REV. DAVID M'KINNEY. Editor and Proprietor.

REV. 1. N. M'KINNEY, Associate Editor. TERMS IN ADVANCE

EVENUE I. ATTEX OF THE COTTE ADDRESS 2.00 (1) A scaling us TEN subscribers and upwards, will shy statical to a paper without charge, and another aper for the second ten ; &c. valueshould be prompt, a little before the year expires. REV. DAVID M'KINNEY,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

[Original.]

hy Seek Ye the Living Among the Dead ?"

by seek ye the living among the dead ?" by go to the grave and weep? mourn that low is laid that head its cold and still death sleep ?

brood o'er the feelings which rent thy soul. the clads on the coffin fell, yield to grief beyond control the thought of that last sad knell?

seek not the living among the dead," t soar by faith above, ose pearly gates and golden streets that city of peace and love.

rit is there-O a joyful one, spirit saved by grace: onflicts past, its victory won, nd ended its sinful race!

not at the grave with terror and gloom here Christ our Lord hath lain : who conquered death and blessed the tomb, s own will revive again.

gladly we go by that path to heaven hich our Redeemer trod. a in Elijah's chariot of fire; as Enoch, who walked with God.

en again these still cold hearts shall boat, ith a song shall God be praisednner saved, redeemed and loved, E. W. H. sinner dead now raised. C., Iowa.

Funeral Sermons.

removed.

arge of a church long in the West, witht having much to do with funeral serns. Oftentimes this subject presents ne very unpleasant features. A really cere man, who desires to keep a conence void of offence toward God and , will often find his judgment much lexed in dealing with this subject. ry clergyman knows that his usefulness nds in a great measure upon the good nion of those amongst whom he labors. matter what may be his real worth, yet he is not respected by his people, his fulness is nearly certain to be very small. nce every wise pastor naturally desires have the good-will and confidence of his le; and to attain this he is willing to anything he can to meet their approbathat is not inconsistent with his charas a Christian or his office as a min-Now the people of every community a certain standard by which they estiministerial character. They have ain principles which they regard as d, and certain customs which they look a as not merely proper, but sacred, and so far as a minister conforms to these they respect and love him. Any vioan or neglect of these customs on his however unreasonable or even absurd may be, will often arouse the most imputations and the most violent judice. The strongest argument, even igh it be Scriptural, would fail to satisfy that he had not been guilty of a grievous nce in failing to comply with some foolcustom. This tenacity with which peocling to old ways, gives much inconve-ince in a newly settled community. Not at this clinging to custom obtains more youthful communities, than in those ch are older: for the reverse is the ; but in older communities, ministers people have grown up under similar iences and have been taught to observe same customs; hence there is no colon of opinion, and no inconvenience ses. But take a congregation composed people from six or eight different States this country, and perhaps nearly as many intries of Europe, and give them a pasborn and educated in a part of the rld different from any of his people, and a may be assured it will require much udence to keep all in harmony. This may explain some of the practical ficulties a Western minister meets with the matter of funeral sermons. This w-England custom of formal and elabosermons at funerals obtains everyere in this State. When an individual s, no matter though he may have been most notorious reprobate in the comnity, his friends must have his body ught to the church, a public lamentation st be gone through with, the choir must form one or more funeral anthems in the st artistic style, and above all, the acher must turn aside from his regular ties, no matter how important and pressz, and on short notice prepare and deer an elaborate sermon, in which he must atrive to exhibit the amiable qualities of e deceased, which were, perhaps, nover covered till after his death, and tell the lience that they have sustained an irparable loss, where perhaps it was the atest blessing of the season. Moreover must not fail in one thing, viz., to asre surviving friends that the deceased a swift and easy transit to the heavenly rld, and is forever blessed. This is no icature. The public taste in many places mands it, and many ministers are weak ough to yield it. If the preacher yields e point to satisfy the demand, he must eld all, or he will fail of his end. Espeally in the matter of the culogy, he must careful. Woe be to him, if it falls bethe very best he can do. And ordina-, the more irreligious a family is, the re tenacious are they about these things. Take a case. In a village near where I write, there recently died a woman had lived the life of a Spiritualist. e had lived for years within a few rods several churches, yet I was certified she never entered either of them. Her isband is bitterly hostile to all religion. short time ago, when a lovely Christian ughter asked his consent to her joining church, he resolutely and augrily resed it. Yet when his wife died shortly terwards, this man, who would not permit iving daughter to enter the church, insted that his dead wife should be brought ither, and that a eulogistic harangue lould be pronounced over her coffin. To fuse to perform such an office, would give ortal offence. The minister who would efuse to preach, would be regarded by all elievers in funeral sermons as little better



DECEMBER 23, 1863. WHOLE NO. 587 PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY, VOL. XII. NO. 15.

