TERMS IN ADVANCE. Pastors sending us TEN subscribers and upwards, will

ne thereby entitled to a paper without charge, and another

girs paper for the second ten; &c. Renewals should be prompt, a little before the year expires JAMES ALLISON & CO...

PITTSBURGH, PA.

For the Presbyterian Banner.

Six Weeks in the Potomac Army; HOW THE SICK MAN GOT WELL. To the Rapidan.

"We are marching along." Half-past four o'clock-and at last we are moving ! And your patience is being relieved.

Halting, ever-and anon! But do you not see that there is a necessity for it? A wagon forward breaks down. or gets fast in the mud. This stops the next, and this the next, and so on to the end of the train, no matter if it were five miles long.

And here at length we have fallen in with the division to which Gen. Burnside assigned us-the first of his corps. And henceforward you will feel more at

home-provided you can keep in your Do n't see how we can well get out of it, with this immense train of wagons both before and behind us. The eye cannot reach the end in either direction. I have not seen anything that so much impressed me with the vasiness of army movements. Then remember that "large bodies move

And this is Brandy Station! bare, bald, and desolate—the troops all gone! Of the city of white tents that covered this plain during the past Winter, and but a few days since, not one remains. " Forward march!" makes wonderful

changes in army life. But who are these civilians coming up on fcot? Sure enough! here come our five who were forwarded by rail last evening. They have missed the train somewhere, and so catch up by "Walker's line." But they are tired no doubt, and as it is high noon, we all need dinner. Let some one go for water, and another put on a fire, while we open up the mess chest and get out pro-

What is that man blacking his boots for-just in the midst of things-when he ount take a dozen steps before they will be covered with dust, or, by a miss step, with mud?

O, "habit is everything," you know. But come, sit down to dinner. The relies of this station allow us a rarity in this kind of life-a table and seats-sit down. But here comes Mr. U, one of the business agents of the Commission-in a hurry, too. What's wanted, Mr. C ?

"I want that table, quickly. It belongs to the Commission, and must be sent back on this train which is just leaving." Well, "There is many a slip 'twixt the oup and the lip." Clear the table, boys, and let him have it. It is well he don't want the dinner, also, for it, too, belongs

What are you marking on that camp. kettle lid?

Marking! we are writing a letter. "It is no shift to want," and if you can't have a table, use a piece of sheet iron instead, if you can get it. We have just received a letter from home via Annapolis, Md., and

Why, I thought we were going to camp here for the night!

But we have just received orders to move on, and at five o'clock must pack up and leave-to camp no one knows when or where. It's a great nuisance to have this great bale of hay to roll out, and especially in, every time we stop. A change in our company occurs here, I perceive. Three have been "relieved," and a new man added. "Changes are lightsome," at times. Our number was too large.

What's the matter with your boot? Matter! why you know one of our regulations reads, "Delegates accompanying the wagon should always keep it in sight on the march;" endeavoring to comply, this "sacred soil" deceived us, the crust of a mud-hole yielded, and down went our boot, deep-" that 's what 's the matter." This marching in the dark is not so

I guess our new man will so conclude before long. You know we are required to keep well "closed up" with wagons before us in the train. This, a mile or so back, made it necessary for our team to start off on a double-quick, and to "keep it in sight" required the same of us who were then on foot; but, on trial, he declared he couldn't stand it. We told him he would have to "fall out," then, and are beginning to fear that he really did, for we hav n't seen him since.

But here he comes, tired enough. "Regulations" are trying. Two o'clock in the morning, and halting at last! Don't believe we would have stopped to-night, however, if it had not

been discovered that we were two miles on a wrong road-heading for Ely's instead of Germania Ford, on the Rapidan, which is now but a short distance before us. Rather a novel scene this: wagons parked in the road-large fire surrounded

by Commission men asleep in their blankets-while you alone are leisurely toasting dried beef on a spit. Yes; we are hungry, and are going to

have supper, if it is three o'clock in the morning. This bread and beef tells of our

Five o'clock-and we are retrieving our error of two miles. How much sleep did you get this morning? About thirty minutes, we should think.

The bread and beef disposed of, we cut some pine tutts, made a bed of them, and lay down by the fire. But one and another belonging to the train, coming up to see what they could see about our camp, talked us out of most of what little time was left

What thousands of cavalry are filing past us in haste, toward our rear! They appear to be coming from Germania Ford and going to Ely's. "There is something

And here, right before us, runs the Rapidan. A pontoon bridge spans it, which was fired upon by Lee no longer ago than yesterday. And why his troops could not have held the ford from those opposite heights, we cannot well see. But they are all gone now, and we may cross in

By the way, this is the first pontoon bridge we have seen, and is rather a nice thing; a number of small "flats" anchored a few yards apart, parallel with each other and with the stream; upon these, at right angles with them and reaching fro to another, are "stringers;" and upon these again are laid narrow planks, forming thus a solid bridge from bank to bank the whole capable of being taken up and carried upon wagons from river to river.

