TERMS IN ADVANCE. Pastors sending us TEN subscribers and upwards, will be thereby entitled to a paper without charge, and another xtra paper for the second ton; &c.

Renewals should be prompt, a little before the year expire

JAMES ALLISON & CO.,

For the Presbyterian Banner. Religious Association in the Army of the Comberland.

MESSRS. EDITORS :- The following is a copy of the constitution of a religious association which it was my privilege to assist in organizing while in the Army of the Cumberland, and to which I administered the sacrament of the Lord's Supper for the first time. It was drawn up by the mem-bers themselves, and I send it to you for publication, in the hope that you will think it worthy of its space. A number of chaplains and delegates of the Christian Commission, to whom I showed it, have expressed a desire to get it in printed form. It may prove a valuable help to both, and it will afford our Christian people at home a more full conception of what God is

doing in the army. D. W. TOWNSEND. Yours, truly, Rules, and Declaration of Faith and Covcnant of the Christian Association of the Third Ohio Volunteer Cavalry.

PREAMETE We the undersigned, members of the Third Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, being desirous of promoting the cause of Christ in our midst. do organize ourselves into a Society to be called the Christian Association of the Third Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, and we do adopt the following as Rules, Declaration of Faith and Covenant, by which we are to be guided in our labors as an organiza-

The officers of this Association shall

urer, and two Trustees, to be chosen by RULE II. It shall be the duty of the Moderator to

preside over and preserve order at all meetings of the Association. RULE III. It shall be the duty of the Secretary to keep a correct record of all the business

transactions of the Association, and to hold the same in readiness for inspection by any member thereof. RULE IV.

It shall be the duty of the Treasurer to receive all moneys of the Association, and to expend the same as it may direct. RULE V.

It shall be the duty of the Trustees to maintain a general supervision of the affairs of the Association, one of whom, who shall. be designated, shall act as Corresponding Secretary.

RULE VI.

The quarterly meetings of this Association shall be held on the first Saturday and Sabbath of April, July, October, and January; and if at any time, in the providence of God, we are prevented from holding the meeting at the time above mentioned, it may be held on any Saturday and Sabbath that may be convenient; and at those quarterly meetings the ordinance of Baptism and the sacrament of the Lord's Supper may be administered to such persons as may desire it, provided a duly authorized minister of the Gospel is present

this Association at any of the Thursday evening prayer meetings, except the two preceding the quarterly meeting, and may be received on probation by vote of all the members present, and if no objection is known to exist, he may be admitted into full communion at the quarterly meeting succeeding, by subscribing to the Declaration of Faith and these Rules, and entering into Covenant with the Association. RULE VIII.

Any member who may be accused of misconduct, may be tried before the assembled Association or before the Board of Officers, as he may elect, but every case must be referred to the Association, for its final decision, which shall have power to reprimand, suspend or expel, as in their discretion the case may demand.

These rules may be amended at any of the quarterly meetings, by the consent of two thirds of the members present, notice being given at one of the evening prayer-

meetings two or more weeks previous.

DECLARATION OF FAITH. We believe in one God, the Creator and Ruler of the Universe, existing in a divine and adorable Trinity, the Father, the Son and the Holy Ghost, each possessing Divine perfection. We also believe that the Scriptures of the Old and New Testament are his revealed Word, and constitute a sufficient rule of faith and practice; in the fall, and consequent lost condition of the whole human race; in faith in the merits of a crucified and risen Redeemer (the Son of God,) as the only hope of salvation; in the necessity of a change of heart as effected through the truth by the operation of the Holy Spirit, and that the observance of the ordinances of Bantism and the Lord's Supper, together with the Christian Sabbath, are of perpetual obligation in the Christian Church; and we believe in the resurrection of the dead. and a general judgment, the endless happiness of the righteous, and the endless

misery of the wicked.

You do now, in the presence of God, and of angels, and of men, solemnly avouch the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost, the one only living and true God, to be your God. In deep penitence for your past sins, and forsaking all ungodliness, you do now give up yourself, soul and body, and all that you have, to be the Lord's, promising by his grace to walk before him in holiness all the days of your life. You receive the brethren in Christ as your brethren, and you promise to walk in communion with them, wherever in the providence of God your lot may be east. You promise to watch over the members of this Association with all Christian tenderness to welcome their Christian watchfulness over you, to submit to the Government of Christ in his Church, and to the regular administration of it in this Association, as long as you remain in it. You promise to promote the public and social worship of God on the Sabbath, and at such other stated times, as this Association may appoint, by your presence and influence, and by your means according to what God has given you. You engage to live a life of prayer, your Saviour in secret prayer. And finally relying upon God to aid you, you promiso to live to do our duty, and go down into of our Board, with the buildings and impossess a large amount of that caution ise to live a humble, Christian life, committing the keeping of your soul unto God, as unto a faithful and all-powerful

[On the admission of a person, the members here arise, while this response is read.]