EUROPEAN CORBESPONDENCE

had but one day to prepare two services for | home in heaven. I shall miss my fellowthe coming Sabbath, which is at least five servant of Christ very much. I am left days too few for a young man; yet he was alone in this field of religious toil, among quarrelled with for refusing to neglect his the brave and honored Reserves, the only own people, hire a horse at his own ex- Chaplain in the Brigade, nay, in the two pense, ride several miles in rough weather, Brigades of the Division which are here in and spend nearly a whole day in the fruit- the front. What wonder, that I should less business of eulogising a dead man feel lonely in this wilderness of men, the whom he had never seen or heard of while oldest of them all, and the only one directliving. This state of things exists in the ly and officially engaged in the great work West, wherever you find New-England peo- of promoting their religious improvement, ple, not that it argues against New-Eng- and their eternal welfare. J. F. MCLAREN,

land, but that a New-England custom has Chaplain 10th Penn'a. Reserves. been degraded and abused. There are cases in which it is right to

preach funeral sermons, properly so called; but they are comparatively few. It is no For the Presbyterian Banner Rev. Dr. Pressly's Address on Close Comdoubt proper, when a good man or woman munion. dies, to hold up the character of the de-

parted for encouragement and imitation; A Professor has a right to teach his theoto honor a wicked man with such a service logical students without being reviewed, is to prostitute the pulpit. It fosters a foolish vanity; and not only so, but it is nearly certain, by the approving language, prayer of the Lord Jesus from being ful- the foregoing effect. It asked : or at least by the studied silence of the filled, "that they all may be one" (John "Is it for the past or for the present that preacher, to produce the impression that xvii:21). If he labor with a multiplicity President Lincoln desires his countrymen or at least by the studied silence of the death and eternity are by no means so terrible to the wicked as they are sometimes application of the Scriptures, to induce | try which once excited the envy of Europe represented to be. If we could preach at

the funerals of the wicked such sermons as that which Jeremiah delivered concerning tians, then, such members of the "house- change-not, indeed, without indications the death and burial of Jehoiakim, son of hold of faith" have a right to complain. If of a better day to come, but mournfully pa-Josiah, the force of this objection would be It is clearly the duty of every minister Church, it is right to stop it. f Christ to embrace every fit opportunity

of preaching the Gospel; and whenever h finds an audience willing to hear, he ought to be willing to declare the unsearchable riches of Christ. But against the absurd custom which requires him, on pain of suffering in his reputation, to turn aside from his regular duties and preach a special sermon at the funeral of every one, good or bad, who dies within the bounds of his parish, in which he is expected to cover up the vices and extol the imaginary virtues of the deceased, and give tacit countenance to the lie that, after all, it is well with the wicked-against this, it becomes every right-minded man to set his face like a

No ecclesiastical event of general interest has transpired in this Presbytery lately, except the ordination and installation of Mr. Fred. R. Wotring, as pastor of the church at Portage City. This brother is a native of Washington County, Pa., and a dertake to oppose the teachings of Irinæus, graduate of the Western Seminary. He has begun his labors at Portage with acceptance and every promise of usefulness. OBSERVATOR.

American Thanksgiving Day—Dinner and Speeches —Mr. Adams on the Reasons for Thanksgiving— Mr. Spence at Glasgow—Dr. Massie "back again" —His Address and Narrative at Glasgow—Cob-Aaress and Narratoe at Glasgow-Coo-den at Rockdale-Denmark and Germany-Ru-mors of War-A General Election and its Prob-able Issues-High Church Bigotry-Nonconform-ist Political Tactics-Matters Miscellaneous-New Books and the London Publishing Trade-Death of Lord Elgin. LONDON, Nov. 28, 1863.

