

TERMS IN ADVANCE. DELIVERED IN RITHER OF THE CITIES. Pastors sending us TEN subscribers and upwards, will sthereby entitled to a paper without charge, and another trs paper for the second ten ; &c. Ronewals should be prompt, a little before the year Direct all letters to

JAMES ALLISON & CO., PITTSBURGH, PA.

#### For the Presbyterian Banner. Missionaries for the South.

What is to be done by our Church to supply the religious destitutions existing in that portion of our activities of our activitities of ou portion of our national territory rescued from the grasp of the rebellion? This is a question which at this time cannot be said to be either untimely or unimportant. Patriotism, as well as piety, de-mands at our hands prompt and vigorous

action. I. THE CONDITION OF THE FIELD,

Is that of appalling destitution. The territory in question is made up of what is generally called the Border Slave States, and of States and parts of States still fur-ther South. Those we term Border Slave States are Maryland, West Virginia, Kentucky, and Missouri, none of which were fully drawn into the vortex of rebellion. To the South of these there are Tennessee, Arkansas, and Louisiana, three whole States which were dragged into the gulf of Secession, but which have been for the most part reclaimed by the valor of our na-tional arms. Then there are large districts of Mississippi and Alabama, with portions greater or less of all the rest of the so-called Seceded States, which are occupied by our troops. This, bating the exceptions which we will now specify, is the Do-mestic Missionary field, which we would urge upon the immediate consideration of our Church at large. In Maryland and Kentucky, according

to the information in the hands of the writer-and his knowledge of the latter is ample—the large majority of the ministry, say three-fourths or four fifths of the whole, has been loyal from the beginning, and hence the disorganization and ruin in the churches in those States have been only to a limited extent; so that, with something more than, the ordinary assistance usually rendered by the Board, they can take care of themselves.

In the new State of West Virginia, the destitution is alarming. The writer listened to a touching narrative from our loyal brethren there, in the Synod of Wheeling, at its late meeting in New-Lisbon. It then appeared that there were but four loyal Presbyterian ministers to labor in a territory of ten thousand square miles, with not less than forty churches spread over its surface. In addition to hese, there were two or three ministersformerly in our connection-in the neighorhood of Lewisburg, who have given their adhesion to the bogus Southern Assembly. The condition of other denomiations there, was more disheartening than f our own. Of them, loyal ministers had led North, and the disloyal had fled South, o that the people, both loyal and disloyal, were totally deprived of the bread of life. The condition of Missouri has been, if nything, still more pitiable. Poor Misouril The rebels stationed there were he most malignant and fiendish of all the ools of streneon, and our officers were, now the most reckless, and again the most inompetent : so that the unfortunate inhabtants were peeled and torn by both friend and foe. Many fled from their homes; churches were broken up, and ministers, both loyal and disloyal, were often left, as well without hearers as without support. It will require the utmost exertion to rescue our cause there from almost utter destruc-The aspect of the case in the reclaimed portions of the Seceded States, beggars all lescription. The people in great part are bitterly hostile to us. They will prohably shut their churches in our face. Most of the ministers have fled with the armies of reason, on the approach of our forces. They have disowned us, repudiated our Church Courts, and formed a bastard Assembly of their own. We may as well make up our minds to work independent of them, and gather congregations when the way is open, as we do in China or India. There is no other way; and the sooner we begin it the better. But little can be done at the first, but let that little be accomplished without delay.

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UNDERTAKING THE WORK, These are not altogether wanting. The Second church, Nashville, in which the spirit of loyalty was saved from entire extinction by the faithful ministrations of Rev. J. S. Hays, has already secured the services of Rev. R. H. Allen, a loyal minister who passed through the fiery ordeal of the rebel rule in New-Orleans. The loyal

people of Memphis are also crying aloud for the bread of life. And these, we trust, of the abundant shower.