RESPONSE OF THE ASSOCIATION. We, then, the members of this Association, do welcome you into our communion and dellowship. We welcome you as a member of the body of Christ and coworker with him, and fellow-traveler with us to that glorious home that God, our low.

Presbyterran Banner.

VOL. XII. NO. 40.

PITTSBURGH,

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 22, 1864,

WHOLE NO.

heavenly Father, has provided for his children. We promise, by the grace of God, to watch over you with meekness and love, and by counsel and prayer to help you for-

For the Presbyterian Banner. letter From a Christian Commission Delegate.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., June 2, 1864. Mr. Jos. Albree, Treasurer Christian Commission, Pittsburgh:—DEAR SIR: am reminded that fans are exceedingly upon a system something like this: that each scholar shall give one fan—a palm-leaf—for the comfort of the sick and wounded? Let every Sabbath School in the country resolve to aid the Commission in this truly benevolent way. The idea was first suggested to me by one of the ladies in the diet kitchen at the General Field Hespital, in which my principal labor is exerted for the present. By the way, the benefit of these kitchens can never be over-estimated. How much of comfort has been secured, and life saved. by proper and judicious diet prepared by him in godly sincerity, we may be pre-those who understand how such things pared for passing over the flood. Instead should be done, cannot be known. The consist of a Moderator, a Secretary, Treaswork and the stores of the Christian Com- passage to the good land. The Jordan mission gain the hearts of the army. The wave will be parted hither and thither, as Christian people who live amid the plenty it was for Israel, when they took possession and comfort of home cannot know the of Canaan, and the change will be blessed gratitude shown for their kindness by the and glorious. sick, until they come and see for themselves. I am sorry that surgeons should ever prohibit these kind offices, or place any hindrance in the way of alleviating the sufferings of noble soldiers who have periled life for the sake of their country.

notwithstanding the desolation of war— wisely concluded, instead of attempting to the rows of emptied houses from which follow all these bands, to keep up these even the windows seem to have been torn by the ruthless storm of pillage—there are some good people still in Dalton. I was Kindly cared for in the family of an old Indian orphan children, many of them quite gentleman who came from Massachusetts advanced in what goes to make up a good n 1822, to aid in the mission to the Cherokees. This is not the time to tell you all that I heard from his lips in regard to the their people, and become instructors to toils, the success, the wrongs of that mission, nor of the despotism, and cruelty, and itself at once. To commence a mission and 'seizing" practised there while the army school for each of the sixty different bands. of Johnston held possession of the place. Let it only be said that a Delegate of the with their present means. They have nei-Christian Commission experienced the hos. ther men nor money, but this institution pitality of a Christian in Dalton.

It is only lately that the surgeon in charge care, men sometimes die here, of whom we ents. Great trouble is often felt in this know nothing, and we can never give in respect. The parents and friends, ignorant Any person may apply for admission into whom do these books, &c.; helong! To ranson mer or to obligation to is Association at any of the Thursday men office are now dead." "Is nothing them. Under this impression, they often Nothing." And as I stoop to examine which if not met, the children are taken were to those who once possessed them, but out which is slow and hard to remove. have now left them; and how much the brotype of a young lady who seems to be blind of an eye. Here is a card—on one side written, "We will not forget you;" language and to introduce the English. ourls of hair, and under each curl I see scholars, all speaking the English. These Washington City, September 19th, 1862." "George Dunham, 1863—presented by his aunt, Christenia Craig." Another (in ladies' hand): "Accept this, with much love, from your affectionate wife, Mary J. Nason;" and fastened on the leaf by a ribbon is a braid of hair. Here, again, is a rebel's Testament, "Captured at Jackson, June 16th, 1863, by A. T. Williams, Co. H, 76th O. V. I." These are only a portion; but what pleasure it would give me if I could return them to their owners. But these are exceptional cases. Our correspondence is immense. Here, for in-

stance, to-day, I find five hundred wounded one wants a sheet of paper and an envelope. Some wounded in the right arm get me to write for them. Their friends want to hear. Thus thousands of letters are sent by the Commission.

O that the people knew how the work of the Christian Commission is needed and it may be too late.

G. M. SPARGROVE.

Fer the Presbyterian Banner. Wayside Meditations. XI.-THE CROSS.

