

his own hand that holds it; and I know e'll give me grace to drink it meekly up. elf hath done it." O, no arm but his

uld c'er sustain beneath earth's dreary · lot : while I know he doeth all things well,

heart his loving kindness questions not. elf hath done it "-he who's searched me

through, s how I cling to earth's ensnaring ties,

so he breaks each reed on which my soul so much for happiness and joy relies.

elf hath done it." He would have me see hat broken cisterns human friends must prove:

it I may turn and quench my burning thirst his own fount of everlasting love.

elf hath done it." Then I fain would saywill in all things ever more be done;

though that will remove whom best I love, hile Jesus lives I cannot be alone. self hath done it "---precious, precious

words! imself-my Father, Saviour, Brother,

Friend ! se faithfulness no variation knows-

ho, having loved me. loves me to the end? when, in his eternal presence blest,

at his feet my crown immortal cast. aladly own, with all his ransomed saints, Himself hath done it " all from first to last.

For the Presbyterian Banner Thoughts on the Common Dissatisfactions of Life.

God bless the soldier and the Soldier's Dainatural disposition of the human

12th. logical thoughts to keep in view our relation to God our Father, that we may endure, and at the same time be calm, and the Rev. P. H. Mowry, was laid before the which an Established Church confers, incomposed in our state. • J. W. C. For the Presbyterian Banner. installed pastor over the church at Green-castle. Mr. Cattell presiding, Mr. Niccolls preaching the sermon, Mr. Hays giving "rights and liberties." They are not al-A Daily Prayer-Meeting Among Soldiers. NASHVILLE, TENN, November 10th, 1868. At the Second Presbyterian church. every afternoon, you can find a goodly numthe people. ber of soldiers convened for prayer. Per-The pastoral relation between the Rev. haps a Delegate of the Christian Commis-

sion will open the exercises, and then the soldiers take the meeting into their own olutions were, therefore, unanimously fed." hands. There are praying Christian men adopted : in the soldier's ranks, and here they long Resolved, That in dissolving the pastor-

to mingle their voices in singing praises to the same Saviour, and to pour the burden of their hearts into the ear of the same On yesterday it was good to be there. fulness in which he has been so greatly be-One soldier came from the side of a sick mate who sent his message to the "Daily Prayer-meeting." He said as he lay on his cot, "I wish to leave on record my tes-timony, so that my friends may know where the Presidency of a Synodical College "I connect a whose aim is to give the youth of the

to find me when I am gone." Another stands up and says: "Since I have been Church a Christian education, he follows the clear indications of Divine Providence, in the service, God has taken my little and enters upon a wider sphere of minisdaughter home to heaven, and I hear her terial usefulness, and one for which we bevoice, 'Come this way, my father.' I ask lieve him to be peculiarly and eminently you to pray that I may become a Christian." It was good to hear the soldiers pray for qualified. Resolved, That we gratefully record our their friends at home. It is a glorious

sense of the noble services rendered by Lafayette College to the cause of liberal and Brethren at home, will you not join these soldiers, your sons and brothers, at the throne of grace, for mutual blessings.

lished Church "is a safeguard against the priestly domination of a voluntary clergy;

A call from the Big Spring church to for the want of that recognized position Presbytery, and leave was granted to pros- clines men to place themselves above their ecute said call before the Presbytery of Philadelphia. Mr. J. W. Wightman was ordained and Mr. J. W. Wightman was ordained and

the charge to the pastor, and Dr. Creigh to lowed to elect their pastors; they have no power of internal self control whatever;

the State and private patrons give the W. C. Cattell and the church of Harris- "livings" away; and in innumerable inburg, was dissolved, and the following res- stances "the sheep look up and are not