IV. ONE SERIOUS QUESTION Presents itself here: In what attitude is this our work to stand in reference to the military power of the United States? Not to say anything of the intrinsic merits of this question, it is all the more impor-tant that we should decide it right, because others have already decided it wrong, and are also already acting out their wrong de-cision. But as to the merits of the ques-tion itself: perhaps it is not surpassed in importance by any other which has ever cision. But as to the merits of the ques-tion itself: perhaps it is not surpassed in importance by any other which has ever engaged the attention of the Old School Presbyterian Church; and we hope it will receive the attention it merits from the chapel; about fifty persons communed, General Assembly to meet in May at Newtrue conclusion upon this subject, we need was filled with soldiors. Alloseemed seritrue conclusion upon this subject, we need only to be true to our distinctive princi-ples, and mindful, of our past history. Presbyterians certainly ought to be at no loss in determining questions pertaining to the relation of Church and State. We have always appealed to the courts of the

the relation of onurch and blate. We tion of the Commission, says that from one have always appealed to the courts of the country for the decision of all questions relating to property, and for the security of our persons as Christian citizens. We will do the same now, and no more; ex. will do the same now, and no more; our cept that where martial law is in force, our appeal may be to a military commandant, instead of the ordinary law courts. In our missionary operations, in districts or oities converted !. May we not hope for this? During the following week there were withdrawn for the new Institution, there meetings in the chapel every evening. would be left for the old ones \$70,000, will try to supply their wants. If these The delegates occupied, their time during which would sustain three teachers in each, people own church property which they the day in going about among the soldiers, and make them first-class Academies, whose are willing to put at our service, we will distributing papers, tracts and small books. students should become Alumni of the occupy it; and if not, we will try in a On Thursday I received an order from Mr. central Institution, or University. lawful way to secure such church property Bowler, the agent at Washington, to report The \$50,000 from the endowment fund, as will be suitable for the prosecution of to him early on Friday morning, that I and the \$100,000 donation and \$50,000 our work. If we should be disturbed in might be sent to the front. Owing to a additional that might be reasonably expectour legitimate work, or in the peaceable storm of wind on Friday morning, I was ed, in a short time, if the Institution was possession of our own property by disloyal prevented from arriving in Washington in properly located and manned, would make or evil-minded persons, then if post com- time to take the cars for Brandy Station. \$200,000 of an endowment fund. nandants or provost marshals be "the By direction of Mr. Bowler, I spent the To this might be added the donation of powers that be" for that time and place, we day in visiting different companies of the the ground amply sufficient for all the purwill appeal to them as we do to the courts Invalid Corps, and distributed reading poses of buildings. And an additional of law, in such cases, in times of peace. matter. I preached to two different com- fund especially for the building, might be panies of this corps. raised by appeal to the wealthy and the lib-On Saturday, at 9:45 A. M., we started eral friends of education. Let it be our unvarying principle to be

PITTSBURGH,

III. AS TO THE ENCOURAGEMENTS FOR its stakes were firmly fixed in the frozen ground, and it weathered the storm.

preaching, and energetic in his work. *healthy point*. It is said that he has exerted a great This ample endowment, we believe, can It is said that he has exerted a great

HERE BUILT B

would blow over ; but its cords were strong, interests, this most undesirable state must continue; and it will continue until the Synods, in good earnest and resolutely, ground, and it weathered the storm. I here made the acquaintance of Broth-er Morgan, of Rural Valley; Pa., who preached in the evening to zbout twenty-five soldiers. About the same number were present the next evening, and Father Allen, a Methodist minister from Maine, preached. He is very earnest in his marginal data and the storm. Synods, in good earnest and resourcely, take the matter in hand; and; overlooking the narrow and petty local interests that have interfered with this tenuit, determine that their patronage and infinence shall be given exclusively to one Heightution of the instellass; which shall be *thaply endowed*, and located at a central, divenient; and

influence for good among the soldiers. be secured for one Institution, but never are but the drops which are the precursors He is now in the service of the Commis-of the abundant shower. Induced the precursors in the service of the solutions for more than one. This is evident from sion, a second time. He is familiarly the fact that the endowmant schemes of known among the soldiers and delegates, as | both Colleges, have not met with the deendow the Institutional institution

ant pulpits, allough be support prom-ised should be bardy smiller in converting to a straight of the straight

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 6, 1864

Give me Lord, a living faith In the power of Jesus' death ; Feed me with this food Divine, Make me now and ever thine. Steubenville, March 20, 1864.

### EUBOPEAN -SUMMARY.

[PREPARED FOR THE PRESBYTERIAN BANNER.]