Christ's address to Peter at the sea of Tiberias was prophetic, not only of Peter's future experience, but of the general experience of us all. "When thou wast young, thou girdedst thyself and walkedst whither thou wouldst, but when thou shalt be old, thou shalt stretch forth thy hands, and another shall gird thee, and carry thee whither thou wouldst not." Here are set forth Peter's ardent self-reliance in the past, and the fearful sacrifices of the future. He do no harm. It is the idea of endowing had delighted to push his bark over the this as a permanent institution under our sea of Galilee, and with sinewy arm and Board, for the good of the Indians! Do bold heart, confront its most fearful storms. But to the pre-scient eye of the Master, the fiery cross loomed up on the sky of the future, and sacrifices and self-denials strew- place, on this Continent, for the poor Abo- tain death. It is not so disagreeable as a ed the pathway that led thither. Peter's

those few nervous words. paths that seem green and bordered with thorns! How sharp the nails!

The cross is beautiful as a symbol now, The cross is beautiful as a sympol now, since the Elder Brother has borne it to Calvary, yet it sets before us a multiform death—death by slow, torturing degrees, as many of us experience. Not until we as many of us experience. Not until we have the side of the more blessed to give than receive." but have of securing the converted to order. The losses on the west coast were for a long time excessively securing the same time do themselves a great good. For they would not only find that "it is lation being swept off, and there being no have a find violation of the coast were for a long time excessively securing the coast were for a long as many or us experience. Not among the more blessed to give than receive," but hope of securing the cooperation of the stand on Mount Zion, by the side of the more blessed to give than receive," but hope of securing the cooperation of the great Cross-bearer, will it be known what they would find there is "a giving which Portuguese statesmen in the suppression of great cross-pearer, will be known what and yet increaseth, and a withholding more evils against which they have made laws. daughters of Zion have endured here be- than is meet, and it tendeth to poverty."

I look down from this little eminence, and see the highways and by-paths throngman, with his eager hopes of life; the young maiden, radiant with the dew of youth; and the little wailing infant. Some good things for the poor fellows who are lying in our hospitals. Could you not prevail upon the Sabbath Schools to fall side. Others shrink shudderingly from contact with the icy flood, striving in vain to strain their vision through the mists and

XII.—PASSING OVER JORDAN.

Jordan. There is One who has gone over before us. He has filled the valley with

For the Presbytorian Banner. Plans and Prospects of the Iowa Mission for

the Future. In this state of things the Board, having For one week I was sick in Dalton; but | these valuable improvements on hand, follow all these bands, to keep up these improvements and open them to the oreducation. And when sufficiently trained, the purpose is that they may go back to our Board could not think of for a moment,

sympathies and force tears from our eyes! | pense. Besides economy in men and money, this gave me a number of Bibles, Testaments, institution has the advantage of carrying what was done in the way of preparation, and other mementoes. They all look well | the heathen children out from under the worn. I am reminded that, with all our influence of their heathen friends and partelligence to their friends. The other and ungrateful, are unwilling their chilnight I bent over a young man for half an dren should undergo the restraints and dishour, trying to find out his name—his cipline of the school; and should the parpower of speech was gone. "Well, to ents yield, they feel that it brings the misknown about them or their friends?" make high demands of the missionaries,

these relies, I think how precious they away in disgust, and a bad impression goes Another advantage of this school is, the friends would be delighted if these little ready introduction of the English language. things could be returned. Here is an am- In schools made up entirely of one tribe and on the other side are fastened three There are now in this school over thirty written a name-" Maria-Frank-Ar- all become teachers to the new scholars, thur." Shall we ever know who wrote and the strange ones coming in from differthis? Here is a little Testament, marked ent tribes soon yield to the common lan-"Henry Lilly, August 31st, 1840. Presented to Joseph Lilly by his mother, long as they speak and think in their own language, they can never arrive at any em-Another: "Carlos Andrews—presented by inence as scholars. Their language is not to Tette weekly, and sent up the river his aunt, E. Clark, 1862." Another: capable of much research, and there are no above that village to buy ivory. These capable of much research, and there are no above that village to buy ivory. These

books and translations prepared in them. go far to put down the tribe wars and feuds which so much prevail among them. Nothing unites people so much as language. But seldom do we hear of those bands speaking the same language going to war against each other. Did one common language prevail, it would do much to correct misunderstanding and difficulties, and lead to confidence and brotherhood.