All this, and much more, was urged by Mr. Davison, who, however, admitted that al relation between Rev. W. C. Cattell and there were abuses in the distribution of the Harrisburg church, the Presbytery Church property in Ireland, and warned would express sincere regret in dismissing the audience that rude hands would try to this esteemed brother from a field of use- pull down the Establishment, if reforms were not to come from themselves. The loved by his people, and highly honored by condition of the Established Church as to God; and they permit his withdrawal only its command over the population, was sta-

"I cannot avoid stating that, in my opinion, the present position of the Irish Ohurch is in many respects unsatisfactory. Here, in the North, we are too much in-clined to look upon what we see around us as a fair sample of the whole; but this view is too circumscribed; our survey must be more extensive. Let us remember that

Ulster is not Ireland. According to the census of 1834, the population of Ireland amounted to 7,954,626. Arranged accord-Christian education, and inasmuch as this Presbytery constituted a part of the Synod tions, it stood thus: Roman Catholics, 6,of Philadelphia at the time the College was solemnly received under the care and pat-ronage of said body, we will continue to cherish the most lively interest in its pros-cherish the most lively interest in its pros-

Dr. Cooke, in the great and successful con- num.

lict with Arianism in Ulster, more than thirty years ago.

DR. Cooke, of Belfast, whom I had the carried away with him pleasing impressions appiness to meet since I tame to Ireland, of kindly feelings cheristed, and of prejuand with whom I expect to have further dices largely removed. His lecture in Exhappy intercourse, is, I am glad to say, in eter Hall was extremely vigorous, weighty, vigorous health; both of body and mind and telling. It roused the audience to en-He is in his seventy-fourth year. Almost thusiasm, and attempts of a "hissing" little every day of the week during the present clique of Southern sympathizers were comeason of the year, he is preaching sermons, pletely overwhelmed. A farewell enterollowed by collections, for the liquidation | tainment was given to Mr. Beecher at Radof debts on manses or churches, and every- ley's Hotel, London, before his departure, where he has large congregations. The the Hon. and Rev. Baptist Noel presiding. money raised by his disinterested services It was largely attended. Previously, Mr. over the country during one year is very Beecher was invited to meet 250 of the considerable, and covering his public life, students of Nonconformist Colleges, at a it has been immense. Dr. Cooke is still soiree: Every one of these future ministhe sole pastor of May Street Presbyterian ters of Dissenting Churches, are pro-Norchurch, Belfast, and has two full services thern and Anti Slavery, and so are their there on every Lord's Day.

Misrepresentations have appeared in the I AM GLAD to say that Dr. Edgar, of Times, of course, and Mr. Beecher's ora-Belfast, who was seriously ill, is now retory has/been rated very low, and is very covering.

