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

sending us were subscribers and upwards, will entitled to a paper without charge, and another r for the second ten; &c. schould be prompt, a little before the year expires. REV. DAVID M'KINNEY. PITTSBURGH, PA.

A Winter Sermon. lwellest in a warm and cheerful home,

roof in vain the Winter tempest lashes; houseless wretches 'round thy mansion unsheltered head the torrent

pard is loaded with the richest meats, which thine eyes in stated languor

might live on what thy mastiff eats, feast on fragments which thy servants limbs are muffled from the piercing blast,

hen from thy fireside corner thou dost sally; ny have scarce a rag about them cast, With which the frosted breezes toy and dally. u hast soft smiles to greet the kiss of love, hen thy light step resounds within the

portal; have no friend save Him who dwells o sweet communion with a fellow mortal.

a sleepest soundly on thy costly bed; ulled by the power of luxuries unnumbered; pillow on a stone an aching head, ever again to wake when they have slum-

think of those who, formed of kindred clav. pend upon the doles thy bounty scatters. God will hear them for thy welfare praythey are his children, though in rags and tatters.

> For the Presbyterian Banner. The Invalid Corps.

Joseph Albree, Treasurer of the U.S.

DEAR SIR :-- As a delegate, and having ent six weeks in the field, it is proper at I should make report of my labors. field of labor for four weeks, was the valid Corps at Cliffburn Barracks. ese Barracks are situated on the North. est of the city of Washington and almost sight of the city. The Invalid Corps is mosed of those soldiers who, from inds or other causes, have been rendered able for the duties of the field. They sent to these Barracks from the hospiconvalescent camps, &c. They are e carefully examined as to the rability various duties, and assigned to the first second battalion. The first battalion is posed of the ablest bodied men, and carry muskets. The second carry a saber. As they are thoroughly orized, they are sent out to various places perform guard duty.

This I found to be a very important field. re are constantly from 1,000 to 1,500 iers in these Barracks, and these are conatly changing. Frequently a company highty or one hundred men is sent out, as frequently others are sent in to be anized in this Corps.

visited the soldiers in these Barracks post every day for four weeks; and I tributed among them many religious pa-, tracts, Hymn Books, Testaments, &c., of which were gladly and thankfully eived. I made it a point to converse sonally with as many of the soldiers as sible on the subject of their soul's inests. I have never met a class of peris so accessible on this subject, nor any re impressible. Religious services were d with them as often as practicable—at every other evening. In these servithe soldiers took part, and they talked prayed like men in earnest, as they ev-

ntly were. here were noble Christian men therepossessing and developing a Christianof a vigorous type. And they are carforward and sustained in their labors sacrifices and perils with a Christian iotism which is an honor to any man possesses it.

met a Mr. P--- in these Barracks, an ble, Christian man, past the prime of who had fled from Missouri when the bles commenced there, leaving a fine erty, which was confiscated. He end from Michigan, or rather he entered service and rendered thirteen months a half of free or voluntary service e cause of his country, without any recration from the Government. He had sons who enlisted and entered the ice; all of whom were killed in battle. he himself injured in the back for life,

ais horse falling under him. Well, sir," said I, "you have certainly e great sacrifices for your country and this Government. Don't you sometimes ost regret your course in this matteryou ever entered this service or enraged your sons to do so?" rom a recumbent posture in his bunk.

ruick as thought he raised himself pary to a sitting posture, and as his bright, kling eyes, and calm, firm countenance ressed what words could not do, he re-

No. sir! The sacrifice has been cheermade, and if my country needs my n addition, she is welcome to it." Many such men as this are met with and nistered to by the delegates of the Chris-Commission; and who would not share their abundance that through this agensuch may be aided and comforted, both to the physical and spiritual man.

Dur religious services among those men re not without interest, nor without its. Christian men were revived, and were brought out in these meetings uch a way as to know each other; and n immediate result of this, a soldier's ver-meeting was organized, and meas-

adopted for its permanency. n one of our meetings, where there was idently deep, solemn feeling, an oppornity was given for any one to express ir desire for an interest in the prayers Christians. One soldier stepped forard and knelt down by my feet. I knelt his side, and two fervent, earnest prayers ere offered in his behalf: after which the ongregation was dismissed. He remained d unbosomed to me his deeply burdened eart : he was in great distress. "I am a errible sinner," said he, "and if there is ny way of salvation, I want you to tell me." Certainly there is, dear sir, but what as caused you to teel as you do?" "The ooks and tracts you gave me a few days it increased half through, but the more I read in it