It is much to the advantage of this school that, for a country so new, it is surmen just from the front near Dallas; every rounded by an excellent class of white citizens, who in most instances are friendly to the children and school, and will take pains to promote the good of the children. When out of school they come in contact with the whites—they may be learning

that which is useful and profitable. These considerations, beside many others appreciated! Now, in these eventful which might be mentioned, do, as we think, hours, is the time to send on the stores, or strongly recommend this institution to the confidence and support of all who have any regard for our fallen race, especially to the friends of the American Indians. And we cannot see why our Government should not be willing and anxious to lend a strong helping hand. A good share of the civilization fund, as it seems to us, could not be better applied than to support this institution, and it seems to us a strong and earnest application should be made to the De-partment. If half we have heard about Commissioner Dale's goodness and kindness to the Indians be true, we think he would be glad of a chance like this to help for-

ward so good a cause. I will here venture to make a suggestion, or at least raise an inquiry. I think it can not be surprised. It could be done, and I believe it ought to be done. What has reriginees? And what could be more fit than ife and heart experience were sketched in | to establish, on a firm base, a literary institution for the benefit of the few who re-

great value. S. M. IRVIN.

EUROPEAN SUMMARY. [PREPARED FOR THE PRESBYTERIAN BANNER.]

ward in the way to heaven. And we pray God that we may live together as brethren, glorify God on earth, and finally join the Church triumphant above, there to unite in the presence of God and the saints for-THE General Assembly of the Church of tide through the gloomiest recess of this shadowy valley. The multitude are constantly arriving there, and are struggling with its billows. I see there the old patriarch, with his whitened locks; the strong with his carear hours of life, the church. The Assembly having been duly constituted after his lordship's arrival at the hall, Dr. Craik moved that Dr. The month of May has gone. During these days of heat, even among the mountains, I hope. They pass lightly over the crested loud applause, and, being seconded by Mr. billows, borne up by an unseen hand, as Niven, of Balfron, was unanimously agreed to. Dr. Pirie took the chair. The usual formalities having been complied with, and the Lord High Commissioner's address having been replied to by the Moderator shadows that hang over the flood, as they sink in the deep waters—no hope—no light—no peace—left alone in the time of their greatest need.

There is a preparation for passing over the property of the proper shadows that hang over the flood, as they of clerk, and suggesting that the Rev. Mr. Story, of Roseneath, be appointed interim-clerk, was read; and Mr. Story was, on the light, for his people, and he now alms the troubled waters, that they may go over in peace. By faith in Jesus Christ; by an agreed, on the motion of Dr. Craik, sechumble confidence in his name; by serving onded by the Earl of Selkirk, that an address of congratulation be presented to the

> Church of Scotland opened on the same day. The retiring Moderator, the Rev. Mr. McLeod, of Snizort, having preached the usual sermon and constituted the Assembly, nominated Principal Fairbairn, of Glasgow, as Moderator for the year to come. The motion was carried by acclamation, and the new Moderator took the chair, and delivered his opening address. Mr. Geo. Meldrum was appointed deputeclerk of Assembly, in room of the late Mr. Jas. Crawford; Mr. Patrick Dalmahoy was appointed law-agent of the Church—that office having also been held by Mr. Crawford. Notices were given that, on the report of the committee on the appointment of professors, Mr. Laughton of Greenock, Dr. Forbes of Glasgow, and Mr. Islay Burns of Dundee, would each be proposed as colleague and successor to Dr. Hetherington, of Glasgow Free Church College.

Queen and the Prince and Princess of

Wales, on the birth of a son to the latter.

THE General Assembly of the Free

DR. LIVINGSTONE Writes to the Christian Work, detailing his trials and sufferings, chiefly occasioned through the jealousy of the Portuguese. Missionary life in Africa appears to be as full of peril as at any formay extend its benefits to each of these mer period. The following from his pen How much we find here to awaken our tribes, and at a very small comparative ex- introduces the reader to fresh scenes of missionary labor:

> "Having thus given a rapid sketch of we must advert to that which gladdened our hearts in the midst of our labors-the formation of the Oxford and Cambridge Mission, and the arrival of good Bishop Mackenzie and his companions in the beginning of 1861. This was a source of no ordinary satisfaction, at it promised to renew the successes of the west on the east coast, and no higher reward for our cours was ever contemplated. By our canny Scotch folks little good was expected from what they called a High Church mission. In the little experience I have had with those to whom the epithet has been applied, I have seen a little more attention to forms, rubrics, &c., than we who have been born and bred in the Kirk were accustomed to, but can respect; inside of all beat very loving, earnest Christian hearts, and I take the heart to represent the real man. On coming up the river with this mission we found that the Portuguese of Tette had, with the sanction of their governor, followed us into the field, which, as will be remembered, they previously durst not enter, and, with the help of a marauding tribe, were fast depopulating the country. About two hundred slaves were taken were not the only agents in the depopula-The introduction of the English would tion; another slave-hunter, called Marianno, had a thousand muskets, and slaves to man them, in his forays. His captives were all sent to Quillimane. Others engaged in this sad work; for it is well known that any one may become a slave-hunter on his own account who can muster a few slaves and muskets. No notice is taken of his deeds by the authorities till he is rich enough to yield a good fine; this being extracted, he is free to begin his old work over again. A drought of one season, which never before caused loss of life, had such an effect on the spirits of the terrified. panic stricken inhabitants, that, as a result, we have the lower Shire valley, and the heights on the east of the cataracts, almost entirely depopulated. Such numbers

