REV JALES ALLISON, } RDITORS. LUBERT PATTERSON, MAMES ALLISON & CO., Proprietors. TERMS IN ADVANCE. Pasture scading us TEN subscribers and upwards, will of thereby entitled to a paper without charge, and another

zirs paper for the second ten ; &c. Renewals should be prompt, a little before the year expires Diract all letters to JAMES ALLISON & CO.. PITTSBURGH, PA.

For the Presbyterian Banner,

Letter from China.

TUNGCHOW, China, Jan. 20, 1864. After a voyage of one hundred and sixty-seven days on the ship St. Paul, we remained in Shanghai a fortnight, waiting for a vessel going North. At length the steamer Swatow left, January 3d, for Chefoo, about seven hundred miles distant by water. The passengers consisted of Bro. Mateer and wife, ourselves, and six others, including two English missionaries-one having a wife and little child. We had a very pleasant and gentlemanly Captain, and good accommodations, which contrasted most favorably with our former voyage. We steamed along against the N. E. monsoon and high sea till Wednesday evening. At 8 o'clock the Captain told us in two hours we would be anchored in Chefoo. We all gathered round the cabin stave, determined net to retire till the anchor was down. Land had been in sight all day. Many of the high peaks were covered with snow, and with the sun shining on them, were really beautiful. The night was dark and the coast dangerous, but the Captain had been along it very often : so we sat, singing, talking, and enjoying our-selves, almost as though we had been at home, feeling perfectly secure. In less than half an hour the ship struck, a rock as we supposed. She struck again and again and again, till she was fast in the sand. The waves dashed the ship about so furiously that every moment we were afraid of being broken in pieces. Our feelings cannot be described during those long moments-each sat appalled and held his breath. After the ship became more steady, we all knelt down and prayed to our heavenly Father, and were comforted. The Captain told us the ship was wrecked so that there was no hope of getting her off; that there was no present danger in remaining on the ship, yet if a gale, or even a light wind should spring up, as he feared there might with the coming tide, the ship would certainly be lost, being an iron vessel. He advised us to get ready at once to go on shore. The life boat was lowered, and two of the passengers, with several sailors, started for the shore, probably fifty rods distant. They reached it after much delay and difficulty. They made a cable fast between the ship and shore, and other necessary precautions for safety. It was a very cold night, and the ground was covered with snow, so we clothed ourselves as warmly as we could and left, taking but little with us except a blanket each. By this time it was near 11 o'clock. Not a house in sight. Nothing but a barren coast before us. We started without a guide, not knowing where we were going. We felt as we had not before. that we were indeed " strangers in a strange land." The Captain had told ns w only about five miles from Chefoo; but he had greatly missed his reckoning, being misled by a ship which had been wrecked in the same place a short time before, but still standing, and as he supposed, lying at anchor. We were really thirty miles off, as we afterwards learned. On, on we walked, over hills and across plains-often through snow almost kneedeep. Thus hour after hour passed. Occasionally we spread our blankets on the snow and rested, but only for a few minutes at a time, because of the cold. At last. when it seemed as though some of our number could go no farther, we heard the barking of a dog-delightful music to us. Scon we came to a small village. By this time it was five o'clock A. M. For a while we were no better off than before, for it was with the greatest difficulty that we could persuade any one to let us in. They were afraid of foreigners. After trying for nearly an hour, a man brought a light, and looked at us most attentively. At last the sight of the little child touched his heart, for at once he started to find us a house. He soon returned and took us to a work-shop, in which some servants were sleeping on a kong-a sort of couch with firs underneath. They left, giving their place to us. We found it very comfortable to our wet and almost frozen feet. The couch was heated by burning straw, and as there was no chimney, we could scarcely breathe for the smoke. As soon as it was light the two young men started, with a guide, for Chefoo, for help, supposing it only three miles distant. Our presence in the village soon became known, and crowd after crowd came gazing at us with eager curiosity. We had frequently to bolt the door to keep them from crowding us out. The house, built of mud, and with a thatched roof, had but one window, with paper for glass. This they picked full of holes to get a peep at us. The ladies walked out during the day, and crowds of men, women and children followed wherever they went. Probably they had never seen a white woman before. I suppose we seemed to them as singular in appearance as Chinamen, with their shaven head and queues, would to you at home. About 8. o'clock they brought us a breakfast of sweet potatoes and porridge, treating us very kindly indeed. After breakfast two of the men went back to the ship to try to get some of our baggage off, if possible; the rest remained in the village. In the evening some Englishmen who had come to survey the wrecked ship which led us astray, found us and gave us the suppor they had brought along for themselves, and some hard bread for breakfast. We felt as though we were fed by the ravens. We laid us down to sleep on the heated couch, and smoked, and baked, and slept, so crowded that we could scarcely move; thus the night passed. The next morning the natives brought us a basket of eggs; so we made quite a breakfast on eggs and hard bread. You can imagine how we looked the traders. sitting on the bed and eating our eggs out of the shell, talking and laughing as merrily as though we were surrounded with every comfort and luxury. About noon the news came that the English gunboat from Chefoo had come for our relief, and we must hasten at once to her, two miles distant. We hired donkeys, and each mounted one, except two of the ladies, who preferred walking to riding on pack saddles. We were soon safely on the gunboat, and truly thankful, I trust, for such assistance. The officers treated us with the greatest kindness, doing all in their power to make us comfortable. The night was so dark that the boat anchored : so we did not reach Ohefoo till Saturday morning-thankful that our dangers on