MAXIMILIAN has at length started on is journey to the throne of Mexico, most probably elated with hopes never to be realized. It is said that when he and Naoleon were parting, the latter said to him, You go to make a kingdom from a block ofsilver When the Imperial Hapsburgh lands at Vera Cruz and looks abroad over the country he is to govern, all such visions will speedily vanish. That an Aus-trian Prince will make a wise and success. ful ruler on the Western Continent, is hardly to be expected, unless he ignores at once the hereditary tendencies and prejudices of

THE WAR Detween Denmark and Get As the 11mes becomes order, and more un many, makes but fittle progress. The en-tire loss of the Danes thus far is a little over two thousand, but the Duchies of Hol-to the enormous sum of \$1,250,000 per stein and Schleswig have been lost. Nor annum is it dikely, that they will, ever revert to the Danish crown, simply because a majority of the people of the Duchies wish to have an independent government in unity with Ger-many. In the meantime, Austria and Prussia declare they have no wish to sever them from Danmark But the only result clined the offer. Their father had always em from Denmark. But the only result exhorted his literary brethren to depend on of conference will be to leave the decision to the people of the two Duchics, which Austria and Prussia well know will be unthemselves, and to discard any notion of State recognition or assistance. His private friends have applied to the Dean favorable to Denmark, and on the whole, and Chapter of Westminster to erect a monfavorable to them. Hence their willingument to him, by public subscription, in Westminster Abbey. If permission is granted, an appeal will be made to the ness, in this matter, to submit to the result of a popular vote. This Denmark trouble has brought about some strange complicacountry at once. tions in Diplomatic eircles. For instance at the baptism of the son of the Prince of MR. SPURGEON continues his career of Wales, German and Danish Princes were prosperity and usefulness, as in former prowding and jostling one another about years. Most of the extravagances charged the font. And the other day the Emperor on him at the first, were groundless; and Maximilian and wife dined with the Prince as he becomes older he manifests more o and Princess of Wales, in company with tenderness, while his zeal and power are King Leopold of Belgium. There the unabated. He has done a good work among Princess of Wales was entertaining and the middle class of society, the effects of drinking wine with the brother of the Em- | which will long be felt. 4.97 ( .... N.) peror of Austria, with whom her father was at war. And King Leopold is always For the Presbyterian Banner willing to be the friend of every body who "A Form of. Godliness." will give him wine, and be jolly. THE ARRIVAL of Dr. Duff, who sailed BY REV. W. E. M'LAREN. from Calcutta on the 19th of December. Religion is essentially spiritual in its na will be hailed with every demonstration of ture. This is evident from the fact that its delight by the Free Church of Scotland. acts are all of a moral character of The est By medical advice he has taken the long sential idea of worship is a mental appreea route, and on this account the trip will hension of the presence of an immaterial be a protracted one. The marks of attachand invisible Being, whom we cannot cogment were so many and so strong upon his nize by our senses. Posture in prayer and leaving India, that he well nigh broke sound in praise are a part of worship only down under them. An immense congregaas they are expressive of the internal atti tion of native converts assembled from distude and voice of the soul. Justification, tances of from 150 to 200 miles, to listen regeneration, and sanctification, are purely to his farewell words on the Sabbath evenmoral acts or processes. Faith, hope, and ing before he left. And such a scene as charity, are graces of the soul, and can exwas there witnessed has hardly ever oc- ist independently of form and matter. curred since Paul went up to receive his God's messages of salvation are to the spirrown. itual nature; and all the words and works FOR SOME TIME, conferences have been of our adorable Redeemer, up to the crownheld between Committees of the Free ing moment of sacrificial death, were de-Church and of the United Presbyterian signed for purposes purely moral, involving Church, with respect to the terms of union between these bodies. The principle differthe soul of man. These material bodies of ours obtain an interest in the blessings of ence between them results from their disreligion, not because they are in themselves agreement as to the relations between the exalted above any other organism or collection of perisbable atoms, but because they Church and the State. The United Presbyterian Church is voluntary from choice are associated with the spiritual part, bear ing the same relation to it that the house t discards all idea of help from the State, except simply in the way of protection. But the Free Church is only voluntary. does to the inhabitant. The monidering dust of the believer is precious dust only from necessity; it believes it to be the because it is the ruin in which a preciou duty of the State to employ the National soul dwelt, and shall again inhabit when it shall have been raised and spiritualized. funds in aid of the Church, and would gladly accept pecuniary assistance from the "I will have mercy and not sacrifice," said state; but it insists, at the same time, Christ. External form, visible, act or symthat the State must "abstain from all aubol, is not the essence of religion. The thoritative interference in the internal root of the matter is in the mode of thought, the throb of affection, the impulse of the government of the Church." And here s, after all, the only theoretical point of will. Our Saviour quotes the text, just lispute between the Free and Established cited, from the Old Testament vern in the symbolic era, then, when religion was Churches of Scotland. Both contend that the State should support the Church ; but invested with so much that was visible and the Free Church party contends that the ceremonial, it was nevertheless a spiritual State should not interfere in the governthing. "The knowledge of God," ment of the Church, while the other party Hosea, "is more desirable than burnt offer admits the right of the State to have a ings." share in the government of the Church. However, the Committees of the Free and When we look forward to the heavenly consummation, when religion shall have accomplished her Divine mission, and good United Presbyterian Churches have made men shall have been brought by it into the ome progress, since the latter has so far rielded to the views of the former as to ultimate state of glory and perfection, we ecognize the right of the civil magistrate see a world of spirits engaged in spiritual to legislate in regard, to the observance of acts in the presence and for the glory of the Sabbath, and the appointment of days the One Great Spirit. Religion perfected of National humiliation and thanksgiving. is the perfection of spirituality. But as things now exist in this material THE DEMISE of The Witness, in which world, matter and spirit are conjoined and the late Hugh Miller so often made his associated. As in the human organism; so great strength to be felt, and which has in religion, there is a body and a soul, and done so much to uphold the cause of truth this purely out of deference to our necessiand righteousness in former days, is greably ties as a finite and imperfectly developed regretted. It is not to the credit of the race. Religion, therefore, employs forms, Free Church that its great organ should as a means of enforcing its claims on the ave been permitted to perish. The Witspiritual part of us, and as conveniences to ness has been merged into the Daily Reus so that we may the more readily climb. view. Under its late, management, as is up to the essence. It takes them as the carpenter takes the rough stick and fashtrue of nearly all the religious and secular papers of Great Britain, The Witness failed ions it into a graceful shape, but the next day the edge of the chisel or the tooth of o comprehend the struggle in which the United States are engaged, and also to do the saw may rob it of its beauty and reduce justice to the supporters of the Governit to its former state. Religion is above ment. In this it simply did as the leading outward forms and independent of them. to \$2,076,015; but in the first eleven