THANKSGIVING DAY as appointed by the President of the United States for the 26th instant, led some Southern sympathizers to sneer, and to express their astonishment that at such a critical period, when disas-ters might come, the President, so long beforehand, should have designated a special day. Besides, it was said that such disas-

ters had come, and the prospects were so dark, what special grounds were there for provided he does not interfere with the thanksgiving. The Daily Telegraph had rights of other Christians, and prevent the an article on the subject on the 25th, to

" Is it for the past or for the present that" of words, in poor reasoning and by a wrong to join him in thanksgiving for The counyoung men, in their future ministry, to ex- must now be content to receive the assurclude from the LORD's table true Chris- ance of her sympathetic pity. Sad is the mountain labor bring forth but a little thetic while it lasts. The fairest valleys thing, to go through the land to divide the of the land have been laid waste by war ;... the tramp of armies has crushed the grow-

The amiable Editor of the United Pres- ing crops; the best and purest blood of the yterian, in publishing the lecture, calls | people has been shed in a wild and futile the subject of it, the "vexed question of quarrel. From thousands upon thousands communion." It must be very vexatious for of homes loved faces are missing; fathers good man to write and practice contrary to and brothers will never return to the old the spirit and usage of the Apostles-con- | farmstead in Vermont, or to the old plantrary to the practice of early Christians, | tation in Virginia. There has been an abuntil the time of the Novatians and Dona- solute prodigality of valour, an extravatists, who were schismatics and errorists of gance of heroism; but to what end? At no creditable character. It is truly a large this hour, the so-called "rebellion" seems undertaking for a United Presbyterian to no nearer its termination than it did two keep Presbyterians disunited, and in so years since; and even were the Northern doing, attempt to undermine the teachings armies to drive their antagonists from the of the Helvetic, Belgic, Bohœmic, Saxon, French, and nearly all the Reformed Con-purely military tenure, whilst fresh diffifessions of Faith and usage. It is both in- culties would present themselves on the consistent and very vexatious for a lecturer very morrow of the conquest. At such a to attempt to explain away the obvious | time as this, when even martial victory is meaning of his own Confession-the 26th still trembling in the balance, and when Chapter of the Westminster Confession, any day may bring the news of a crushing adopted by all Presbyterian denominations. disaster - the Federal arms, it seems a He ought to be a great man that would un- strange confidence which inspired Mr. Lincoln's proclamation."

carried on by the North in order to free | ready to say, 'Let us patch it up now.' the slaves? Ncw, it was true there was a Their defeats were a prolongation of the small band in the North of fanatical men | war, and gave the people reason to put the who had made this subject a passion, and question to themselves, "Why is God who, to gratify that selfish passion, were fighting against us? why is he delaying the not only hounding on this bloodshed, but day of peace? It is because of slavery. were ready to exterminate men of their Therefore let us abolish slavery." He own race and to level every restraint of law praised the conduct of the colored people and humanity in order to carry out their during the riots in New-York, and thought ends. But these men were a mere handful that the negroes would fight bravely, and

of the twenty-one millions of the North. make excellent soldiers. Colored people The great majority regarded the negro with in the North were ill-used by some in the aversion, and maintained the war, some for North, especially by Irish laborers. The the sake of Southern trade, some because prejudice against them had declined since they feared that separation now would lead the riots. He thought it would be an unto other divisions in the future ; but by far | wise thing to bring the negroes North. the greatest number because, under the per- | The climate did not agree with them. The nicious moral effects of the Union, boastful South was rather the place for them, and ambition had become the leading charac- the work they were doing there was a work teristic of the Federal mind, and as their which would be best for themselves and the idea of greatness was the gross idea of country. greatness in size, they shrank from this re- A vote of thanks was passed to Dr.

duction of dominion. Could there be any Massie, and he was requested to give possible doubt on that point? Mr. Lin- greater publicity to his remarks at an early coln now wielded despotic power over what day.

garded.

MESSRS. COBDEN AND BRIGHT have

been discoursing at Rochdale, to a vast

audience, chiefly working people. Mr.

Cobden lamented that the present Parlia-

ment had done nothing toward a new Re-

form Bill. The new Parliament would

other countries, rather than their own.

America, Poland, Italy, were thus re-

Referring to the America war, he said

that both last year and now, he did not be-

lieve that it would end in the independence

of the South. He considered that igno-

rance was the cause of an opposite opinion,

onism. Prince Frederick of Augusten-

berg asserts his hereditary right to that

Nonconformists is certainly "too bad," in

many quarters, and the clergy of the

Church of England are, as a class, very

scornful. "If," says the Christian World.

"such Churchmen as the Bishop of Ox

ford will be so infatuated as to place ' bad

cottages, beer-houses, and Dissent' on the

same footing-the latter being the worst of

ligion; and if railway people will lower

their fares for people attending the Church

Congress at Manchester, and refuse to do

the same for those attending the Congre

gational Union at Liverpool, Churchmen

must expect that Dissenters will resent con-

duct so manifestly unfair, and employ what-

ever means they consider best to prevent

its indefinite repetition. Certain it is that

questions will give pith and pungency to

the husting speeches at the General Elec-

tion, come when it may; unless, indeed,

MATTERS MISCELLANEOUS may be thus

A London Committee has been formed

Sir Moses Montefiore has left for Moroc-

co, to plead for the cessation of cruelties

A legacy of £40,000 has been left to Mr.