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ten o'clock, so, to our great disappointment, | half old. It was buried near the village. | Magistrate of Stratford that he would see | Presbytery Hall, Edinburgh, it was re- | thankful we ought to be to the Giver of all we had to spend a second night on the and a bowl full of the best cooked corn and the Bailiff's plays-entertainments given by solved immediately to endeavor to raise We suffered very much from the beans (the best provision they had) with a the Queen's players, and subsequently by cold. The roads were very narrow—mere little wooden spoon, was set by his grave, the companies of the Earls of Leicester and bridle-paths in many places—and icy, so and there remained. She soon after went Worcester, and also those of the Lord of that it was not a very safe way of traveling. on their Winter hunt, and was absent near Warwick. The Chapel of the Guild is di-Hills were constantly in sight, but the six months. On her return, she came to vided from the garden wall of New Place country is comparatively level. Not a the Mission and asked for some bread, by a lane. Of Shakspeare's house nothing fence was to be seen, although every foot of which was given her. She did not eat it, remains—perhaps some part of the old gar-ground that could be, is cultivated with but with a mother's tenderness, went and den wall, but that is doubtful. A yellowthe greatest care in Summer. The people put it by the grave of her little son. In washed house, with plain front, facing the all live in villages, so you never see a the Summer, melons and beans were culti-house standing alone. The country seems vated at the grave, and left for his benefit. part of the building is picturesque, and

our journey's end. We had been traveling constantly for almost seven months. When quently, after being wrapped in blankets, we left home, we expected to be here at least two months sooner. It is good to find a place which we can call home, even in a heathen land. We went to the house implements of war, provisions, &c. of Bro. Mills. who was the only missionary of our Church at this place. We had only been there a few minutes, until the missionaries of the Baptist Church-two fam. and large benevolence and generosity to na, (Mrs. Hall.) That the house was spacious lies and the widow of one who was killed

by rebels a year ago-came to bid us welcome. Many of the native Christians, too, came to welcome us. They seemed as glad fruit. tell us that the native Christians have long stipulation, built for them five, double log been praying for us, that we might be houses, with a passage of ten feet between, been praying for us, that we might be muses, while a passage of the loce sector, ford about local rates, and also in virtue of meet Christians in this dark corner of the eighteen each, with good shingle roof, glass that questionable doctrine, "that a man earth. For the present, the three families of the chimneys. Also, broke and fenced two down the house where Shakspear must

heathen temple which has been rented and | The rails were soon used for camp-fires ; the | greatest later works. This Gastrell's name fitted up. We were allowed by the priests houses, some of them, were occupied for a will stand enrolled in the calendar with to bury one of the largest idols-the oth- short time, but all were eventually aban- the incendiary of Ephesus, the defacers of ers are stored away in a lumber room. There are no foreigners in the city except the missionaries I have mentioned. Tungchow is a walled city, with a population of one hundred thousand It is beautifully situated, overlooking the ocean. The wall itself is about forty feet high, built of quarried stone, and is in very good repair. The majority of the houses are built of stone, and present a much better appear-ance than the cities in the South. This is a cold, dry and healthy climate.

In regard to the missionary work, practically we know but little; but if Christheir work as on other days, they could then to ashes. understand something of the meaning of Whisk that passage, "They are without God and without hope in the world." If they could Under its influence, it often was the case mingle among the heathen for a while, I that a brother would fall by the hand of a think many would realize more than they | brother, or a father by the hand of a son. ow nothing of

WEDNESDAY, MAY 11, 1864. PITTSBURGH, WHOLE NO. 606.

to be almost entirely destitute of timber. For the aged and the warrior, horses were whilst sketching it, we thought it looked At noon the third day, January 15th, often killed at the graves, with a hope that so antique that surely some part of it must we safely reached Tungchow. Only those the spirit of the animal might, in some be of Shakspeare's day. No, no-the whole who have had similar experience, can know way, help the soul of the deceased in the of his building had been ruthlessly dehow glad and thankful we were to reach spirit land. The dead were sometimes put stroyed. The house of New Place had been built by Sir Hugh Clopton, a classical name, as he was Sheriff of London in the buffalo skins, and bark, were laid upon scaftime of Richard III, and Lord Mayor in

folds, made for the purpose, or in the forks the reign of Henry VII.-Shakspeare's of trees, and in all cases accompanied with implements of war, provisions, &c. Virtue and piety with them, had its full-New Place was purchased by Shakspeare, est developments in fierce and uncompro- and altered and fitted to his own taste. He left it by will to his eldest daughter, Susanmising hatred and revenge upon enemies, friends ; while the timid, selfish, and effem- and large there can be little doubt, as it inate were, in the future state, doomed to a | was occupied by Henrietta Maria, Queen of Charles First, for three week, during the civil war. After the restoration it was recold, sterile land, without game or natural to see us as though their own kindred had The year after the Iowas moved to their purchased by the Clopton family, and sub-come from a far land. The missionaries new homes, the Government, under treaty sequently fell into the possession of one Gastrell, a clergyman, who, because of some dispute with the authorities of Strat-

