#### REV. DAVID M'KINNEY. Editor and Proprietor. . REV. I. N. M'KINNEY, Associate Editor.

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

#### THE NEW-YORK NEWS BOYS.

The following letter, addressed to the Superintendent of a Sabbath School in Algheny City, is kindly furnished for pub-

NEW-YORK, Dec. 3, 1863. DEAR BROTHER:—When you were in city, I promised to send a letter conhing our newsboys. It affords me much easure so to do, and I trust that the perual of it will lead your scholars to value nore highly the privileges they enjoy.

b. The newsboys are much improved of late ears. A few years since, the poor boys of ur city passed their days in the streets, and slept at night in the hay-barges, maret-places, cellars, door-ways, and empty vagous. Ten years since the sympathies of a number of philanthropic individuals mere collisted in their behalf, and a Lodgng House for newsboys and other help less and homeless ones was opened at No. 128 Fulton Street, and placed under he superintendency of Mr. Tracy. Many ooked upon it as a useless expenditure of

ime and money, but the projectors persevered, and success crowned their efforts. A comfortable reading-room, and a neat and airy sleeping apartment, were the in-ducements offered to the poor, friendless waifs. At first discord reigned supreme, but kindness exerted her magical charms, and the boys learned to love the pleasant rooms provided for them.

The Lodging House is designed for all classes of boys who need a home. Hence t accommodates match-venders, boot-blacks. paggage-carriers, and peanut merchants. Since its organization it has been twice enlarged, in order to accommodate an inoreasing number of applicants. Soon an additional room will be opened and fitted up with iron besteads.

Perhaps you would like a description of the Lodging House. The visitor climbs eix stories, and is ushered into the reception-room. This is used as a play and school room. It is large and well-ventilated, and contains many attractions. The Bank, wherein the boys deposit their savlings, is divided into compartments, each for which is numbered. Such as desire have one of these compartments, and on the first of each month receives five per bent, interest on the amount deposited. Some have saved \$15 or \$20 during a single month. Each has the use of a closet for his clothing, which is provided with a lock and key. Adjoining the school-room is a hath-room, which is abundantly supplied, with hot and cold water. Cleanliness is of the rules and regulations most trictly enforced. Boys accepting the priveges of the Home, are compelled to wash hemselves before retiring. Those whose hair is long and matted, are put under the are of the barber, who quickly removes all

xtra and superfluous hair. The charge for longing is five cents: such as are unable to pay are trusted until setter times dawn upon them. Those who desire, are placed in good situations in the country. Many hundreds are now in the West, who, had it not been for the protecting hand extended to them, would have suffered punishment for crimes com-

A teacher instructs them four or five evenings during the week, and interesting services are held on Sabbath evenings. A free dinner (a gift of friends to the poor) is given on Sabbath to such as refrain from working on the Lord's-day. Many accept his generous gift.

Since the Home has been established. many hundreds have been saved from ruin hrough its blessed instrumentality. Some of the boys, as Winter approaches, sadly need clothing. Donations for this purpose should be sent to Mr. O'Connor, Superinendent, 128 Fulton Street.

In closing, it might be well to say that over three hundreed of the boys are now in the army, battling for the Union cause. My dear friend, you are at liberty to pub-lish this, which if done, you will please

send me copies of the paper. S. M. OSTRAVELER. Yours, &c.,

#### For the Presbyterian Banner. War-Work.

For more than a year, I have been soourning and traveling within the boundaies of five or six counties of Virginiathose counties which have been most overrun by armies. The contending hosts have chased and fought each other, over the hills, through the fields and woods, and along the roads and rivers of this part of the poor, boastful "Old Dominion." The crime of rebellion has been followed by the salamity of desolation. This once beautiful and, in parts, highly cultivated region has, since that crime was committed, been changed to a waste and almost to a solitude. Its soil is untilled, its fields laid open, its fences burned, its trees destroyed. No husbandman is seen at his peaceful toil, no herds graze in the wide pastures, no traveller pursues his journey on the highways. The old homesteads are forsaken, and many of them utterly demolished. I can scarce refrain from sadness, almost to tears, as I look at the desolations; nor is the sadness diminished, though I recognize the justice of the retribution, when I reflect upon the

crime that has occasioned them. Let me, before attempting to depict some of these scenes, exhonerate our soldiers from the charge of vandalism, to which they may appear to be obnoxious. During Il the months that I have been with them and cognizant of their conduct. I have never known them commit acts of wanton destruction. I have never known them in any way injure a house that was occupied or destroy a fruit tree; they do not burn fence rails, or damage a forsaken house, except for the purposes of their own need and comfort. Fences are used, as the most convenient fuel, on a march; and old buildings, near camps, are stripped of boards, to make the quarters of the men comfortable. Nor is the wretched appearance of the country to be altogether attributed to the Union army; the rebels have done their part, and, of course, without the palliation and excuse that our men could plead.