much of the "stump" order. In harmony THE ASSISTANT MINISTERS' FUND of with this are the pictures drawn by the the Irish Assembly, was originated by the Times' American correspondent at New-Rev. J. R. McAlister of Armagh, in the York. Here is what he says an Englishyear 1857. Its object is to supplement the man visiting America would discover as to limited incomes of ministers who are or- the people dained in congregations where the senior "He would find, as he made a little progminister, possessing the endorsement, and yet disabled by infirmaties or old age, is ress in his task, that everything in the unable to discharge the full duties required. | character of American institutions which At first it met with considerable opposition, he had been accustomed to admire was a proved evil; that the absence of an arisbecause it was new, and in some cases from selfish motives. It was, however, at length, | tocracy of high rank and ancient lineage through the zeal of the founder, brought was supplied by a 'codfish aristocracy,' home to the majority of the Assembly, as 'shoddy (aristocracy,' an aristocracy of a necessity. The first year's income was money; that if a State Church were an only £300, and this year it is likely to be evil, a Church unconnected with the State, more than £1000. It is almost certain, of which the preachers pandered to the that ere long there will, in connexion with this fund, be an Aged Minister's Fund that and touted for custom like the traders of will enable old clergymen to retire in com. the street, was an evil at least as great : fort. Meanwhile the assistant ministers that universal suffrage was but another receive most important succor; some of vame for universal corruption; that the them this year have given above £60 ster. | frequency of popular elections prevented ling, and others in proportion-the general effect being to rescue them from anxiety and poverty, to inspire hope and courage, and to leave them free to prosecute their Master's work with zeal and energy. Would that all similar ministers in America had similar help! I ought to say, ere I close this topic, that, besides the payment from the Assistant Fund, each young minister receives support from his congregationbringing up his income to the standard of is endowed brethren. The Manse Fund of the General Assembly has been a great success. The following summary will interest many of your readers: "Since the commencement of the fund, the committee have made 328 grants, amounting to £28,575 4s 4d; being for manses, £19,816.3s; for new churches, £6,020; and for debt on churches, £2,739 ls 4d. The committee regret to report that, after lengthened correspondence, they have been chliged to cancel three of the grants made for manses, amounting in all to £300, there being no prospect of the congregations to which these grants have been promised proceeding to build within reasonable time. The amount received by the Treasurer, from June 20, 1862 till English Englishman might learn if he had June 20, 1863, including interest, is £271 3s 8d, making the total amount received ince the commencement of the fund, £30, 619 3s 11d. Of this sum, £2,277 16s 9d has arisen from interest, thus making the net amount paid by congregations, £28,341 7s 2d. The sum originally subscribed to the fund was £34,265 14s 4d. It, therefore, appears that a balance of £5,924 7s 2d is still unpaid. The total amount received from all sources, £30,619 3s 11d, has been disposed of in the following manner: Grants paid, £23,462 18s; grants voted, but not paid, £5,000 3s 4d; general ates a new era, I trust, of international expense of management, £2,444 2s 2d; total, £30,997 3s 6d, less grants cancelled £300, making the net amount voted £30, 697 3s 6d, being £77 19s 7d, in excess of the funds at the committee's disposal and not paid until the interest accrues.

or of religious emotion, is seen to steal down the cheeks of these patient, suffering soldiers as we pass from , cot to cot amongst them.

Nor is the well soldier neglected by the Commission. Regiments without chaplains are sought out, and the good news proclaimed to them. The Thirty-fifth Illinois has been the congregation of my charge since coming here. Lieut. Col. Chaudler has command of the regiment, and has given me every facility for and encouragement in my labors amongst his men. Besides, the delegates of the Commission conduct a daily prayer-meeting. And each evening they, in connexion with the regular army chaplains, hold a religious service. There has been no little interest, and a number of inquiries after the way of life, in these evening meetings. Every Sabbath day, at one o'clock P. M., there is a Bible class taught by a member of the Commission. At three P. M. a sermon is preached to the colored people. The Commission have it in contemplation to establish a day school for this class, as soon as books can be obtained, and the proper arrangements made.

Then there is a large store room kept open every day of the week, except the Subbath. In this there are papers, magazines and books for the soldiers to read, and pens, ink and paper, free of charge, for writing a letter to the home friends. And, if the soldier is out of money, a stamp is handed him. This room is thronged almost all day; some are reading, and others at the desk writing.

This is a brief statement of what the Commission is trying to do in the Army. of the Cumberland. But let me say, that there is now a great want here of something more to do with. Clothing, delicacies, reading matter, stationery, and contributions in money, are all needed. These must be had, in order to carry on the work successfully, and to do the greatest good for the brave defenders of our country. Could not the home people, if they knew this lack, do something to relieve it? Many have done nobly. But, surely, it would move the hearts and open the purses of many more if these wants could be sten. Let me tell what two or three of the boys have said about the Commission. One poor tellow, who was not only wounded. but had the fever also, and with whom I had talked and prayed several times, said to me the other day : "I think that you are in one of the best causes that has been started since this war broke out," Some of the wounded have been sent back to the rear within a few days. Others are being removed as fast as possible. One of the boys, with thoughts of this in his head, asked, "Will there be any Christian Commission where I am going?" - A father lately came on to see his son, who was wounded, and in one of the hospitals. After seeing how things were conducted here, he remarked, "The fulks at home do not know the good that his Commission is doing." I have seen some of its workings in Louisville, Nashville, Stevenson and in this pl ce. Many will remember the "U. S: Christian Commission" long after this "cruel war is over;" and they will bless God that he has made it instrumental, not only in the preservation of their lives, but also in the salvation of their souls. It ought to be noted that here and at other places the Sanitary Commission has its stores almost along side of the Christian Commission rooms. There is no clashing between the two. It also is doing a great and good work, and is worthy of the confidence and contributions of the benevolent everywhere.

