American Presbyterian Genesee Gvangelist.

THURSDAY, APRIL 19, 1860.

D. C. HOUGHTON, J. JOHN W. MEARS.

ALBERT BARNES, THOMAS BRAINERD, GEORGE DUFFIELD JR HENRY DARLING,

JESUS CHRIST UNCHANGEABLE. In the Scriptures, Jesus Christ is affirmed to tial eternity of God's Son is a great thought. It cession for them." outlines, with wonderful distinctness, Christ's perprominent features of Christ's work.

and repair. His condition is one of ceaseless vi- these: cissitude, health yielding to sickness, joy to sor-Jesus Christ is, he is not mere man.

Nor is he an angel. From the law of his being, an angel must increase steadily in capacity, and add continually to his sum of knowledge and joy Milton finely represents Ithuriel, who, in search of Satan in the garden, has "with his spear touched lightly" a toad, which squatting "close at the ear of Eve," starts up into the Fiend's own shape, as largest expectations of coming, unending blessedstepping back "amazed." Ignorant that the ness. The salvation of every redeemed soul is Prince of Hell has taken such disguise, Ithuriel, the result of infinite power exerted in accordance by the sudden apparition of the grisly king, is sur- with an eternal plan. It is a steady march through prised, startled, shocked. His new knowledge is the glooms of time to the glories of eternity. the source of new emotions. So, too, a greater is light, love, peace, joy, life, in germ; and its than Milton tells us, "There is joy in the presence of the angels of God over one sinner that repenteth." The announcement in heaven that a rebellious human soul has returned to loyalty and love, is joyful news to angels, as louder, sweeter harpings attest. Hence, we cannot say that an angel is always the same. The angelic, as the human state, is one of change, nor change less real, because always in the line of loftier wisdom and higher bliss. But Jesus Christ is above change. "The same yesterday, and to-day, and forever," he is not, he cannot be an angel.

In every creature there must be limitation of being; the west, and the Latin nations farther south and space. But Jesus Christ is before time, is own fires, had dissolved her time honored, but beyond space. Ages, told off by flying worlds, time-worn institutions. The molten stream rolled the unerring clock-work of the skies, add nothing down upon her neighbors. In Italy and Spain to one who, "yesterday, and to-day, and forever," patriotism was a lost sentiment. The national is "the same;" universes of blazing, wheeling sys- vitality was too low for resistance. Italy and tems. crowded so thickly as to appear in the awful | Spain became appendages of France. But, in the denths of heaven's blue, like finest star dust, affect | Scandinavian and Teutonic stocks, patriotism in nothing the immensity of one, who, before as lived. Though they quivered and bent before Grandly peculiar, therefore, is the person of Jesus consciousness was seized upon and cultivated Christ. To this person belongs everything that The ancient war cries and histories and heroes

by His sameness "yesterday and to-day and for- sible. ever," involves a peculiarity of work, the promi- And is there no lesson here for the churche

hope could shine. In the absence of Revelation, of disorganization and absorption from the lack of Him something more.

have an example of sinless obedience to law de-the ultra liberalism of our past course, as a healthy yet the born one be infinitely short of essential, a proper Christian denominationalism. We do this. One could be born without the taint of churches, it is our duty to cultivate the denomioriginal sin, and could be preserved sinless. In national spirit. The time may come when this the life of one thus born, thus kept, there would spirit will need to be checked. We pray that methods of operation in Home and Foreign Misbe, what the world needed, a perfect example of when that day arrives, we may have grace to see exact obedience. Still, Christ's divinity of per- the evil and honesty to fight against it. As yet, son fully assures us of the absolute perfection of with the mass of our people, this element of power his example. When we read, "He did no sin; needs stimulating. he was holy, harmless, undefiled, separate from In Philadelphis, which comes more immediately the declaration respects his humanity; for he was advanced tone of the denominational sentiment. not more man than God. But whilst Christ is a In Philadelphia-and in no city have we had If instruction and example were all that a mes- united band of churches aiding each the other. senger from God is required to furnish, we cannot and combining to build new churches, to meet see why an angel or a man might not be such the wants of a rapidly growing population. By

divinity of person constrains us to connect with more hopeful. Strange as it may seem to some his work? In response, we are forced to acknow- good men, who see no charity except in insisting ledge that Christ's work is strictly a redemption- upon a compulsory co-operation-where co-operawork which, including every thing that belongs tion means endless strife-it yet is true that we to instruction and example, embraces also the no- may strengthen in our performance of denominations of mediation, satisfaction, intercession, bene- tional action for ecclesiastical ends without losing diction, and the like. Sin is such that it cannot liberality and love, and without ceasing to delight be stayed in its awful consequences by instruction in Christian union for the ends which it can best and example. What if a physician should in attain. struct a patient laboring under yellow fevor in respect to all the peculiarities of the disease, and tion, affords no reason for doubting that they come should give the patient, in his own person, an ex- surely to it. They cannot do otherwise. In fact, ample of entire exemption from the disease: would there is more real than apparent unity in this be he thus cure his patient? Sin, as a disease of lief. The most tangible manifestation of a church ne thus cure remedies adapted to it, as really as sentiment of this sort is at the contribution-box. soul, requires remedies adapted to it, as really as sentiment of this sort is at the contribution-box. yellow fever, or cholers, or plague, or any disease of body requires remedies adapted to it. And of body requires remedies adapted to it. And