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WHOLE NO. 590

came not to call the righteous, but sinners of 1857, under which the seceded States to repentance.' And you must not doubt were when they commenced the war, could his willingness, for he says, 'Come now let not have been oppressive, or else South us reason together; though your sins be as Carolina would not have voted for it, as scarlet, they shall be as white as snow,' &c. | well as Massachusetts. If it had been that And Christ himself says, 'Come unto me it restricted their profits or made them pay you, for you are heavy laden." "Well, compromise of interests. That the North tell me the way; tell me how to be saved." had sorne its share of the postal arrange-

what must I do to be saved?' Their an- profit had been, since our Government was swer was, 'Believe in the Lord Jesus Christ and thou shalt be saved.' And so I am authorised to say to you, 'Believe on were from the South, and the largest num-the Lord Jesus Christ and thou shalt be ber of midshipmen in our navy were from saved." "But what is it to believe?" he the South, educated at public expense by asked. Having explained as well as I | the United States, and then they used their could, and having urged him to give him- education to destroy the Union. With but self to Christ, and give all up for Christ, one-third of the population, a larger extent and to do this before he slept, I bade him

The second day after, I met him, and his face was as radiant as a sunbeam. "Well, my dear friend, how do you feel,

" I feel very well. I never felt before as I do now. Is this religion?" "If you have given your heart to Christ, and are resting on him for salvation; then these new feelings are no doubt the result." In various ways he expressed his gratitude to me for my agency in his conver-

grateful I feel to you. If you had not preme Court of the United States, in concome here I feel that my poor soul would have been lost, but now I rejoice in Christ as my Saviour."

ubt the genuineness of his prayer-meeting.

clock) there were a number of interesting resolution not to interfere with slavery in cases. Some anxiously inquiring the way of life, and some hoping in the Saviour. vices in the ward, I was distributing some hospital stores among the patients, and a had taken the extreme remedy of revolt man who was not a Christian, but who had into her hands, they were repealed or modtold me he was a "free thinker," said: "This looks very much like practical was an active party in the cotton-growing

"Yes," said I; "as servants of Christ we seek to follow his example. He ever satisfied." went about doing good, ministering both to the bodies and souls of men." That man's "free thinking" was evidently somewhat broken in upon. His the last statement, and have evidence, then thoughts seemed to run in new channels. | candidly given, that there was no ground

He was anxiously inquiring. I found him for rebellion, and that evidence has been frequently reading his Testament; and I ndeavored to point him the way.

But I forbear. In my next I will make eport of ten days' labor among the soldiers

n the "front." Yours truly, Wellsburg, West Va.

For the Presbyterian Banuer

Letters to Bible-Men and Patriots,

On the Rise and Progress of the Causes our National Calamity, with a Brief I quiry as to their Righteousness.

GENTLEMEN :- I address you, for it is a opeless task to attempt to inform or convince those who do not take the Word of God for the rule of their faith and practice; or, those who sacrifice patriotism to party spirit. I may seem assuming, but as some you may not have had necessary means of information, as to the causes of our national troubles; and as correct knowledge s essential to our unity as a people, and to our repentance, I propose, in a short series of letters, to do something to unite more

firmly, men of your character. The Apostle James asks, "From whence ome wars and fightings among you? come they not hence, even of your lusts?" The lust of power, the love of money, as a means | slaves. But the Government never apof gratification, and a desire for unlawful proved of such interference, nor did the distinction, are the usual original causes, or foundation for wars, on the one side or als and mobs interfered with the rights of mediate provoking or procuring causes, cause. South Carolina, by the acts of her

which are now the subject of inquiry. Southern men, and their sympathizers, say that their rights were invaded—that they were justified in secession and in war. Northern men deny both the right of selet us take a brief notice of the alleged grievances of the aggressors in this contest. At a discussion, as to the propriety of briefly—the compromises made in its be-secession, at Milledgeville, in Georgia, bethe fact that Northern sailors had been paid bounties out of the national Treasury or fishing in the deep seas. Senator Clay, of Alabama, had caused, in consequence of the grievance, a bill for the repeal of the for the country, and bounties, to pass the Senate of the United States. Senator Stephens, (afterwards Vice President of the Rebellion,) then maintained, that this was an insufficient cause of secession and consequent war. By the bounties, people in the South obtained their provision at a cheaper rate, and the whole bounties only amounted to \$200,-

000 per annum, and were really equally go, and your remarks in these meetings. was equally advantageous to all parts of the difficulty is not in them, but in our own the stranger most. Mr. George Alexantou gave me a Testament, and I have read United States, except that Southern men weak powers of reasoning. If great and der Sala, an eminent writer, who has gone did not invest their capital, nor endure the deep mysteries are there, is not the great as "Special Commissioner" to the United the worse I feel."