Presbyterian Mission are all living in a hundred acres of ground in ten acre lots. have written "Macbeth" and some of his

doned. The floots, doors, windows, and all the Parthenon, and the long catalogue of that could be, were sold for whisky and Vandals who have mutilated or destroyed trinkets, and the logs were finally burned. the mile stones of history. The Falcon Thus in a few years the houses were not to Inn stands opposite the garden of New be found, and the places where the fields Place. It is an old house as old perhaps had been, could not be designated. as Shakspeare's day. In it they show a had been, could not be designated. Under provision of the same treaty, one | room with wainscotting said to have covhundred head of milch cows, and one hun-lered the walls of an apartment in New dred head of stock hogs were delivered to Place House. This, and its collection of

them; also a large quantity of farming portraits, will well repay an hour's visit to utensils. The cattle and hogs were soon the Falcon. devoured for food, farm tools were traded What a strange and weird sensation stole off for whisky and the like, so that in a

very short time all was gone. A watertians at home could only spend a single | mill, built by Government, at a cost of two-Sabbath here, and see the people busy at thousand eight hundred dollars, was burned

Perhaps it was the passing storm which had caused or aided the effect upon our Whisky shops gathered around, and drunkenness prevailed to a fearful extent. do, that they, too, have immortal souls. Their intercourse with the whisky traders clouds still fretted the sunbeams, chasing Yet thousands are dying every year who and the vagrant frontire settlements, seemed shadows across floor and wall, and now and tion to have a demoralizing influence. Bad as

our mercies, for the use of our mental fac-£5.000 in order to put the Foreign Mission ulties! As we entered the large enclosure Fund in a proper position by the time Dr. surrounding the building, those unfortunate creatures (the insane), at that hour, Duff arrives to undertake the convenorship. It is expected that this movement | were walking through it. Quite a number will extend to Glasgow and other parts of inquired for tobacco. We supplied our Scotland. soldiers with reading matter. It is to this

TWENTY-SEVEN years ago the work of settling South Australia was commenced. A handful of men at Glenelg-the very spot where thousands of pleasure-seekers ow betake themselves-were preparing to. build their first rude houses and to put their first plough into the soil. Sixteen housand miles of sea were behind them, and an unknown country was before them. An immense work had to be done, and the abor necessary for it had to be brought all the way from England. But full of difficulty as the undertaking was, there was a fund of energy and perseverance equal to it. This is seen by the result which is now before us. The few pioneers of the colony who had landed at Glenelg twentyseven years ago are now represented by a population of 145,000 souls; and the work government, which was then commenced w an assemblage of colonists under a paiarchal gun-tree, where Governor Hindnarsh read his first proclamation, is now carried on by a Parliament acting through responsible ministers, and in local districts y fifty-four municipal bodies, all elected by the people themselves.

[Sel ected.]

19 evening."-PRALM CIV: 23 The stream is calmest when it nears the tide, And flowers are sweetest at the eventide, And birds most musical at close of day, And saints divinest when they pass away.

Morning is lovely, but a holier balm Lies folded close in evening's robe of calm; And weary man must ever love her best, for morning calls to toil, but night to rest.

wholesome truths ! She comes from heaven, and on her wings doth bear

To shut the weary eyes of day in peace.

on us, as we moved on with close drawn lip and stealthy step, with vague feeling that something not of earth would stop our way !

senses, but its like we never felt before. The feeling that all that earth contained of mighty Shakspeare being close beside us weighed on our minds with strange reverence; but that was not all. Scattering

ten by me. I then seemed doubly thankful, as my term of service had expired, I For the Presbyterian Banner.

THE PRESBYTERIAN BANNER.

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CENTS & LINE. OBITUARY NOTICES, 6 CENTS & LINE.

The Mercer Collegiate Institute, at the request of the Trustees, was divorced from its connection with Presbytery, and is hereafter to be merely an Academical Institution. The following persons were elected on the Board of Trustees, viz : John M'Ginnis, Thomas Likely, Hopkins Boon, James Thompson, Henry Lee, and Graham Lee.

hospital soldiers are sent, who have lost

their legs in war, to be supplied with arti-

ficial ones. They make them there. The

contractor furnishes them at fifty dollars a

One afternoon, while visiting a hospital

with him, also prayed for him; after which

"Alas! and did my Saviour bleed,"

his feeble voice failing him after singing

the first line, the remaining lines were

We then left him; but while preaching at

another place, that night, I was told that

the young man I had visited that after-

to his bedside. He was in great pain-

prayed earnestly for himself, and asked me

to pray for him. About ten minutes be-

fore he breathed his last, he prayed that

"Now I lay me down to sleep, I pray the Lord my soul to keep; If I should die before I wake,

I pray the Lord my soul to take."

These were the last audible words he ut-

tered. He died at nine o'clock. Thus,

far from home, surrounded by strangers, in

the crowded hospital, he remembered and

prayed that sweet little prayer, doubtless

taught him at his mother's knee when a

dence; but when spoken to about Jesus, a

smile rested upon his countenance-could

say, in broken accents, "Yes, I know him." Often, as I have been passing through

those hospitals, I have been requested by

the sick and dying soldier to pray for him.

