Poetry.

for the American Presbyterian. "IN CHRIST."

We laid her down to summer rest— Soft dews of healing o'er her fell— The eyes that loved her watched her well, As sank that sunset down the west.

Did no strange thrill our pulses stir? Whispered no fear with chilling breath? Nor felt we that the Angel Death, Silent and awful watched with her!

Stately and calm above us then The gates were opened—straight we knew, Our friend was passing softly through: She came not back to us again.

While those afar who loved her best, Were saying, "Lo, the Spirit saith,
To those 'in Christ' THERE IS NO DEATH!" She sank as sunset down the west. Mossgiel, Penna.

Correspondence.

For the American Presbyterian

FROM OUR CHICAGO CORRESPONDENT. DEAR PRESBYTERIAN, -Since I last wrote, our Western Synods have held their meetings, as you have ere this become aware. My own attendance went first to the

SYNOD OF ILLINOIS.

I am not to give you the proceedings, but to my going there. The Synod met at Carlinville, forty miles south of Springfield, on the Chicago and St. Louis Road. Carlinville is an old town, haps, you remember how, and by what history, it In fact, I suspect it was only "another gospel." is in our hands. If not, I cannot stop to tell you. The Convention held a "prayer-meeting" each

byterial sort of way, than in that of Peoria; and cultural fair.

SPRINGFIELD, THE HOME OF MR. LINCOLN.

I was obliged to spend a day in this city, waiting the train. It is a neat town, and the home of Mr. Lincoln, destined to be, as it seems, the next President. In sauntering over the town, I passed his house, and as I had seen several descriptions of it, I took a little notice in order to test their correctness, and, as usual, not one of them which I have seen is correct. The house stands on the corner of Eighth and Jackson streets. It is a two story building of wood, of a neutral brown color, with a slight tinge of red-apparently an imitation of the brown freestone of New York. The front door is in the centre, and on it is the name of the owner. . The house is very tasteful in appearance, being bracketed with a heavy cornice, and having an agreeable home-like look. But it does not stand, as so often said, front with the street. It is set back, perhaps, eight feet, and has a grass plat in the front, without shrubbery; for which there is little room,

A little after passing the house, where I saw his little boy at play, I met the candidate himself. going home to dinner. As we turned the corner. we were face to face. I was glad to meet him; and as he seemed to expect that I would speak to him,-taking it for granted, I suppose, that all strangers desire that,—I did speak to him. He does not appreciate it as it ought. A man who seemed very cordial, and asked me to call at his leaves the pastoral office to discharge trusts of this home; but as I am not a politician, and had no business with him, I told him that I only desired to look at, and take by the hand, the man likely science and his Master afford him.

He has a curious way of shaking hands. It is a regular pump-handle shake, but with a verv loose joint in it at the wrist. He is a good-looking man in the street, notwithstanding some of the awful prints of the early part of the campaign. Mrs. Lincoln is a member of the Old School Presmend his ways in that regard.

On our side of the house are Professors Sanders in every domestic relation, and that, especially, in and Nutting. I called at the college, and was that tie which, though the nearest on earth, is not present at morning prayers, and at President Stur- one of kindred, it is assuredly the most effectual tevant's recitations in Whateley's Logic. The coment of affection. It is not, indeed, so much class consisted of fifteen, among whom I noticed a a means of attracting or exciting love, as it is of son of Professor Post, of St. Louis, and one of securing it. In fact it is scarcely known until fa-Jacob Strawn, the "Napoleon of the cattle." The miliarity draws aside the veil of social restraint, old gentleman thinks small of "book larnin';" but | and the character, with its real faults and virtues, his sons prefer an easier road than that by which is unfolded in the privacy of home.

The STATE ASYLUMS, namely, those of the blind, the deaf and dumb, and the insane, are a feature of Jacksonville. That of the insane is a splendid institution. It is a large pile of building, with a farm attached, and excellently managed by Dr. M'Farland, the Principal. We rode up their splendid gravel road, bordered with flowers on each side, for half a mile, to the building. Two of the inmates only were visible to us in passing, for we did not go in. These were orators who were addressing their audiences, one on the steps, the other from his grated window. The latter was the more eloquent. I caught his closing sentences, as he asked passionately: "Where are you now?