I undertook to explain to him the way; but while I proceeded, as if overwhelmed with a sense of his sins, he exclaimed: "I was told they appeared that rif. Northern mem with a sense of his sins, he exclaimed: "I was told they appeared that rif. Northern mem as naving deterence with which it was treated. When the singer, that tamber to the United toils of such enterprises; and they appeared to be jealous of those who would the verse is sung, comes one of those Repeared that all things come to pass by the rush and multitudinous throng, as well as the noise and bustle of Broadway, New with a sense of his sins, he exclaimed: "I was told they were "week-day papers" the people, beginning; "Oh the Lamb, the of times, odorous of forbidden fruit. But the people, beginning; "Oh the Lamb, the of times, odorous of forbidden fruit. But

class that Jesus Christ came to save. 'He been an aid to the cotton interest, and that all ye that labor and are heavy laden, and more for their importations, they should will give you rest.' That certainly means | have remembered that our Government is a replied, "An awakened jailor, feeling ments, which supplied the South at a great perhaps about as you do, came trembling loss to the U. S. Treasury, every year; a before Paul and silas, and said: 'Sirs, large majority of the offices of honor and organized, conferred on Southern men; the largest number of Cadets at West Point of territory had been left open for slavery han for freedom. In the language of Mr. Everett, who was always a fast friend of the South, until it unjustifiably revolted, "With respect to everything substantial in the complaints of the South against the North, Congress and the States have afforded or tendered all reasonable, all possible satisfaction. She complained of the Missouri Compromise, although adopted in conformity with all the traditions of the Government, and approved by the most judicious Southern statesmen, and after thirsion. One night after service in the Bar-racks, he took my hand in both of his, and said:

ty-four years' acquiescence on the part of the people, Congress repealed it. She asked for a judicial decision of the territo-"My dear friend, you don't know how rial question in her favor, and the Sutravention of the whole current of our legislation, so decided it. She insisted on carrying this decision into effect, and three that Spirit Land, whither they are gone. Having had frequent interviews with new territories, at the very last session of this man for two weeks, I saw no ground to Congress, [before the attack on Sumpter,]

left him an active member of the soldiers' and New Mexico had been before it was rendered. She demanded a guaranty against In the hospital of this corps, where I amendments of the Constitution adverse to visited, and where I held religious service her interests, and it was given by the realmost every other afternoon (about 4 o'- quisite majority of the two Houses." [The the States passed nearly unanimously.] Farther, says Mr. E., "She required the One day, after having had religious ser- repeal of the State laws obstructing the surrender of fugitive slaves, and although she had taken the extreme remedy of revolt ified. Nothing satisfied her, because there

> When we remember part of the appeal made by Stephens before the Convention. which was disregarded, we see the truth of furnished by one who has been compelled by the current of unrighteous feeling to accept office in a wicked confederacy. When he dare speak out, at Milledgeville, he said: "Pause, I entreat you, and consider will ever satisfy yourselves in calmer moments-what reasons you can give to your

fellow-sufferers, in the calamity that it will judges in the case; and to what cause, or been withheld? Can either of you, to-day, name one governmental act of wrong, delib. erately and purposely done by the Govern ment of Washington, of which the South has a right to complain? I challenge the

answer. None can successfully accept the chalenge of Stephens in his defence of the North. Some, in truth, may say that individuals and associations interfered with the legal rights of Southern men to their Legislature, made it penal for free colored Northern men with Southern sympathies. ment, historically and Scripturally, but in employment.

A COUNTRY-MAN.

God's Sovereignty.

For the Presbyterian Banner.

am an awful sinner. I have tried sin in all its forms, and am sick of it; if there is any other way I want to know it; do tell me if there is." "Yes," said I, "there is salvation for just such sinners as you are." With an expression of countenance which I shall not forget, he looked me in the face and said: "You don't know what a sinner I have been. I was born at sea; have followed the sea until this war broke out; then I enlisted as a soldier, and I have been a very wicked man; I don't believe been a very wicked man; I don't believe the tried in breeding and selling and working negroes, they must not have it by a lawful trade, allowed them by their Government. This envious view of this measure was not always taken by Southern men, for, said Edward Rutledge, of South Carolina, "We had no other resource in our days of danger, than in the naval force of our Northern friends, nor could we ever expect to become a great nation, till we were powerful on the waters."