Just the day before I left Camp Stoneman,

as I was passing through one of them,

was addressed: "Chaplain, there is a

young man here, who wishes to see you'

He was very sick. I conversed with him,

and prayed for him; but the thankfulness

he expressed, both in words and in that

cheerful countenance, can never be forgot-

beautiful little prayer----

he struck up that beautiful hymn-

"And did my Sovereign die ?

Would he devote that sacred head For such a worm as I?"

who was very low. We conversed

we met a young man from Michigan (J. E

piece.

auoted to him—

The following Commissioners to the General Assembly were elected : Rev. I. N. Candee, D.D., Rev. Joseph Platt, and elders William K. Oat and J. H. Wilson, principals; and Rev. A. Piper, Rev. J. R. Brown, and elders Edward Connett and J. C. Dobbins, alternates.

The following supplies were appointed : New Boston-Bros. Matthews, Hanson, and Williams, to preach one Sabbath each,

as missionary supplies. Commissioners' Pulpits—At Galesburg, Bro. Nesbitt, Fourth Sabbath in May, and Bro. Vance, Fifth Sabbath in May. At Pittsfield, Bro. Brown, Fourth Sabbath in May, and Ash, Fifth Sabbath in May.

The statistical reports show an encouraging increase in the contributions of our churches to the various Boards of the Church: The Statistical Report to the noon, in the barracks, was dying. As General Assembly presents 40 churches, 31 soon as I concluded the services, I hastened ministers, 4 licentiates, and 2,300 communicants.

The Narrative to the Assembly indicates a marked increase of interest in our churches in sustaining the Christian ordinances, and the blessing of God upon the means of grace.

The next stated meeting of Presbytery will be held at Keithsburg, Ill., on Saturday, October 15th. at 21 o'clock P. M.

GEO. W. ASH, Stated Clerk.

For the Presbyterian Banner. Presbytery of Steubenville.

child. I shall always think more of this MESSRS. EDITORS :- The following items little prayer than I did before this touching of business, among others, were transacted incident. What encouragement for parents by the Presbytery of Steubenville, at its to early instill into the youthful mind recent sessions in Steubenville First church, from Tuesday, April 26th, to Thursday afternoon, April 28th. In the same barracks was a soldier, too

Mr. R. Thompson Price, of the Western Theological Seminary, was licensed to preach the Gospel, as a probationer for the ministry.

Rev. J. K. Andrews, Chaplain 126th Reg. O. V. I., was received a member of Presby-tery from the U. P. Presbytery of Steuberville

Calls were put into the hands of Rev. George W. Fisher, from the congregations of Evans' Creek and Linton, where Mr. Fisher has been laboring for some time as Stated Supply, each asking for me-half of his time. Mr. Fisher signified his acceptance of these calls, and arrangements were made for his installation on the last Monday of May; the services to be held in

At the Last. "Man goeth forth unto his work, and to his labor, unti

A holy fragrance, like the breath of prayer; low to tell his parents' name, or his resi-

cootsteps of angels follow in her trace,

All things are hushed before her, as she throws O'er earth and sky her mantle of repose; There is a calm, a beauty, and a power, That morning knows not, in the evening hour. "Until the evening," we must weep and toil, Plough life's stern furrow, dig the weary soil;

Tread with sad feet our rough and thorny way,

And bear the heat and burden of the day.), when our sun is setting, may we glide Like Summer evening down the golden tide; And leave behind us as we pass away, Sweet starry twilight round our sleeping clay.