Eight o'clock in the morning-parked upon the southern bank of the Rapidan, occupying the late camping ground of the rebels, and with the prospect of some hours rest!

- And now that we have had time to recover a little from our fatigue, suppose we go down to the river and bathe. A very wholesome proposition, provided

## Presbyterian Banner.

VOL. XII. NO. 50

PITTSBURGH,

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 31, 1864

WHOLE NO.

the banks are not infested with sharp- | the Presbytery would recommend—I am | feting its billows. For nearly three thou- | and Pavia were founded by natives of Iona | several churches in the metropolis. Pri-

and you can stand it. distance, but "the ball is opened" in some tinct places, about four miles apart—the ness and terrors? I look back to day, over form. There again!

had a few hours sleep.

Three o'clock P. M., and the cannonading increases! besides, some of our party say that from the hill beyond, musketry can be heard distinctly.

Your Agent, armed with canteen, crackwork for the Commission.

You may creep in among the stores; I and are not distant from each other more will take my blankets and lie down on the than about ten or twelve miles. ground here under the wagon. The rest sick man" is getting better fast, if we keep | forts to obtain a minister. on-so, good-night!

> For the Presbyterian Banner. The Freedmen.

To all our Presbyterian Brethren West of

the Alleyhenies: the instruction of the Freedmen. We ask you, dear Brethren, to enable us to enter mmediately upon this work. God has enterprise. Nearly half a million of Col. there will be an abundant crop. ored people, lately in servitude, have been thrown within the lines of the National they suffer, and what multitudes perish, none can tell.

We cannot state, at present, even the apare along the Mississippi alone from Co- warfare. Jesus?

Rations are served, in many places, for the destitute; but Government provides no clothing for the women and helpless children. Much has been done by benevolent by associations, but more remains to be done. But their physical wants, pressing as they are, are small when we think of their moral and spiritual condition.

They must be taught to read the Word They must have a preached Gospellod's appointed means of saving souls.

They must be instructed in the duties. avolved in their new condition, as masters of their own persons, time and families. They must have the liberty wherewith Christ makes free, or perish utterly. They are a people singular for the relig

ious element found among them. They are intensely earnest in their desire to learn to read. Thousands attend Prayerneetings conducted by themselves. Surely it is Ethiopia stretching forth her hands to

Now, Brethren, what shall we do? The ready to enter upon the work. Christians of other denominations welcome us to a your bidding. We cannot take a step those whom he has made free.

We ask, in the name of the General Assembly, for contributions from the churches and benevolent individuals of our denomination West of the Alleghenies We unite with the Eastern Committee in say preparing, and the days of respite, which ing "please be prompt. While we hesitate, they die. Be liberal, for the work is great." Take nothing from the other branches of the Churches' work; but oh! please give something to this, and surely, and the command to Noah to build "an the blessing of Him that was ready to per- ark to the saving of his house," given ish will come upon us.

M. Ray, Treasurer of the Western Committee, at Indianapolis, Indiana. Ladies may do much by providing clothing for the women and children, who have little to less than "an hundred and twenty years?" protect them from the coming Winter. REV. J. H. NIXON,

Indianapolis. JAMES M. RAY, CHARLES N. TODD,

Rev. S. C. LOGAN, Valparaiso, Ind JESSE L. WILLIAMS, Ft. Wayne, Ind. deneral Assembly's Western Committee on the Religious Instruction of Freedmen.

VALPARAISO, Ind., Aug. 19, 1864. The General Assembly's Western Com-

J. H. Nixon, Chairman. S C LOGAN, Secretary.

JAS. M. RAY, Treasurer. S. C LOGAN, Sec'y. the Committee,

> For the Presbyterian Banner. A Preacher Wanted.

TWIN SPRINGS, LINN COUNTY, KANSAS, ] hood, for nearly a year, we have been laboring to obtain a minister of the Old worthiness, but through the strength and Board of Home Missions, and to a Professor in one of our Theological Schools. Several of our members much preferred quaintance with the theological students, bought with his own blood, consequently individuals to our wants. This place formerly constituted a part of a minister's charge which received a stipulated amount

shooters; for this dust of travel has en- in ormed by the member of the Board of sand years not one of all the children of tered deeper than our outer garments. Let Domestic Missions in our Presbytery, Adam has escaped its devouring waves. would receive about \$370 from that source O! this water is cold! But dip quick Also, we have now \$1.20 signed for a minister in our neighborhood for the half of coming in contact with it. Hark! Boom! Boom! Boom! At a his time, which will be spent in two dis-We have had a good wash, at any rate, sixteen miles from here, with two places the swelling flood. He "comes from Edom, come what may, and with clean clothes, about three or four miles apart. I was in- with dyed garments from Bozra" He "is