of skeletons I never before saw. "But leaving this painful subject, and the conduct of the mission in circumstances in which no mission was ever tried before. and in the discussion of which at home the good bishop has not always had fair play, let us look at the disasters which have befallen this band of faithful men, with a view to the avoidance of similar mischances in future. Bishop Mackenzie was a noble character, and, with an active, stirring Martha of a wife, would have been a perfect missionary bishop. But in every-thing that regarded comfort, or ease, or safety, he was totally regardless of self. He secured the admiration of the Makololo. They were lately overheard expatiating on his goodness, and it was added. He would not be carried, and don't you remember how he stood up to his middle in a certain stream, handing over the women and children. By Sebitane, had he not died we should all have been living with him, and by this time have known the Book.' But this exposure to wet and damp, of which previous to his death he had as much as ever we read of in Elliott's—the apostle to ally been done to establish a name or a the Indians-labors, involved almost cerducking in England, for one may allow his clothes to dry on him with rather pleasurable sensations; but let there be half an In these words, too, the Master speaks to main? It is a remarkable fact that it is hour's rest, and fever is sure to follow. No us all. When young, we would gird our found by calculation that this institution is one can live in the lowlands without conself and go whither we would—walk in within a few miles, at most, of the very stant activity; hence, when we heard of centre of the United States and its Terri- the loss of the bishop and the withdrawallowers, to our inexperienced eyes—gather tories, and might there not be a monument of his companions to the Shire valley, we flowers that seem immortal, but that wither erected, a stake set here, that would honor entertained the gravest apprehensions, and in our hands. But if we look through the the dead and benefit the living? One hunthese have been painfully realized in the proper medium, the cross looms up in the dred thousand dollars, carfully invested, loss of others. Prospects look very disthe midst of the battle, that cross seems provements here, would do much to raise which his brave, loving predecessor lacked. planted at our very feet. And how rugged up for these people a native agency for Some, too, of the constituents of the Soits outline! How painful the crown of good among themselves, that would be of biety have withdrawn, as if they had expected so much money and so many souls There are hundreds of individuals in our converted to order. The losses on the west

nor any prospect of the restrictions being

removed from the mouths of the rivers, the

the only regret felt is, having ever given that makes it the more strange that he was the smallest credit to Portuguese nobles for desire for the civilization of Africa, because, with half the labor and expense on Well, what was the objection? You give the Rovuma, even, we must have left an it up? I'll tell you: he was too young. indelible mark of improvement on a section | I have heard this objection raised against moval may lessen the jealousy which was their professional work. But what sort of most unreasonable nursed. We hoped that in our success they, too, would be benefited. But on Bishop Tozer arriving, the calico, which is not intended for trade, but is as one; that is certain. Give us an experiment of the process o which is not intended for trade, but is as one; that is certain. Give us an experimuch currency here as money is with us, enced Doctor, and a well practiced Lawyer. was charged four-pence per point weight, a is the common sentiment; but, for a pasduty which is simply prohibitive. However, events may, in the good providence of better; it is more interesting; it pleases ever, events may, in the good providence of the Almighty, arise which may stultify all our forebodings, and the coast, from Cape Delgado to Delgoa Bay, instead of being as heretofore a Portuguese slave 'preserve,' may enjoy the good time coming yet, when man and man, the world o'er, shall brothers gations have lived, for years, in this joyous have lived, for years, in this joyous have lived, for years, and have had from

be for a that. 'Thy kingdom come.'" A TURIN LETTER of the 16th, says:-The telegraph has already transmitted abroad the summary of the remarkable young preacuer, is near or eisewhere; if speech delivered by the Minister of Fortit does not, he hears of it at home. In eign Affairs during the discussion on the either case, a separation is apt to follow.

budget. He revealed a very important. budget. He revealed a very important point—that the negotiations on the Roman uestion, which had been broken off since the ministry of Count Pasolini, have been resumed on the basis of the Emperor's letter to M. Thouvenel in May, 1862. That document spoke of the impossibility of a permanent foreign occupation of Rome, and stated the right of the Romans to participate in the affairs of their country. On those two principles the Italian Government is perectly in accord with that of France. They may therefore serve as the starting point for serious negotiations, as M. Minghetti leclared in the Chambers.

