e thereby entitled to a paper without charge, and another

Renewals should be prompt, a little before the year expires

xira paper for the second ten; &c.

BALTIMORE, March, 1864.
To Mr. D. Mgore's Sabbath School Class,
in Monongahela City, Pa.:

DEAR FRIENDS :- The box of fruit, stationery, &c, sent to me for distribution amongst our soldiers, was safely received, and you will accept my thanks in return. The receipt of this offering has to me been very pleasant, and the soldiers are always delighted to know that the children at home think of and care for them; for many of hem have little children in the old homestead, on whose faces they may never look again. Your teacher wishes me to write to you, and as I hope by so doing to enlist your efforts still more earnestly in this good work, I shall take time from other du-

A heavy cold which I took when in Virginia in January last, confined me for some time to my room, and this, together with the death of a very dear friend here, caused me to spend rather an idle Winter, as regards being in the field, but now that Spring has ppened and we must in a few weeks expect to hear of terrific battles and great suffering, I am trying with a sad heart to prepare to do my part. After the battle of Antie-tam, a lad of nineteen, having had his right arm amputated close to the shoulder, was laid out on the ground on a little pile of straw, without food, in a drizzling rain, far away from the loved mother and sisters who thought of him in his pleasant home. "Oh," said he, when I lay there hearing the means of the poor fellows round me on every side, I could have died so gladly to relieve them. It can't be possible that my work is done. Oh! I want to do more—so much more!" Maimed as he is, his gallant, noble heart and Christian patriotism have carried him where? Why in the ranks before Charleston this day! Last Fall I visited New-York City, and whilst there, whiled away an hour pleasantly, gazing at the brilliant baubles in the jewel cases of Messrs. Ball & Black. It was indeed quite a sight—diamonds, rubies, pearls, sapphires, emeralds, statuettes and gems innumerable—a blaze of fairy-like magnificence. But I had lately come from the awful field of Gettysburg, and could not but muse, as I watched the exquisite hues of green, pink, yellow and violet which each polished gem sent forth. Here was a ring with a single diamond whose value was ten thousand dollars! Poor compensation, indeed, to its wearer for the yet on the battle-fields of this rebellion how many brave right hands, unadorned by a single gem, have been freely offered on the shrine of holy patriotism and valor! The gratitude, admiration and assistancewhich should ever be rendered to our soldiers, can never in the least repay their

self-sacrificing devotion. Perhaps some account of the manner in which my army work was performed after the battle of Chancellorsville may be of interest to you. About two weeks after the battle, my mother and I left home, taking twenty-five barrels and boxes of stores for the wounded, collected by us. We left Washington in a Government boat for Acquia Creek, and soon after chose the field hospital of the Eleventh Army Corps, whose tents formed quite a village, extending over several acres of rolling ground. Nearly two thousand terribly wounded men lay here in the burning heat of a Summer sun. A Commission tent was here. with two young students, and not another human being ministered to their wants. General Howard kindly furnished us with tents put up in a retired dell near by. Into these our barrels, iron cots, cooking-stove. and barrel chair were brought, a table and rough seats constructed, and for three weeks we devoted ourselves untiringly to the relief of their wants. A little after 8 o'clock each morning, five soldiers reported at our tent, and soon all were loaded with buttered crackers, kettles of soup, stewed fruit, canned fruits, wine, pickles, &c., &c., and again in the afternoon, with lemonade, &c., with which we made a tour of the tents, making note of what was wanted, for which a messenger was despatched to our tent. The first day I went round I attended to the wants of a brave young Irishman, who was pierced with four balls; the blood gushed from his neck as he spoke, yet his hopes of life were still strong. He was unable to eat what was given him in the hospital, and my care soon won his leep affection and gratitude. We prepared all that he was able to take. Pillows, clean sheets, pillow-cases, handkerchiefs, a screen or covering of netting, made him much more comfortable, and from his corner cot he soon began to look out longingly and anxiously for a sight of his beloved friend. He lay wounded on the field twenty-four hours without receiving any attention, and was in the hands of the rebels (who robbed him of his watch and sixty dollars,) twelve days, being fed on flour and water mixed, three times daily. Looking into my face he would touchingly say,