While lying, for a few weeks in the early Autumn, in the vicinity of Culpepper, there was more damage done to out-buildings and abandoned houses, than at any other place or at any other time. The seditions character of the region, as the home of a prominent rebel General, may have of the remarks of the potato asks: "Does he which prevailed before 1846. Its failure, "Full many a gem of purest ray serene," had some influence in leading to this re-

A day or two after our camp was estab-

# The first test and setting the course; promise and the course of the cou

VOL. XII. NO. 14

fitting companion.

saving the country.

J. F. M.

For the Presbyterian Banner.

Elections

Math. xi:28-30. But men will not.

John v: 40. Hence Divine grace is neces-

sary; and election is God's gracious pur-

pose to have mercy on whom he will.—Rom.

viii: 28-39, and ix: 15-23; Eph. i: 4-

12; 2 Thess. ii: 13, 14; John i: 11-13.

Reader, remember this: Election is God's

gracious purpose to have mercy on whom

he will. But he is under no obligation to

have mercy on you. He may save you, or

not, just as he pleases. He will not save

you, unless you come to Christ, and, re-

nouncing your sins and every other trust and dependence, rely only and fully upon

Jesus Christ for salvation. Then if you

can't get along with election, get along

without it, and come to Christ without de-

EUROPEAN CORRESPONDENCE.

What a Mess !"-The Emperor and the Congress

men—Dynastic Interests and the Treaties of 1815

What Free Italy Expects—What the Pope

Thanksgiving Day of General Assembly.

coming and not distant war.

whether Russia; Prussia, or Austria."

Nov. 21, 1863.

lay. Come, and you shall have life.

PITTSBURGH,

a farm house which I thought was inhab- | The fact is, that the Emperor wants a of food. Nothing could more strongly ited. Approaching it, to introduce myself firm and treaty recognition of his own race to the inmates, I found it unoccupied. It had been so for I know not how long. It quently a reversal of that exclusion of corn which then arrived from the United was a plain house, and located with less re- Bonapartism which was necessarily em- States. They placed in the strongest con- gard to beauty of situation than most of bodied in the Treaties of 1815. It is not trast the abundance of America with the the homesteads of the country; but it had the usual dense shade of old trees around it. In the grounds, at the front, could be mean and Italian wars. It is worthy of to a land of plenty.

seen traces of walks, now overgrown with notice that the Italian press supporting The speaker went on to show that the grass; and circles in which rank weeds Victor Emmanuel are in favor of a Conwere standing, where perhaps, under the gress, because that "Italy is more than any land, that it has been constant; and ever ingentle culture of fair hands, violets and other country interested in this alternative, creasing in Western Europe, since the because there are accomplished facts, and peace of 1815; that from England and sunlight. At the rear of the house was the thickest shade, beneath which the get accepted." In other words, Naples is that the same days had still earlier proground appeared to have been trampled to lost to the Bourbons, a part of the States hardness by frequent use; but now it was of the Church to the Pope, Italy wants overgrown with weeds and grass. But the garden seemed to tell the tale of journal, "if-war come, as is most probable, desertion and neglect, most piteously. In it is our business to complete our indepenthe squares, the soil enriched for vegetable | dence; and hence to be strong and prepared culture, grew a dense mass of weeds as for hostilities." And so the Pope is frighthigh as the surrounding fence and almost ened, the Cardinals are uneasy, and Austria hiding it. Among their tangled, matted feels very uncomfortable lest a storm break leaves, brown in Autumnal maturity, a few forth, which shall deprive her of her Venebright scarlet berries showed where the tian provinces. Gleefully does L'Opinione, asparagus bed had been. A luxuriant of Turin, exclaim that the Emperor's words

growth of hop-vines, their supports having | " signify that Rome must share the fate of Bologna, Ancona, and Perugia, and be allen, was spread from one to another of a row of altheas, of various hues, now in late blossom. A vigorous, hardy crysan and temporal government of Rome to be-themun had maintained its place by the come the capital of Italy." pathway, and was promising to display, ere ole after all. Russia, meanwhile, is diliong, its masses of showy blossoms. A few gently preparing for war. morning glories had crept up from their As for Pio Nono's daily life and habits, shaded roots, among the weeds, and put forth pale and sickly flowers, here and

there, amidst their brown seed branches. A daily-rose bush, as if contemning the base and intrusive companionships to which it was abandoned, towered above the sur-'Holy Father," "Blessed Father," is enrounding weeds, and demanded attention to its delicate, blushing flowers in bloom, and its innumerable buds; while a japonica, equally aspiring, twined its slender green twigs and put forth its bright yellow blossoms with those of the rose, as its only befitting companion.