the kind of remedies required, it is not difficult to see. Between the holy God and the unholy sinning race there must stand a mediator possessed of a double nature, divine and human. To the broken law there must be made a just, adequate, availing satisfaction. For the rebel subject there must be offered intercession, and there must be secured those gracious, omnipotent influences which convert the rebel into a penitent, submissive, loyal child. And above the pardoned, ac cepted, redeemed sinner, there must be lifted the hands of blessing, sign of every thing involved in forgiveness and favor.

The work, therefore, of Christ is quite as pecu liar as his person. In its highest expression redemption-work, it demands the purpose and the power of Godhead. Christ is "the Lamb slain from the foundation of the world." Christ "is be unchangeable, "the same yesterday, and to-day, able to save them to the uttermost that come unto and forever." This unchangeableness or essen- God by him, seeing he ever liveth to make inter-

Now, if the thought of Christ's unchangeable son, and expresses, with amazing exactitude, some ness carries with it such peculiarities of person and of work as constrain us to acknowledge him Note, first, how it outlines the person of Christ. | the God-man, the one Mediator between God and If eternal, immutable, unchangeable, Jesus Christ | men, the sole yet sufficient Redeemer of men. and is something more than man. Man is a creature | the like, we cannot hesitate to say that this same of change. His body is subject to constant waste thought justifies to the full such conclusions a

First. Men may have entire confidence in Jesus row, life to death. His intellect is ever acted on as a Saviour. The manifested Son of God is not by new objects of perception. His emotional nat fickle, vacillating, changing perpetually in purpose ture is at all times restless as the sea. He is and plan. He does not to-day aid a soul, and tonever two moments together the same. But Je- morrow forsake it. He does not at one time in sus Christ is the same always. Whatever, then, vite tenderly the penitent sinner to come to him. and at another time drive wrathfully that sinne

> The soul that on Jesus hath leaned for repose He will not—he will not desert to its foes: That soul though all hell should endeavor to shake. He'll never-no, never-no, never forsake!

Next, The followers of Jesus may cherish th growth and fruit-bearing are placed beyond the possibility of failure. As Novalis sings:

If only He is mine, Then all else is given-Every blessing lifts my eyes And my heart to heaven Filled with heavenly love,

Earthly hopes and fears no longer tempt to move.

DENOMINATIONALISM.

NATIONALITY, a half century since, was im perilled in many of the states of Europe. Espe The same method of reasoning must persuade | cially was this true of that belt of Scandinavian and us further that Jesus Christ is infinitely more Teutonic commonwealths, which lie between the than a creature, however exalted, wise, powerful. great Russian empire on the east, and France on with every creature, we cannot but associate time Volcanic France, with the out-bursting of her after creation's work, is superior to change. What, the flood, they did not thus yield. Their leaders then, is Jesus Christ? If not a mere man, if not saw the danger and the remedy. Their only hope an angel, if not a creature, though first in creation was in the power of an idea—the sentiment of and dignity, he must be, he is the self-existent nationality-patriotism. Instantly every thing Creator, "who is over all. God blessed forever." that would kindle or strengthen the national self consists with an essential, eternal, unchangeable even the forgotten legends and the obsolete word of the national life were revived. The idea grey Now, the peculiarity of Christ's person outlined strong, and subjugation or absorption was impos

nent features of which this unvarying sameness of our Assembly? That the day of our greatest peril as a denomination is past, we are happy to Note, first, how plain it is that Christ's work know. Ecclesiastical self-consciousness has begun is something more than a work of mere instruction. within our body. It is a hopeful sign. But it It was important, indispensable that such work is quite useless for us to shut our eyes to the fact should be done. Sin had enshrouded the human that between two active, aggressive, strongly desoul in night so thick, that through it no star of nominational neighbors, we were in great danger who might say that God was merciful? The his- a proper church tone on our part. Without the tory of the sinning angels gave no ground to think | ecclesiastical sentiment acting as a coherent force, that God would seek and save the lost. But it would have been impossible for us to have stood surely, in order to reveal God's mind in this par- our ground continuously. No amount of toughticular, and so instruct the world upon a point of ness in individual grains will stand the constant infinite moment, it was not necessary that God attrition of the "upper and nether millstones." himself should be "made flesh." Nothing for- We must frankly concede that in attempting to bids, so far as we can see, the doing of mere in- carry out the ideas of liberality, disinterestedness struction-work by Gabriel, or even by Noah, Moses, and co-operation, to such an extent as to have Samuel, or Elijah. God could possess a creature nothing of our own, we have gone to an extreme. of the knowledge sufficient to enable him to speak In the present imperfect state of the church uni-