"Oh! I don't know what would have become of me if it had not been for you. I should have been dead long ago if it were not for the relishes you gave me." It was soon evident that he could not live, and feeling that it devolved upon me to tell him, I began by saying that his arm could not get well. "Then," he said, "it will be taken off." "No," I replied, "the Dr. says it will be useless." "Then," he asked appealingly, "what am I to do?". None of you can know how bitter a thing it was, by a few words to crush out all the hopes and promises of life in that brave sufferer of twenty three. How earnestly, how tenderly, I spoke to

him, trying to convince him of what he was so slow to believe. I thought of the poor, young wife with whose letters I was familiar, who was expecting to see him every time she heard a knock at the door, and who was so ignorant of his danger. He listened attentively as I spoke of faith in Jesus as the only hope of salvation, and sought to convince him that neither priest nor sacrament could take away sin, but - the sucrifice of our Lord himself—reading also a prayer for the sick, which he repeated to himself. Then, riding to the station, I telegraphed in haste for his wife. Out of nineteen children, his mother, living in a few days his wife entered my dent in age of the my tent in age only of grief. At first I thought he might be dead, but she said no, he could not help delivery of the sacred dest, and to see her cry, and she could not help delivery of the sacred dest, and she could not help delivery of the sacred dest, and adopt once more a sober orthodox manner of England. Notwithstanding these things, he was afforded by the great work of the most wealthy of the stilled families of England. Notwithstanding these things, he was afforded by the great found seventeen soldiers with her completed the mything of the sacred dest, and adopt once more a sober orthodox manner of England. Notwithstanding these things, he which he accomplished to redeem useful adopt once more a sober orthodox manner of England. Notwithstanding these things, he was frongly liberal in his political tent of the sacred dest, and adopt once more a sober orthodox manner of England. Notwithstanding these things, he which he accomplished to redeem useful adopt once more a sober orthodox manner of England. Notwithstanding these things, he which he accomplished to redeem useful and opt once more a sober orthodox manner of England. Notwithstanding these things, he which he accomplished to redeem useful and opt once more a sober orthodox manner of England. Notwithstanding these things, he which he accomplished to redeem useful indivision of England. Notwithstanding these things, he which he accomplished to redeem useful indivision of England. Notwithstanding these things, he which he accomplished to redeem useful indivision. Of England. Notwithstanding these things, he was afforded by the great work of the time which he accomplished to redeem useful indivision. Of England. Notwithstanding these things, he which he account on the picture of the time which he accomplished to redeem useful indivision of the structure of the time which he accomplished to redeem useful indivision of the time which he accompliance in the could not near the time the accomplished to redeem Dublin, had not one at home with her. In ton lived to reach Washington, where I saw

Presbyterian Banner.

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PITTSBURGH,

been before during the past Winter. A soldier, to whom I gave a pair of mittens

You now know something of what the

Commission, in which your Reart is so much interested, is long and thempting here for our noble and brave soldiers. If you think it will be of any interest to the

people, you may lay it before them; and

urge upon them the necessity of contrib-

great need of more money and means. The

same was repeated in my hearing, both at

the office of the Chairman, Geo. H. Stuart, of Philadelphia, and at head-quarters in

tanoogs-Army of the Cumberland; also.

Under the blessing of God it is doing a

good and glorious as it is vast. But to be

kept agoing, this great machinery must be fed. Contributions must flow in both free-

mittens; one shirt, and one pair of socks.

Yours truly, WM. M. TAYLOR.

"I Go to Prepare a Place for You."-

John xiv: 3.

Jesus had eaten the last passover with

and gone out. The great Christian feast

being broken and his blood shed "for you

-words of mysterious and terrific import

to the minds of his bewildered disciples.

who had not yet given up their fond but

mistaken dreams of a triumphant and un-

ending earthly kingdom. "One of you shall betray me," had just been uttered

with deep emotion by their beloved Lord,

to the most resolute of the little flock, that

ere the cock should crow he should thrice

denv that he knew him. No wonder that

the hearts of the disciples were troubled;

for greater cause for perturbation, sorrow

and with equal emphasis he had concurred

For the Presbyterian Banner.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 13, 1864.

WHOLE NO. 602

dered; he did not know his wife, but spoke | magical, from what he termed the throne of | mont Station of the U. S. Christian Comof Miss Moore and her daily visits and care instruction.

soldiers. To Miss J. B. Moore, care of G. 3. Griffith, No. 77 West Balt. St, Balt.,

For the Presbyterian Banner.

JANE BOSWELL MOORE.

Walking the Pulpit: MESSRS. EDITORS :-The low, open pulpit of our modern church architecture is ustly considered as an admirable improvement on the old style. It is constructed upon sound principles of taste, and consequently in beautiful harmony with the great instructive facts of acoustics. Already are we tempted, in our estentation of rogress, to class the confined Scotch-Irish pulpit with the grotesque though venerated forms of the olden time. Thus, for instance, with a mixed temper of reverence and amusement I look back sometimes upon the huge white acorn in which the pastor of my boyhood officiated, partly imbedded, as it was, in the great back wall of the church; and upon its broad, leaf-garnished above to supply the demand for a soundingboard. There was a most wonderful congruity in this case between pulpit and pastor. He was a man of portly frame, with prominent abdominal roundness, which enabled him, when preaching, happily to fill up the oval case in which he stood. In fact a sentiment of the rare fitness disa minister of less imposing figure occupied, by invitation, the pulpit, the young people ieasuring him by the pastoral standard, and forgetting the fine laws of good breeding, would speculate with silly criticisms upon his want of adaptation for that lofty,