Ministers. war party, as to be entitled to the honor of grammar school, where fancy has woven a brave, by some means got upon a pony or bright pictures of Shakspeare's 'schoolboy' same year. only 73.3 per cent. of the men Wednesday, then started for Tungchow, Big Spring-Fifth Sabbath of May came under my observation in the hospi- church, for the ministerial services of Rev. tals. The hospitals open a wide door to J. H. Nesbitt; and one from the Camp about sixty miles across the country. Each same year, only 73.3 per cent. of the men Price. Fourth Sabbath of August, Herhorse, and rode through the village at full days. The schoolroom is above the old the delegates of the Christian Commission | Creek church, for the services of Rev ron ; to administer the Lord's Supper and of us had a litter carried between two and 62.4 per cent. of the women who marmules, with extra mules and donkey to speed, her gray hairs floating in the air, Town Hall. This is joined at the east by ried were able to sign their names. for doing good. There are so many, in and James T. Bliss. Bros. Matthews, Martake up a contribution for Foreign Misand at the top of her voice telling the glad the Chapel of the Guild-a Gothic building around Washington City, that time and shall, and Piper, were appointed to install carry baggage, and about ten Chinamen to sions. THE NET profits of the bank of Edinspace forbid me to speak at length of them. Bro. Nesbitt, on the last Saturday in May, The Saint Elizabeth Hospital, used be- at 11 o'clock A.M.; and Bros. Nesbitt, news, and solacing herself thus : " Did I of the fourteenth century, with battlementlead the mules and take care of things gen-Chestnut Ridge-Third Sabbath of May, burgh for last year, after providing for bad think I should ever live to see so happy a | ed parapet rising above the eaves and but-Eaton. Third Sabbath of June, R. T. erally. So we formed quite a train, which debts, and applying £5,000 to the bank would doubtless have called out many spectresses between the windows, terminating day!" fore the war entirely for the benefit of the Marshall, and Leavenworth, to install Bro. Price. Third Sabbath of July, Dr. Beatty. Their notions of a future state were in in pinnacles. It has a square tower at the premises account, amounted to £103,942 tators had we passed through an American Insane, is now occupied in part as a hospi- Bliss, on the first Saturday in May, at 11 Third Sabbath of August, G. Scott. Third Os. 9d., which, after deducting the divikeeping with their physical condition. north end, with corner buttresses, also tervillage. We stopped for the night at a tal for our soldiers. The eminence on o'clock A. M. Sabbath of September, Dr. Brown. keeping with their physical condition. north end, with corner buttresses, also ter-They believed they would exist hereafter, minating in pinnacles, and a battlemented dends paid during the year, amounting to that in some may that mould exist hereafter, paramet round the the top. The old Town L90,000, left £13,942 0s. 9d. to be added Ohinese inn. It, as usual, had a ground which it stands is one of the finest in the The Committee appointed to install Rev. vicinity of the Capital, and commands the Samuel Hart, at Carthage, reported, not all New. Harrisburg-Fourth Sabbath of June, R. T. Price. Third Sabbath of floor, and was very much like the house in the village. We had our own provisions with us. Slept again on a heated couch. It is some way that would expose even The parapet round the the top. The old Town the best, to the ordinary visissitudes of this present life. Soon after we came among Shakspeare received those first impressions to the undivided profits, increasing them to most beautiful view of the city any where present, and no installation. The Commit-August, Israel Price. £248.071 9s. 3d. The dividend is at the Fairmount-Third Sabbath of June, G. to be had. The edifice is an immense tee were continued, and the installation to rate of 9 per cent. The next morning it was so cold that we them, one of the Iowa women, familiar at of the drama which so influenced his afterstructure. 711 feet in length. But it is a to be on Friday, June 10th, at 21 o'clock Scott. Third Sabbath of August, R. T. could not get the Chinamen started before the Mission, lost a little son, a year and a life. It was whilst his father was Chief AT A MEETING o ladies in the Free sad sight to see the wreck of mind. How P. M. Price. ROBERT HERRON, S. C. ...**∆**⇒ ing the second sec in the second

and yet are "without excuse." Should they were by nature, they were made worse not the mission work enlist the warmest by these associations. Passing over things sympathy, interest and prayers of all God's | that cannot be told, I will mention a few. people ? HUNTER CORBETT.

For the Presbyterian Banner. The Iowa Indians as they were in the

Year 1887. It was on the 10th of April. 1837, when first visited the Iowa Indians, in what words in the Indian language-no light or was then called the Platt Purchase, now forming an important part of the State of Missouri. The year previous, they had made a treaty with the Government, which | one of our horses became restive and unobliged them to leave that country and take | willing to go upon the craft. An old Ina new home in, what is now, the State of Kansas.

They numbered, in all, eight hundred and thirty. They were a wild, warlike, Through an interpreter (for at the time I roving people, and in a most wretched con- | did not know the language). I told the dition-depending, mainly, upon the chase for a subsistence.

Their habitations were of the most frail know that; it was a word he heard white and temporary kind. They were shelters, in the form of houses or huts, made of the men use at such times, and he "thought it bark of trees, stretched over slender poles

and tied together with bark strings. Or, they were tents or lodges, made of the skins of the buffalo or elk, and sewed to | was learning to talk English very fast-he gether with the sinews of these animals. These bark houses were merely for Summer him we would like to see his son, and if we shelters, and would in a few years yield to could, would help him to learn. In a few the wear of time, when they would be days he came, and our surprise may be abandoned and a new location sought | imagined when we tell you it was nothing Their skin tents are carried with them and but a few profane, English and French make their habitation wherever they chance oaths that the boy had learned, like a parto stop. They were, strictly, a migratory | ret, without knowing what they meant. and unsettled people.

Domestic animals, excepting ponies and dogs, were not among them. Indeed, to some of them, such things as cattle, hogs, sheep, and poultry, were almost unknown ; and did such animals happen their way, | in many instances, Government agents. they would pounce upon them for present The traders were decidedly opposed to the Mission, because, that by it, their craft was food, as quickly as upon a buffalo or wild in danger. They told the Indians that the turkey.