A MEETING of workmen has just taken place in Turin for the purpose of thanking the English people for their reception of Garibaldi. The portrait of the General and of Victor Emmanuel were placed side by side, crowned with laurels and surrounded with flags in the national colors. Victor Emmanuel was present at the meeting, and all eyes were repeatedly turned to the seat he occupied. The proceedings lasted two hours, 5,000 persons being present.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—"The meeting, considering that the English people by the reception of Garibaldi have done homage to the virtues of the great citizen, and to the principles of liberty and the unity of Italy, o which he has devoted his life, thanks the English people, and especially the English operatives. The meeting offers up he most ardent vows for the liberation of Rome and Venice, and desires that this object may be obtained by legal meetings, g all the active forces of the nation. The meeting decides that the address of the English workmen shall be engraved upon stone, and ultimately be sent to Rome."

Victor Emmanual listened, it is said. with interest to the various speeches that receded these resolutions, in some of which his government was not always treated with much tenderness. At the close of the proceedings he nevertheless said-"It is not time-wasted to hear the people talk

The Two Prayers wo white hands on the breast And labor's done. Two pale feet crossed in rest The race is run. Two eyes with coin weights shut All tears to cease, Two lips where grief is mule, Anger at peace; So pray we in our pain; mourning our lot, But God in his great kindness answereth not

I wo hands at work addressed . Aye, to his praise, Two feet that never rest Walking in his ways; Through all their tears; Two lips still breathing love Not grief nor fears: So pray we afterward low on our knees, Father forgive those erring prayers the

Church Extension-Fourth Annual Circular. ST. Louis, June 9th, 1864.

To Sessions of Presbyterian Churches -Dear Brethren: - As the first Sabbath of July has been set apart by the General Assembly for the Annual collection for the Board of Church Extension, allow us to present a few facts concerning the work entrusted to the Board with the earnest request that they may be laid before your people at the appointed time or as soon thereafter as possible.

Ist. The applications on file to-day are

more than five thousand dollars in advance of the funds to meet them. 2d. The applications received since April 1st, 1864, exceed by one-third the number received during the same time last year, while the amount of aid asked for is more

than double. 3d. The cost of church building has risen one hundred per cent. in two years, having risen in that time from \$1,127 to

\$2,254.

4th. The present is a time of great trial to our houseless churches. Without the bond of a sanctuary they can scarcely resist the divisive influences now so abundant. The drain of war tells fearfully on spoiled of their goods, driven from their such little flocks, where the loss of even one efficient man greatly cripples if it does not scatter them. The high price of everything bears heavily on the members of such frontier churches, who have much to speak of the sacrifices which they make in huw and little to sell. The selecter of those buy and little to sell. The salaries of those who minister to our houseless churches, always scanty, have now become so inadequate that many of them must leave their fields or secure the sanctuary that brings ncreased support.

5th. In some localities the time to repair the ravages of war seems to have come; while in others it appears to be near. 6th. Increased aid must be given, or few ouseless churches can now obtain Sanctuaries. Last year the aid granted by the Board, payable when it completed the house free from debt, averaged about one seventh of the cost of the structure. This is not enough; but it can only be adequately increased by increased contributions. Donations can be sent to David Keith, Treasurer, St. Louis, Mo., or to any of our Receiving Agents. In behalf of the Board, Wours fraternally,

Had: Cor, Secretary. For the Presbyterian Banner,

by a statement that I saw in a paper, some considered a phenomenon. An eligible pomps, and vanities, give a tenth of their congregation was vacant and desirous of obbeen acceptable in his pulpit performances, the "sacrifices which they make!" and, so far as appears, in all fespects, save one. No fault was found with his dismaking any sacrifices? "Shall we be carcourses, or his delivery, or his looks, or his ried to the skies on flowery beds of ease?" clothes, or his wife, or her dress. Indeed, What says the Master?" "If any man

expedition retires. After doing one's duty, | it does not appear that he had a wife; and

of the continent. Possibly, too, our re- a young Physician or Lawyer, starting in

region of expectancy, and have had from three to five pastors in as many years. If the cout-come comes out, the promising abroad the summary of the remarkable young preacher, is heard of elsewhere;

the ministry. The prophets do not live forever. Thanks to the Head of the Church that he calls and qualifies and commissions them to this good work. But it is worthy of serious consideration, whether the church does not make them old before their time, and deprive herself of the benefits of their experience and labors, long before their competency for useful toil has begun to de-

Evening Prayer. I come to Thee to night, In my lone closet where no eye can see, And dare to crave an interview with thee, Father of love and light!