venerable inclosure. The old pulpit had certainly its disadvantages. For some years I preached in a blance of ecstacy, and right arm extended four feet by two and a half. It was framed into the side wall of an old, elongated log church, and was constructed of yellow. unpainted boards. This straitened inclosure sometimes proved ludicrously perplexing. When, for instance, a tall brother, like Dr Mc—, assisted me upon a sacramental occasion, his nether limbs were unavoidably confined in a painful position whilst he was seated in my pulpit. For this reason, the beautiful exercise of praise, which in general furnishes a pleasing relief to the officiating minister, was converted in such cases into a lesson of penance, and so was often sadly abridged. Then again, when the ministerial stranger was an impassioned speaker, it fell upon me, sitting through courtesy in the pulpit behind him, to suffer from the resilient parts of his oratory. Indeed I used sometimes to surmise how farcical a change would overspread the countenances of my good people, who were listening with admiration to the preacher in and excite once more the old thirst for front of me, could they but see the cruel other and more deleterious liquors, so alas! predicament of their pastor, compressed in of the orator, the abnormal movements of which were constantly threatening his corns corner, and nervously watching the feet

But the old pulpit, with its discomforts s gradually passing away. The thought; Messrs. Editors, is indeed humiliating, that our most important reforms are liable, in a certain manner, to give rise to correlative abuses. This reflection is raised in view of the practice adopted by some of our Divines, of walking about upon the open pulpit during the delivery of their ermons. This novel usage holds out strong attractions, especially to youthful declaimers, and accordingly menaces our Church with an extensive revolution in the style of army the U.S. Christian Commission has

pulpit address. The Professor, a few evenings ago, pepper the delegates have churches for offered an ingenious hypothesis to account holding services in. But at all the other sions adapted to their natures. for this dramatic tendency, which I will stations, there are chapel tents. These mention. He maintained that it is a nor- chapel tents are 30 feet long and 18 feet in mal, though startling, development, resulting from a jubilant sense of freedom. "Sacred eloquence," said he, "has for the earthen floor; have a small platform in feited our mansion, our place of rest, our ages been imprisoned within the cribbed one end for the speaker; and will seat home. When Jesus took our nature, he pulpit, and its pent-up powers, at length pretty comfortably 150 soldiers. Near by also took our condition of homelessness. iberated, are now disporting wildly for a the chapel is another tent of much smaller season upon its new theatre of action. We dimensions, which is the temporary home the birds of the air have nests, but the Son see," continued he, "in nature an illus- of the delegate, or delegates, as the number tration of the principle, when a horse which has long been confined in a stable is room, bed-room, and reception-room.

taken out and loosed within the ample At nearly all of these stations there a grounds of a neighboring field. In the twinkling of an eye his whole manner be- all, so far as Lecan learn, there is a good comes changed. Away he starts with a degree of religious interest. In a number bound, and describes at wild speed several of the stations it might be said, there are beautiful circles, embracing the whole ex- truly times of gracious revival. Our meettent of the green pasture; then he pauses ing last night was deeply interesting. One says, "This is not your rest." at some extreme bound, and with arched young man, at the close, spoke for the first Let us then read the gracio neck and dilated nostrils, now and then time, and declared his determination to Jesus as if he had said, "In my Father's sporting through the novel action of his live henceforth for Christ. Eleven stood house are many mansions. The angels spirits, looks afar off, over the fence, at the up and indicated the hope that they had have mansions; every order and variety of great free world before him. Finally he passed from death unto life, since these holy beings have their appropriate dwelling turns again, and after kicking upwards meetings commenced, a month ago. Ten places. Worlds innumerable, glorious and with his heels once or twice in joyous wan- anxious ones arose and asked for an inter- beautiful, unstained by sin and uninvaded tonness, at last settles down and quietly est in the prayers of Christians. It is by sorrow and death are full of hands in feeds upon the nutritious grass around truly good and pleasant to be here. him. I confess," added the Professor, who In addition to the evening n has a keen perception of the beautiful analogies of nature, "I confess to a kin- ery day at 1 P. M. This is well attended. and prepare it for you." dred feeling of admiration when witnessing the ambulatory oratory of certain clergymen upon the modern open pulpit. I study it as a deeply interesting phenomenon of the day—an ephemeral adjunct of tracts, papers, and soldier's books are to be homileties. "Time," continued he, with his characteristic charity, "will soon temper the play of nature released from con-

ton lived to reach Washington, where I saw him, for the last time, in his coffin, in the "dead-room" of Armory Square Hospital. The morning of his deads his mind of his deads his mind won- of the morning of his deads his mind won- of the morning of his deads his mind won- of the morning of his deads his mind won- of the morning of his deads his mind won- of the morning of his deads his mind won- of the morning of the man and low that every person of season when the popular effect was pentre of the army. If it is a morning of the man and low that every person of season with the morning of the morning