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federacy in America and of the Poles in Europe. He attributes the neutrality policy of Palmerston altogether to the over-shadowing influence of Earl Russell. The immediate cause of this outburst was the report that Russell had sent a remonstrance to Richmond against Confederate violations of English neutrality in fitting out cruisers, &c., in British ports. Lord Palmerston resented the charge that he was overruled by Earl Russell, and said that the Govern-ment was neutral and intended to be so,

and that if any case was made out against the Federal Government; has had been against the Confederate, he would remon strate. The London Times seems to be in quandary: it does not know which side in the American contest it will be to its interest to take now. All along it has been

as unfriendly to the North as was possible without an open declaration of hostilities But as the fortunes of the South are be the hereditary tendencies and prejudices of his family, whose belief in the *jure Divino* rights of kings is inequalled. THE WAR between Denmark and Ger-many, makes but dittle invisions. The or as a fraid or ashanied to do so openly, after so long complicity with it. As the *Times* becomes older, and more un-

THE PRESBYTERIAN BANNER

**Publication Office:** GAZETTE BUILDINGE & TIME ST. PANEDUAGE, PA. ADVERTISEMENTE

者有四朝天天祖《王朝王帝》, K.本教法两日 TRANSINGT ADATE TIARLENTS, 19 OBLETA LOS for such insertion. I liveral reduction to those wing mean-infine bigging (IIA 911 10 1119/0 300.21 011 SPROIAL NOTICES, 15 COMPS & LUM. Spill States and Page 18 alexa week CENTS A LINE. 