\$120 or \$150 could be raised. School Presbyterian Church in our neigh- borders of the flood. Yet he enters its borhood. Some three families of the U. P. Church are auxious to obtain a minister of the Old School Presbyterian Church, ers and sardines, has gone forward on and will heartily cooperate with us in from a myriad of pilgrims who follow after, horseback to see what is up. You will see blood spilt before long, I fear, and find sad rian order. Our efforts have heretofore victory—"O death, where is thy sting! been fruitless, although at one time we had | grave, where is thy victory !' strong hopes of a young man from Ohio, It is now dark—we have no orders to and it was with much regret that his sermove on—we need sleep, and must try to vices were not obtained. Between the two get some. But we cannot pitch our tent, farthest places of preaching is only about not knowing at what hour of the night, nor sixteen miles, and the two places for even how suddenly, we may be called to march ing service are nearly between these two,

With what aid can be secured from the are disposing of themselves in like manner, Board of Domestic Missions, I think a salfeeling as well as we their want of the ary of \$500 or \$550 can easily be raised.

Timber is principally confined to the Tam O'Shanter saw the "unco sight" of streams and water courses. The land is the witches' dance, and the "glowering" of the hills are frequently rocky. The of the old window, blowing the pipes that soil is rich, and is easily farmed. Though "give life and mettle to their heels." Last. The last General Assembly appointed the drouth this year has been severe, yet year I was over all that classic ground, and the undersigned its Western Committee on farmers have raised an ample supply of at Burns' cottage, too, with its "bret" and wheat, and there is a prospect of more its "ben," and the little farm which his than an average half crop of corn. Some worthy father cultivated; and last, not think they will have from sixty to seventy least, I stood on the very "keystone of the opened before us a new field for Christian bushels per acre; but in other localities brig" over the Doon, where Tam's grey-

are not very high, or rather they are very that region again, ere I leave this neighforces, and their number is constantly in- low. Hence our need of a minister who creasing. They come as fugitives hunted may be instrumental in elevating the morby their enemies. They are almost with als of our community, and establishing a mother (his sister) a few years ago, and out clothing and without shelter. What permanent organization of the Presbyterian whose relationship to the bard is only recout clothing, and without shelter. What permanent organization of the Presbyterian church in our midst. He will have to contend with nearly the whole catalogue of sins mentioned in 2. Pet. iii: 2-5, which proximate numbers gathered in the various localities of the territory assigned to this and perilous times, and he should therefore house where I sit, and in whose translucent Committee. From forty to fifty thousand be panoplied with armor for the spiritual waters, children and others from Glasgow's

ferers from a condition of things for which they cannot be held responsible. Their cory is that of perishing humanity. Shall it not reach the heart of the followers of ing entirely free from marshes and pools of stagnant water.

safety here as any where else in our coun- under the banners of the Great Captain. tis. There as yet has been no raid into it Bushwhackers; nor have we had any settled States It is earnestly desired that some minis-

this Macedonian cry from Kansas, and 'come over and help us." Address either to me or William Snook sas, who will give any further information

Esq, at Twin Springs, Linn County, Kan-Twin Springs, Linn County, Kansas.

> For the Presbyterian Banner. Building the Ark.

MESSRS EDITORS :- May not the question proposed by BIBLE CLASS in the Banner of August 17th, viz, "How long a time was occupied by Noah in building the Ark?"-be answered by comparing Gen door is open-ministers and teachers are vi: 3, with 1. Pet. iii: 20? In the passage first referred to, we have these words: "And the Lord said, My Spirit shall not hearty cooperation—the Committee waits always strive with man, for that he also is flesh; yet his days shall be an hundred without money. We appeal in the name and twenty years." In the latter there is of the Master, who became a servant to this declaration: "When once the long suffering of God waited in the days of No ah, while the ark was a preparing," &c. Does it not appear from this comparison, that the period of "the long suffering of God," which continued " while the ark was are expressly said to be "an hundred and twenty years," were coextensive? Were not the revelation of God's purpose "to bring a flood of water upon the earth," sh will come upon us.

N. B.—Send your contributions to James Noah "moved with fear (filial tear, which is inseparably connected with love.) failed to render a prompt obedience—thus making the time occupied in building the ark That some adept in Biblical Chronology will set this matter in its true light before your readers, is the wish of

For the Presbyterian Banner.

Wayside Meditations.