as a prophet, and could authenticate a creature versal, this is simply Utopian. It will not do. as the "teacher come from God." Still the The first question for us is, "Are there reasons grand peculiarity of Christ's person as divine, why we should live as an organized body of Chriswonderfully assures us that He is an infallible tians?" If we find in our history, our principles. teacher, whilst it plainly constrains us to account our position, reasons for our continued existence. we must take proper measures to secure its per-Nor is this something more fully met by saying petuity and expansion. To this end ecclesiastical that Christ's work is that of mere example. It self-consciousness and organization are essential. was important, indispensable that our race should | Hence, we look upon the present reaction against spite the strong temptations incident to our pro- reaction. For growth and vigor, for power to do bationary state. But is it impossible that there good to our land and the world, we need-not the should be a miraculous birth, like Christ's, and selfishness of sectarianism-but the tonic effects of personal divinity? No one, surely, can affirm not hesitate to say, that in three-fourths of our

sinners." we assent, without hesitancy, although under our notice, we see the happy results of an perfect example, he is certainly something more. greater obstacles thrown in our wav-we see a acting together, and by directly cultivating the What then is the something more which Christ's family sentiment, every attempt to do good is made

pathy for the sehemes of usefulness inaugurated by our General Assembly. But this is a current slow to take new channels. Benevolence flows in the old river-beds with a placid quiescence, semi-virtuous, semi-instinctive, when it has not force enough to burst barriers and pour forth fresh streams in new channels. And then each church thinks that it has any thing just now." Hence the financial steamgauge does not point high in this direction. We

forces wide open the purse. The ministry are, generally, in advance of the

For the present, those interested in the responwilling to endure anxiety and toil. They must hold on, for the tide is rising. Yet, it is the very least that our pastors and sessions can do to stand by those upon whom they have laid these anxieties and responsibilities. In many of our churches nothing has been done the past year for the Publiin the former enterprise, in which a large outlay at first is indispensable, the burden has been thrown far too much upon a few. By this time, all should be ready to lend their aid to the work. reply as follows:-The very smallest contribution of the poorest church in our body would be cheering to the committees upon whom we have thrown weighty responsibilities. The aggregate of such contributions would also in a pecuniary point of view.

But we must not be unreasonable. The trainnominational action is not to be overcome in one year or in five years. But that our churches are steadily opening their eyes to the absolute need of a stronger organic life and action, is undeniable. We repeat, that we believe this change to be a wholesome one. Yet do we need great wisdom, and patience, and an humble, earnest godliness, lest in curing one evil we fall into others. May the great Leader of His flock guide and

PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER.

The Pennsylvania Inquirer, one of the oldest and most respectable of our city dailies, appears in a complete new dress, a la mode of the of elegance and beauty that is attractive. A large double sheet, filled with every thing that every body desires to read for two cents, is an experiment which the Gothamites think cannot succeed in provincial towns like Boston and the State needs the sustaining influence of that Philadelphia; but we trust that Mr. Harding | morality which derives its code, its sanctions, and will be able to demonstrate that some things may be done in Philadelphia as well as New York. Thirty years' experience has given courage to doff the name of the Commonwealth, to table life. The instinct of self-preservation, thereemerge from the woods, and take the more local name of the township.

deem it necessary to pattern after the prevailing true morality is the offspring of Christianity; and vices of its New York contemporaries, and become in any degree a panderer to a vitiated taste in order to success; but will ever continue to be a sheet fit to be introduced and read in the family, and at all times maintain with boldness the vital principles of virtue and religion.

The secondar process one of the influential edges. come in any degree a panderer to a vitiated The secular press, one of the influential educators of the people, has contributed not a little to debauch and corrupt the popular taste in teaching that government was only a reward for the successful party, and that the spoils belonged to the victors. Where success is every thing. and character and principle nothing, it may be safe to divorce, in certain cases, politics from religion, but religion from politics never.

THE CHURCH EXTENSION COMMITTEE. Our readers will rejoice with us in the aunouncement that the Church Extension Committee

is able to meet all approved applications. It follows from this appoundement that all our churches that need aid, and ought to have it. can now obtain it, either through the Home Missionary Society, one of its branches, or through the Church Extension Committee. Many reflections will arise in our readers' minds as they read these words, one of which is that it goes pretty far to spend the Sabbath. They simply ordain that Sunwards settling the Home Missionary question. The Church will have aid for her children, and so she says-Aut viam inveniam aut faciam. It might be well, among other suggestions, in relation to the next Assembly, to consider whether there is not danger of doing too much as well as doing too little. We should keep our eye on the doing too little. We should keep our eye on the comprising the great mass of the people in every substance of things, not on names or shadows. Why not let every church, and Presbytery, and Synod, have their choice as to the method of carrying on their domestic missionary operations? One of the faults of our great church quarrel was the forcing of a particular method of missions on the churches. When any considerable body of the Church wish a particular method of conducting missions, let them have it. In this point of view, the establishment of the Church Extension Committee was sound policy. So some outlet will probably have to be made for those who prefer church action in Foreign Missions. But we must be careful not to coerce those who prefer other sions. Free action will lead, in the end, to united