Because of the essonations they appr sur-rounded with, because religion does employ them, they come to have great influence over men. To such an extend lie the the cases with many that extended constitute their sole celigion. stills of noor peid

Man is not insturally inclined to spirituality. He is a materialist. From the Is-raelites making a golden calf down to New-England patthesis making everything God, man, in one way and follone degree or another, maturally gravitates in this direction. In. seeking, a religion of salvation, if he meets a material claimant, for the work of saving his soul he inclines that way just as from fillings spring to a magnet. The form, the symbol; the external part, which is the the symbol, are external part, when is the convenience not the esternal part, when is the religion that first meets his sight is a part of religion. He beholds the emblem of the Oross by sight behold by man he difference the doctrine of the Oross. He perceives the beauty of an outward life of morality, before he sees the heart of holizer the before he sees the beauty of holiness, the beauty of an inner spiritual life. He enjoys the complacency of the formal wor-shipper before he bathes his soul 'in the rich and holy joys of the trusting believer. His ear is charmed, with the notes of the organ before he appreciates the pleasure of making melody in his heart unto the Lord; and the danger is, that with the bent of his nature strong toward materialism, he will stop short of the essence, and perishil Fool that he is, he would, rather, be guided over life's ocean by the light in the binnacle than by the flaming pole star which God has set in the heavens to mark his path !

The root of this heresy is in the heart. Sin has robbed it of its spirituality. The true and the heavenly have been dispossessed of their rightful authority in the man. Designed to be the receptacle and reservoir of the spiritual and higher traits, the heart has become a gutter of selfishness and materiality. In this material age the tenden. cies are strong toward formalism. Men are easily satisfied with religions that lack the vital principles of Love enthroned in the heart. O that they would be wise! It is a simple thing to take God at his word, and ask him to give his Holy Spirit that our disordered hearts may be set right, and that we may have strength to search to the root of things, to pass beyond the form, beyond the Cross, and take hold upon Him who was crucified thereon ! He is our only hope. . All things else are but a Babel on which men shall experience confusion and

death.

#### I. THE IMPORTANCE OF IMMEDIATE AND EFFICIENT ACTION,

Cannot be over estimated. Whatever we would do, must be done quickly. Other lenominations are adopting measures, both air and foul, in order to secure the ground. t becomes us, therefore, to be vigilant, as vell as active. We have already said that both piety and patriotism demands this at our hands, Loyal people who have long een ground down under the rebel despotsm, are entitled to the tender sympathies of all pious hearts, and their spiritual wants should be supplied as soon as practicable. And as to those who are disloyal -this, their grievous sin, only renders their need of the Gospel of Christ the more urgent. Great as is the wickedness they have committed, they are still only lost sinners, and Christ "came to seek and to save that which is lost." At worst, they are but "the chief of sinners," and in that case the Gospel is still sufficient for them.

But not less is it the call of patriotism, than of piety. More can be done for our country in this way, than by the unsound and mistaken policy of drafting ministers into armies, and causing them to fight upon the field of battle. It is a fact easily proved, that in the Border Slave States, wherever a congregation was blest with the services of a loyal and prudent minister, in that community a sound union feeling predominated. On the other hand, where the minister was a traitor, the seeds of his treason thus sown among his people, grew rankly and matured early in favor of secession. From the midst of these latter congregations, many recruits were found for the armies of the rebellion. It is clear, then, that every loyal minister which is settled in the territory reclaimed from the rebellion by our armies, can serve his country by encouraging the long-oppressed loyal people; by confirming the wavering; and much can be done even in awakening the consciences of those who are disloyal especially as they are becoming convinced of the waning fortunes of the rebellion. Now I come to a fact, which "would o God" I could impress upon the minds of your readers, that they would fully realize the demands of God upon them for

this cause. It is this: There is a herd of hungry "secesh" preachers, who, for the last three years, have been feeding upon

occupied by our armies, if we find any people willing to receive our ministrations, we

This is all we can do.