On the house the work of decay had been begun by time; it had been hastened for the flagrant cause of beggary and pauperism they supply the most convincing evidence by neglect; and in a few days it was com- wherever it is dominant, and a parenthetic of the prosperity of those who have gone pleted, by the transfer of the materials to feast amid the chronic and continuously before, and they facilitate the movements the Union camp and their transformation enforced fast of the Roman paupers-all into quarters for brave men, engaged in the the year round at starvation point-is a great work of suppressing the rebellion and poor consolation. It is when the genius Ingram, have something to do with the in-

of Protestant truth and liberty shows its creasing stream, and a Church paper is benign and unfettered action, that idleness scandalized because it speaks out the truth and rags disappear, that employment be as follows:

"Besides the desire of material prosperwealth to the merchant and comfort to the ity, there is also in the hearts of many, a masses. Happy the day, the coming day, spirit of ambition which at home rather My dear reader, are you troubled about election? You had better be troubled about when, the Papal power swept away, Italy your salvation. Abundant provision is shall be one tide of industry, and neither tion. The aspiring Frishman must observe made. Salvation is freely offered. Whosoever will, let him come.—Rev. xxii: 17;

> Christianity. discussed, with extraordinary ability, by public, Irish blood did not prevent a Jack-Professor Ingram, LL.D., of Trinity College, Dublin—one whom I have the honor and men on whom the ban of the law save to number among my friends, and who, as been pronounced at home, in Australia and the fatherless boy of the widow of a clergyman of the Episcopal Church, has, by native talent and learned industry, risen to noble and generous character. As Vice-President of the Statistical Society, in the presence of a very learned audience. Dr. lpgram announced as the subject of his ddress, "The Condition of Ireland," especially as regards its present economic

cle of the emigration which is removing so be done to retain the population, by a remany of our fellow countrymen to other peal of that part of the Poor Law Act movement as a perfectly natural conse- demands that in extremity they must break Fears—Pio Nono, the Beggars, and the Feast— The Mendicant-Making System and its Contrast— Dr. Ingram's Lecture on Irish Emigration and He explained his meaning as follows:

is Causes—America and Rising Irishmen—"Who Fears to Speak of '98?"—Dublin City—Proportion of the Sects—Episcopal Clergy and Laity—Irish Church Missions—Discussions and Historic Facts—St. Patrick not a Romaniet—Miss Whate-"If in former times the Irish peasant squatted from year to year on his poor lit-tle patch of land, or toiled on for miserable ly and Ragged Schools—Presbyterian Missionary
—Ir. Benley and Tracts—The Irish Gentry and wages in a state of chronic semi-starvation, when in other countries he and his chil-Conversions-Denham Smith and Merrion Halldren might have earned, with no great effort, a comfortable livelihood, it was not because he wished to remain, but because "WHAT A MESS!"—such was the exhe was unable to go. Often speaking only clamation of Lord Cowley, the English the Irish language, and without any dis-1815 and the work of the so-called resources to pay the expense of the passage, "Holy Alliance" is effete, and virthen no inconsiderable amount? The two tually ignored. The Emperor professes agencies which have set him free are the

mean that war is inevitable, except upon therefore, accelerated the emigration which one condition; and that the condition in was already in progress. Liberal contribuwhich war can be avoided is impossible? If tions were sent over from America in the MAN CATHOLICS are sustained both in Dub-

emigration movement is not peculif 45 Irez duced a large migration from Preland into England and Scotland; so that while about i Rome as her capital, and so, says a Milan journal, "if war come, as is most probable, it is our business to complete our independence, and hence to be strong and prepared for hostilities." And so the Pope is fright-in 1861, it was ascertained that there were an and from 1851 to 1861 about 300,000. At the "last census" of longland and Scotland, "in 1861, it was ascertained that there were a son 200,000. 800,000 Irish within their boundaries Thus, including the children, and living descendants of all who went thither since 1841, the aggregate would not be less than 2,300,000. Well might the lecturer say: It is plainly impossible to stay emigration, with wages in England and Scotland taken from under the shameful theocratic and temporal government of Rome to become the capital of Italy."