The new appointments of the Church Extension Committee, not beretofore announced, are

1. The Rev. G. W. Elliott, Milwaukee, Wis. 2. The Rev. J. C. Whitney, Forest City, Min. 3. The Rev. William Porterfield, Washington

4. The Rev. M. Waldenmeyer, Nauvoo. Ill. 5. The Rev. L. F. Severance, Suspension

Bridge, N. Y. There has not yet been a response to the offer of the gentleman who proposed to pay one half of the expense of a missionary to Kansas. Shall we not hear from some one or more of our friends as to this matter?

Protestants in Austria. Positive information Protestants in Austria.—Positive information persons the laboring classes against the wiles of ambas been received that the Hungarian Protestants teets the laboring classes against the wiles of ambas been received that the Hungarian Protestants teets the laboring classes against the wiles of ambas been greatest the Imperial octroi. "but will condition and the encrosed ments of merciless cupidity."

Seeing the stove, claimed it as belonging to the stove it as a s tinue to insist on their right to settle the internal affairs of their Church and schools in the way determined by the Synods which were held at Pesth and Buda in the year 1791." Late intelligence from Austria states that Imperial permission has him to work seven days instead of six. What, in been granted to the Protestant Consistories in Hungary for them to assemble in Conference and decide
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one amplicated by the presentant realization of the peron the means to be proposed to Government for the
one amplication of these petitioners be granted, it
would bear with cruel severity upon the perhard, but she does not complain.

B. redress of their grievances. And a despatch from sons employed by the passenger railway and Vienna of the 13th says the reforms promised in the omnibus companies. In the capacity of con-

THE SABBATH IN PENNSYLVANIA.

We have received from Mr. Wildey, our Reprerelation to our Sabbath laws, submitted a few days since by Mr. Landon, Chairman of the Committee Sabbath also in the same way? Is it for the State, on Vice and Immorality. Certain petitions had been referred to this Committee, asking for "such its hands full. It has sympathy, but "cannot do a modification of the Sabbath laws as will allow. passenger railway cars and other conveyances to run on Sunday." The report before us is a credit to say to them, you must relinquish to your embelieve—we know—that the steam is rising, though both to the Committee and the Commonwealth. it has not yet reached the degree of pressure that We would be glad, if we could find space in our columns, to give the report entire. We must, however, content ourselves with a brief abstract. people in this respect. They come more imme- The report states that the hereditary policy of the oppression of the weak by the strong; least of diately in contact with the facts, and are more fa- Pennsylvania has been to observe the Sabbath. all may she use, for these illegitimate ends, a day miliar with their bearings. But, wherever our Laws in favor of the Lord's day were established laymen get the facts they are ready to act upon in the very infancy of the Commonwealth, and them. When the whole subject is understood, these have been repeatedly sanctioned by legisthe Denomination will be substantially a unit upon lative and judicial action. The people of the 1682, WILLIAM PENN has recorded his estima sibility of an assembly's delegated work must be abrogate or seriously modify it. Hence the com- of this code, the design of which is declared to be cation cause, or for church extension. Especially | chiefly relied on by the advocates of repeal or modi- rity aforesaid, that, according to the good example Sabbath laws are usurpation upon the personal rights of the careen." To this the Committee

The founders of our Government wisely excluded from their plans an ecclesiastical establishment. But, in doing this, they were not so obtuse as to imagine that a State could flourish withbe a source of strength, not only in a moral, but out the aid of religion and morality. They not only secured to every citizen and every sect liberty of opinion and of worship, but they recognised Christianity as the religion of the country. In ing of twenty years in a virtual dislike of all de- our laws relating to oaths, to blasphemy, and the Lord's day; in the appointment of chaplains, and in the observance of days of fasting and thanksgiving, we have paid national homage to the God f the Bible. It is the recorded opinion of the Supreme Court of this State, that "Christianity, general Christianity, has always been a part of the common law of Pennsylvania." This imports that 1t we are a Christian people, and not a Mohammedan, a Pagan, or an atheistic people. It neither supposes nor involves an organic union between the civil and ecclesiastical powers, much less the conession of special privileges to any religious sect. But it proceeds upon the acknowledged fact that Christianity has, The beginning, been the religion of the great mass of our people; that as uch, they claim the protection of the laws in the exercise of their religious rights; and that to deny them this protection, would be of the essence of popular journals of New York. It has an air tyranny on the part of the government—especially of a government which, like our own, recognises the will of the majority as its fundamenta