Their ponies or horses, being of the wild missionaries were after their land, their Mexican or mountain stock, shifted for peltries, or their horses ; and if the Indithemselves in the Winter; and their poor, ans gave them their children, they would be taken down the river and sold for slaves. half-famished dogs had'a miserable existence, excepting in the better hunting sea-So high did this run, that, as we learned years after, our lives were in danger-counsons

Their farming utensils were a "Squawcils of war were held with the view of putaxe," (a miserable looking piece of iron, ting us out of the way.

with a beveled edge and an eye like a gar-Idleness, excepting in war and hunting, den hoe, which a man; now-a-days would prevailed wonderfully-indeed was popular and fashionable. An old and broken down not know what to do with) and heavy hoe man or woman would prefer to do the just introduced by the traders. drudgery of the camp, than to allow the Household and kitchen furniture consist

young or grown son to do it. His business ed of a few wooden bows and ladles, and a was to dress, paint, smoke, and go to war. camp kettle, lately bought from the traders. Parental authority was but little regarded ; Their bedding was of mats, made of flags or rushes, with the skins of the buffalo, as soon as a boy could outrun his mother he was free from her jurisdiction. elk and bear, to which was added, in the

better cases, a French blanket. Their fin-In this state of things, and under these est and best personal dress was, for the blighting influences, the Nation wasted men, buffalo and deer skins; the latter for away like snow before an April sun, until leggings and moccasins, and the former for | in a few years they sank from eight hunrobes or mantles. For the women, some dred and thirty, to about three hundred. cloth and blankets had been obtained from At this point, Christianity and civilization seemed to reach their case, and a pleasing reaction took place, which has resulted in

EUROPEAN SUMMARY.

With the men, war was the chief employment and great delight. War parties were a change, some account of which I will almost constantly coming or going, and the offer you in my next. war dances either preparatory to, or on re-. Respectfully, your obedient servant, turn from, war were almost constantly on hand at the village. The women, also, en-tered considerably, into the war spirit. They took a large part in the war dance. They would dress and paint in a fantastic [PREPARED FOR THE PRESBYTEDIAN BANNER.] manner, and move in large circles, their THE TER-CENTENABY ANNIVERSARY of shrill voices chiming in with the war song Shakspeare has just been celebrated in Euand war whoop. The more honored in the rome and America. circle would carry a shrub or branch of tree, as large as could be carried, pendent from which, were mutilated parts of the bodies of their enemies, such as a sealp, fingers, toes, and even feet and hands.

In one instance, known to the writer, an old woman of four-score, on hearing that a | will delight to read. He says : my last communication, I promised to give | the pastoral labors of Rev. S. E. Vance, for the deep were over for this time. cent. of the women who married in Scotper and take up a collection for Disabled grandson had so distinguished himself in a It is but a short distance to the old land, were able to sign their names in the We remained at Dr. M'Cartee's till n my next some facts and incidents, which one half his time; one from the Macomb

then a denser mass would cloud the church in sombre gloom. We felt as if around, above, and near us were shadows of the used by whites for gambling and amuse-ment, were at times sold to them as the "white man's Bible." Dishonesty, lying, tricks, and stealing, have been taught them long-departed dead. Kings, nobles, warritricks, and stealing, have been taught them ed great-stern, passionless, and pale. The

in many ways. Profanity has been shamefully introduced. There are no profane irreverent way of speaking of the "Great Spirit." One day, as I was crossing the Missouri River with a number of Indians, dian with whip in hand, made a flourish at the animal, and at the same moment, blustered out a broken, profane, English word,

old Indian, kindly, that the word he used was a bad one, and should not be spoken. He seemed surprised, and said he did not

with the well-known inscription. The would make the horse go." clerk rolled away the matting, and turning Not long after we came to the Mission, our backs to the altar, we knelt and read: an elderly Indian came and told us his son "Good Friend for Jesus' sake forbear To dig T-E Dust Enclosed HERE could speak many words, well. We told Bless be T-E Man that spares T-Es stones, And curst be He that moves my Bones. To dig the dust? Might not this same slab with the doggrel on it have been taken from the church-yard, and placed here be-

venient quality. It may have previously covered some tenant of the church-yard Besides all this, we soon found there was whose bonds, spite of the curso, may have a deep and settled opposition to the misbeen thrown into the charnel house at a sionaries and the mission work. This spirit was fostered, perhaps planted, by wicked and unprincipled white men, not excepting time when plague and sickness crowded the place. The charnel house formerly stood on the north of the chancel. It is now re-

moved. Immediately to the north of the stone which covers Shakspeare's tomb is a flagstone, upon which is a brass plate, with the inscription-"Here lythe the body of Anne, wife of Mr. William Shakspeare, who departed this life the 6th day of August, 1623, being of the age of 67 years." Under this is the following :

> Vbera, tu mater, tu las vitamq. dedisti, Vse mihi; pro tanto mnuere, Saxa dabo !-Quam mallem amovest lapidem, bonus An-

gel'ore' Exeat ut Christi Corpus, imago tua! Sed nil vota valent, venies cito Criste resul

get, Clausa licet tumulo mater, et astra petet."

One would imagine that Susanna had inherited some of her father's poetic spirit. The lines breathe love and reverence for her mother. To the south of the firstmentioned slab is another with the following inscription-"Here lieth the body of

Susanna, wife of John Hall, gent., ye daughter of William Shakspeare, gent. She deceased ye 11th July, A.O., 1649, aged 66." Upon the north wall, perhaps some six or eight feet up, and above the line of tombs mentioned, is the famous Stratford monument and bust. The monument is now so well known, from print and drawing, that it would be wasting space to describe it. It projects from the wall, and is supported on three corbels. In the niche sits the half-leaning figure of S. M. IRVIN. Shakspeare, as in the act of writing.