It is possible that a Congress may assemble to the control of th shillings and upwards, and the cost of a passage not more than five or six guineas.

As for Pio Nono's daily life and habits, it is understood that they are marked by quietude and cheerfulness. It also appears that Cardinal Antonelli, cunning and dexmakes it easire for others to follow. Emiterous, ever compliant in aspect, while grants joining relatives already settled, will really ruling, calling the Pope continually more readily find suitable employment and more readily find suitable employment and soon feel themselves at home. We are all tirely confided in by the Pope, and that a familiar with the story of the remittances part of the forenoon is occupied by them which the Irish emigrants, with generous in matters of a political character. The and touching self-forgetfulness, have sent Pope is just now being praised by the to their relatives in the old country; remitations papers at Rome and in Ireland, for tances, which in the single year of 1853, of those who desire to follow."

But other and political motives, says Dr.

begging friars nor ordinary mendicants shall offend the eye and ear, or bring disgrace on the name of so called Catholic grace on the name of so called Catholic nies, leaves far more open than in our older community, the avenues to the highest dis-IRISH EMIGRATION has this week been tinctions of the State. In the Great Re-Canada, have been ministers of the Crown!

Dr. Ingram here refers to men of the "Young Ireland" party, with whom, when a lofty position in the University, and who a young student in Trinity College, he had is universally admired and esteemed for his some sympathy. It was from his pen came the celebrated verses beginning with a reference to the Irish rebellion of 1798:

"Who fears to speak of '98?"

The rest of his address at the Statistical Society, was equally as forcible as that alcircumstances, and the remarkable specta- ready quoted. He holds that much might ands. Instead of being surprised by this, which forbids relief to the poor in their Dr. Ingram considered (justly) this great own houses in times of scarcity, and which naence of economic laws acting under up their families and enter the parish the new conditions of humane societies. work-houses; he holds that as the small farmers of Ireland have at least fourteen millions sterling in Irish joint stock banks. that it is not poverty drives them away, so much as the want of leases from the landlords. He, therefore, urges the assimilation of the poor laws of Ireland with those of England, and a thorough adjust-

ment of the laws relating to land. THE CITY OF DUBLIN has a population of about 280,000. Of these, 100,000 are Episcopalians, 8000 Presbyterians, and the Ambassador at the Court of the Tuileries, tinct notion either of the geographical sit- remainder Roman Catholics. The Episco-when the Emperor had concluded his uation, or of the industrial condition of palians are an influential body, and comspeech at the opening of the Chambers. other countries, he was, in the strictest prise a number of the gentry of the countries. A Congress "—such is his proposal to sense of the words, adscriptus glebæ. And, try who have town residences for the Winre-arrange the map of Europe; to begin even if he had learned English, and was ter. But a greater number are the famiits work with the common recognition otherwise fitted to take his place in a new lies of Judges and Lawyers, employees of and confession that the Treaties of social medium, how was he from his seanty the Irish Government, officials connected with the Custom House and other public establishments; families who have grown wealthy in extensive trade, and professors to ask for such a Congress in the in-terests of general and permanent peace. system of Education, and the reduction of jority of the Episcopal clergy are Evan-But the effect of his utterances and pro-posal has been to alarm the whole of Con-tinental Europe, and to cause a unanimous trade and intercourse between different do not think that in Dublin this class is so protest against the proposal, by the London countries. First of all; in the National vigorous, or its labors so telling as was the press. The Cabinet of Lord Palmerston Schools he learned English. The number case twenty or thirty years ago. There is Schools he learned English. The number case twenty or thirty years ago. There is has twice met; the French Emperor's auto- of Irishmen who could speak only Irish a great tendency in the Church to isolation graph letter to the Queen, backing up his was estimated in 1822 at two millions; in as to Nonconformists, not unmingled with speech and its programme, has been duly 1861 it was less than 164,000. Here was worldly pride. A large portion of the weighed. Caution and reserve, if not sus-picion, rule the hour, and the German poli-as we are told by Sir John McNeill, makes ful. They sustain Bible Societies and kinticians and merchants have instinctively it impossible to apply the obvious remedy dred institutions, and while attached to recoiled, and almost a panic has prevailed to the over population of the island of their own communion, recognize and reat Frankfort, in the dark forebodings of Skye. The Irish farming and laboring joice in the usefulness of other sections of

oming and not distant war.