This is one of the grounds upon which our legislation on this subject rests. Another is, that fore, admonishes the State to abstain from all acts Christianity cannot reach the masses of the people without its Sunday. Whatever consequences might recognise Christianity and its institutions have been abrogated. And this accomplished, the floodgates of vice and immorality will be thrown wide open in every part of the Commonwalth. It would

he suicidal in the State to sanction this policy. The allegation that the "Sunday laws" are a is a sheer assumption. That they may be regarded as burdensome by individuals or sects which do not accept the Christian system, is very true. But this is an incident which pertains to all legislation. In our country, at least, laws must reflect the will of the majority of the people. If the working of a law is attended with inconvenience, it is better that the few should suffer than the many. But in the present case there is very little, if any, room even for this plea; for the laws in question are merely negative. They establish no church, they impose no creed, they exact no service, they leave every man free to adopt what religious dogmas he chooses, or to discard all faiths. They require no one to attend a place of worship, or to contribute to the support of religious ordinances. They institute no inquiry into the mode in which people day shall be a day of rest; that those who choose shall have the opportunity of worshiping God without molestation, and that all secular avocations which would conflict with these ends shall be suspended. Is there any real hardship in this? The small majority of our population, and the residue, heir right to worship God. Here would be a positive invasion of the rights of conscience. We are not able to perceive that these rights are infringed by enactments which simply inhibit certain worldly employments on the Sabbath.

The other consideration urged by the opponents four present Sabbath law is, that "it is especially oppressive to the working classes to deprive them of the use of these conveyances on their only day of leisure." The answer by the Committee is that Pennsylvania has treated her sons of toil, "as a mother treats her children," and "because this sentiment throbs with such power in her breast, she has refused to do anything which might derogate from the just authority of the Christian Sabbath." The Sabbath is claimed to be a strong fortress of morality, and one of the chief defences of the poor man's health and freedom, against the nsatiate greed of avarice:--

For this day of rest, important as it is to all classes of society, is indispensable to the working man: It is the only day of the seven he can supplies him with means and incentives to frugality, industry and integrity; it opens to him the only sources of comfort and hope which are really

adequate and permanent. either king-craft nor priest-craft can long delude

this Commonwealth, and this aggregate is constantly increasing. Those who are familiar with the services these men perform, are accustomed to sentative at Harrisburgh, a copy of the report in think that it is already sufficiently rigorous. What instead of throwing her parental Ægis over this great company of her children, to break down the last dyke which protects them against the pitiless surges of avarice, and surrender them to its fatal embrace? Is it acting the part of a parent for her ployers even that day of rest, which the slaves on every Southern plantation are allowed to call their own? We cannot think so. We believe that the State has no moral right to become the oppressor of her own citizens. She certainly may not connive at

In the "GREAT LAW," passed in the Assembly at Chester, soon after his first landing, Dec. 12 State, as a body, have given the policy their hearty | tion of the Sabbath as one of the main safeguards approval, and have sternly repulsed every effort to of civil and religious liberty. In the first article abrogate or seriously modify it. Hence the com-mittee demand of any party claiming a repeal of the people their due, so that the best and firmest our present laws on this subject, that convincing foundation may be laid for the present and future reasons be given for such a radical change in our happiness of both the government and people of policy, and that evidence be furnished that this Province," he thus ordains:-"To the end change is demanded by the public voice. The that looseness, irreligion, and atheism may not Committee very satisfactorily answer the arguments creep in under the pretence of conscience, in this Province, be it further enacted by the authority answer the arguments. creep in under the pretence of conscience, in fication. The first argument is, that "the existing of the primitive Christians, and for the ease of the Creation, every first day of the week, called the LORD'S DAY, people shall abstain from their common toil and labor, that whether masters, parents, children, or servants, they may the better dispose themselves to read the scriptures of truth at home or to frequent such meetings of religious worship abroad, as may best suit their respective persua (Hazard's Annals 1602, 1682)

Since the abrogation of the Sabbath laws would be absolutely oppressive to a large mass of laboring people; would tend directly to the increase of e; would be contrary to the known convictions of the patriot worthies of the past, and in contravention of all previous legislation; would be reagnant to the moral sensibilities of the great mass of the best citizens throughout the State, and di ectly in conflict with the statutes of Revelation therefore we submit that the prayer of the petitioners should not be granted, and accordingly be

Resolved. That the abrogation of the existing Sabbath laws would be unwise in itself, and vicious in its results, and the Committee are hereby discharged from the further consideration of the sub-GEO. LANDON, JEREMIAH SCHINDEL.

KENNEDY L. BLOOD.

For the American Presbyterian, "THE SHORTER CATECHISM WITH PROOFS.