mission. It is between and convenient unto It is alleged in defence of the practice two regiments—the 2d Vermont and the Dear children, will you not help me to that H. W. Beecher, the prince of sacred 6th Regular Cavalry. Both of these are do much, very much, more for the comfort orators, walks the pulpit. The old saw, without Chaplains. There is an abundance of other dear soldiers in coming battles? that spots in the sun are not seen, is per- of work here for two heads, and hearts, and have been in the habit of distributing haps applicable here. A brilliant man in right hands. Rev. C. C. Parker, of Waterpapers to the soldiers, at little stations on his quasi-kingdom exercises royal preroga-the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, to whom tives. Genius, when presenting its attrac-had a co-worker, and I have the promise of the sight of passing trains can only recall tive gifts, may so charm the eye by their one from the Field Agent, as soon as the

vividly the thought of homes they cannot reach. I lately handed them some Banners, some measure, to the most eccentric appurbrethren, come." The field is already and one came up with great eagerness, saytenances of manner. But this mode of white for the harvest.

Ing. "Please give me one, too, for I am a declamation, borrowed as it is from the Last week the weather." soldier of the Cross." Cannot your whole stage, is certainly at variance with the school unite and make up some barrels or chaste and simple dignity of the pulpit; tering snow-storm last evening, and this several boxes? Almost all of you have good and however protected it may be upon oc-morning the snow is deeper than it has several boxes? Almost all of you have good and however protected it may be upon ocard attractive books at home, which you casions from just obloquy by the intoxicahave read and can spare. Harper's maga- ting power of surpassing eloquence, must zines, Littell, &c. Then we need crackers, always, under ordinary circumstances, offend on yesterday, has just come in. He tells condensed milk, pickles, canned and dried the conscience and taste of the intelligent me he "feels the benefit" of his mutings fruits, honey, ham, paper, ink, pens, pen-cils, envelopes, apples, syrup, cocoa, choo-late, tea, butter, eggs, needle-bags, &c. I being, and in a manner comporting with Commission should think you might almost collect a the grave character of the subject. When, barrel af Harpers, Atlantic Monthlies, &c. therefore, a leading idea, evidently a very And how many hours of pain and loneli- prominent thought in the preacher's mind,

ness these will while away! How pleasant is of action, and a certain dramatic effect, it will be for you to hear of good that you he has already compromised the hortor of have done! Notify me of anything you his august mission, and degraded, so far as uting. The good work can only be carried may send, enclosing a receipt of shipment he is capable of doing so, the sacred plat- on through the liberality of home-friends. beforehand, addressed as before: "For sick form over which he struts, to the sensual You spoke to me on my way here of the character of the stage. I would here, Messrs. Editors, inquire

Very truly yours in a good_cause, by the way whether imitative action, which constitutes the glory of scenic representation, is not always repugnant to cultivated the field, by the Agent. I have now seen taste when displayed in sacred oratory? Is the Christian Commission work in Louisit not true that the preacher who is inde- ville, Nashville, Stevenson, Ala., and Chatpendent in his manner, and true to the integrity of his nature, improved by the cul- in Washington, and here in the field-Ar ture of which, it is capable, will always my of the Potomac. It is a vast machinery: command our respect, whilst he, although endowed with superior talents, in whose vast work. And best of all, this work is performances we are constantly detecting the copied tones, gestures, or dialect of some rhetorician or theological professor, will as certainly inspire us with feelings of ly and frequently. And I am persuaded contempt? Borrowed action, when not that all this would happen, if the people at acknowledged as such, never fails somehow home could only hear a few of the ten to provoke the mind to institute depreciat- thousand hearty thanks and blessings of ing if not malicious comparisons. Here the soldiers at the reception of their gifts. we have the old classic story with its un- I could scarcely count the expressions of lucky sequel repeated, under a different gratitude heard by me this single day. guise, of the aspiring Patroclus who went And after all, the distributions were quite forth upon the heroic field of Troy, clad in meagre! This was the sum of them : one cup, which was detached and suspended the abstracted armor of Achilles. I may hundred religious newspapers; twenty Tesas well add that a plagiarism of another taments; six soldiers' books; two pairs of man's voice or manner must inevitably suggest to the cynical, the reflection that the most successful powers of imitation have never yet made a man of a monkey. My neighbor, the orthodox old gentleman, during a conversation held a few days since, related an instance of the dramatic

played in the case had become so well humiliation of the pulpit which is worthy his disciples. Judas had received the sop established, that upon every occasion when of recital. "An eloquent brother," said he, "recently used the rainbow in his sermon of the Supper had just been instituted, in upon one side of the sacred rostrum, he first painted in lugubrious colors our state by nature, and the constant aggravations of sin, then suddenly whirling himself around, he walked across the carpeted platform, his face upraised and finely adjusted to a semoox, the dimensions of which were about aloft. Pausing at length on the other side, he described, still looking heavenward, with the air of a prophet, the vision which he appeared to see; it was nothing less than the dreadful throne of Divine Justice presented against a lurid background of wrath. but surmounting this awful spectacle, and charmingly relieving it of its terrible suggestions, loomed high in tranquil beauty, the radiant arch of atoning love. The accontinued he, "was indeed admira-I singularly thought, however, of Forest, the tragedian, whom I witnessed in the

among the youth of Christian families,

United States Christian Commission.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAG.