heat is dissatisfaction. Hear the smoth-erin high of that poor unfortunate one, as he dawly breaks the sentence, "This is a work of sorrow and trouble." "Thould dare to dispute that one. could T

succeed in the attempt to lead his mind into true light, and to tear away the heaping drifts of sorrow which have carelessly been shrown into the stream of his life by his en hands.

Lio not pretend to deny but that every pastoral care of Rev. J. C: Barr. They s his own individual trials and sufferhave just completed a new house of wor-I will not say but that your suffership, built in good taste and raid for. re even greater than mine. But addo offer, what then? Is there a remedy? thinly attended, was an unusually pleasant one. And if the dozen or more absent The world has learned to say there is none. ministers, and two dozen or more absent will say there is a remedy. But no body elders, had known how "good it was to be is seconished, no eye brightens with hope, there," they probably would not have so ne catches for relief at the enunciaeasily excused themselves from attending. It is only a flat, empty sound, and fluence reaches no farther than its at Allegheny Seminary, and a probationer tion. But still, there is a remedy. for the Gospel ministry under the care of Schuyler Presbytery, was received, and after a careful and satisfactory examination, I would to God this sentence would every soul till it would look deep th into things natural and supernatwas ordained to the full work of the minfinite and infinite, to see that the existry. Mr. Wilson has been laboring for ion is fraught with a truthful meaning six months, or more past, with the " Lower will send a light of consolation to who receives and studies to believe in ss. its worth.

firm hold may be obtained in this adment by studying :

That God is absolute, and having ed all things, from the indivisible parof matter to the vast universe, consetly all things are dependent on and et to him, in the most strict sense.

hat God being infinite in goodness, mnot but suppose that, however far incapable minds may fail of harmonthe consistency of God's infinite ess in making our position in this so unpleasant by the thousands of Room recable circumstances, there will be a disag in which will be revealed the mysof his great plans and his judgments the world; and his love and mercy plain to all. Till then, troubled one, thy disappointments with the sentiof Tickell's words:

thou my soul the destined period wait, ien God shall solve the dark decrees of fate, now unequal dispensations clear, make all wise and beautiful appear."

sannot expect to meet with actual dence from the trials and sufferings of But in looking for comfort, we must et to endure. Is it possible then to ionsolation or satisfaction, and at the time bear these trials?

is impossible to prevent the effects ral causes have on our bodies; but is a power given to us, for which we are Insible, that can regulate the transition effect upon the body to that upon

is common to regard our dissatisfacand disappointments as inevitable : as ging to the natural dispensations of and life. But our trials and disapments do not depend on the equality distribution of the natural causes heir effects upon our person. But it manner in which we use that infor which we are responsible, in mitting the effect from the person, or to the mind; or in other words, it is anner in which we allow ourselves or to be dragged into a sadness by magniand revolving that dispensation which exactly harmonious with the position person.