XV .- THE GREAT WORK. To us who dwell in clay, it is a blessed mittee for the Religious Instruction of assurance that the work of our regeneration Freedmen, was organized on the 21st of belongs to God's Spirit. We know, and July, by the appointment of the following | are persuaded, that he is able to do all things. We know that the same Almighty | ing up their caverns in majesty and might. power that created us at the first, is able to new-create us in Christ Jesus. Our own works fail, and vanish away. They are but and from it went forth in the sixth and They received a number of applications vanity and folly; but the work of God is two succeeding centuries an influence pofrom ministers and teachers who are willing enduring. Our bodies are of the earth, and tent to destroy the Druidical superstition to enter upon the work. All applicants must return to dust again. All that is will please bear in mind the order of the mortal must vanish away, like the morning General Assembly requiring the endorse mist before the ascending sun; but our ment of Presbyterics before they can be spiritual nature, God's second creation in employed by the Committee. The Com- Christ, will never perish. "All flesh is as mittee wait for funds in order to a vigor- grass, and all the glory of man, like the ous prosecution of their work. They have flower of grass. The grass withereth, and issued the above Circular to the church- the flower thereof falleth away, but the es. May it meet with that hearty response | word of the Lord endureth forever." The which the cause demands. By order of soul that has been born of God, and sealed with his Holy Spirit, is sure of that fade less inheritance that is reserved in heaven for the faithful. There are no erasures in the Book of Life. "I will not blot his name out of the Book of Life," saith the Lord, whose word abideth forever.

August 18, 1864. Believers are all kept by the power of lined with hides, in the year 2005, began a Editors Banner :—In this neighbor- God, through faith unto salvation. Not work whose results eternity alone can reby their own strength, not by their own weal. end. The fold of the Good Shepherd can never be invaded by the lion, because the

> XVI.-THE COLD, DEEP FLOOD. The river of death; it is very cold and

Elijah was the last, as Enoch had been the first, to pass to the City of Life, without

Is there any way of overcoming its coldother half to be spent at Mound City about the track of time, and see one approaching feel almost as much refreshed as if we had formed last Fall, that at that place about glorious in his apparel, traveling in the greatness of his strength." But even the There are but a few members of the Old mighty One fulters for a moment on the waves, and from the midst of its darkness, and above the dashing of its billows, I hear a shout of triumph-" It is finished"; and

Since Christ has died and risen again, the terrors are but shadows, that haunt the vale of death." ETA.

FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT. "OUT OF TOWN." AYRSHIRE, July 29, 1864.

I write you, seated in the large bow window of a gentleman's drawing-room. The view from it is rich in interest and beauty. 'sweet restorer;" and yet I feel as We have several in our neighborhood who To the south my eye rests on the town of though, if need be, I could go to work formerly belonged to the Congregational- Ayr, with its spires and its "two brigs," without it. But you will think that "the lists, who also cooperate with us in our ef- and beyond these lie, glowing in the soft orts to obtain a minister.

This is almost entirely a prairie country.

Doon," the memorable kirk-yard where moderately undulating, and the declivities tike" Satan himself seated in the recess mare lost her tail from the revengeful pur-As to the morals of our country, they suer. I am sorely tempted to go over all borhood-not forgetting to call on the Misses Begg, Buros' nieces, who lost their ognized by their names being entered on the Royal Literary Pension List.

Looking to the South-west is the seadust and bustle, joyfully disport themselves. lumbus to Natchez; and there are thousands at Nashville, Corinth, and upon the plantations of Louisiana. They are suforation and health as would brace him up afresh for the noble work which he has to I consider there is as much personal do, and to the holy war in which he fights, But scenes even more glorious have met

my eyes since last I wrote, as your corres stealing except in a few isolated cases; not pondent "out of town." I have been in so much as sometimes happens in the old the Highlands, steaming away on the Iona, constructed after the American fashion, with a deck saloon, (every one rejoicing in ter of the Presbyterian society may hear the change of structure, and wondering why this kind of thing was not adopted ling ago,) revealing on each side the shores of the beautiful Clyde, with the towns of Helensburg, Kilcrennan, Gourock, Juellan, Duncon, filled with Glasgow citizens and that we can to favor our obtaining a settled minister.

ALLEN DUNN, their families—passing on through the glorious Kyles of Bute, you come to Ardesraig, a little harbor and town, where you feel yourselves on the threshold of the Highlands, and of Ossian's Celtic and romantic home. Here the Gallic form and features strike you, in their contrast with the Lowlanders; here you hear the Gallio shouted by the men who assist at the land-

ing place, or more softly spoken by the onlooking women and children. Entering the Crinan Canal, (the work of the last century, and one of a series of means adopted to join, as has been thus done, the Atlantic and German Oceans,) you are towed very pleasantly in the Sunbeam, with your fellow-tourists, the horses, ridden by scarlet-coated boys, running along the right bank, a Highland road on the other side, with mountain lake, and on either hand wild flowers, (the honeysuckle in great profusion, and the ferns very tempting in heir variety of verdant beauty.) Little children, scarcely knowing a word of Eng-