The third ground for secession and war, was the injustice of a protective tariff, will in the armies of heaven and among there is any salvation for such a sinner."
Was the injustice of a protective tariff, will in the armies of heaven and among the will in the armies of heaven and among the will in the armies of heaven and among the will in the armies of heaven and among the will in the armies of heaven and among the will be shown that the tariff of past years had us, who can be against us."

MARY.

EUROPEAN CORRESPONDENCE.

"Christmas comes but one a year"—Its Special Holiday Attractions—Anacent Enjoyment—The Old and their Retrospects—The Friends Departed—"Far Better"—Mall Weather and the Poor—Abundant Employment—Rapid Increase of Population—The London "Crowd" and its Main Flood—Spiritual Resuggetion and Living Evangelists—Enumeration of Work and Fruit—Provision for the Perishing—The Wesleyans in London—The Jubilee—Presching in Theatres—Wm. Carter, the Popular Resuggetion the Preschiet to Surrey Theatre—The Congregation the Pracheer, the Address.

LOND N. December 25. (Oliverimas Day,) 1868. "CHRISTMAS comes but once a year, And when it comes, it brings good cheer!" Such is the old English rhyme, and such one of the associations with this, the most cherished and delightful of all English holidays. This is the period when social affections flow forth in full tide; when schools break up; and colleges too have their short but much prized vacation; when the "sending of gifts" of all kinds—edibles, drinkables, beautiful illustrated books, presents "for the baby," the dressing and lighting up of the Christmas Tree, the garnishing of the paintings in the din-ing-room and of the mirrors in the drawingroom with holly, as well as the Christmas Dinner, ample and excellent - turkeys, hams, &c.; and above all, the "roast beef of Old England," with the inevitable plum pudding—all combine to mark and make memorable the time and season. Old people on this day, above all days, are serenely glad, and rejoice in the frolics of their children's children recalling tenderly, yet not oppressively, the days of youth, and also the faces of the friends dead and gone, who now seem to look out upon them from

At no other time, indeed, are the memories of departed Christian friends so vivid of last Lord's day to one of those London of our public writers thus expresses rightas at Christmas times; heaven itself is felt to be near, and while we sigh for those who may mingle with us no more, and realize that each year we miss some one, yet as we feel, and as it, were see that they are "with Christ," keeping high and eternal Festival in his presence and at his banquetting table, we would not call them back if we could, and we emphatically pronounce their happy state, their eternal now, to be indeed a "FAR BETTER."

At such a time, too, we anticipate a reuinto her hands, they were repealed or modified. Nothing satisfied her, because there was an active party in the cotton-growing States, led by ambitious men determined shall be ere we also we say or sing of that blessed and everlasting communion of joy and praise:

"Then we with all in glory Shall thankfully repe The amazing, pleasing story Of Jesus' love so great; In that blest contemplation We shall forever dwell, And prove such consolation

THE WEATHER is fine and bracing; not cold. This Winter, like the previous one, is thus far mild. In Yorkshire and the for a moment what reasons you can give that midland counties, the papers speak of will ever satisfy yourselves in calmer mo. Spring-like verdure, and here in the Southeast, we can do the same. The poor have escaped much suffering by the absence of bring upon us. What reasons can you frost and snow; the grass is still green for give to the nations of the earth to justify the feeding of cattle and sheep; the erection t? They will be the calm and deliberate of buildings of every description is pursued, and finished without interruption. what overt act can you name or point to, on Three years ago, on the night before Christwhich to rest the plea of justification? mas, the thermometer suddenly sunk to a What right has the North assailed? What Polar cold, and for nearly a month labor interest of the South has been invaded? was suspended; the working classes were What justice has been denied, and what pauperized by the impossibility of earning claim founded on justice and right has wages, and distress was very great. What a contrast now!

