, near to the half of the "Society of this Holy Child- Rotunda. The site alone cost £6,000. hood of Jesus," instituted for the conver- The building is being erected and complesion of children in China-one means of ted by Mr. Findlater, a Presbyterian ensuring their salvation being the provi- Scotchman of great wealth, who for many ding and sending out of priests who will, by years has been settled in Dublin. Within the waters of baptism-surreptitiously ap- its walls the Rev. Dr. Kirkpatrick, and his devoted and able colleague, the Rev. John plied if necessary-send those of them Hall, are jointly to minister. At Kingston who are dying, direct to Paradise. Inside, while as a heretic you have forgotted to and Rathemines, are able young ministers, dip your finger in the aspersorium, filled and at Usher's Quay, the Rev. J. I. Black, with "holy water," and to sign your fore who is an alumnus of Trinity College and head with the sign of the cross, you see a a native of Dublin, has, as a young preachnumber of men and women, very seedy and | er, attracted a large congregation by his shabby in dress, and kneeling and "saving | eloquence.

their prayers," while the great building is The funeral of Archbishop Whately, last "gloomy" and not "grand," and roof and week, was very large, and attended by many pillars are dirty. Even the altar decoranotabilities of the Church, the Law, the tions are shabby. In fact filth and tawdri- Medical profession, as also by the Lord ness belong to Popery in every land where Lieutenant, the Earl of Carlisle. It so it reigns, and to the "cleanliness" which happened that a number of Northern Presis "next to godliness," it has a particular byterian ministers were in the metropolis, aversion. on special business, with the Moderator at