"For a fortnight," says a leading Vienna and more intelligent; they understood more The new Archbishop elect (Trench,) has paper, "we had nothing but suppositions distinctly the facilities for obtaining land arrived in Dublin, but will not be "conseas to whether the speech from the French in the United States, and the high rate of crated" for some time yet. He is very throne would be warlike or pacific. Now wages that prevailed there, and they were learned, refined, accomplished and amiable. we see that it is neither the one nor the better able to avail themselves of those ad- Although of Irish descent, his father setother, but it contains the source of great vantages. The old narrowness of view, tled in England many years ago, and his trouble; for it puts the preliminary questimidity, and want of enterprise rapidly son was born there. It is curious to find tion as to peace or war, and in a tone that disappeared, and large numbers of the peo-conceals a veiled menace, not only with ple desired to try their chances in a new Palmerston was deteated at a general elecreference to the Polish question specially, country. While fitness for emigration was tion by a Tory opposition, Dean Trench's but also all pending European questions. 'A thus increasing, and their wish for it be father was a resident gentleman in the refusal of the Congress would pre-suppose se- coming strong; the wonderful increase of County of Hants, near to Lord Palmerston's cret projects.' In other words, whosever is trade and communication between different hereditary seat at Romsey, and earnestly against the Congress must have secret views nations stimulated the arts of shipbuilding supported his cause. That was not forgotagainst France. The intimidation is palpa- and navigation; and the cost of the pas- ten in after years; it placed the deserving ble. It indicates clearly that France in-tends to raise her hand against any one fell. Then the influence of the natural ston became Brime Minister of England, who should refuse to agree to the Congress, law-sure in its action as that under which and to do this may be traced first the bewater finds its level-began to be felt; and stowment of the Deanery of Westminster, The Times says that "while others may the Irish laboring classes began to pour in and secondly the filling up, by Richard Chevsee in the Emperor's declarations an oc. a continuous stream from a country where enix Trench, of the vacant Archbishopric oult meaning, we are satisfied with their wages were low, and it was not easy to live, of Dublin. I do not imply in this, that first and most obvious sense; they carry the to a country where wages were high, and he is not the right man in the right place; impress of candor and truth. He is in a no one need want who was able and willing that is generally admitted. But it is not great difficulty." This difficulty is collision to work. The cheapness and abundance of always that merit is practically recognised,

> "Full many a gem of purest ray serene, The dark unfathomed caves of ocean bear." THE IRISH CHURCH MISSIONS TO RO-

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1863. WHOLE NO. 586

and publications circulated. Many of the Roman Catholics of Dublin attend discussion meetings. Thus I have before me a paper headed. "Roman Catholics of Dublin! whether will you be Catholics or Ro-God for the power of that religion in the Subject for discussion-What was the peace in believing. teaching of the early Irish Church? Or, how Protestantism and Romanism came into Ireland. Each speaker fifteen minutes.

After nine o'clock, ten minutes." To this are appended "historic notes as to the introduction of Christianity into nected with Rome. After this comes "St. about the Virgin Mary.

year 1206. But Scriptural teaching is largely used. convinced by the information circulated,

The following explanation is added: "These Texts have been selected in order secure in all the Mission Schools a knowledge of passages of Scripture on the most important doctrines. They are arranged for convenience it sets of ten, the more simple texts being placed at the beginning. Each set will be found to contain some refcrence to the five following subjects—SIN, the SAVIOUR, the HOLY SPIRIT, the each verse, as well as the sense of the passage, and of the context. The children and to give the chapter and verse from which they are taken. If the texts are nowever, not to supersede, but only to introduce or accompany, the usual Scriptural course which is followed in exery school. "May God, for Christ's sake, give his Holy Spirit; that these texts may prove a

bishop (Whateley) still keeps up the Ragred School for adults in Townsend Street, Dublin, and otherwise labors for the diffusion of Gospel truth, with prayerful earnestness. There are many like-minded Christian ladies, not only in Dublin, but throughout Ireland. The Rev. Hamilton McGee, a Presbyteterian Minister of the Irish General Assembly, has been occupying a mission post

blessing to all who learn them."

among the Roman Catholics of Dublin, acquainted with the controversy, but in addition to this, is a man-of prayer, adapting wisdom to win souls. The General Assembly cordially approves of the design of building for him a new "Mission Church" in the Irish metropolis.