tre is one whose affliction is great, and mstances seem scarcely ever to favor rogress of his plans; but he is calm, satisfied with whatever befalls him. world will be too apt to judge of such by his appearance and resignation, he is a man free from sorrow. And in newhat limited sense he is free from nultifarious dissatisfactions common to

the south bank of the Tennessee river, and must come from God, and it is a proof of of every one to limit the effect of the to whom was referred the circular and let- "living" warrants no luxurious self-indul- little importance to the Liturgy and Sacra-THE CROPS IN IRELAND have been ex- has beautiful surroundings. But most of the his goodness. W. J. M. ter of Dr. Jones in reference to the fund gence-it is in such a man that the people ments as compared with preaching-told-for Disabled Ministers, &c., reported as of God find a pastor who feeds them with his brethren that their Church was "the on or relation of the person, or body, the mind. It is the mind which cellent; but I have been both surprised and natives fled with Bragg, leaving all behind grieved to find, that in striking contrast to them. Now it is filled up and surrounded the mind. It is the mind which has the body, although perhaps the has to be reached through the body. there is a fearful responsibility just at moment a change is made in the person brate through-all time in the widespread-

ly Prayer-Meeting For the Presbyterian Banner

of Mendota.

thought.

Hearer and Answerer of prayer.

" Though sundered far, by faith they meet

The meeting of Presbytery, though quite

Mr. Thomas M. Wilson, of the last class

churches good to hear.

recommending:

This report was adopted.

of Presbytery.

lation.

subsequently reported as follows:

Around one common mercy seat.

best wishes for his personal welfare, and our earnest praver for the blessing of God The Presbytery of Rock River. The Presbytery of Rock River. This Presbytery held its stated Fall all our churches to coöperate with him in meeting at Arlington, a neat little village the efforts now being made to increase the on the C. B. & I. Railroad, ten miles West efficiency of the College, by completing its endowment. The church at this place is under the

W. C. FERRIDAY, Clerk. EUROPEAN CORRESPONDENCE.

rmagh—The Two Archbishops—What St. Pat-

rick would say-Church of England Anomalies -An Irish Diocesan Conference-Revenues and Clergy-Abuses-Missions and Voluntary Aid-Bigotry, and Dissenters "tolerated"-Rev. Dr. Cooke-His Labors-Dr. Edgar-Assistant Ministers' Fund—Its Origin and Success—Manse Fund—Assembly Subbath Schools—Disastrous dents-Misrepresentations-The Steam Rams and the Government.

Oct. 30, 1863. FROM ARMAGH. Ireland. a cathedral town with two antagonist Archbishops, I write this letter. One of them is Doctor Dixon, a Romanist, and claim-Rock Island" and "Edwards" churches, ing to be the true representative of the ancient Irish Church, (while St. Patrick,

and with a degree of success quite encouraging. Rev. E. C. Sickles, of Dixon, if he rose from the dead, would say, "Jesus preached the ordination sermon,-a sermon, I know, and Peter and Paul, with every by the way, which it would do all our member of the Apostolic College; but as for Mary the 'Queen of Heaven,' and Rev. D. S. Gregory, for a short time 'Mother of Mercy,' and all your roll of are poorly paid; many of them, however, pastor of the South church at Galena, sent a 'Saints,' together, with the new dogmas, written application for the dissolution of never heard of in my time; of a third his relation to said church. Also, a letter | place, called purgatory, and a service in an

action of the church concurring in the re- not allowed to be read to and by the peoquest. These papers were referred to the ple, as it was in my day, and by myself and well as Transubstantiation, the Sacrifice of "The Committee of Bills and Overtures, the Mass, and Prayers for the Dead; I and where there are really no congregato whom was referred the written applica- never heard of them before-and therefore tion of Rev. D. S. Gregory (Mr. Gregory my true successor and representative you having already withdrawn from his pastoare not, and I must disown you.) ral charge and from the bounds of Presby-But there is a second Archhishop-Dr. tery, and commenced labors in another Beresford. His cathedral is built on the

church,) for a dissolution of his relation as | foundations of the old one, and in fact, pastor of the South church at Galena; and | making allowance for modern additions, it also a letter from the Session of said church, is the very building in which mass was containing the action of said church con- offered for centuries before the Reformacurring in this request; would report, tion, and where, undisputed in their supremacy, Rome's loyal servants held the "That while entirely disapproving of multitude in thrall. I am glad to say that