LONDON was never more healthy than at present—the average number of deaths is lower than usual at this period of the year. The people generally are well employed. An immense amount of labor is afforded by the ever-increasing demand for new houses, both in the metropolis and in all the suburbs. Besides this, vast sewerage works are in progress; the new railways run underground, or are beginning to span the Thames, and are gradually making a circuit round London, so as to connect the various termini in a marvellous manner. All this. with the enormous traffic and commerce of the other. There are, however, more im- Northern men, and abused them without the City Proper, the number of men employed in loading and unloading ships at the various docks and wharves on either side seamen to enter her ports, and that, too, of the river; the vast coal importation by contrary to Constitutional law. But, say land and water; the traffic in live oxen and sheep brought into London from the the majority had voted the institution of interior and abroad; the arrival and clearcession, and that cause was given for revo-lution. As some must stand before God, awfully guilty for all the horrors of war, tion of this institution from its commence- Custom House, all tend to keep multitudes

And then what numbers are engaged in ministering to luxury and wealth, and in cafore the Legislature, in 1860, Senator of Southern and Northern men, is neces- tering also for amusements and recreations, Toombs maintained, as one ground for it, sary, to ascertain where the blame of our as well as to the feeding of the million. present calamity lies. This I must reserve Business reigns supreme in the great warefor the future. I shall make the examina. houses and innumerable shops of every detion, not as a party man, though I am a scription, as well as in banks, at Lloyd's, Democrat of the Washington stamp, and the Stock Exchange, the Auction Mart, the general Post Office, the Courts of Law, and in the prosecution of special manufactures on a gigantic scale.

The crowd at present in the great thorofares is something very impressive. Nearly all are evidently intent on some object, Reading "Foster's Objections to Cal- and comparatively few saunter along as vinism," I am forcibly struck with his idlers. The butchers' stalls, with meat of futile attempts to overthrow those precious | the finest description, attract the gaze of truths that have been well termed the doc- many, and the poulterer's show of turkeys, beneficial to all the States.

The second reason assigned by Toombs, (who became Secretary of State to the Confederacy,) was the giving to American vessels the exclusive right of the coasting trade. This was a protection to ourselves; it increased the energy of our navy, and the pointerers show of turkeys, trains that have been well termed the doctor of grace. What are all the labored due admiration. But it is the rush and the pointerer show of turkeys, seeks, the plain teachings of God's Holy Word! Shall we not, with a childlike, implicit faith, receive whatever he has therein repouring across London Bridge, along Cheaptral and the coasting trains are trained. Suppose truths are taught there, it increased the energy of our navy, and the pointerer show of turkeys, and the poi

adding, that those who like the noise and bleeding Lamb," &c. After this, prayer beyond calculation. Its spiritual necessi- and Calvary, with considerable pictorial besides there were not an ever increasing adopting pre-Millennial views also, or innumber of faithful ministers (London is clined to them, he seems to regard Christ's pecially blessed with such,) and if more- second coming as near. over, we had not got, within the last few mostly drawn from the ranks of the masses, would be truly alarming.

don Ragged School Union with its offshoots the people. of Parents' Classes, Day and Night, Sun-day and Week Schools, together with Ref-taste, and accuracy of Scripture interpretaleavening London than ever before-do trucall for thankfulness, and ought to stim-

rayer and labor. Provision for the spiritual wants of London, is still inadequate. But its necessity is realized and it is being increasingly grappled with by Churchmen and Nonconformists. The Wesleyans, also-far more vigorous hitherto in the country than in the town, and above all than in London-have during the last few years, built a number of would go down into the pit and converse noble chapels in the metropolis, and all of with inquirers; also, that on Christmas them are filled. Consolidation and extension are jointly aimed at, and that with ev- as many as were willing to come and spend ident power and success. Their Jubilee Foreign Missionary Fund now reaches about £90,000, and every week Circuit meetings bring fresh accessions to its funds. The Independents also have done much of late to build places of worship in and around London; and the Presbyterians have not been idle. Nevertheless, after all, vast masses are still unreached.