In your notices of New Books, you recently re ferred to the new edition of the Assembly's Shorter Catechism, issued by the Publication Committee. Your commendation was richly deserved. I have compared it with many others, and find none to from the Bible. Republican insti- approach it in fulness and appropriateness of the tutions have never survived the general decay of texts adduced in proof of the doctrines advanced. public virtue. It is as essential to their healthful | The analysis is very complete; and being in the action as the atmosphere is to animal and vege- very words of the text, furnishes essential help to the memory. This catechism is now a complete which may weaken the restraints of morality. And exposition of the doctrines of our church. proved The Inquirer has always been a fair, reliable, and dignified paper, and we hope it will not in respect, certainly, to communities and nations, every member of the church of every teacher in every member of the church, of every teacher in the Sabbath School, and of every pastor.

As a book for Sabbath School instruction, it is are largely committed to memory. I would suggest to teachers that they encourage their pupils to commit the answer to one of the questions, and the verses cited in proof, or a part of them, as their Scripture portion. The advantage would be asurpation upon the personal rights of the citizen, that the bearing of the Scripture upon the doctrine will explain that, while the doctrine will explain the Scripture, and aid the memory in its retention. Try it, and you will be satisfied that a hundred, or a thousand, verses, thus learned and thus connected, will be better understood, and better remembered, than the same number committed consecutively, or at random.

A S. S. SUPERINTENDENT.

"ANNALS OF THE POOR." . "THE ORPHAN."

It will be remembered by those who read the "Annals," that this young woman's case was presented some two or three months since. It attracted a good deal of attention, and enlisted the sympathy and good offices of one of the ladies whose faith and works have gone hand in hand, unobtrusively, but efficiently, with us from the hardship would be all on the other side. Let the beginning. We now recur to it because of the Sunday laws" be repealed at the bidding of a interest that attaches to her history since our first interview with her. We think this may be safely done, inasmuch as neither herself nor any one else. complain that the State, in depriving them of their except those who have taken a personal interest peaceful Sabbath, had virtually robbed them of in her welfare, have any knowledge or intimation of her identity with "The Orphan."

After being supplied with suitable clothing, she commenced attending our evening meetings, and soon became overwhelmed with a sense of her sins. There was no mistaking the depth of her conviction and distress. We instructed her as best we could, and steadily pointed her to Christ as able and willing to save to the uttermost all who come to Him. But her distress continued. In the mean time, she was one of the first to join the mourners' class in the S. School, whose teacher also visited her at home. The result is, as might well be hoped and expected, she has found peace in believing, and desires to connect herself with Christian church.

We wish those who may have access to the published Annals, would once more read the case of this orphan, as there presented. She is invariably present at S. S., and at meeting, and appears to be at neace.

But she is yet severely tried, although making pend with his family. It recruits his exhausted | no complaint. As heretofore stated, she washes rame; it places within his reach invaluable op- for a living, but has not enough to do, her earnportunities for self-culture and improvement; it ings being hardly sufficient to supply her daily necessities. We called upon her two or three days since, and observed her stove was gone. On inquiry into the cause of this, she related that she These are no trivial advantages, but there are had bought it of a stove dealer—that the other others which must not be overlooked in this connexion. The Sabbath is the great barrier which prosecuted the laboring of the wiles of am seeing the stove, claimed it as belonging to thema people who make a true use of their Sabbaths. that she had bought it in good faith—it was taken And no intelligent operative can be so blind as not from her, leaving her nothing to cook with, and

THE BAHAMA ISLANDS. (The following letter, although written for the eye of a friend, contains so much information, with regard to a favorite place of resort for invalids, that it cannot fail deeply to interest many of our readers.)

Nassau, New Providence, Bahama Islands, March 18th, 1860. DEAR SIR:-As you were kind enough to call my attention to this place as a healthy retreat, I will not let another mail go up without fulfilling my promise to write to you.

You will be interested to know what have been my impressions of this place. It is a comfortable town, in an agreeable location, with well-paved streets, and tight and well-ceiled houses. In all but the business parts of the city, these

houses are surrounded by gardens, which give it a rural aspect. On the ridge from which the city descends a fine view can be had, both seaward and inland. This ridge is flanked at either end by a fort. The one at the east, Fort Fincastle, is elevated about 150 feet from the sea, and is a place of frequent resort for us to get the pure air. That at the West is not so high, and is kept as a magazine for the stores of the regiment. Neither would be of much use in modern warfare, but are curious as relics of Spanish rule. Midway on the ridge is the Governor's house, overlooking the town and the distant parts of the Island. There are three roads available as drives, one to the east, along the shore, one to the west, and one across the Island. That to the east is the most frequented, and here may be seen, after 4 o'clock, the Governor's lady, the Attorney General, the Chief Justice, and other dignitaries, taking their afternoon ride. It does not present much variety of landscape, but is open to a pleasant sea breeze from the north-east. The Estates, which you pass, show but the remains of former thrift and cultivation. Some of the houses are inhabited, others are only used as "marcon" places. The lands, with the exception of a few acres which are planted in oranges and pine apples, have run to waste, and are covered with a thick growth of brush and palmetto. A good house, outouildings, and an indefinite number of acres, may be bought for two or three hundred dollars. The complaint is "no labor to be had." The African will not work unless compelled by his necessities, and these are soon supplied, so that, if it were not for be more industrious and thrifty than the others, have in the markets, and our other industrial operations would have to cease for want of laborers. The road to the west terminates near three caves, growing from their bottom out through openings

to indicate much unexplored beyond. Ridge," and from its top gives a view of wilder- to Mrs. Bayley, the governor's lady. ness and pine barrens with two good-sized salt lakes. oranges and pine-apples.