lways true to our Government in the for Brandy Station, where we arrived at We have no objection to the views of highest and widest sense ; but to never accept dubious favors in return for our loyalty and cordial support. We must not ask the Saturday evening, I was not assigned to a of the new Institution. station. On Sabbath morning I found the Where shall this new Institution be lo-Government to issue military orders in our favor, turning over to us churches which are not ours, and authorizing us to intrude ministers upon a people who do not wish either to support or to hear them. We must not permit our ministers to be sup-ported by forced contributions, levied by start for their quarters. This is a new mind is the more impressed with the idea military commanders upon an unwilling regiment, and has joined the 2d Corps. I as Beaver shows it is a central educational people, whether such people be loyal or attended three meetings on the Sabbath, disloyal. Whatever such proceedings as and preached once. these may be called, they are not Presby-

terianism, and as Presbyterians we cannot approve them, much less avail ourselves of hem. The Presbyterian Church, while she must always be true to the Governabout two weeks. There was some degree ment, must never be transformed into a poof interest on the subject of religion, manlitical machine in the hands of the civil power. For us to seek such a patronage rom the military power as has already been secured by some other denominations, soldiers here were not so demonstrative as would be at once to deny our distinctive principles, to foreswear our past testimoies, and to trample upon the blood of a

host of Presbyterian martyrs. February, at which time the station was We hope that this whole subject will receive, at the hands of the Lord's people, the consideration which it merits. Some prayer-meeting the most of the time since will no doubt object to the discussion of they have been in the service-nearly three this subject at present, but certainly without reason. The question forces itself tening to the preached Word, until the upon us. It must not only be discussed, delegates of the Christian Commission came but decided, now. We must either enter amongst them at the time above mentioned. upon the work without this objectionable I had the pleasure of giving instruction fovernment patronage which others have to a Bible Class of about a dozen members, sought, and obtained, or we must, like while at this station. I think, I never met them, seek it. It is too much to imagine that our Church would be unanimous on This class recited daily, and the young the one side or the other. If then the men took a deep interest in the study o question must be decided, it is all-important the Gospels, and made great progress in hat at the very start it should be decided their knowledge of the Scriptures. right. One wrong step would be dangerous. On Sabbath, March 13th, my labors at We must not even tacitly acquiesce in a this station closed. I preached three times ; false principle now in relation to a subject twice in the open air, to different Batte-of such vital importance. We emphasize ries the 11th New-York, and the 6th of such vital importance. We emphasize ries-the 11th New-York, and the 6th-the Now. For we firmly hope that the Maine. In the evening I preached in the valor of our armies will soon make a full: chapel; it was well filled with an attentive end of the infamous rebellion. Then the audience. The religious interest here, at nation is saved. What a glorious consumthis time, was evidently on the increase. mation i How all loyal hearts will leap for It would have afforded me great pleasure joy! The names of our battle-fields, and to have remained longer in this place, but our heroes both living and dead, will ever my time had expired, and it was necessary be as the savor of precious ointment. The that I should return. means of our delivery will be hallowed in" On Monday I took my leave of these the history of our glorious triumph. But, dear soldiers, and started for home. alas ! it may be long before the right shall Very truly yours, W. B. FARIS. be fully discriminated from the wrong. There is great danger that, for a time, bad and unsound measures will, in the minds of many, be sanctified by the all glorious end ; or at least that they may be overlooked, and

about 2:30 P. M. The agent of the Com- | your correspondent; "John," in the Banner. mission not being at home, and it being of March 16th, on the subject of the control

183d Pennsylvania Infantry encamped in | cated? This is a question of the greatest front of our tent. As they had not all interest and importance. Your corresponbeen supplied with copies of the Scriptures, I distributed fifty Testaments among them somewhat familiar with that locality, the port two most flourishing, Female, Semina-

On Monday I was assigned to the station ries (Presbyterian and Methodist), with in the camp of the Light-Horse Artillery, two large corps of teachers; while other three miles north-west of Brandy Station, points find it difficult to sustain one such Here I spent a very pleasant season of institution:

The map points out Beaver as a central place, with raiffoal, river or canal comifested by the soldiers in this brigade of munication in every direction. It is one of Artillery, especially by the privates of the the most *healthy* spots that can be found of the New-York Independent Battery. The in the bounds of the three Synods.

The means of living must be moderate. at Camp Stoneman. There have been for it is in the midst of a rich agricultural some fifteen hopeful conversions and re- region, where the means of living are abunclamations in this camp since the 1st of dant.

The moral, religious and social influences established. Some of the young men of the of the place have always been of the most 6th New-York Battery, had kept up a desirable kind. .... It is one of the most beautiful spots for

a town, travelers say, they have ever looked years-but, never had the pleasure of lis- upon-the scenery is varied and fine. Its nearness to the great, commercial centre, Pittsburgh, diffuses through it an influence that would tend greatly to enlarge the sphere of thought of students, without bringing them in contact with the vices that would tempt, if too near a great. city. FRIEND OF EDUCATION.