Tract efforts are carried on most extensively, and with success, in Dublin, by Henry Bewley, Esq., who also has supplied the funds necessary to open a similar establishment in London. At his house and table I have met some very devoted men. One of them, a gentleman from Western Ireland, assured me that whereas some years ago all was formalism among the gentry of his own country, now there was not a family of rank, in which at least one bold confessor of Christ and his cause was not found. The depot of tracts in D'Oleer

Street, Dublin, is constantly crowded. Mr. Bewley labors with indefatigable energy, and his wealth is consecrated to the best purposes. He supplied a large portion of the money (£14,000 in all) spent on the erection of "Merrion Hall," near Merrion Square, Dublin, erected for the well-known evangelist, the Rev. J. Denham Smith. It was opened about two months ago, and large congregations attend twice on Lord'sday, and each Tuesday evening. Extra services are also held each Sabbath afternoon in the Metropolitan Hall, Dublin, the scene of Mr. Smith's former daily services during Revival times in Dublin in 1860, and afterwards.

A DAY OF THARKSGIVING, coupled with confession and prayer, was celebrated by nstant. Thanks were given for an abunoody, and although the number of its adgood is constantly extending. J.W.

# Scene in Camp.

impressive picture:

The celebration of the Lord's Supper with pins to prevent it.

lin, and have also had lengthened conver- appearance of the communicants as they sation with the clerical secretary. He has took their seats around the table of the placed in my hands specimens of the tracts | Lord. Never was there a more solemn assembly; and as we remembered that these man Catholics? Come to the Controversy soul which can nerve men for the deadly 27 Townsend Street, on Tuesday evening ; strife, and also fill their hearts with joy and As I bound I a A

> For the Presbyterian Banner. Baptism of two Brahmins of High Rank. [Translated from the French.]

The agents of the London Missionary So Ireland," and showing that not till four centuries after the appearance of St. Patrick, baptized, at the same time, two young was there any mention made, and this by a Kulin Brahmins, of the most respected ciety, at Calcutta, announce that they have baptized, at the same time, two young Romish partisan, of that saint being const order of the Hindu priesthood. Both had been educated in the College of the Presi-Patrick's Greed," as published by Roman dency, whose statutes prohibit any direct Catholics, and St., Patrick's, Armor and instruction in the Christian faith. In this Breastplate, at Tara, in which Christ view, their history is a favorable symptom. alone is exalted, and not one word is found. It proves, notwithstanding all the timidity or of the English Government, that a good Eu-Other information is given, showing that ropean education may become, under the infor seven hundred years after the arrival of St. Patrick there was no such thing as the Pope's power in Ireland; that the first cieve it, all confidence and respect for that oishop that claimed supremacy over Treland system of foolish dreams and superstitious was Gregory VII., in 1084; the first Pope's practices which constitute Hinduism. In Legate was Gilbert, Bishop of Limerick, losing the beliefs of their first years, these 1406, and that he was the first to banish two youths had passed successively through the old Irish service books and bring in the several states of mind. They had first be-Romish mass in their stead, and that the come simple Deists. Then their reading had first Primate of Amaugh, appointed by a made them Unitarians. But not having Pope, was Eugene MacGilleviler, in the drawn peace of mind and heart from either of these systems, they had sought it else-where, and had finally found it in the faith Not only are the Roman Catholics tacitly of which they have now made profession. The eldest, named Bhogoban Chunder hat St. Patrick, or Succoth, had no knowl- Chatterjea, a young man remarkably gifted

edge of, or faith in Rome, in purgatory, in with respect to intelligence, recounted pubprayers for the dead; but the children in licly, on the day of baptism, his passage the Irish Church Mission Schools are through all these fluctuations of mind. He aught to repeat over and over till perfectly said that from his earliest youth, religion familiar to them, "one hundred texts, run had been the great affair of his life. He ning from the "First Ten" to the "Tenth had thenceforth been devoted to many prac Ten," all directly or indirectly upholding tices with which the most part of the Brah saving truth, and antagonistic to destroying mins dispense, even those most attached to their worship. He fasted, made intermi nable prayers, stood upon one foot while repeating, twenty-eight times in succession. the quatri (a sort of long formula in great honor in his caste); such, in a word, had been the fervor of his devotions, that, in his family, he was surnamed, The Ascetic Then, speaking of the effect produced in him by our sacred books, he described! in striking terms, his experience during the period when he had taken refuge in Unita-SCRIPTURES, the CONTROVERSY. rianism. "The beauty of the narratives of the New Testament," said he, "ravished scholars on the meaning of the words of me with admiration. The whole world. and all it contains, said I might be an illusion; but it would be impossible to sec one should also be taught to repeat these texts, the kind in the annals of humanity. So in my Jesus. This Man is the only one of much wisdom and godliness: so much humility; so much meekness; and, above all illustrated by parallel passages, this scale will furnish suitable lessons for more advanced pupils. These texts are intended, And yet these improvements are lessons. a charity so perfect, cannot be found else And yet these impressions, rendered more vivid still by the reading of the works of some of the most celebrated Unitarians such as Priestly and Channing, did not long suffice for the soul of the young Hindi He began, in consequence, to search the Scriptures more carefully. There, the doctrines of the Trinity and of the Expiation The eldest daughter of the late Archastonished him the most, and were to him, for a long time, a real stumbling stone Some serious conversations with a Chris tian, whom he met providentially, and the reading of a book of Dr. Tholuck - the "Letters of Guido and Julius" -dissipated his prejudices against both these capital dogmas of the Christian faith: and once in this way, the Spirit of God from day to day made him to comprehend better, that Jesus was other than a man; and that in with decided results. He is thoroughly his Divinity alone was to be found the corner stone, the foundation of the dearest and most efficacious hopes of the Christian. "Thus far," said he, "I had always hesitated to pray in the name of Christ; but thenceforth I have never invoked this blessed name without feeling myself over-