A new comet has been seen by Mr. Hind,

the Astronomer, with an orbit presenting

no similarity to any previous one. Its

A great 600-pounder gun was tried with

success last week. It weighs over twenty-

of 40 lbs. may be readily fired from it-the

largest charge hitherto used in a shell be-

Lord Clarence Paget, Secretary to the

Admiralty, excuses the bombardment of

ing, we believe, no more than 8 lbs.

000 of miles, and is slowly increasing.

for the Hungarians, suffering from famine.

the meantime arise."

grouped together :

inflicted on the Jews.

mirer of his career.

were called the free States. If his objects were to free the slaves, would he not proeed with those that were within his reach. He had all the slaves in Delaware, Maryland, Missouri, Kentucky, absolutely in his power. Why did he not free them? They were told the constitution stood in have to be endowed with new principles at the way; that was a miserable excuse. The a general election. It was true that there constitution might be laughed at when was some political apaths at present, and Lincoln wanted to imprison men, but it he must confess that the people of England must be respected when he wished to free attended, just now, to the proceedings of bem. He held that the first result of Northern success would be a war with this country, which would be most disastrous to ourselves. The independence of the South appeared to him to be essential to the welleing of the whole American people, and the prolonged continuance of the war would

be fraught with great evil." THE REV. DR. MASSEY having recently | and that both the upper classes and a porreturned to England, is now giving an ac- tion of the Press were very ignorant on

count of his reception in various parts of this question. He never believed that there the United States. At a meeting of the would be two nations on the American Hasgow Union and Emancipation Society, Continent. The war on the part of the e referred to his interview with Presi-South was to establish an empire of which dent Lincoln. He believed him to be an slavery should be the corner stone. "God honest and earnest friend of the negro, and pardon those who in the year of grace to be resolved, as far as his administration | would establish such an empire." could effect it, that slavery shall be abol-DENMARK AND GERMANY are at this moment in an attitude of alarming antag-

ished in the United States. He described his visit to Yale College at its " Commencement" celebration, and after mentioning other places, including Boston, he added:

American mission. There was a good

arge congregation, and they passed resolu-

tions approving of his mission, and de-

shape of war should ever occur between

the United States and Great Britain. He

returned to Buffalo a second time, and ad-

delighted to hear a message from England of sympathy for the black and encourage-

ment to the North to pursue their noble

struggle. At Gloversville he met one

hundred clergymen, who, so far, set aside

their own meeting to hear him. They had

met to observe the Lord's Supper, and had

minutes more, he came down. The gen-

was doing injustice to my brethren there,

and I rejoice in the opportunity of making

this acknowledgment.' He visited other

places, and at length, by invitation, attend-

ed a special meeting of the Union League

Club at New-York-a meeting which con-

sisted of about one hundred and fifty of

the choicest men of that city. After he

had given an outline of his journey, and

Cyprian, Augustine, and others among the "Fathers"—Calvin, Melancthon, Bucer, usual calm and quiet way, delivered an ad-structure as the New-York Herald, and such writers as Dr. Mackav. "Manhattan," or any of engaged with his family to take up his portion of the Danish monarchy known as Peter Martyr, John Knox, and others dress at a great gathering of Northern as Dr. Mackay, "Manhattan," or any of engaged with his family to take up his among the "Reformers"-James Usher, Americans and English triends. The meet. the emissaries of error, he assures them residence beyond the limits of the domin-

tory.

THE PRESBYTERIAN BANNER.

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REV. DAVID M'KINNEY. PROPRIETOR AND PUBLISHER.

inches, and the girls, of Amazonian developments, averaged & feet 81 inches. Robert Hales was the flower of the flock ; he stood 7 feet 6 inches, and weighed 452 pounds.

The narrative of the discovery of the source of the Nile, and of the travels in Equatorial Africa by Captains Grant and Speke, will be published in December. Speke is an Englishman, Gant a native of Elgin, in the North of Scotland, and a scion of an ancient Highland clan.

Among persons recently deceased was Richard Marshall, of the well-known bookselling firm in Paternoster Row, of Simpkin & Marshall. The career of the House has been most successful under his guidance.