> IT MAY be noticed, as a singular fact that although England by her occupation tables, shows that a slightly larger proportion of her population is in the receipt of instruction as scholars-viz.: 15.7 per cent. of her population-the

number of adults able to sign their names A correspondent of an English paper in the marriage registers is very much gives an interesting account of a late visit below that of Scotland. Thus, in 1859, to Stratford, from which we take an exthe latest year for which detailed retract descriptive of the Grammar School turns have been published for Scotland, and Shakspeare's house, which our readers 89.1 per cent. of the men and 77.8 per

From the South-west.

Commission, to labor and pray for the sal-MESSRS. EDITORS :--- I have thought it vation of those who are fast passing away. How glorious is the mission of him, who night be interesting to your readers to tell them something about Cumberland Hospi- | in the hospital filled with those, amidst distal, near Nashville, Tenn. This is one of ease, sickness and death, can point its suf the most complete hospitals I have been fering inmates to that beautiful world, in since coming to the Army of the Cum- | where its "inhabitants shall not say "I am berland. Everything indicates that the sick"-where there is no parting, no tears comfort of our brave soldiers was carefully shed, no war-where love reigns supreme Shakspeare of our former thoughts had, studied by those who planned this hospital. During my visit to the army, I saw Genpassed away, and with him a long troupe It is laid out beautifully in city style, hav- erals, Colonels, Majors and other officers of mountebanks and puppets. Now a grand ing its streets and rows of tents, all occu- with straps upon their shoulders, with and lofty spirit, throned in solemn majesty, pying their proper places. On the right thousands of men at their command. presided o'er the shadows of the mighty of the gate by which you enter this little also saw our Senators and Congressmen in dead. Never before had we so felt that rity, stands the office occupied by Dr. Mc- session, at the Capitol of the United States. Shakspeare's wondrous creations were pure-Dermont, head surgeon of the hospital. I thought, What great responsibility rests ly ideal-creations of the mind which fled The Dr. is a Christian gentleman, ever upon these men, and how much is expected from human touch, scorning the pasteboard ready to accommodate, and having an eye from them ! But a greater responsibility habitations of vulgar men. Stratford. single to the welfare of those under his rests upon the minister of Christ, for "he church is no common village fane. Its care. Farther down on the same street, watches for souls," &c.; and fills a higher lofty timber roof, its monuments and carvstands the office of the Christian Commisoffice, for he points suffering humanity be ings, render it no unworthy mansoleum for sion. Here the soldiers feel at home. yond their present trials, if they are the Shakspeare's dust. As yet we stand not for details. It was Shakspeare's monument and tomb. On the broad plat in front of, They come to read and write letters. and children of God, to "a far more exceeding listen to the public instructions which are and eternal weight of glory," beyond the afforded. The soldiers seem to appreciate fleeting honors of earth, and its transitory and one step below, the altar, is the stone the efforts which the Christian Commission pleasures, to the distinguished honor of is making in their behalf. Hence they reigning with Christ in heaven, when the meet the delegates, who come to instruct honors of earth and its short-lived joys shall have passed away forever. No place has them, with a smiling countenance, and listen attentively to their words of cheer. the delegate of the Christian Commission Still farther down, on the same street, a better opportunity than amidst so much stands the building in which the cooking distress and suffering, to point the afflicted nd washing of the hospital are done. ones to that heavenly home, where the chil-This building is well arranged, and the dren of God shall bask amid the sunshine washing and cooking are on a grand scale. of the everlasting hills, and say, "My trials How could it be otherwise, when there are over two thousand, in all, to be fed and and sufferings are ended." cause it suited for size or some other con-But, fearful I may weary your readers kept clean ! In the Light Diet Kitchen connected with this hospital, you may meet

with long letters, I will reserve some additional remarks for another time. Miss Mary Moorhead, of Pittsburgh, and Miss Hannah Shaw, of Allegheny County, Rural Valley, Pa. both of whom have left their homes to

minister to the afflicted soldiers. The washing and ironing is principally done by contrabands. I am sure it would

make our good people at home stare, if they could see the piles of dirty clothes brought together here to be washed; and then look out at the numerous lines covered with clean clothes drying; and again, Hart. look at the piles that are ironed and ready for use. The wash-room is supplied with having two pipes conducting water into it and the other with cold. There is also a room containing a number of frames for

drying clothes by steam.

The readers of the Banner may learn from the short account which I have given of this hospital, something of the interest which is taken in our brave and suffering soldiers. Here are seventeen hundred sick men gathered together in one hospital. Their temporal wants are many, and it seems to be the aim of those who have charge of this hospital, to meet their wants as fully as possible. Nor are their spirit-ual wants neglected. There are two chaplains in this hospital—one German and one English. With these chaplains the delegates of the Christian Commission copperate. They enter the hospital and go from cot to cot, cheering and instructing the "Lamb of God who taketh away the sin of the world."

Surely there is yet hope for that country whose sons and daughters can leave their the afflicted glad. S. P. KINKAID. Nashville, April 19.

> For the Presbyterian Banner. Letter From the Army.

CAMP STONEMAN .--- NO. II.

this Presbytery. Three calls were presented to Presby-MR. JOSEPH ALBREE, Treasurer of U. S. Christian Commission: Dear Sir:-In | tery-one from the John Knox church, for

lad gone as a delegate of the Christian Livans' Greek church.