flowing with confidence and joy. Kali Prosunno Choudy, the youngest of the two neophytes, had had nearly the same experiences, and has recounted them in a no less moving manner. His baptism presented this particularity-without precedent, perhaps, in the annals of Hindii Chris tianity—that it was administered to him by a native pastor, come out from the same cast as himself.

These new Christians are both only sons, and have had to struggle, in the bosom of their families, against resistances over which an energetic conviction has alone been able to triumph. The members of the higher castes of Calcutta have been deeply irritated or grieved at their admission to the ranks of Christians; but the general impression has been excellent, and there is every reason to hope that the cause of the Gospel will there find its profit. Thus it counts two new champions very decided to. combat valiantly for it, and who are regarded as admirably qualified to do it with

# Sunday Dinners

Perhaps no one thing which, at first view, appears to be of so little consequence. more effectually obstructs the way to moral the Presbyterians of Ireland on the 18th reformation than the practice of eating to excess on Sunday, especially at dinner. lant harvest, and also for the many tokens | The whole energies of the brain thus beof a revived Christianity, as indicated in an come concentrated, as it were, on the stomncrease of prayer and of personal piety, as | ach; and you might almost as well preach well as of Christian liberality. Confession to a somnambulist during one of his paroxwas made of sins, and humiliation expressed | ysms, or to a maniac, as to one who has that a sufficient number of missionaries were | dined heartily. The person has indeed not offering themselves for Jewish and Gen- eyes, but he sees not; he has ears. but unile fields of labor. Prayer was offered that derstands not; he has a brain and a nerv the lack might be supplied. The Irish As- ous system, but it is benumbed and stupe sembly is both a consolidated and powerful fied; and he has a heart, but it cannot feel Now I do not speak of those alone who

herents are comparatively small in the actually sleep in church; for every one capital, yet the ministers, as a body, are knows that neither the services, nor the day, eminently efficient, and their influence for nor the force of divine truth will be likely to affect them. But I refer to a much larger and perhaps more respectable class of com-munity. I refer to those who, though they Scene in Camp.

may not actually resign themselves to the arms of Morpheus, would yet do so if there work of the U.S. Christian Commission at were no cinnamon, or cloves, or orange peel Camp Convalescent, draws the following to masticate; or if they did not make a constant effort, or perhaps prick themselves

vas a deeply interesting event. The scene | There are many reasons why a person was at once solemn and preturesque. The should eat a lighter rather than a heavier unfinished chapel, part of the windows dinner on Sunday than on any other day, boarded up—the communion table covered among which is the fact that most people with a sheet; ordinary plates and army bread, use, on this day, a less amount than usual of lished there, taking a walk along a road which neglect and the rains of a year had con-veited into a deep, broad ditch, T came to closes an army drawn up in line of battle."

Which war can be avoided in the wind army bread, use, on this day, a less amount than usual of the wind army bread, use, on this day, a less amount than usual of the wind army bread, use, on this day, a less amount than usual of the wind army bread, use, on this day, a less amount than usual of the wind army bread, use, on this day, a less amount than usual of the wind army bread, use, on this day, a less amount than usual of the wind army bread, use, on this day, a less amount than usual of the wind army bread, use, on this day, a less amount than usual of the wind army bread, use, of the greatest distress, and it is lin and in the West of Ireland, with rewinding the sustained both in Dub-winding particularly particu

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stupefying tendency. Another reason still is found in the fact, that those who are accustomed to much exercise on every other days, are of course dull when they come to sit still an hour or two, under circumstances the most favorable. - Cor. of English Churchman.