the irregularity in this whole matter, (as | the present Protestant Primate-brother of seen by reference to Form of Government, the late Archbishop—is eminently worthy chap. 17,) and the want of respect for of public confidence, kindly in his spirit Presbyterial authority, manifested espe- toward Presbyterians, a warm supporter of cially by the pastor, in assuming powers the Bible Society, and evangelical in his and prerogatives belonging exclusively to teaching and preaching. Nevertheless his Presbytery—yet, for reasons touching the position is not one which New Testament interests of the South church, Presbytery simplicity justifies; he is a spiritual Peer; will grant the request and dissolve the re- | he has a splendid palace, with a magnificent

domain and gardens, and his income is "And further, it is recommended that \$250,000 per annum. His office is a bishop the Stated Clerk be directed to send a copy over bishops, and also over the laity of a of this minute to Mr. Gregory and to the whole Province ; whereas the archbishop, church, as expressive of Presbytery's most of bishops-in the Anglican and Roman decided disapprobation of the un-Presbyte- sense-that is, one man having control over rial course pursued in this case, and as an a set of men, who are ministers, presbyters, admonition for others in the future." pastors themselves, is an anomaly utterly inwarranted and indefensible.

Several churches applying to be recom Cathedral towns swallow up in their precentors, canons, &c., a very large portion of mended to the Board of Missions for aid were, according to the rule of Presbytery, referred to the Committee of Missions. dom. What are the results spiritually? And for the benefit of all churches needing | Hitherto, at least, almost nill. It is, as a aid, as well as to show the careful princirule, not in the cathedral that the Gospel ples upon which Presbytery acts in this most serious and earnest of the people of matter, I am desired here to insert the rule the Church of England regard as furnish-

"Presbytery will recommend no applica- ing the feeding, the counsel, the comfort, tion for aid, till the church applying has the edification which their souls require. been visited by some member of the Com- No; it is in some obscure part of the camittee of Missions or Church Extension, as thedral town, where "intoning" of the untary contributions, and the larger prothe case may be, and its wants thoroughly service is never heard; where stands a real inquired into; and in no case will it renew "Messenger of truth, a legate of the skies, a recommendation for aid to any church His creed Divine, his message sacred, His credentials clear;" which does not contribute annually to the

six regular objects named by the Assem- of whom it can be truly said, as it is felt, Conference, who, after deploring the ten- School teachers to their responsibilities. can learn, contained 5,000 inhabitants. It, will be done ! It enables us to say at all that he has a rich measure of Divine anoint- dency in the diocese not to teach the chil. Consolidation, fidelity to truth and duty, is located in amongst the mountains, on times, It is the Lord! Such a religion But why his contentment? Is it bly." The Committee of Bills and Overtures, ing, and whose path is humble, and whose dren the Church Catechism, and to attach are thus promoted largely. se he uses only that influence in the

ensus of 1851 gives the population as perity, and following as we do, this beloved 3,552,358, showing a decrease from 1834 brother to his new field of labor, with our of 1,402,268. The census of 1861 gives the population as 5,764,543, showing a decrease of 2,190,083. Of this decrease, nearly 2,000,000 are Roman Catholics. The total population, arranged under the different religious denominations, stands thus: Roman Catholies, 4,503,414; Estabished Church, 691,509; Presbyterians, 523,300. In order to arrive at a just estimate of the number of members of the Established Church, you must add to the

above number, 45,390 Methodists, who are included under the head of the Established Church in 1834, though not in 1861. This will bring the total of the Established Church to 736,899. This diminution will make the loss of the Established Church amount to less than one-seventh, Weather and the Crops-Flax and Linen-Mr. and, taking the decrease of Presbyterians Beecher Parting with Friends-Meeting with Stu-at about one-fifth, we find a decrease of