Rev. W. O. Neely signifies his accept ance of the call, placed in his hands at the meeting of Presbytery in January last. from the congregation of Urichsville, and a Committee of Presbytery was appointed to install him there on the Fourth Monday of June next.

A call was presented from Wellsville congregation, for Rev. W. W. Laverty. Mr. Laverty obtained permission to hold this call in his hands for consideration until the June meeting.

The pastoral relation, at the instance of the pastor, was dissolved between the Rev. William . Eaton and the congregation of Carrollton.

Rev. Thomas G. Scott, on account of ill health, was dismissed from the pastoral charge of the united congregations of Corinth and Monroeville.

Revs. Dr. Beatty and W. W. Laverty were appointed ministerial, and Messrs. J. G. Allen and E. T. Bell, lay Commissioners to the General Assembly.

A considerable part of the time and attention of Presbytery was taken up with the making of arrangements with a view to the supply of our vacant churches with the stated means of grace; and the cultivation of the territory added to our tormer bounds by the General Assembly at the last meeting, and the previous one. are now within our limits certainly four, and possibly five, pastoral charges that are without pastors or stated supplies. Ministers without charge, and desiring a settlement in Eastern Ohio, can obtain any information they desire by addressing the Stated Clerk, in reference to these charges . PRESBYTER.

For the Presbyterian Banner. Supplies Appointed by Steubenville Presbytery.

Carrollton-Second Sabbath of May, Fraser. Fourth Sabbath of May, Neely. Second Sabbath of June, Dr. Brown. Fourth Sabbath of June, Swaney. Second Sabbath of July, Watson. Fourth Sabbath of July, R. T. Price. Second Sabbath of August, Milligan. Fourth Sabbath .of August, G. Scott. Second Sabbath of September, Hamilton. Fourth Sabbath of September, Samuel Patterson; to administer the Lord's Supper and take up a contribu-tion for Disabled Ministers' Fund.

Amsterdom-Third Sabbath of May, Dr. Brown. Third Sabbath of June, Marquis; to administer the Lord's Supper and take up a contribution for Domestic Missions. Third Sabbath of July, Watson. Third Sabbath of August, Herron. Third Sabbath of September, Eaton.

Corinth-Second Sabbath of May, R.T. Price. Second Sabbath of August, Eaton; to administer the Lord's Supper and to take up a contribution for Domestic Mis sions.

New Cumberland-Fourth Sabhath of June, Laverty; to administer the Lord's Supper and take up a contribution for Disabled Ministers.

Wellsville-Fourth Sabbath of May, Reed. Fifth Sabbath of May, Marquis. Monroeville-Second Sabbath of May, Arthur. Second Sabbath of September, Parkinson.

Centre Unity-First Sabbath of June, G. Scott. First Sabbath of September, Frazer; to administer the Lord's Supper and take up a contribution for Foreign Missions.

Cross Creek-Second Sabbath of June, Reed. Second Sabbath of August, Dr. Brown; to administer the Lord's Supper and take up a contribution for Board of Publication.

New Philadelphia-Fourth Sabbath of May, Fisher. Fourth Sabbath of August, Dr. Brown; to administer the Lord's Sup-

Moderator, and Revs. W. W. Williams and a row of tubs all along one side, each tub George Norcross were chosen Temporary Clerks. Nineteen ministers were present, -one pipe supplies it with warm water, and ten absent. Eighteen elders were present, and twenty-two churches were unrepresented. Corresponding Members .- Rev. S. E Vance, Presbytery of Palestine; Rev. G M. Johnson, Presbytery of Peoria; Rev. J. H. Nesbitt, Presbytery of Chicago; Rev. A. D. M'Cool, Central Illinois Con-ference of the M. E. Church; Rev. B. F.

Worrel, Central Association of the Congregational Church; Rev. E. J. Lockwood, Salem Baptist Association. Rev. George W. Ash was chosen Stated Clerk and Treasurer, in place of Rev. T. . Vaill, removed from our bounds. Rev. J. M. Jamieson, D.D., was appoint ed on the Committee of Domestic Missions, in place of Rev. T. S. Vaill.

Rev. R. C. Matthews, D.D., and Rev. J M. Jamieson, D.D., and elder Norcross these suffering ones by pointing them to were appointed a Special Committee to.examine the beneficiaries at Monmouth, and report to the Standing Committee.

WM. F. MORGAN.

For the Presbyterian Banner.

Presbytery of Schuyler.

Schuyler Presbytery met at Prairie City

McDonough County, Illinois, April 14th,

and was opened by a sermon on Matt.

xxviii : 18, by the Moderator, Rev. Samuel

Rev. J. M. Jamieson, D.D., was chosen

Revs. C. Leavenworth and J. H. Mar shall, and elder Withrow, were appointed homes and friends, and come in the name a Committee to draw up and report, at the of the blessed Jesus to make the hearts of next stated meeting of Presbytery, a Paper, embodying certain authoritative instructions for the guidance of Clerks of Sessions in

making up their records. Revs. S. E. Vance and J. H. Nesbitt, on the presentation of certificates, and examination, were received as members of this