Longman & Company have erected a magnificent house for their publishing business, on the site of the former building in Paternoster Row, destroyed by fire. JW

P. S.—The Earl of Elgin is reported as dying on the 14th. It is believed that he is dead. The Indian climate, with disease of the heart, have carried him off in his 53d year. He was wise, able, and industrious. A series of Governor Generals have, like him, perished early.

Athanasius and Arins.

The earliest Christian church in Alexandria bore the name of Baucalis. It was near the sea, and is said to have derived its original name, Baucalia, from the pasturage of cattle near it. In the year 325, when the first Christian Council assembled at Nicæ, Alexander was bishop of Alexandria, and Athanasius was a deacon and Arius a presbyter in different churches of his diocese. These subaltern officers of that primitive church filled the world with their theological controversy. The questions which they debated, the creeds they formed. the arguments they used, and the sects they originated, still live. These champions were both believers in the Trinity. The controversy related to the relation of the persons of the Godhead, prior to the creation of the world or the Incarnation. "There was," said Arius, he did not dare to say a time, but only "there was when He was not." because he was the Son, the only begotten of the Father. On this abstract question the whole Church was divided. and the Council of Nicæ was called to settle the dispute. We always like to know the personal appearance of great men in Church and in State.

The scribes of that most important of all

For the Presbyterian Banner. Chaplain's Farewell. One of the most interesting, and certainly one of the most picturesque assemblies, I have ever seen, was one that I attended yesterday. It was convened without notice, and without drumcall-improvised at noon-day, for a special occasion. Yet it was large, solemn, and deeply affecting. I accidentally saw the gathering, near the headquarters of the

11th, and joined the crowd that bordered the inner audience which composed the meeting proper. The Rev. M. Torrance, Chaplain of the 1th Pennsylvania Reserves, who has served the regiment for fourteen months. has felt it his duty, in view of his age and the approaching inclemencies of the Winter season, to withdraw from a post which involves so much hardship and exposure. This course was approved by the medical officers to whom it was officially submitted. His resignation was returned from Corps Headquarters, approved, and he was honorably discharged from the United States

service. When the documents arrived, his regiment was out on a three days' tour of icket duty. He wished to speak a farewell word to the men of his charge. He went to the picket line and visited them, as he found them, from post to post. And ust as he was ready to leave the regiment, the men, having been relieved, were seen coming across the fields to their camp. He must embrace the opportunity of speaking a few words to them while together. They were halted by the Colonel's cabin. He began; other hearers gathered around, and formed a large assembly of officers and men, of various regiments.

The aged Chaplain, erect in form, aninated in gesture and look, with his flowing gray hair and beard, and, pilgrim-like, with his hat in his hand and his boots and spurs on ready for the start, was addressing the assembly. The principal part of the regiment, which had just come in from the woods, constituted the most picturesque feature of the meeting, standing in close ines, with knapsacks, canteens, shelterents and all their accouterments upon them, they stood, leaning on their guns, istening, with their young yet deeply bronzed faces turned respectfully and tenderly toward their venerable pastor, whom

they were now hearing for the last time. The address was brief, of course; for the judicious Chaplain will not keep men so loaded and weary, standing long before contented. No; but forasmuch as our nahim. It embraced a rapid retrospection of the scenes of peril, of daring, of fatigue, and of pain, in which they had been joint participants; it contained affecting allusions o their comrades who had been enfeebled v disease, or maimed or slain by the misiles of the foe; and it concluded with counsels to fidelity in the service of God and our beloved country, and an affectionate Farewell.

The Chaplain's words were received by he Regiment, both officers and men, in a nterest and attachment subsisting between the usual orders, it was evident, as they faced about and marched to their quarters, that these brave young men parted with their venerable Chaplain with sorrow.

I was going, in conclusion of this article, o add my testimony to his worth and fidelty. But it is superfluous. For fourteen months we have been intimately associated. The contiguity of our regiments; the sameness of our views of religious truth and ministerial duty; our previous acquaintance and, perhaps, nay, probably, our Sex-agenarian sympathies, have facilitated this with steady beauty and brilliancy, but not

Owen, Bates, and a host of others. It may be, as the editor predicts, that ored minister from South Carolina. After United Presbyterians will feel themselves fortified in their convictions by reading this address." But it is difficult for good men and women, when the fire of