in the top. One is taken possession of by a swarm

of bees, who bid defiance to all unprotected visi-

candor compels me to speak favorably; with the scheme of the home government; and they are exception of about three weeks in January, which sure, as far at they can, to make wrecking laws were too wet for invalids, the remainder of the time quite favorable to their own interests. There are has been continued sunshine. The mercury in two parties, the "people's party," and those who the thermometer has ranged from 70° to 80°. favor the government schemes. The salvage given The north and north-east winds, which have by the Chamber of Commerce and Courts here, is brought you many a bleak storm, have come to us from forty-five to seventy or eighty per cent.. tempered by their passage over the sea and the usually fifty. In the Florida Courts they get only gulf stream, so as to be only a pleasant and fifteen or twenty, and it pays them well. bracing wind, sinking the thermometer in the We have had five wrecks come in since I have night perhaps to 63°, but at noon only to 68° or been here, and the fleet of wreckers in the harbor. 70°. We have a sea-breeze at nearly all hours; the display of wrecked goods festooned upon every the prevailing one from the east and north-east. shop window, and the song of the wreckers' crew When the south wind blows it is oppressive, espe- while at work, makes the town quite lively. cially if the air is full of moisture; but not as warm as upon the more southern Islands. The uniformity of temperature from day to day is quite noticeable, and if one is not affected by the salt particles, which must be constantly in the air, and by the relaxing nature of the south wind, I do not see why it is not a favorable residence. In the wet season, August and September, they priately notice them further: have a miasm which blows over from the south: that produces a slight intermittent, especially upon

the natives, but it is not thought seriously of. What is most needed now for the prosperity of the Island, is a better supply for the market. It THE FLORENCE STORIES. By Jacob Abbott, Grim can never become popular to United States people, can supplies. The hotel in its present contracted shape has been opened, but the gentleman from New York who was to keep it, has failed to come, and it is under the management of rather an inefficient Bahaman, with negro cooks. So that that, as well as the other boarding-houses, set tables often most uninviting to Yankee appetites. We have the shapes of poultry, ribs of beef, and legs of mutton, but they prove to be the toughest, most tasteless caricatures of the genuine article. As to vegetables we have only what the ground produces spontaneously, yams, sweet potatoes, pumpkins, and beans.

There is now a bill before the present legislature to employ a steamboat to run between the different islands. This will facilitate inter-communication and an interchange of supplies. The merchants, who feel confident of the coming prosperity of the place, are making every effort to bring about the changes needed.

We have nearly sixty American visitors here this season. Among them, as you have read, General Pierce and wife. Nearly all speak well of the climate, but desire better accommodations. The citizens have been quite hospitable, and we have had many sources of entertainment. There are popular lectures every fortnight at the Bahama Institute, and in the alternate weeks musical soirees, open to the members, the performers being amateurs. Twice a week the band of the regiment play upon the public square, and twice a weck they

Every week the Governor and lady receive calls from two to five on Wednesday; and those who favor her with a call are invited to parties at the govern-religious teachers. Among the multiplicity, the ment house. The other citizens have made en- work of missions should be occasionally laid betertainments for the strangers, the most popular fore the children in the Sabbath schools. This of which is the "maroon," which differs from our should be done judiciously, familiarly and imof which is the "maroon," which differs from our pressively. The subject is vast, and many tender, touching illustrations are farnished, which could and takes the party to his country house instead readily be so presented as to deeply affect the

Gore Ousely and wife and daughter. He is on the coins to the mission cause, and be besides Gore Ousely and wife and daughter. He is on his return from his mission to Central America, made in Sabbath schools by ministers, superingular to stop a month. and designs to stop a month. He spent a week tendents and others, about the condition of the with the Governor, but has since taken a house. heathen world, and the efforts of pious mission-His wife is daughter of a Governor of Vermont, aries, and the gracious purposes of Jesus Christ,

as she appears upon the Governor's beautiful saddle

Sir Gore we meet frequently at the librare which is to us another place of agreeable resort It is stocked with the standard works, beside a good deal of popular and light reading, so that we are never at a loss for a good book as a companion. Boating, fishing and hunting after shells, with riding, make up our out-door recreations.