Theatres which have been specially engaged | eous indignation : for the Winter and Spring, for preaching "The 'Correspondents' have pictured to the masses. It was to the Surrey Theat the scene as faithfully as if they watched tre, on the South side of the river, that I it in the interests of medical science, and repaired. As I went thither, and ap as eloquently as if they recorded an annal proached the neighborhood, after crossing of national triumph. The special train-M.A., an Episcopal clergyman truly evan- quently described as being for the most sembling. I should gladly have gone in with the rest, and had I done so, would certainly have heard a refined and educain the quiet Sussex field, the fierce eagerby Scortleman, and yet easily understood ness of the wretches who gamble upon the story of redeeming love. But my errand impatience of the multitude for the crosses and object will be the still more popular re- and cruel strife, the hollow 'thud' when sort, the Surrey Theatre. Reaching the the crushing blows fell, the stertorous doors a few minutes before seven, I found breathing of the combatants, the livid that "the boxes" were already, all filled. I passed into the "pit," and with difficulty and breast, the lip torn and hanging ir found a seat. I looked and saw a great conthreads, the face pounded to a jelly so that gregation above, below, around. What has not a feature could be recognized, and brought these people hither? who, what, finally the winner's gaze 'upon what seemed is the magnet of attraction? Why, a man hemselves. No "Reverend" is to tread Carter," once a master chimney sweeper in the Parish of St. Giles, and wicked exfruits of the Revival which began in Lon- nigh to the death, in cool blood, and with ministers and others who had been in Ul- if this be her national sport. We may ster and seen the Divine power there dis- cease our vauntings, surely, about our ad played, came back filled with zeal, and animated as with fresh soul, and summoned the people of God to pray and work.

Since then, William Carter has, with a natural fervid eloquence, been a power oth in London and in evangelistic labors out of it also. In London especially has he been useful. He has friends who help him to hire the theatres where he preaches, and to bring together—as he has done with marvellous results—the sweeps, the navies, iye, and on one occasion a band (without in exception,) of noted thieves These he ity at which humanity shudders, and to invites to tea; they come; when he asks blessing they stare—having never heard aught like that before; and then laughter, cheering, and indescribable noises follow. Then comes the meal, eagerly devoured; and after this, and genial, kindly talk from Carter and friends, (going round the tables and waiting on their motley guests,) comes the manifestation of the Truth by men 'crafty" in this innocent sense; "soulwinners, who catch by a holy guile those who otherwise would have remained in outer darkness." Ere long, Carter be gins to speak, and tell of sin, and hell, and Christ, and also sings hymns full of melt ing truths; the rocky hearts begin to send forth streams, conscience is waked up, and the Holy Spirit sends home the arrow.

Some of the worst and vilest have thus with its fascinating pages—Dante's Parabeen saved "from their sins." And here, diso, Glaciers, &c.—aside for a glance at the stage.

crowds of a great city will find them there. is offered, and then the reading of the story London will soon have a population of of Zaccheus' conversion. This is followed 3.000.000, and its future as to extent, is by a continuous discourse on Getheemane ies thus grow gigantic, and most difficult power of language, and many solemn and t is to grapple with them. Certainly if tender appeals, delivered with great energy. he Churches of Christ had not been quick- Profound and sustained attention is given. ened from the stupor of a dead past, and if Carter speaks of coming judgments, and

At the close, he improves the dying years, a large body of living evangelists- | year, and the ravages of death-adding that one person in that congregation would and admirably adapted for usefulness probably die during the coming week, and amongst the people—the state of things referring to a time when he had made that suggestion before, and when it was treated Thanks be to God for such a resurrection | with mockery by one, who yet during that ife of prayerfulness, faith, zeal, love, and very week was called away. There are aggressive effort. The Diocesan Church several closing appeals, between each of Tome Mission, the Scripture Readers' So- which is a long pause on the part of the pieties; the London City Mission, the Lon- preacher, and impressive silence among

uges also and Reformatories; the extended tion, and feel also how difficult it must be forts of Sunday School Unions; the for an uneducated man to keep up variety preaching in Theatres and public halls; in his addresses. Yet there was in the the Midnight Meeting movement, and the discourse the ring of sterling truth, and a reclamation of the fallen; the glorious Bible-Woman movement—now closing another year of marvellous social and spiritual been in colleges. That is no argument plessing among the poor—all these, with a against collegiate training. Carter would arger body of true Christians of all ranks be far more effective and permanent as a teacher, than he is, or can be, without training. But still let us glorify God that in late to increased, hopeful, believing Carter and in many more like him we see now raised up to diffuse life, light and blessing among myriads ready to perish; to arrest the spreading leprosy of vice; to make sober the drunkard; to save souls from death, and to hide a multitude of sins.

Before dismissing the congregation, the preacher stated that he and his friends a profitable evening together.