lish, bring milk for sale, and gooseberries By and by all the locks of the canal are past, and you pass on board the Mountaincer, a fine steamer which runs direct and daily (except on the Lord's day) for Oban. One continued treat is furnished for the rest of the day, in passing through a series of bays (arms of the sea), and marking, as one after another looms nearer, the great head-lands and rocky shores of Mull. with the knol s of Jura and other islets gemming the deep. At length we enter the harbor of Oban-land-locked and sheltered at all seasons, with noble hills rising behind it, with Loch Elwe and the ancient and once Royal fortress of Dustaffougo, and Dunully Castle, where Edward the Bruce was wont to sojourn-all near at hand, and

rich in historic interest. I shall not dwell, as I am strongly tempted to do, on the incidents of my voyage to the famed islands of Staffa and Iona, far out in the ocean—the Atlantic wave unbroken washing their shores, and thunder-Iona, once visited, can never be forgotten The "holy" or "blessed Isle," it once was; which there had found shelter, and also had won the Northern Picts, as well as portions of Northern England, and some Continental countries also, to the pure faith of

Columba and the Culdees. The architectural ruins of Iona are not at all impressive, as compared with the magnificent and ruined abbeys of England and the South. The Cathedral, the Nunnery (so-called), and the burial place of Scottish and Irish Kings, derive their fascination from Columba, and the twelve evangelists who, with him, came from Ireland, (then, indeed, "the island of saints," with a faith apostolic and pure,) and crossing from Lough Foyle, in a small wicker-boat

There is nothing picturesque or extraor-School Presbyterian church, but unsuccess- worthings of him that has loved them, and dinary in the shores of Iona, save in the fully, although we have applied to Presby-tery, to the Corresponding Secretary of the blood. Whom he loves, he loves unto the lently finding an upward vent and egress. But yet when we remember that here a little band of Presbyters began the work sheep of that fold have all been ransomed which issued in the founding of one hunapplication to the latter, as his intimate ac by the Shepherd himself. They have been dred monasteries and three hundred and sixty five churches, and in the ordination preëminently qualified him to know the they can never perish, neither can any talents, acquirements, and adaptability of pluck them out of his hand. founded at Govan, Darkeld, Abernethy, Dundee, Kilormanty, (St. Andrews,) and many other places; and that the Picts, from the Board of Domestic Missions, and deep, and shrouded in darkness. We all the Middle Anglians, the Mercians, East which, if a suitable man could be obtained shrink back, instinctively, as we approach Saxons, portions of Germany, of Hungary, a man, as a letter from a Rev. D.D. says, it. It is full of terrors. And yet we are of Greece, and of Austria, received the true

sublime can be identified with scenery in itself not grand, and how also God chooses weak things" to be his instruments in order that the glory may be all his own. Nay it is after a visit to Iona that one's heart is stirred to its depths by that noble and immortal passage from the pen of Dr. Johnston, when, accompanied by Boswell. he visited the Hebrides and stood on the shores, and amid the ruined fanes of Staffa:

"We were now treading that illustrious island which was once the luminary of the Caledonian regions, whence savage clans and roving barbarians derived the benefits ot knowledge and the blessings of religion. To abstract the mind from all local emotion would be impossible, and would be foolish if it were possible. Whatever withdraws us from the power of our senses—whatever makes the past, the distant, or the future, in the dignity of thinking beings.
"Far from me and my friends be such

frigid philosophy as may conduct us indifferent and unmoved over any ground which has been dignified by wisdom, bravery, or virtue. That man is little to cree upon the plains of Marathon, or the ruins of Jona."

Long after the Caldee purity of doctrine was overrun by the invasion of error, and ever since the Reformation age, the spiritual interests of Iona were neglected. Among the multitorm labors of Legh

Richmond was a series of evangelistic addresses to the islanders, and his account of is visit to them forms one of the most present there are two churches, one Estabnexed, and manses likewise. The majority of the people, like the Highlanders and Islanders generally, gave in their adhesion to the Free Church movement, and immediately after the disruption.

Steffa is a grassy island with swelling uplands. Its glory is its Fingal's Cayethe beautiful symmetry of this wondrous pile, the regular arrangement of its massy columns, the richness and variety of tints which adorn them, more brilliant than the painted paves of a Gothic church shower on its clustered pillars, the sombre grandeur of the ponderous roof, and the smooth pavement which the sea, when tranquil, supplies to this stately temple." On the day of my visit, no boat could enter the on its shores, and the foaming billows rushopposite coast of Ireland, we found our way that are to proceed those terrible words,

of that glorious Cave-whose length is two hundred and twenty-seven feet. "Here, as to shame the temples deck'd By skill of earthly architect, Nature herself, it seemed, would raise A minster to her Maker's praise! Not for a meaner use ascend Her columns, or her arches bend.

to the upper\_ledge of the rocks, and thence

you can pass along into the chiara obscuro

Nor of a theme more solemn tells That mighty surge that ebbs and swells." One charm of this scene is found in the variety of tints formed by white, crimson or yellow stalactites, or petrifactions, which ccupy the vacancies between the base of the broken pillars which form the roof, and intersect, with a rich, curious, and variegated chasing, the corresponding variety pelow water, where the ocean rolls over a dark red, or violet colored rock, from which, as from a base, the basaltic columns risethe tremendous noise of the swelling tide mingled with the deep-toned echoes of the swelling vault-are circumstances elsewhere unparalleled.