#### Be in Earnest.

Bunyan, in his inimitable allegory, has drawn for us a portrait of the earnest inquirer. Pliable and Christian together approached the slough of despond, and together they fell into it. This unexpected obstacle in their path reveals the character of the effort which each is willing to make to obtain the crown of life. He who is but half in earnest cries out, "Is this the happiness you have told me of all this while? If we have such ill speed at our first setting out, what may we expect between this and our journey's end? May I get out again with my life, you shall posess the brave country alone for me!" Pliable finds no great difficulty in getting out on the side nearest his own house, and his companion sees him no more. Chris-. ian, heavily laden with the burden of concious guilt, sinks deep in the mire of the lough, but still he struggles on to the ide farthest from his own house, and next o the wicket gate. He is the earnest

Disciple of Jesus, be in earnest! The arnest Christian is the living, working growing Christian.

eeker.

Inquirer after salvation, be in earnest! f you are only half in earnest you will urely, like Pliable, turn back. Are you roping in darkness after him who is the vay, the truth, and the life! Struggle on, ress forward till you find the wicket-gate, and the cross beyond, where the burdened oul gains peace and rest.

These are the words of Jesus: "Strive to enter in at the strait gate;" and again: "The kingdom of heaven suffereth violence, and the violent take it by force." Striving, agonizing, using violence, certainly imply a great degree of earnestness.

God was in earnest when he gave his Son to die for you. Jesus was in earnest when for you, in Gethsemane, he sweat "as it were great drops of blood falling down to the ground." He was in earnest when for you he gave himself up to cruel mockings and scourgings. He was in carnest when, stretched on the accursed tree for you, he cried out, "My God, my God, why hast thou forsaken me!" The Holy Spirit is in earnest when he strives with your sinful heart, convincing you "of sin, of righteousness, and of judgment." holy angels were in earnest when on the plains of Bethlehem they sang, "Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will toward men." Shall there be such earnestness for your

salvation, and will you be only half in earnest in asking what you shall do to be saved? -S. S. Times.

### Iceland.

This island, which has a population of about seventy thousand, is under the Government of Denmark. The language spoken in Iceland is the old Scandinavian, closely akin to the Saxon, with no admixture of Greek or Latin roots. It has, singularly enough, a literature nine hundred vears old. There are four presses on the island, and four newspapers. About sixty volumes are issued in a year. There are colleges and academies of medicine there. and common schools. But most of the education is domestic in its character. The fathers teach the children so effectually, that a young Iceland boy or girl of eight years old cannot be found unable to read and write. Wandering minstrels, like those of the old time in Scotland and Germany, are still to be found traversing the country, and dropping in on families happy to receive them, who gladly give them a night's supper and lodging in exchange for their lay. The Icelandic Church is Lutheran. There are one hundred and ninetynine churches on the island, with two hundred and eighty clergymen.

# A Patriotic Mother.

A clergyman recently called upon Mrs. Ellet, of Philadelphia, in company with Mr. George H. Stuart, President of the Christian Commission, whom she desired to employ as her almoner in distributing the proceeds of two beautiful and valuable shawls among the widows and orphans of soldiers fallen in battle.

The body of her grandson had just arrived, and the clergyman expressed the hope that the Lord would sustain her under her bereavement. She stated that she had given her two sons-Commodore Ellet, of the Ram Fleet, and Brigadier-General Ellet, of the Marine Brigade, and four grandchildren, adding, "I do not regret the gift to my country. If I had twenty sons I would give them all, for the country must be preserved. And if I was twenty years younger, I would go and fight myself, to

# The Child we Live for.

It would be unwise in us to call that man wretched, who whatever he suffers as to pain inflicted or pleasures denied, has a child for whom he hopes, and on whom he dotes. Poverty may grind him to the dust; obscurity may cast its darkest mantle over him; the song of the gay may be far from his own dwelling; his face may be un-known to his neighbors, and his voice may be unheeded by those among whom he dwells-even pain may rack his joints, and sleep may fice from his pillow. Yet has he a gem with which he would not part for wealth defying computation, for fame filling a world's ear, for the luxury of the highest wealth, or for the sweetest sleep that ever sat upon mortal's eve. - Coleridae.

life. What a shadow is the life of man! What a nothing it is! The time past, that is nothing-like a bird fled from the hand of the owner, out of sight. The time present, that is a vanishing, a running hournay, less, a flying minute, as good as nothing. The time to come, that is uncertain the evening's sun may see us dead. Lord! therefore in this hour, in this minute, make me sure of thee, for in the next I am not sure of myself.

The central word in all the Christian's vocabulary, is Christ. This is the name that charms his ears; that makes light his