For the Presbyterian Banner.

An Basy Method of Doing Good .-

MESSRS. EDITORS :---Jesus of Nazareth went about doing good, (Acts x: 38) and by the mouth of his apostle has said, "To do good and to communicate, forget not; for with such sacrifices God is well pleased." -Heb. xiii: 16. With your permission, I would suggest to many of your readers a plan by which they may at small cost to themselves, confer a great and lasting benefit on others. Some of your readers have long been pursuing this plan. Here it is: Each week, after you have read your Banner, or other religious newspaper, send it to some missionary in the West, or to some one of the numerous hospitals to be found throughout our country. Many of our Domestic Missionaries are utterly unable to afford the luxury of a newspaper, and none more keenly relish or more highly

The unanimity of feeling and sentiment prize it than they. What a gratification left to produce their bitter fruits. We hope, that prevailed last Fall at the Synods of it would be to many of them to receive however, that in our beloved Church, "to Wheeling, Pittsburgh, and Allegheny, on regularly the Banner, or the N. P. Observbe forewarned-upon this subject-is to be the subject of concentrating the Collegiate er, or the Presbyterian. At a cost of about

For the Presbyterian Banner

"The College Question."

# God's Heroes,

Here are God's heroes-the heroes of the sick chamber and the vigil, by the cradleside; the heroes of poverty and the workshop; of gilent, patient endurance, having learned, through much tribulation, that waiting and suffering are their destined work ; the heroes of long suffering, forbearance and charity, or of victory onen pain, of the unostentations self-denials of the house-hold; the lowly women toiling and climbing mounts of sacrifice under heavy crosses, without a human hand held out in sympathy; the noble army of martyrs who have found and followed the Master's footprints in the daily round of humble duties, transfiguring that despised, circumscribed) care-encumbered life of theirs into a living testimony of Christ's evangel; the lonely sufferers, priests by a heavenly consecra-tion, offering the sacrifices of praise in a garret or cellar; men and women far from stimulating delights of successful activities. co-workers with Christ, sowing in hope the seed whose increase they shall never reap; "the sacramental host of God's elect," ever ascending with songs most jubilant from the faithful performance of earth's lowest ministries to the perfect service of the upper sanctuary, with its perennial and unhindered praise. They are passing up through the gates of, the morning into the city without a temple, and it is for other, fingers than ours to weave the amaranth around their lonely brow.-North British Review.

## Garments of Mourning.

The early Christians recognized the new aspect which the knowledge of immortality gave to the death of the body; and they soon ceased to use the signs of mourning for the dead that till then had been universal. They felt that it was wrong to mourn for the dead; and their epitaphs in the Roman catacombs still testify to the peaceful trust and the hopeful assurance that animated the minds of those who there deposited the mortal remains, often sealed with the blood of martyrdom, of those they held most dear. Among the thousands of inscriptions still to be read there, there is no allusion to be found to the griet of those who were left to perform the last offices to their friends. No inconsolable relatives immortalize their tears on those walls. The simplicity of a childlike faith that to die here was to live in the mansions of the all-loving Father, seems to have been the abounding source whence flowed the countless phrases that speak of death as always a good, rather than evil. The bad Latin in which many of the inscriptions are couched proves that a large proportion of the dead were of the lower and little educated classes; but all ranks seem to have been animated by the same spirit. Selfish grief finds no expression there; and the historians tell us that all signs of mourning in dress were deemed unfitting in those who believed in the Christian immortality .- Mrs. Ware's Life and Death.

Some Statistics of the English book-trade just published, are interesting. The ex-port of English books to the United States fell from \$700,000 worth in 1850 to less than half that in 1861, and the returns show that in 1862 it was little over \$200,-000. The export to Australia, has also fallen off; in 1859 it exceeded \$630,000, in 1861 it was \$555,000, in 1862 it was \$485,000. The export of books to France has increased; in 1859 it amounted to \$47.845, in 1862, it was \$61.775. To British North America, England sends books to the values of \$115,000 per annum; to the West Indies \$85,000, to India and Egypt \$625,000 The total value of book exportation, was, in 1840, \$2,474,225; in 1861 it fell to \$2,226,790; in 1862 it fell

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