The Highlands are being invaded with an ever-increasing body of tourists of many nations. I met a German gentleman, who was a walking tourist, and he contrasted, to the advantage of Scotland and its mountains, the scenery of Switzerland itself, as bein; far more accessible. In fine weather, nothing can be more exhilarating, healthful and delightful than he lakes and hills of "Caledonia, stern and wild,

Meet muse for a poetic child; Land of brown heath and nodding wood, Land of the mountain and the flood."

DR. DUFF has been journeying in Caffreand on his way home from India. At Capetown, before his departure, he was entertained at a public breakfast, by a company comprising the representatives of all Evangelical denominations. Bishop To-zer, who succeeded the lamented Bishop Mackenzie, and who like him has failed to establish a missionary settlement in the regions indicated by Dr. Livingstone, was one of those who spoke at the breakfast. Dr. Duff himself worn and weary, was yet full of fire and enthusiasm, and delivered

DR LIVINGSTONE, after a visit to Bombay, where his ship—found to be unsuited to river navigation in Africa, was sold—has arrived in London. He was one of Lord and Lady Palmerston's guests at a grand reception last Saturday evening. He proposes to go out in a few months to Africa once more, with new plans to abolish the slave trade in those regions which will always be associated with his name. Sir Roderick Murchison, the President of the Royal Society &cound his fellow savans, have received and welcomed Livingstone with unabated unthusiasm Certainly the African explorer is tenacious of his purpose in the face of tremendous obstacles.

PARLIAMENT was prorogued this day-a ortnight earlier than usual. Lord Palmerston retains his position in spite of an ominous junction between D'Israeli and the Irish Ultramontanists in the vote of "no confidence." The Conservative party ruius ts prospects by a foreign policy with regard to Italy, which is hateful to the country, and most offensive to some of its own adherents, whose absence, or positive votes against him, explain the defeat of D'Israeli n the recent grand encounter of parties.

MR. GLADSTONE has been on a visit to he Queen, at Windsor Castle. He seems Lord: destined to be the future Premier of England and leader of the Liberal party not only in the House of Commons, but in the the God-man; the third, as the Redeemer country. He is earnest, sincere, and con- the fourth, as the only-begotten Son of scientious. I believe that he truly fears God. God, and takes his word as his light and standard.

THE BISHOP OF OXFORD and his party have been defeated in an attempt to introduce into public schools a semi-monastic iscipline and authority.—It-was-proposed to give every elergyman presiding over a words constitutes a good sign in the atti-public school gauthority to have a place of worship within the walls "consecrated" for service, so that the pupils should never had come down from the Lords, who, in spite of the Lord Chancellor's expose of its real character, had sanctioned the meas

are. It has now been withdrawn.

-we cannot but recognize how the true vate confession is encouraged; priestly absolution is given to the professed penitents. At St. Alban's and Colborn (London) the Rev. A. Machonochie has issued a pastoral in which he teaches "the special Sacramental Presence of the heavenly King. He desires that "the men first by themselves, should draw near as soon as the celebrating priest has communicated," and specially urges "early communion before breaking a fast." This is thoroughly Romish and Romeward.

THE REV. WM. BROCK, an English Rector and author of Infidelity in High Places, lately wrote thus to Dean Stanley : "If you have ever committed to the press any sermon or statement in which you have. taught the doctrine of Christ's sacrifice and satisfaction as set forth in the Homilies, I shall publish it with pleasure." No answer was given, even though the Dean had previously published something like a chalpredominate over the present—advances us lenge to Mr. Brock. Thus "the enemy comes in like a flood."

The Imprecatory Psaims.