thirteen stations. At Warrenton and Cul-

breadth. They are roughly seated with

split logs; have a stove in the centre on

At nearly all of these stations there are re-

ligious services every evening. And in

BRANDY STATION, VA., March 23, 1864.

scenic aliment of the stage."

and despondency never existed. But the great Sufferer himself had sorrow into which they could not enter, and of such a nature that he alone could bear it. Yet, although he partially sunk under it in the garden, in that upper chamber he 'Gladiator,' many years ago"—here he rapped upon the floor with his gold headed rose gloriously above it; and in no incident in the life of Jesus was his mighty power cane, as through remorse-" and the unseamore conspicuous than in the sublime utsonable illusion for a moment possessed me, terances recorded by John, beginning, "Let not your heart be troubled." Every that the sublime truth portrayed was but a splendid fiction of the drama; and, would sentence is expressive of love, peace, triyou believe it, I felt a passing inclination umph, and even of joy; yet so solemn, so to applaud. As a glass of wine," he concalm, so mingled at once with the sorrows tinued, "will reanimate the morbid appeof earth and the joys of heaven, that the tite, long subdued, of a reformed drunkard, man of sorrows and the Prince of Peace are blended in full-orbed splendor-each rendered more glorious and sublime by that sacred acting revived within me, for the reciprocated radiance of the other. the time, an early passion I once cherished "Let not your heart be troubled. Ye believe in God, believe also in me. In my Father's house are many mansions; if it Church into a preparatory school for the were not so I would have told you." Then theatre. It is suited to engender a taste

of this article—" I go to prepare a place which will demand for its development and for you." sustenance in maturer years, the grosser "In my Father's house are many mansions:" We know very little of the extent and the grandeur of our Father's house. We read of angels, principalities and powers; of cherubim and seraphim; of thousands of thousands who minister to the Eternal King, and of ten thousand times ten thousand who stand before him. These MR. Jos. ALBREE-Dear Sir: -In this expressions are but far-distant glimpses of the inconceivable number, variety and glory of God's great family of holy and

blessed creatures, all of whom have man-

follow the words we have set at the head

· But amid all these mansions, those happy dwelling places, poor fallen man was a homeless outcast, and must have remained so for ever, but for Jesus; for we had forfeited our mansion, our place of rest, our "The foxes," said he, "have holes, and of man hath not where to lay his head." may be. This is our larder, kitchen, diningThe foxes and the birds. have homes on room, hed room, and recention room. earth, and the angels have homes in heaven, all adapted to their several natures but poor, sinful, man was found homeless by Him who came to seek and to save him; and the Redeemer literally became, in his physical nature, what man was in his spiritual nature-homeless; for God himself

· Let us then read the gracious words of habitants; and now I go to prepare a place In addition to the evening meeting, for you. You, too, shall have a mansion there is also a Bible Class, which meets ev- in my Father's house; but I must first go

It has never been my lot to attempt the Shall we interpret this as meaning that teaching of a class of more earnest and in he was about to go to heaven to put his quisitive souls in their search after Bible Father's house in order for the reception of knowledge and truth. Then, Testaments, his redeemed ones of earth? We know

cuous throng of angels, and of the spirits of just men made perfect, and of the saints after the resurrection, does not at all com-Last week the weather here was beautiful. It is now cold. There was a blus-

this world, sanctions the idea that these | ble Scotch cap. many mansions" are adapted to the various natures of the occupants. That there is, and ever will be, wide and far-reaching communion among the glorious members of the family of our common Father, is what we may most confidently expect; for there is but one God and Father of all, one family, one House many man-sions, but only one house; and all the hap-py inmates of that one house, however diverse in nature, origin, power, and glory,

will be one in him.

But the most glorious and transporting thought of all is this: that HE who wears our nature is the one whose name is above every name among the dwellers in those many mansions. What heart can conceive, therefore, the glories of that PLACE which he has prepared for them that love him, and which he will share for ever in common with them! But "it doth not yet appear what we shall be: but we know that when he shall appear we shall be like him, for we shall see him as he is."

> [Original.] God Save Thee in the Fight. BY MRS. E. B. CURRAN.

God save thee in the fight, brother! Through the fierce and bloody strife, When the bands of traitors gather In their hate to quench thy life.
Oh! when the thund'ring cannon falls
Trembling on the humid air,
Or when thy wounded comrade calls,
Then, oh! then, do not despair.