Christian love begins to burn, to stay " fortified." Love leaps the barriers, that there may "be one fold and one Shepherd' (John x:16). In short, we find the most intelligent and pious of the people convinced of what some of their ministers have acknowledged, that sectarian communion was not sustained by the Scriptures or by their own Confession of Faith, though

it was by their testimonies; and these bound them. It is vexatious to have the " Confession " giving one direction, and the "Testimony" the opposite. The Christian spirit of union, without the sacrifice of truth, now manifested

among various Presbyterian churches of Great Britain, and the same tendency in this country, makes it difficult for a small denomination to remain "fortified" in exclusive principles; especially when a common calamity like war draws all true Chris-

tians in good standing into the most intimate union and cooperation. It is a sad thing, at this day, when pre-millennial events are taking place, to have to refute the sentiments of those who continue to secede from the sacred union which Christ has established, and withhold the sign and seal of fellowship from members of his body. The principle or plan advocated by the lecturer, would exclude from the Lord's table the Apostles Paul, James and Johnthe saints, Mary, Dorcas and Phebe, if they were to come from heaven, unless they

would sing Rouse's Version, or adopt the Testimony." Mr. Editor, (if you will,) I shall point out in a future number of your paper, some ten or fifteen mistakes, or inconsistencies, in the "Address to the Students," which has become an address to the public. As close communion is the sore place in our neighboring ecclesiastical body, I shall touch

God does not send trouble or sickness, or poverty, merely to fret and annoy his children-to render them unhappy and distures are sinful, and must be sanctifiedforasmuch as we are wilful, and must be brought to obedience-forasmuch as every and the enlistment of the negroes as solremnant of the evil principle must be removed ere we can enter the kingdom of which emancipation without revolution will heaven-God tries his children, not by a be carried out. And here we are now, at steady course of prosperity, nor by a long the end of two and a half years, having continued and uniform adversity, but by made slow but regular progress in this transition from the one to the other. He movement, until it has taken shape disknows that the grace which might be suf- tinctly before us, so that we can foresee the ficient for the day of sunshine, will not ultimate issue. Have we not in all this, bear us up amid darkness and tempest- | something to be thankful for ? Have we manner that gave evidence of the mutual that the virtues which appear in the Chris- not a right to meet together, under the call tian when all is serene and tranquil, might of our President, and looking back to our him and them. And as the officer, in be crushed and deadened amid reverses and difficulties, to bless God that they are dicharge of the picket, in a subdued tone gave disappointments. And as it is his rurpose minished to the extent we now see them ?" to strengthen the Christian character-to develop it more and more, until it is fitted for his own immediate presence-he makes the believer's path one of varied experi-

ence—of joy and sorrow—of health and sickness—of prosperity and adversity. But then, new grace is imparted for every new form of trial, and new traits of character of all men, the Hebrew should be most discome into view in these rapid transitions of life. For as the gold or the diamond. unsubjected to the crucible and to other

Richard Vines and Dr. Edmond Stanton, ing, which took the form of a dinner, was and others among the Westminster Assem- | held in Saint James' Hall, and the Hon. bly of divines; and almost all the good and Mr. Walker presided on the occasion, and great men of those and subsequent times- introduced the speakers in succession. such as Dr. Manton, Boston, Howe, Baxter, Previously to the dinner, a most appropriate prayer was offered by Mr. Sella, a col-

this the Thanksgiving Proclamation was read; next a national hymn, composed for the occasion, as follows :

We meet, the Sons of Freedom's Sires Unchanged, where'er we roam, While gather round their household fires The happy bands of home; And while across the far blue wave Their prayers go up to God, We pledge the faith our fathers gave, The land by Freemen trod !

The heroes of our Native Land Their sacred trust still hold. The freedom from a mighty band Wrenched by the men of old. That lesson to the broad earth given We pledge beyond the sea-The land from dark oppression riven, A blessing on the free !

appointed one of their own number to preach The toasts were as follows : The Presisermon before the sacrament. But they dent, The Queen, The Day, The Union, gave him half an hour before that service. At the end of that time he was requested The Emancipation Proclamation, The Army and Navy, Washington, The Press, and to go on, and after he had spoken for twen-The Ladies. That of "Washington" was followed up by the words : " The Man withleman who was to preach rose and said out a Peer. We follow his farewell advice, that they had had preparation for the Lord's Supper in the address which had been denever to surrender the Union." Responses were made to the various sentiments, by ivered, of fraternal sympathy between Mr. Adams, Mr. George Thompson, Judge them and the Christians of other lands, Winter, Hon. T. H. Morse, Capt. Mayne and, therefore, moved that the sermon Reed (who served in the Mexican war, is should be dispensed with. The motion a well known author, and the son of an was cordially agreed to, as well as another, that he should preside at the Lord's table. Irish Presbyterian minister,) and Captain Hoadley. But it was Mr. Adams' speech He presided, and never saw so many minwhich was specially weighty and importsters so deeply affected-weeping preant. He met the objections to a day of vailed amongst them. The gentleman who Thanksgiving, with judicious and well put was to preach rose at the conclusion of Diargument, and gave a series of reasons jusvine service and said: 'Mr. Chairman, I tifying the President's Proclamation and leclare myself a convert. I was before invitation. The conclusion of his speech this day one of those who were determined was a recapitulation of the causes of when the day came, that we should take vengeance upon England for her Alabamas Thanksgiving, as indicated in the previous portion of his address : her Floridas, and her rams, but now I see