A PRIZE FIGHT between Heenan, the Benicia Boy," from California, and "Tom King," has come off lately, to the great disgust of all good people. Even the Press that formerly endorsed the brutal sport is now well nigh ashamed of it. The Saturday Review likes "muscular Chris. tianity" of course, but the Times hopes A VISIT was paid by me on the evening that this will be the last prize fight. One

Waterloo Bridge, I passed another place for the policemen, obsequious to 'the Fancy,' preaching, Victoria Theatre. Here, I learnt but stern in their denial to unlicensed inon inquiry, that the Rev. Samuel Minton, truders - the 'select' company, subseclical and catholic in views and spirit, was part acquainted with the courts of justice about to address the people who were as and as having 'foreheads villainously low -the oaths and curses, which were the in the quiet Sussex field, the fierce eagerness of the wretches who gamble upon the flesh rising in white blisters upon the back threads, the face pounded to a jelly so that to be the corpse' of his adversary—all are from among the "lower orders," one of described with a vivida vis of language which could only be inspired by the thought the stage to-night; it is plain "William that there were thousands who would welcome the tidings, and would gloat over the ceedingly. But he was one of the first image of God, battered each other welldon toward the close of 1859, when godly no cause of quarrel. Alas! for England vanced civilization; and Spanish bull-fights may be held, and the poor matadore 'fight with beasts in the arena, safe from any protest of ours; nay, we suffer in the com parison with classic and pagan nations, for they were Helots whom the Spartans degraded, and the gladiators in the Roman circus were commonly captives and slaves. It is reserved for a Christian country, in an age of such exaggerated humanity that it provides homes for wandering dogs, to ex-

> glory, and for hire.' Heenan and King fought for £2,000 stakes—the latter the conqueror, and Heenan terribly punished. They were both brought up a few days ago before the magistrates at Tunbridge Kent, near which the fight took place, and are bound over to take their trial at the Assizes. J. W.

pose its own free born children to a brutal-

send them shouting, as to the shambles, for

For the Presbyterian Banner Letter from the Army. 155TH REG'T P. V., 2d Division, 3d Brigade, 5th Corps, WARRENTON JUNCTION, Jan. 5th, 1864. "Will you have a Banner?" "Thank

you, Chaplain." I lay the "Atlantic," on this Sabbath night, I see some of Car- the random sheet just placed in my hands ter's converts; young men especially, who I look at the Obituary with a tremulous have small hymn-books in their hands, anxiety, for letters from home have told whose looks are devout and serious, and me of insidious ravages of disease, and who watch for his expected appearance on how this one and that one had passed from earth into the silent land. Our old Pres-Followed by four or five working men, byterian families had always an "In Memothe preacher enters and takes his seat at a riam" in the Church paper, for their dead. able. After brief private prayer—the The crowning consolation of the saints of hand covering the face he casts a look the olden time was in the thought that around the house over the great congrega- their bones should be laid with their fathers tion. Gradually there is a hush. He in the kirk-yard, and a holy text should rises to his feet; look at him. He is about be attached to the record of their demise. torty-five years of age, of stout, burly I glance along, and in another column figure, dark hair, thoroughly English face, what should meet my eye but the name of his upper lip, cheeks and chin all covered my old college chum-among the list of with a dark beard; and a black handker- drafted in the Queen City of the West? chief is round his throat, which, when he No! MARRIED. Often did we turn from begins his address, he takes off, loosing at the weary rendering of Thucydides to conthe same time the shirt collar. This, for template our "possessions in Spain"—so one so plethoric and so vehement as a we styled the airy castles of the radiant speaker, is a necessity. He announces a future? And this is the goal. How widehymn. There is a general rustle of leaves. ly differing from the plans of youth. This Very pathetically, and with a clear voice, paper came to my father's house when he he reads the first verse, the burden of which was in his prime, and every week since, it is "the Lamb nailed to the shameful tree," has there paid its visit and wrought its you can, so that you can carry them you and the corresponding line individualizing sacred mission. I used to wonder at the the singer, that Lamb set forth as having deference with which it was treated. When

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REV. DAVID M'KINNEY.

the Advocate key by the Bible on the "stand," as complacently as Timothy had sat with Paul, and it commanded the silent respect of us all as much as did the minister who was the Sabbath guest as he came to sapply the pulpit of the village church, or assist on extraordinary occasions. Many whose names then oft appeared in its columns, are no more in the records of the living.