God save thee in the fight, brother! Although thy garments blood-stained be; Stand undaunted, fearless ever, God will rule thy destiny. What though shot and shell fly faster Than the rains from heavin descend! He who rules the mighty sceptre Will be with thee to the end.

When the neighing war-steeds trample O'er the forms that bleeding fell, And above the cannon's rattle Soars the foes' exultant yell From the stroke of sword and sabre And the loathsome prison cell, Safely guard our soldier brother, Say of him that all is well.

How long, O Lord! sadly waiting Pray we that the angelic dove Shall her white wing now enflating, O'erspread us with her reign of love. And if these dear ties must sever, Ere the fearful price be giv'n, Quide, O God! our soldier brother. To a brighter rest in heav'n. Huntington, March 19, 1864.

EUROPEAN SUMMARY.

PREPARED FOR THE PRESBYTERIAN BANNER. Much as has been said about the "Essays, and Reviews," whose covert object of any people; indeed it is a social revolumost certainly was to undermine all Evan-gelical religion, the public mind is still un-have promoted this sten it is impossible. ceedings which have followed, upon the "The peasant is henceforth no longer a future of the Church of England, is by no servant of the land owner, who has a right the Church of England, with all its State own master, and subject only to the State patronage, is unable to free itself from ene- and its laws." What effect this may have drawing out its very heart's blood. The against Dr. Williams and Mr. Wilson, two the authors of "Essays and Reviews," are various. The Guardian does not see how the decision could have been otherwise. It admits that the clergyman should believe as his church does, but does not see how this obligation can be enforced by law on the unwilling. The Record looks upon it as one of the verdicts peculiar to Scottish jurisprudence, in which the return is, Inquirer; which is Unitarian, is in ecstauntrammelled religious thought, such as t approves. To the devout Christian in connection with this Church, there is much ships and so much suffering. o sadden. The Evangelical party, though large in numbers, is without able leaders, t is almost without power.

In the meantime, the Bishop of London greatly exercised about the immense piritual destitutions in the English metropolis. It now appears that there are in that city alone more than a million of persons who receive no religious instruction. To overcome this, he asks for \$3,000,000, and at least five hundred active clergymen, at once. Yet it is doubtful whether anything more than a temporary and spasmodic effort will be attempted. There is a want of cearnest religious life; for which nothing else can be a substitute in the evangelization of the masses. THE PEERAGE has lately lost two men

at different times much of public attention. One of them, Lord Ashburton, was connected with a family widely known and

"A place for you." For whom? For ment in Scotland is a matter of general nothose eleven sorrowing men? Yes, for toriety. While his vacillating policy prethem; but not for them only, but for "all cipitated the Russian war, and then caused who love his appearing." A place—one place; there are many mansions in his humiliate his country. In early life he Father's house, and one of these is allotted manifested some literary aspirations by to them. The idea of one vast promis- few contributions to the Edinburgh Review, which secured him the notoriety of being attacked by Byron in his merciless "English Bards and Scotch Reviewers." port with what we elsewhere see of order | The readers of Punch, in time past, will and arrangement among the works of God; not forget Lord Aberdeen as he appeared and what our Saviour says of the "many frequently in its pages, while Prime Min-mansions" in his Father's house, yet of ister of England, as a tall, thin figure, in one place only for his redeemed ones of Sotch costume, not omitting the inevita-

A FEW years ago much was said in the

newspapers concerning the Regium Donum

or Royal Gift received annually by the

Presbyterian Church in Ireland, from the British crown: The origin and history of this will not be uninteresting to the readers of the Banner, especially as this was urged by some as a reason for not complying with solicitations for aid made by the representatives of the Irish Church in this country a few years ago. The early Scottish settlers invited to Ulster by James I. were accompanied by their pastors, who enjoyed the tithes of the parishes where they were located. In the confusion which followed, the tithes were lost; and by the Act of Uniformity, which required adhesion to Episcopacy, the Presbyterian min-isters of Ireland, along with those of England, were ejected from their churches But afterwards, in consideration of their loyalty and sufferings, Charles II. granted £600 a year to the Presbyterian body in Ireland. This grant was doubled by William III., and was augmented from time to time until, in 1838, at the union of the Secession Synod with the Synod of Ulster, and the formation of the General Assembly, the endowment was fixed at £69 4s. 8d. (English currency), or nearly \$350 to each minister of the Irish Church, from the Government, in addition to the salary voluntarily given by the people. At present the Irish Presbyterian Church consists of 586 ministers; and of these 547 are pastors who have stated charges, all of whom receive of this Regium Donum. In view of this, it can hardly be said that the British Government deals hardly with the Irish Church, or that its ministers are likely to suffer from pecuniary want, as do many of their laborious brethren on the other side of the Atlantic.