"When it came simply to emancipation, the people throughout the United States were utterly incredulous that there could be devised any plan of effecting it which would not lead to bloodshed and ruin throughout the whole country which they occupied. It was the great argument against doing anything. It was said to be impossible to hope for any issue that would not involve the destruction of all classes of

had told them how his mind was affected by what he had seen, the Chairman called society within its reach. Now the great on Dr. A. Smith to address the meeting. and crowning act of the Administration of After he had done so, he turned to Dr. Mas-President Lincoln is, that in two distinct sie and said, ' You see here representatives measures he has opened a way for a practiof all the professions in this city, and in cal result which we had always supposed could not be found. The Proclamation, the highest ranks of these professions. You see here merchants, men eminent and wealthy. I tell you in their name that we diers, are the two great instruments by are prepared to spend every farthing we possess, we are prepared to go so far as that our dwellings shall be desolate, our countng-houses shall be emptied, and the grass hall grow upon our streets until the recellion is subdued and slavery is buried in the same grave.' The Chairman, a calm D'Israeli by a lady, (not a relative,) an adand dispassionate man, imbued, however, with warm and generous sentiments, rose n the midst of the speech and at the close of that sentence, and proposed that they

should give three cheers. They all rose and cheered, as loudly as the voice could AT A UNION EMANCIPATION MEETING cheer, that sentiment of Dr. Smith. His at Greenwich, near London, Mr. Washingfirm conviction was that the enlightened ton Wilks animadverted with severity on a people-and he included the working two tons. A shell with a bursting charge recent speech addressed to his constituents lasses-the educated people of the North by Alderman Solomons, M.P. for that borwere resolved that they would make every ough, which was Southern in its bearings. sacrifice, not merely to subdue this rebel-Mr. S. is a Jew, and Mr. Wilks said, that. ion, but to bury the system of slavery in the same grave." posed to sympathize with the negro, and to withhold all countenance from his oppres-

Dr. Massie described the great change the town of Kagosima, in Japan. If there that had passed on public opinion as to had not been a gale of wind blowing at the sor. I have an impression that Alderman slavery, referring particularly to the city time, the forts only would have been de-Solomons has invested in the Confederate

that the people of America desired more ions of the Danish King, and also " not in Councils have described the principal to have the confidence and approval of the any way to counteract the resolutions of the members. Arius was then about sixty years of age, tall, thin, and gaunt in figure. people of this country than to have any ex- King in arrangements of the succession to He had an unsteady gait, a nervous habit ression of approval from the people of any all the lands now under His Majesty's of contorting and twisting his spare body ther country in the world. He went into sceptre, or to the eventual organization of New-Brunswick, and when the people his monarchy. And yet, as the population into uncouth positions, which his enemies there asked him to preach or speak, he said of Schleswig is largely German ; as Pruscompared to the wrigglings of a snake. His face was pale as death; his eves were he would give them an account of his sia wants a seaboard; as the Hamburghers, weak ; his look was demure ; his hair hung the Hanoverians, and the Prussians, all are in long, tangled masses about his head; eager and inflamed, and even the Liberal and his dress was that of a rigid ascetic. Deputies at Berlin are for a time reconciled He seldom spoke, but when he uttered his claring their desire that nothing in the to the Bismare Ministry, in order that voice, he seemed like one inspired. He Schleswig may be invaded and the Pre spoke with intense carnestness, yet the tender helped-who can tell but war may tones of his voice were sweet and lascinatensue. The leading Powers will endeavour ing. The ladies of Alexandria admired dressed an audience of 2,500, in the to assuage the tempest, and it is possible largest church in that town, and they were | that the new King of Denmark may consent to give up part of the disputed terri-A DISSOLUTION OF PARLIAMENT likely to take place next Spring. Lord Palmerston has it in his power to take such a step, and it is his best policy to do so, in order to prevent the Conservatives coming