Protestantism generally of one-seventh, while that of Roman Catholics exceeds

one-third of the entire population. . No doubt the statistics, with respect to population, tell apparently, largely against us." The speaker defended the large incomes of the bishops, because "by law they are peers of the realm, and their rank and dignity must be supported by suitable incomes." A very apostolic argument, truly ! " Inferior dignitaries " should be well paid also. The "working clergy," it appears, have large livings, and the contrasts are all the more marked. The Bishops, dignitaries. and wealthy Rectors, swallow up much was sent from the Session, containing the unknown tongue, and the Word of God of that which, if fairly distributed, would make every clergyman comfortable; for the revenues of the Irish Church amount to Committee of Bills and Overtures, who my 365 Presbyters all over the land; as nearly £500,000 per annum. There are also parishes in the South and West of Iretions; perhaps the police at the station, the Rector's family, and a few more are all the Protestants within miles, and yet the incumbents have incomes from £500 to £1.200 per annum ! These crying abuses, and the tenor of Parliamentary interference, Churchmen are willing should be abated, but not extinguished, on the plea that by and by "the Protestants will increase, through missionary exertions among the Roman Catholics, and the endowments must therefore be preserved !"

ROMANISM in Ireland never presented a more solid front than at present. It is at once a citadel encircled by walls and lofty towers, and an aggressive host-sometimes in column, more frequently by its "flying detachments " of Oratorians, Christian Brothers and others, together with the incessant visitation of Sisters of Mercy. Rome in Ireland is per force but not at all in principle a voluntary Church. She claims

a right to the old endowments, lands and tithes, and if she could she would expel the intruders from every parish. One of her most eloquent bishops, Dr. Doyle, who was cotemporary with Daniel O'Connell, had reason on his side when he gave utterance to words that became a watchword, most telling at the time, "My hatred of tithes is as lasting as my love of justice." An Established, proud, imperious, and up till a the Church revenues of the United King- | comparatively recent past, a worldly and useless clergy has been an incessant stum. bling block to the Roman Catholic laity of Ireland. And it is not to be forgotten that is preached with marked power, or that the what are called Irish Church Missions, by which real good has been done in the West of Ireland among Romanists, is not a Church institution; in other words, its funds are. not drawn from the plethoric purse of the. Establishment, but are raised by private, volportion of them are contributed by the Protestants of England.

Assertions were freely indulged in by a High Church clergyman at the Episcopal

"The committee regret that they have een obliged, by want of funds, to refuse to entertain most of the applications presented during the year, so that, at the present moment, they have nearly twenty-five applications on the books, to none of which hey are able to render assistance, in the resent exhausted state of the treasury."

Here again I cannot but express a longing desire for all ministers in your noble country to have manses erected for themselves and their successors.

The Sabbath Schools of the General Assembly were, as such, not brought under than forty hospitals-twenty in each place. its official notice till the year 1858, when a In the general field hospital there were motion was made that the subject should be | twelve hundred sick-and wounded soldiers. seriously considered. The result has been emarkable and blessed. Mr. McAlister, Armagh, corresponded with the late Dr. Alexander, of New-York, on the subject. Official connexion between the schools and Bro. D. J. Irwin, of Ebenezer, Pa., an old the Church is now established, and all the classmate, first at college, then at the Semi-Sabbath Schools within the Church are annually examined in the Scriptures, Cate- So with haversacks hanging to our sides, Presbyteries. Regular, reports, are made started from Bridgeport, Ala., on foot, over by the examiners to Presbyteries, Synods, and thence to the General Assembly. Full information is thus obtained with regard to the first day, fourteen the second, and the statistics of religious education, and twenty two the third, we found ourselves, are reported by the Convener of the at the close of the last day, weary and foot-Scheme to the Assembly in public session. sore, "pushed through"-" in front "---in The result to the congregations has been to | Chattanooga.