LAST YEAR the Russian Czar surprised the world by releasing the Russian serfs and putting an end to this kind of bondage in Russia. But now he has advanced a step farther, and has declared that on the 15th day of the present month, every peasant in Poland shall be emancipated. On sonal services hitherto owed by law to the owner of the land; and not only so, but every peasant in Poland is to become possessor of all the land and the buildings upon it, which ne holds from his feudal superior, or the lord of the manor, and cultivates. For all these privileges he is to pay the Government a small sum which the Government pledges itself to hand over to the former proprietors as a compensation for any possible losses incurred by the change. This is one of the most sweeping changes ever made in the social condition have prompted this step, it is impossible to satisfied, and the final results of the pro- decide. But, as the Volks-Zeitung says neans fully apparent. One thing, at least, to dispose of his time, work and person, pretty well established: that is, that and his family as he likes, but will be his nies nestling within its own bosom and upon the future relations of Poland to Russia, no one can now tell. But it is signifipinions of the British press with respect cant of the progress of events and of the o the reversal of the sentence of suspension | working of that Providence whereby every voke shall be broken, and the oppressed allowed to go free

For the Presbyterian Banner.

How a Soldier Feels. RINGGOLD, GA., March 17, 1864. Our Regiment (38th Ohio) reënlisted as veterans, and started for home on the 31st of Dec. You remember what a sudden not proven." The Times says that this change in the weather occurred about that shows the formularies of the Church to be time. It found us lying at Bridgeport, obsolete... The Spectator declares that this without any tents, waiting for transportasets free the consciences of ministers of the | tion to Nashville. You may with safety Established Church of England on the conclude, we suffered. We took passage to questions of inspiration, justification by Nashville in box cars, without any stoves, aith, and final retribution for sin. And and after a tedious trip reached the city all the Rev. F. D. Maurice complacently sees | right. Failing to secure cars for Louisville, hope dawning that, after this, theologians were compelled to take a steamer. On may be led to a bolder investigation of the reaching Smithland, ice was floating down anguage employed in Ecclesiastical formu. the Ohio in such quantities, we found it aries of faith and of expression. But the impossible to go up; so we ran down to Cairo, Ill., where we had to lie three days cies; it glories in the present state of before we could get cars. After we got things in the National Church, and looks started, we had long and frequent delays, orward with delight to a perfect carnival for which we could not account. On the 14th of Jan., we reached home, and oh! how good it seemed after so many hard-I found the folks all alive and well, fa

ther, mother, sisters and brothers. How and its own position is so anomalous that good to surround the family altar the first evening, while my aged father read a portion of the Holy Book, and we all knelt in prayer to God! I felt that I had much for which to be grateful. My life had been spared, and I had been permitted to enjoy the happiness of seeing my friends again. We remained at home until the 18th of February, receiving in various ways, ac-

knowledgments of the appreciation of our services as defenders of our country. It was indeed encouraging to us to learn that we were not forgotten, and I feel that we have come back strengthened by a knowledge of how largely our services are appreciated. On the morning of the 18th, we bade adieu to comfortable homes, and to mother's cooking and baking, and turning who, in their respective places, occupied our backs on all that is dearest to us, start ed for the field of action. Despite all our courage and bravery, we

could not so fortify our feelings but that eyes respected in America. He was born in were moistened and lips quivered when Philadelphia in 1799. His mother was a mother took us by the hand, and imprintdaughter of William Bingham, a noted ing a kiss upon our lips, said, with faltermerchant of Philadelphia in the last cening voice, "William, put your trust in the tury, when that city was the principal commercial point on the Western Continent; well up and overflow? If so, it is a weakand at one time Mr. Bingham was a Uni- ness of which I am not ashamed. My ted States Senator from Pennsylvania good old Father assures me I shall not be The Binghams at that time lived in great forgotten in the daily prayer, and advises splendor, giving the most costly entertain- faithfulness in the discharge of all Chrisments, and riding in a coach drawn by six tian duties. After each farewell is said magnificently caparisoned horses, attended and I turn my back on home and its deby servants in livery. And on his father's lights, I ask myself the question-Shall I side the late nobleman was related to one ever again behold those dear ones? I finement, and these good gentlemen will religious papers, some of them printed in more in accordance with the great work of the most wealthy of the titled families strove to say. O Lord! thy will be done.

THE PRESBYTERIAN BANNER

Publication Office: GAZETTE BUILDINGS, 84 FIFTH ST., PITTBURGH, PA. SMITH, ENGLISH & CO., 23 NORTH-6TH ST., PHIL'A, PA.

ADVERTISEMENTS: PAYMENT IN ADVANCE. TRANSIENT ADVERTISEMENTS, 19 CENTS & Line for

tise largely.

SPECIAL NOTICES, 15 CENTS A LINE. CENTE A LINE. DBITUARY NOTICES, 6 CENTS A LINE.

tinue in his service whilst I live. Pray for me that I may be kept faithful.

Dividing with God.