We doubt not that many have been led by recent events to read the imprecatory be envied, whose patriotism would not gain | Psalms in a new light, and to feel that one whose piety would not grow, warm among the ruins of Jone after the Culdes party of doctrine. British Quarterly attempts to prove that a desire for punishment to transgressors breathes through the New Testament as well as the Old. He says:

"But the grand plea in this matter is, that the Christian spirit is a forgiving spirit—that the language, Love your enemies, is characteristic of it, and so on. interesting productions of his pen. At Now it is not denied that lessons of this nature have a beautiful prominence in the lished, the other Free, with schools an New Testament, and that private, personal, petty, selfish revenges are disapproved. But lessons of another kind also are there, and such as are in full accordance even with these imprecatory Psalms. Did Peter sin when he indignantly exclaimed, Thy money perish with thee; or Paul, when he said, 'If any man love not the Lord Jesus Christ, let him be anathema maranatha; or, yet again, when he cries out, 'Thou child of the devil,' how shalt thou escape the damnation of hell?' Do we not all remember the language in which the Saviour detects and foreshadows the awful doom of the Pharisees-a doom which, as in the case also of the woes denounced against Chorazin and Bethsaida, could have been none other in reality than his own Cave, from the fierce rush of the Atlantic judgment? So, too, in the last day, to make no mention of the fact that some of ing perilously into its recesses. But from the severest utterances of the so called above, climbing first along a causeway pre- Messianic Psalms are regarded as his, it cisely like the Giant's Causeway on the will be recollected that it is from his mouth

> Depart, ve cursed,' etc. "Now it is in vain for men who profess to believe in the Bible at all to attempt to ignore these aspects of its teaching. The Christian revelation is not simply a revelation of mercy; it is also a revelation of iustice. Its character of God: discloses his compassion as a Father, but along with it his moral grandeur as a moral ruler. Whether to our liking or not, this revelation has its heaven and its hell, is designed for men who can believe not only that there is a God, but that there is a devil; that sin is a terrible reality, and visits upon its victims a doom as terrible as just. Bu may not that which is thus evidently right as an object of God's will, be also right as an object of prayer on the part of natures made to partake in a special degree of his mind? The philosophy of the present paper may be briefly stated thus: What it must be right in the Divine Being to do. it may be right in inspired men to pray him to do; and conceptions of law and retribution which certainly have their place in providence, may have their place ilso in revelation."

Characteristics of the Gospel.

The Bishop of Bristol and Gloucester, a the introductory lecture of his course on the "Life of Christ," gives in a note the following condensed summary of the principal points in which the four evangelical narratives are distinguished from each

1. In regard to their external features ind characteristics: The point of view of the first Gospel is nainly Israelitic; of the second, Gentile; of the third, universal; of ithe fourth. Christian.

The general aspect, and so to speak,

physiogeomy of the first, mainly, is Oriental; of the second, Roman; of the third, Greek; of the fourth, spiritual. The style of the first is stately and rhythmical; of the second, terse and precise; of the third, calm and copious; of the fourth, artless and colloqual. The most striking characteristic of the

first is symmetry; of the second, compression; of the third, order; of the fourth, system. The thought and language of the first are both Hebraistic; of the third, both Hellenistic, while in the second the thought is often Occidental, though the language is Hebraistic; and in the fourth

the language is Hellenistic, but the thought Hebraistic. 2. In respect to their subject-matter and contents: In the first Gospel we have narrative:

in the second, memoirs; in the third, history; in the fourth, dramatic portraiture In the first we have often the record of events in their accomplishment; in the second, events in their detail; in the third, events in their connection; in the fourth, events in relation to the teaching springing from them.

Thus in the first we more often mee with the notice of impressions; in the second, of facts: in the third of motives: in the fourth, of words spoken. And, lastly, the record of the first i

mainly collective, and often autithetical; o the second, graphic and circumstantial; o the third, didactic and reflective; of the fourth, selective and supplemental. 3. In respect to their portraiture of our The first Gospel presents him to us mainy as the Messiah; the second, mainly as

Humble Faith.

"Lord, I believe; help thou mine unbelief." It is hardly necessary to remark, as the truth is so obvious, that the spirit of these

tade and experiences of a soul in view of

its relations to God and immortality. And go to the parish church. The Evangelical ble and touching humility they are meant Churchmen, as well as the friends of the children of Dissenters, strenuously resisted world have, now and then, strangely taken to this self-renouncing formula. Mr. Webster, the great statesman, in his heart's inc'ining to these words, directed that they engreved on his tome stone as the sym-

THE PRESBYTERIAN BANNER.

Publication Office: GAZETTN BULLDINGS, 84 FIPTH St., PITTSBURGE, PATEMITH, ENGLISH & CO., 23 NORTH-STR ST., PHILA., PA.

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afterwards, as he hoped, a Christian, found in these words that form and argument of prayer by which possibly he prevailed. 'It pleased God," he said, "that, after lengths of impiety, my pride should be mortified; that by death and desertion I should lose my friends, till there should not run, except in the veins of a maniac. one drop of my father's blood in any living creature but myself. I tried all things but the refuge of Christ; and to that, with scourging stripes, was I driven; and I came with the wretched father's cry for his son, oft repeating it, 'Lord, I believe; help thou my unbelief.'" "And," he he adds, "the Lord's gracious mercy to his wavering faith, to one staggering under the force of the hard heart of unbelief, I humbly hoped would be extended to me also." -Independent.