"They are gone-all dead in the cherchyard

But the Old Tree, it still remains." I used to hear the older members of the family read from it letters on Psalmody. Rouse's Version and Watt's Collection were often the topics of its discourse. "Union Meetings," "War," "The Negro Question," are the the themes of its converse now. To have obtruded the present great question then, would have raised a

wail in every community. But I will lay it aside, this Banner, for Sunday reading. It has been a precious gift to me to night. Like a flower sent me in a letter, it is suggestive of the ineffable sweetness of a hundred dewy fields. By its magic influence, I have again trod the halls of youth and home, and above the moan of the winds in a Virginia forest, I seem to hear, as of yore, the very tinkle of the bells of the deep-breathing kine coming home at sunset from the fragrant pastures on our old farm lands. Our regiment is at present doing guard

duty on the Orange and Alexandria Rail-

road, at Warrenton Junction. Guerrillas

are abundant-threatening our camps at times, and seizing every opportunity to annoy our line of communication with Washington. The sanitary condition of the troops is excellent. Many of the veteran regiments are recollisting for three years. The prospect of a bounty and thirty days furlough is the pottage that beguiles many of the birthright of citizenship almost within their grasp. Indeed it looks sorrowful to see these old troops reëntering the service after the privations, toils and dangers through which they have passed. Rather let the veteran rest, and send out from the counting-house, the college and the farm those who never yet have paid the price of their manhood, nor raised an arm in this struggle. There are thousands at home whose lives are no dearer to their kindred than our own. Why tamper with the draft? Let the wheel indicate who is to come to war. Friends of our cause, stand aside, and our military authorities will send the conscript whose names are on the list of volunteers. Our regiment needs to be filled up to its original strength. The 91st P. V., Col. Gregory, of our brigade, went home yesterday, having reënlisted. A detachment who declined reëntering the service, were transferred to our regiment. Lieut. Col. A. L. Pearson, formerly an attorney in Pittsburgh, is our present commander. Col. Pearson's success in this position, we are proud to assure his many friends, is all that they could desire. Strangers from other corps have remarked of the morale and conduct of his command on many occasions. John H. Ewing, formerly of Washington, as Major; E. A. Montooth, First and Lieut. Wilson, Surgeons, and James

B. Palmer, Quartermaster, comprise the staff. Our Chaplain is Rev. J. M. Mateer. formerly of Clarion Presbytery. He is very popular, not only with the men of his own regiment, but with those of the entire brigade. I shall in a future letter give you a sample of his sermons in the open air. Truly yours,

For the Presbyterian Banner

A Cantion. A word to the impenitent. Do you not sometimes rejoice that the inconsistencies of professing Christians are not chargeable on you? Suppose they are not. Have you occasion to rejoice on that account? Should you not rather weep that your salvation is perhaps endangered by the inconsistencies and unfaithfulness of Christian professors? It is true, you cannot be charged with backsliding from God; but there is another charge equally great, that must be brought against you. The charge is this and remember it for ever-you have always been wandering from God! From your infancy to this hour, you have been going farther and farther from God; and still you are going astray. You have been urged to return, and you are now again besought to return. But still you wander on. You hold fast deceit. You refuse to return. You invent deceitful excuses; perhaps you attempt to justify yourself by the improprieties of professors; you feed on their faults, that you may quiet your consciences in your rebellion against God. Beware! There is danger! Your souls are in peril! Hold fast deceit no longer; return unto God now; or soon your refuge of lies will be swept away, and you will

What the Believer Says to his Lord.

perish for ever!

Keep me as the apple of the eye; hide me under the shadow of thy wings. Psa. xvii : 8. My soul trusteth in thee; yea, in the shadow of thy wings will I make my refuge.

until these calamities be overpast. Psa. lvii: 1. I will abide in thy tabernacle for ever; I will trust in the covert of thy wings. Psa. lxi: 4. Because thou hast been my help, there-

fore in the shadow of thy wings will I rejoice. Psa. lxiii: 7.

What the Lord says to the Believer. He that dwelleth in the secret place of the Most High shall abide under the shadow of the Almighty; he shall cover thee with his feathers, and under his wings shalt thou trust. Because thou hast made the Lord, which is my refuge, even the Most High, thy habitation; there shall no evil befall thee, neither shall any plague come nigh thy dwelling. He shall give his angels charge over thee, to keep thee in all thy

ways. Psa. xci. Be still, and know that I am God. Psa. xlvi: 10.

Pack your cares in as small a space as self and not let them annoy others.

No seceptable worship can be either internally or externally offered to the God of Truth, while we are acting contrary to the distates of truth in our own consciences.