If I this day have striven With thy blest Spirit; or have bowed the knee To aught of earth, in weak idolatry, I pray to be forgiven.

If in my heart has been An unforgiving thought, or word, or look, Though deep the malice which I scarce could

Wash me from the dark sin, If I have turned away From grief or suffering which I might relieve,

areless the cup of water e'en to give, Forgive me, Lord, I pray. And teach me how to feel My sinful wanderings with a deeper smart, And more of mercy and of grace impart,
My sinfulness to heal.

Not for myself alone, Would I these blessings of thy love implore, But for each penitent the wide earth o'er, Whom thou hast called thine own.

And for my heart's best friends. Whose steadfast kindness o'er my painful years Has watched to soothe afflictions, griefs, and My warmest prayer ascends

And now, O Father! take The heart I cast with humble faith on thee, And cleanse its depths from each impurity, For my Redeemer's sake.

-Hymns of the Ages. 1. Is it because I am airaid of rigicule and of what others may say of me? "Whosoever shall be ashamed of Me and

of my words, of him shall the Son of Man be ashamed.' 2. Is it because of the inconsistencies of rofessing Christians? "Every man shall give an account of

himself to-God." 3. Is it because I am not willing to give up all to Christ? "What shall it profit a man if he shall gain the whole world and lose his own

4. Is it because I am afraid that I shall not be accepted? "Him that cometh unto me I will in no wise cast out."

5. Is it because I fear I am too great a sinner? "The blood of Jesus Christ-cleanseth from all sin." 6. Is it because I am afraid I shall not

"He that hath begun a good work in you will perform it, unto the day of Christ Jesus." 7. Is it because I am thinking that I

will do as well as I can, and that God ought to be satisfied with that? "Whosoever shall keep the whole law, and yet offend in one point, he is guilty of

8. Is it because I am postponing the natter, without any definite reason? "Boast not thyself of to-morrow, for thou knowest not what a day may bring forth."

Making Sacrifices.

Professing Christians are sometimes neard to speak of the sacrifices which they make in the cause of religion. Sacrifices. forsooth! What if these persons had lived in the early ages of Christianity, when to avow oneself to be the friend of Jesus Christ, subjected them to the loss of property, of liberty, and of life? Then, if they had boldly professed the Christian religion, and as a consequence had been dehomes, and immured in dungeons, they might have talked of sacrifices. But now in this nineteenth century, and in this Christian land where religion is popular, to ridiculous. Do they deprive themselves of the luxuries of life that they may have the more to give for the upbuildings of his kingdom? Do they lose the favor and patronage of valuable friends by espousing his cause? Do they encounter the jibe and jeer of the ungodly because they are his? And do they surmount natural diffidence and disinclination by addressing unconverted sinners on the subject of their salvation and faithfully rebuking sin? They may perhaps do these things, and if they do, these are the sacrifices which they make, and of which they speak. But many do not deny themselves even as much as this. Observes Dr. Livingstone, the English

missionary, and explorer of Africa, who, like the Apostle Paul, for the love he bears to Jesus, has been "in perils of waters, in perils of robbers," in perils of wild beasts and wild men, and been subjected to pri- at which Demosthenes distinguished himvations of the severest kind: "Nought self in the assembly of the Athenians. that I have endured do I regard in the light Dante published his "Viti Nanvi" when of sacrifices, for I do not think that word I was not a little surprised and puzzled ought ever to be applied to anything we can do for Him who came down from time since. I take it for granted that it heaven and died for us." And yet if some was true; but its oddity entitles it to be persons abstain from sensual gratifications. taining a pastor. It became, of course, a on a stormy or sultry Sabbath, and approscene of "candidating." Among the com-petitors was a preacher who appears to have ligious services—we hear them speaking of

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will come after me, let him deny himself. and take up his cross daily and bllow me. "He that loveth his life shall lose it."

BREVITIES.

Religion gives to virtue the sweetest hopes, to impenitent vice just alarms, and to true repentance the most powerful con. solations; but it tries above all to inspir; men with love, sweetness, and pity for man-

Demosthenes was once urged to speak or a great and sudden emergency. "I are not prepared," said he, and peremptorily and unyieldingly refused. The law of to-bor is equally binding on genius and medi-

Men sometimes think that the high, darz: cliffs of sorrow will darken their path et life forever; but soon the green and undulating meadows spread far away in pastoral beauty, and the daisies bloom along the banks where the willows hang in bendin ; gracefulness

When thou believest and comest to Christ, thou must leave thy own rightcousmess behind thee, and bring nothing with thee but thy sins. You must leave behind all your holiness, duties, humblings, etc., and bring nothing but your wants and miseries; else, Christ is not fit for thee, nor thou for Christ.