As to our religious privileges, we have excellent preaching from Dr. Maclure. He is a man quite above mediocrity, withal a poet. He is spiritual in his feelings, and kind and warm-hearted towards the strangers. He has been here twenty. six years, having visited Scotland and the United States in 1843. The Sunday school service is held from 9 to 10-30 on Sabbath morning. The good order and discipline of the school is quite creditable, and would compare favorably with our best schools at home. At first view it appears strange to see colored teachers and classes intermingled with the white, but soon habit overcomes what was first repugnant, and reconciles us to many things we see among these practical amalgamationists.

Mr. Maclure's choir is composed of colored perons, and one of his elders, the only one out of four who is willing to lead in prayer, is a colored man. This latter is a member of the legislature now in session.

There are four denominations here: the Weslevan, the Scotch Presbyterian, the Church of England, and Baptist. The former have two churches, and one or two chapels among the colored population. Mr. Maclure, being alone here, has no chapel-but many colored people attend worship at his church. The government church have two large churches and four chapels among the colored people, so that the spiritual wants of these thousands of Africans are cared for, if they would but avail themselves of them. I do not think they are adequately cared for, however. since many are of different tribes, and can most imperfectly understand English. The law with them is not the law of the Bible, but the law of the police court, and being a most timid race, they have a great dread of it.

I have said the legislature is now in session: this is a matter of some interest to us, for we study one tribe, the "Nangoes," which seem by nature to the laws and the politics of the islands for our amusement. The whole affair is a miniature imitawe should lack even the meager supply we now tion of the parliament. The governor opened the session with a speech: the topics of State were the consolidation of certain laws relating to the Court of Common Pleas, insolvency, sale of spirituous liwhich are objects of some interest. The chambers | quors, and the police, the new hotel, an esplanade. accessible are blue-washed by the action of the or public walk, and a public play-ground; the imsea-air upon the limestone. They have trees provement of the harbor, and a system of general

The speech was read in the presence of the house, and a crowd of the fashionable ladies of the tors. From one of them a narrow opening seems city—other citizens were admitted; besides most of the visitors. Ex-President Pierce was honored with a place next the governor, and

The legislature is quite a family affair—the The Island is about fourteen miles long and seven | members are all citizens of the town, though broad, with no other settlement of white people but elected to represent the out-islands: Many have at Nassau. Thus you have a general description of never seen their constituents nor the islands on the present state of an Island, which might have | which they live: being "at home." and many of upon it an abundant supply of produce for man them owners of the wrecking vessels, they legislate and beast, beside acres planted in cotton, coffee, for their own benefit most carefully. They do not tax their own real estate: they will not form them-Of the climate enjoyed here in the winter, selves into an active militia, which is a favorite

EDITOR'S TABLE.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The following books have been placed upon our table, and will receive the attention of the editor as soon as he shall be able to examine and appro-THE PORTION OF THE SOUL. THE CHRISTIAN

LIFE. Two Treatises in One. By Herman Hooker, D. D. Fourth Edition. Philadelphia: H. Hooker, S. W. corner of Chestnut and Eighth Streets.

kie. New York: Sheldon & Co. For sale by Lindunless they import American cooks and get Amerisay & Blakiston, Philadelphia. ton: Mayhew & Baker. For sale by G. G. Evans,

STORIES FROM FAMOUS BALLADS. For Children. By Grace Greenwood. Author of "History of my Pets," "Merrie England," etc., etc. With illustrations by Billings: Boston: Ticknor & Fields. For sale by J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.

SAY AND SEAL. By Author of "Wide Wide World," "Dollars and Cents." In Two Volumes. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

MAMMA'S LESSONS ABOUT JESUS. By a Mother. Philadelphia: William S. & Alfred Martien. MEMORIAL OF J. ADDISON ALEXANDER, D. D.

Philadelphia: W.S. & A. Martien. REPORT OF THE PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE FOR THE YEAR 1859. By Thomas S. Kirkbride, M. D., Physician to the Institution

ASTOUNDING DISCLOSURES AND FRAUDS IN THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC. Published by P. S. T. S. To be had at the Tract Society, Philadelphia.

MARTYRS OF THE MUTINY; or Trials and Triumphs of Christians in the Sepoy Rebellion in India-With an Introduction by Rev. John Jenkins, D. D. Philadelphia: Presbyterian Publication Committee. STORIES OF RAINBOW AND LUCKY. THE THREE PINES. By Jacob Abbott. New York: Harper & Brothers. For sale by Lindsay & Blakiston,

STORIES OF INVENTORS AND DISCOVERERS IN SCIENCE AND THE USEFUL ARTS. A Book for Young and Old. By John Timbs, F. S. A. With Illustrations. New York: Harper & Brothers. For sale by Lindsay & Blakiston, Philadelphia

THE MISSIONARY SPIRIT IN CHILDREN.-There are very many points on which the rising generation should be carefully trained by their youthful mind. Children may be thus educated A distinguished visitor here at present, is Sir to feel for, think of, and contribute of their litso that she can sympathize with American citizens, even though she is now an English "Lady."

His daughter displays much skill in horsemanshin STATE OF THE PARTY.