awaken ministers, parents, and Sabbath

prejudices and the ignorance of the crowd, respectable men from leaving the pursuits of law, literature, and commerce ho solicit the votes of the people; that the ballot was no security for secrecy; that politics had become so disreputable a trade that the people could find no more opprobious epithet to bestow upon a man than 'a politician;" that no really eminent lawyer would consent to be a judge, unless it were of the Supreme Court, where he might hold his rosition for life, irrespective of the favor of the people; that no really good and great man had the remotest chance of becoming President; that the vaunted common school education of the people led to no practical results; that the boys, thrown into trade as soon as they were fourteen, forgot their school learning in the business of the shop, and were as ignorant of the Constitution and history of their own coun-

MR. BEECHER has left our shores, after

having accomplished much real good, and

Professors and tutors:

try as of every other; that their course of reading was confined to the newspapers that the most popular of these were of the lowest class, and pandered to the most vulgar prejudices; and that the education of the women was as defective as that of the men, and consisted in the largest amount of novel-reading, with scarcely a smattering of any kind of useful knowledge. All these things, and many more, such an anti-

a mind to study them.' On the other side he tells us what you think of England as effete, and in every way despicable.

THE STEAM RAMS are vigilantly watched by the Government at Liverpool, lest attempts should be made to carry them out to sea. Mr. Laird, their builder, has made a violent speech in defence of his building the Alabama, which even the Times stern ly condemns. The country backs the Cab inet in its policy, which, indeed, inaugurfriendliness.

CHATTANOOGA, November 10th, 1863. JOSEPH ALBREE, ESQ., Treasurer of the U. S. Christian Commission, Pittsburgh,

Pa ... DEAR SIR : I received my commission on the 15th of October; also, your accompanying note, containing the following instruction : " Push through, and make your way as near as possible to the army." The next day after, I left our dear old Keystone State. On the way I halted at three points, for a day or two at each, doing some commission work. The three points were Louisville, Nashville and Stevenson, Alabama. There is a wide field of labor and an open door at all of these places. In Louisville and Nashville there are no less But my order was to "push through," and it was my desire so to do. It was likewis the direction of Bro.E. P. Smith, the field agent, that I should go on to Chattanooga nary, was to be my companion in travel hisms, and Confession of Faith by the and blankets strapped to our backs, we the mountains to this place. After three. days marching, at the rate of twelve miles

This place before the war, as near as I afflictions come, it teaches us to say. Thy

Respectfully yours, WM. M. TAYLOR.

> For the Presbyterian Banner. Goodness.

Ps. cxvIII: 29-O give thanks unto the Lord, for he is good.

The religion of the Son of God is a proof of Divine goodness. It is a source of pleasure. It gives peace of conscience, joy in the Holy Ghost, and imparts a sense of pardoned sin. It furnishes themes for for holy and delightful contemplation alt places before us the Cross, with shi is affecting associations. It brings to our remembrance the stable, the manger, the shepherds and the angelic songsters; the life, the sufferings, and the death of the Son of God; his resurrection, ascension, and his glory. It makes known the love of God, the excellency of holiness, the happiness of heaven. We-see in it the broken law, satisfied justice, our own sinfalness and misery, and the way of escape from eternal death-what God is-what we were, what we are, what we shall be-and here are themes for endless thought and endless praise.

Religion also inspires confidence in God. He is angry with the wicked every day. He is their enemy; but he is the Friend and Protector of the righteous_their Father and Portion; for they have received the Spirit of adoption whereby they cry, Abba, Father. Amid all the changes and trials and sufferings, of this sinful world, the righteous have one to whom they can go-one who will never desert them-a Friend who sticketh closer than a brother. Religion gives a hope of heaven, and it teaches as conteniment, and by its salutary influence and its gracious support, it prepares us for changing fortunes. By precept and example it teaches us to be content with such things as we have; and if