Working Christians.

Learn to be working Christians. "Be ve doers of the word, and not hearers only, deceiving your own selves." It is very striking to see the usefulness of many Christians. Are there none of you who know what it is to be selfish in your Christianity? You have seen a selfish child go into a secret place to enjoy some delicious morsel undisturbed by his companions. So, it is with some Christians. They feed up, on Christ and forgiveness; but it is alone, and all for themselves. Are there not some of you who can enjoy being a Christian, while your dearest friend is not, and yet you will not speak to him? See here; you have got work to do. When Christ. found you. he said: "Go work in my vineyard!" What were you hired for, if it was not to spread salvation? What blessed for? Oh, my Christian friends, how little you live as though you were the servants of Christ! How much idle time and idle talk you have! This is not like a good servant. How many things you have to do for yourself; how few for Christ and his people! This is not like a servant. -Mc Cheyne.

Religious Trifling.

How willing are we to engage in speculative discussions; to talk and argue and reason about some of the mysterious doctrines of the Gospel, and to persuade ourselves, because we are interested in those things, that all is right with us. Men will argue about the state of the soul between the time of death and the time of judgment; will discuss the probability of our having the same bodies in a glorious state to which our souls are united in this world: will agitate their minds about the condition of the lost angels; and a thousand such things-will draw away their thoughts from the one great question, whether the promise of the Father be yet come upon them, bether the Spirit of the Most High hath yet renewed their souls, and given them power over the defilement of their hearts: over the temptations of the world, over the lusts of the flesh, over the devices of the devil .- Rev. W. Cogswell.

Elevation of the Working Classes.

"I have no sympathy whatever with those who would grudge our workmen and our common people, the very highest acquisition which their taste, or their time, or their inclinations, would lead them to realize; for, next to the salvation of their souls, I certainly say that the object of my fondest aspirations is the moral and intellectual, and, as a sure consequence of this the economical, advancement of the working classes—the one object which, of others in the wide range of political speculation, is the one which should be the dearest to the heart of every philanthropist and every true patriot."-Chalmers.

Seeds Growing Secretly.

If this world's friends might see but once What some poor man may often feel, Glory and gold, and crowns and thorns, They soon would quit, and learn to kneel.

What needs a conscience calm and bright Within itself, an outward test? Who breaks his glass to make more light Makes way for storms into his rest

Then bless thy sacred growth, nor catch At poise, but thrive unseen and dumb; Keep clean, bear fruit, earn life, and watch Till the white-winged reapers come. -Henry Vaughan.

Judge Not by Appearances.

An old man, named Guyot, lived and died in the town of Marseilles, in France. He amassed a large fortune by the most laborious industry, and by habits of the severest abstinence and privation. His neighbors considered him a miser, and thought that he was hoarding up money from mean and avaricious motives. The populace, whenever he appeared, pursued him with hooting and execrations, and the boys sometimes threw stones at him. At length he died, and in his will were found the following words:-" Having observed from my infancy that the poor of Marseilles are ill-supplied with water, which they can only purchase at a great price, I have cheerfully labored the whole of my life to procure for them this great blessing, and I direct that the whole of my property be laid out in building an aqueduct for their use." This was accordingly done.

Jesus Understands.

No matter how unlovely by nature, or peculiarly organized, or little understood we may regard ourselves, Jesus understands us fully. "Yes, he knoweth our frame; he remembereth that we are dust," and, "like as a father pitieth his chidren, so he pitieth them that fear him." Are we desponding? he is able to give us hope. Are we sensitive; none but loving words from Jesus ever reached a quivering heart. Whatever sorrow afflicts, there is no time when we may not fly to his side and lav our weary heads upon his bosom of infinite love, and hear him speak to our sadness those comforting worls, "Let not your heart be troubled, neither let it be atraid." Are we wayward and repulsive, ever returning from wandering with penitent heart? we may feel his pitying eyes upon us, and we may hear his assurance that though Satan hath desired to have us. that he may sift us as wheat, Jesus our Almighty Friend will pray for us that our faith fail not.

If loving hearts were never lonely, If all they wished might always be, Accepting what they looked for only, They might be glad, but not in Thee.

We need as much the cross we bear As air we breathe, as light we see, It draws us to thy side in prayer,
It binds us to our strength in Thee.

one firm and sweet temper, which controls without seeming to dictate. The essence of all fine breeding is in the gift of conoiliation.

In families well ordered there is always

Those who are Christians make the word a man, as a letter from a Rev. D.D. says, it. It is full of terrors. And yet we are of God their rule, and are ruled by it; and of piety, talents, and industry," whom all approaching it. We will soon be buf. Grapel; and that the Universities of Paris of God their rule, and are ruled by it; and