Blucher, the greatest General that Prussia had, won most of his battles by his significant motto-Forward. "Forward" in his councils of war and "forward" in the field of battle was his constant watchword; and he suited the action to the word. The promptness and energy with which he planned and executed gave him the nickname of "Marshal Forward."

If you once begin to tamper with the au. thority of the Bible, you have no ground to stand upon. Your feet are already gone. Your treadings have already slipped. To give up miracles and prophecy, and all that is supernatural in Christianity, and attempt, notwithstanding, to retain what if natural, is impracticable and preposterous. The natural portion falls at once to the ground if the supernatural be removed.

A Noble Answer. In a sermon preached in England by a minister from Baltimore, he stated that he was once present at slave auction when a smart, active colored boy was put up for sale. A kind master, not wishing him to have a cruel owner, went up to him and said, "If I buy you, will you be honest?" The boy, looking as him earnestly, replied, "I will be honest, whether you buy me or not."

A Scotch reformer, lately deceased, was so fully impressed with the idea of constantly keeping before youth a high stand ard at which to aim, that on one occasion he delivered himself on the hustings of the following original and stirring sentiment: "If I were a chimney sweep, and had a son, I would bring him up with the ambition to sweep out Mount Vesuvius."

There are thoughts that lie and glitter deep; tearful pearls beneath life's sea, that surges still and rolls sunlit, whatever it? may hide. Common woes, like fluids, mix all round. Not so with that other grief. Some mourners load the air with their struck from hollows. Inch' teats now fast, but the deep spring only wells.

Mardi. Mr. Webster once replied to a gentleman who pressed him to speak on a subject of great importance: "The subject interests me deeply, but I have not time. I have no time to master the subject so as to do it iustice." But. Mr. Webster, a few words from you would do much to awaken publicattention to it." "If there be so much weight in my words as you represent, it is because I do not allow myself to speak on any subject till my mind is imbued with

No man ever yet became truly greatastonished, instructed, or greatly benefited the world, immortalized his name-who was not an earnest, indefatigable, and persistent worker. Alexander Hamilton once said to an intimate friend, "Men give me credit for genius. All the genius I have is just this: when I have a subject in hand L study it profoundly; day and night it is before me. I explore it in all its bearings; my mind becomes pervaded with it. Then the effort which I make is what the people call genius. It is the fruit of labor

It is said of Sir Walter Raleigh, that, when busily engaged one day in the Tower, upon his "History of the World," his attention was directed to a quarrel underneath his window. He sent out to learn the cause; but the accounts received from bystanders were so hopelessly conflicting that he laid aside his pen with the reflection, "What a dreamer I am, to think that I can write down accurately the story of the world, when I cannot even learn the truth of an occurrence that happens before my own eyes and ears!"

"I owe my success in life," said Henry Clay, "to one single fact; namely, that at the age of twenty-seven I commenced and continued for years the process of daily reading and speaking upon the contents of some historical and scientific book. These off-hand efforts were made sometimes in a corn-field, at other times in a forest, and not unfrequently in some distant barn, with the horse and ox for my auditors. It is to this daily practice in the great art of arts that I am indebted for the primary leading impulses that stimulated me forward and shaped and moulded my entire destiny."

On Proaching.—I never suffered myself to criticise it, but acted on the uniform principle of endeavoring to obtain from what I heard all the edification it afforded. This is a principle I would warmly recommend to my young friends in the present day; for nothing can be more mischievous than for learners to turn teachers and young hearers critics. I am persuaded it is often the means of drying up the waters of life in the soul; and sure I am that an exact method of weighing words and balancing doctrines which we hear is a miserable exchange for tenderness of spirit and the dew of heaven .- J. J. Gurney.

Twenty-seven .- Cicero's first great speech in defence of Roscius was made at the age of twenty-seven. It was at the same age just twenty seven. Bacon began to form his new system of philosophy into some form when about twenty-seven. Burns issued his first publication in his twentyseventh year. Washington was but twenty-seven when he covered the retreat of the British troops at Braddock's defeat, and was appointed to the command-in-chief of all the Virginia forces. John Quincy Adams was appointed by Washington. in 1794, Minister Resident to the Netherlands, thus commending his public life at the age of twenty seven. Napoleon was twenty-seven when he led the army into