A merchant, in answer to inquiries, refers back to a period when he says, "In consecrating my life anew to God, aware of the ensuaring influences of riches, and the necessity of deciding on a plan of charity before wealth should bias my judgment, I adopted the following system:
"I decided to balance my accounts, as

nearly as I could, every month; and reserving such a portion of profits as might appear adequate to cover probable losses, to. lay aside by entry on a benevolent account, one-tenth of the remaining profits, great or small, as a fund for benevolent expenditure, supporting myself and family on the remaining nine tenths. I further determined that at any time my net profits, that is, profits from which clerk-hire and store expenses had been deducted, should exceed \$500 in a month, I would give twelve and a half per cent.; if over \$700, fifteen per cent.; if over \$900, seventeen and a half per cent.; if over \$1,100, twenty per cent.; if over \$1,-300, twenty-two and a half per cent; thus increasing the proportion of the whole, as God should prosper, until, at \$1,500, I should give twenty-five per cent., or \$375 a month. As capital was of the utmost importance to my success in business, I decided then not to increase the foregoing scale until I had acquired a certain capital, after which I would give one-quarter of all net profits, great or small; on the acquisition of another certain amount of capital, I decided to give half, and on acquiring what I determined would be a full sufficiency of my capital, then to give the whole of my net profits.

It is now several years since I adopted this plan, and under it I have acquired a handsome capital, and have been prospered beyond my most sanguine expectations.

Although constantly giving, I have never yet touched the bottom of my fund, and have repeatedly been astonished to find what large drafts it would bear. True, during some months I have encountered a salutary trial of faith, when this rule has led me to lay by the tenth, while the remainder proved inadequate to my support; but the tide has soon turned, and with gratitude, I have recognized a heavenly hand more than making good all past defi-

"This system has saved me from commercial dangers, by leading me to simplify business, and avoid extensive credits. It has made me a better merchant: for the monthly pecuniary observations which I have been wont to take, though often quite laborious, have brought me to a better knowledge of the state of my affairs, and led me to be this day he is to be exempted from the per- more cautious and prudent than I otherwise should have been. I believe this tends to enlarge the Christian's views, increase his disinterestedness, and lead him to shun the tricks of trade. My own observation also confirms the belief, that even warm-hearted Christians must determine beforehand on the system they will adont, if they would secure the benefits of the Gospel plan to themselves under the grace and providence of God, or its happy results to the cause of Christ."—Exchange.

It is necessary that every man should consider, that since God has given him an excellent nature, wisdom, and choice, an understanding soul, and an immortal spirt; having made him lord over the beasts, and but a little lower than angels; he hath also appointed for him a work and a service great enough to employ those abilities, and hath also so designed him to a state of life after this, to which he can only arrive by that service and obedience. therefore, as every man is wholly God's own portion by the title of creation, so all it en our labors and care, all our powers and and faculties, must be wholly employed in the service of God, even all the days of our life, that, this life being ended, we may live

with him forever.

Neither is it sufficient that we think of the service of God as a work of the least necessity, or of small employment, but that it be done by us as God intended it; that it be done with great earnestness and passion, with much zeal and desire; that we refuse no labor, that we bestow upon it much time, that we use the best guides, and arrive at the end of glory by all the ways of grace, of prudence, and religion.

And, indeed, if we consider how much of our lives is taken up by the needs of nature, how many years are wholly spent before we come to any use of reason, how many years more before that reason is useful to us to any great purposes, how imperfect our discourse is made by our evil education, false principles, ill company, bad examples, and want of experience, how many part of our wisest and best years are spent in eating and sleeping, in necessary businesses and unnecessary vanities, in worldly civilities and less useful circumstances, in the learning arts and sciences, languages or trades; that little portion of hours that is left for the practice of piety and religious walking with God is so short and trifling that were not the goodness of God infinitely great, it might seem unreasonable or impossible for us to expect of him eternal joys in heaven; even after the well spending those few minutes which are left for God and God's service, after we have served ourselves and our own occasions.—Jeremy Taylor.

Forgiveness.

O to be forgiven! It is enough to make a man leap—aye, to leap three times, as John Bunyan puts it, and go on his way rejoicing. Forgiven! Why a rock becomes a bed of down, the flames become our friends, when we are forgiven. Justified! No more condemnation! O the joy of that! The happiness of the slave when he lands on freedom's shore is nothing compared with the delight of the believer when he gets out of the land of the enemy. Speak we of the joy of the poor captive who has been chained to the oar by the corsair, and who at last is delivered? The breaking of his chain is not one half such melodious music to him as the breaking of our chains to us. "He took me out of the horrible pit and out of miry clay, and set my feet upon a rock, and put a new song into my mouth, and established my goings." Talk not of the joys of the dance, or of the flush of wine; speak not of the mirth of the merry, or of the flashes of the ambitious and successful. There is mirth more deep than these, a joy more intense, a bliss more