his preaching. Of these he had 700 followers. His opponent in the Council, deacon Athanasius, was entirely unlike him. He was then about twenty-five years of age, of pleasing manners, serene countenance, and winning speech. He was so small in stature as to be called a dwarf. He, with his diminutive height, had a slight stoop as he walked; his nose was aquiline, his into power. But there are questions which mouth small but expressive of energy; his he must face, that have hitherto been tabeard short, with large whiskers and light, auburn hair. Whether he was of Egypbooed. Such are Parliamentary Reform, and ecclesiastical questions also. The Nontian or Grecian descent is not known. It conformists are likely to take a very deis certain that in this little, frail tabernacided stand in reference to Church Rates. cle dwelt an imperial soul, which prompted and to withhold their votes from every this defender of orthodoxy to do and dare, 'Liberal" (so-called) candidate, who reto originate and suffer as much as any of fuses to pledge himself to their entire abo the Christian fathers except Paul. It is a lition. It is even thought that the Volunremarkable fact that many of the greatest taries would be gainers by a change of Govlogicians and metaphysicians our earth has ernment-the Whigs, and even the Radiknown were men of exceedingly small physique. Such were Aristotle, Kant. cals, being far more liberal out of office, and are ready to force a Tory Government Pope, Lord Jeffrey, and Dr. Channing. to make concessions which they would not Such facts prove a very common adage, grant themselves. The insolence shown to that "the mind is the measure of the man."

Influence of Hymns.

Magdeburg is memorable in the story of hymns, for it was at the cruel sacking of it by Tilly that the school children marched across the market-place singing, and so enraged him that he bid them all to be slain; the three hindrances to the progress of reand from that day, say the chroniclers, fortune departed from him, nor did he smile again. Other hymns were more fortunate, for we read of a certain rough captain who would not bate a crown of the thirty thousand he levied off a captured town, till at last the archdeacon summoned the people together, saying, "Come, my children, we have no more either audience or grace with men, let us plead with God," and ecclesiastical rather than purely political when they had entered the church, and sung a hymn, the fine was remitted to a thousand. The same hymn played as merciful a part in another town, which was to be burned for contumacy. When mercy some new and all-absorbing topic should in had been asked in vain, the clergymen marched out with twelve boys to the General's tent, and sang there before him, when to their amazement, he fell upon the pastor's neck and embraced him. He had discovered in him an old student friend, and spared the place; and still the afternoon service at Pegan is commenced with the memorable hymn that saved it. Of another, it is said that a famous robber having been changed himself, sang it among his men, so that many of them were changed also. Rough hearts, indeed, seem often the most susceptible. A major in compresent distance from the earth is 68,000,mand of thirty dragoons entered a quiet vicarage, and demanded that within three hours more than the vicar could give in a year. To cheer her father, one of his daughters took her guitar, and saug to it one of Gerhardt's hymns. Presently the door softly opened; the officer stood at it, and motioned her to continue; and when the hymn was sung, thanked her for the lesson, ordered out the dragoons, and rode off .--- Macmillan's Magazine.

The Existence of Jehovah.

of Washington, where, after an address, stroyed. The storm which raged prevented the minister of the place said, "Had you an accurate aim. Add together ages of ages; multiply Loan. elievers in funeral sermons as little better intimacy : in the camp and on the march; with the peculiar beauty effected by chemi-tan a heathen-as lacking the common at the bivouac fire, amid Winter's cold, and cal changes; so, in Christian life, many a them by the leaves on the trees, the sand MR. SPENCE, of Liverpool, has been trydelivered that address a year ago, you and A man, known as the "Yarmouth Gi on the sea shore, and the dust beneath the shade of trees, in Summer's beautiful trait of character would have re- ing to counteract the effect of Mr. Beechlings of humanity even, not to say all the meeting would have been mobbed, ant," died last week in his 43d year. His still you will be no nearer the termination heat; among the sick in hospitals and the mained undiscovered throughout unbroken er's eloquence, by a public address at Glaspristianity. heat; among the sick in hospitals and the wounded and dying on battle-fields, we have been together; and our conversation ad spent the greater part of the week, as called upon to go several miles into the runtry and preach a funceral sermon. He and the church gutted." He believed that father was 6 feet 6 inches high; his moth-

it kindly and briefly. CYPRIAN. The Christian's Vicissitudes Wisely Ordered.