Echo answers, Where?" Perhaps you are aware that there has been difficulty in the New School Presbyterian Church, at Jacksonville, and the result has been a division -a section going off, and organizing anew with the title of the Westminster Church. Tuey have built them a neat house of worship, and called a minister, Rev. D. H. Hamilton, late of New Haven, Conn., who has accepted, and will soon be on the ground. The church is strong as respects property and the character of its membership.

Prof. Sanders is connected with it.

CONVENTIONS, ETC.

We have had of late two Conventions worth a moment's notice. The Universalists have recentextended to two of them, both in one state. I ly held their Annual Assemblage here. I attended one of their preaching services, and heard a very curious sermon, indeed. The speaker was an eloquent man. Indeed, in the power to put his thoughts squarely and emphatically down, I have notice some things brought to mind by the fact of seldom heard his equal anywhere. His gospel, with a Kentucky basis, on which a Yankee ele- giving you any practical chance to get off, and yet ment is grafted. It is now growing, and assuming leave you sensible all the time that you are off the a modern appearance and tone. Our seminary— track. It seemed to be like the gaspel in places, Blackburn Theological—is located there: Per- and yet it lacked the tone and color of the gospell

But my ideas of its location and future use have morning. A clerical friend who attended described been much changed by a visit to the place. I am it as very peculiar. A short kind of a prayer was convinced that it is a great investment for the fu- offered at the beginning, and the people were disture of our Zion. It is well located. It will ac- missed with a benedictory sort of prayer at the commodate all that central belt, joining the terri- end; and that was all the attempt at praying tory of Iowa on the east to, nobody knows how there was. In fact, it seemed to be a prayerfar, west. Central and Western Illinois, where meeting with the praying left out. The time was this branch of the church has its future, will find taken up in talking, which was quite miscellaneous, this the instrumentality of a ministry, if the se- and not wholly confined to one speaker at a time. minary is taken care of. It has at present a nice | How can people, who have not learned to pray, building, on a beautiful spot of ground, out of the have a prayer-meeting? I do not say that no village, yet near by, where there is now a prepa- Universalist knows how to pray, but so far as I can gather, the ministry of that sect are wholly The attendance at the Synod was small; yet it | Parkerites, or if not that, Pantheists, or something has many good men, who were present. The bu- of the like. I should as soon think of having a siness is done in this body in a much more Pres- prayer-meeting of the reaping-machines at an agri-

it takes correspondingly longer to do it, and it is The Western Tract Agency has held its meeting liable to be imperfectly done. As the body gets here of late. It is the first Annual Meeting since larger, it will be forced to change in this respect its organization. You are aware that it was an somewhat. A synod I take to be a sort of half-way attempt to unite the Boston and the Cincinnati house between the Presbytery and the General societies. That attempt has failed, and the two Assembly. It should have corresponding accom- are now divided. When Cincinnati and Boston go together, I shall think 'the good time coming' is pretty near by. The receipts of the agency, including the \$600 paid at Boston for the agents' support, have been about \$2,100, and the expenses, \$2,247. The sales of their depository have been about \$1,100. The sale of a private book-store of the Boston Society's publications, has been equal, within about \$100.

> So far as we can judge, the operations of these diverse societies confuse the public mind, and are in no particular an improvement on the state of things here, before the American Tract Society lost its hold on the Independents. Well, we will build up our Publication Scheme in the mean time, while they settle all the differences between tweedle-dee and tweedle-dum.

Through the efforts of the agent of this enterprise, Rev. L. H. Loss, the first endowment of a Professorship in the Theological department has been filled up. This secures two Professorships, Mr. Lind giving the other. The endeavor will now be made to elect professors, and organize the

Mr. Loss has unusual qualifications for this kind of work, and has toiled hard during these hard times at this object. Indeed, this outside work is pretty uniformly hard work, and the church sort, practises a great self-denial, and gets no compensation for his sacrifices, other than his con-

Chicago, October 27th, 1860.

For the American Presbyterian.

Good temper is like a sunny day, -it sheds byterian Church; but Mr. Lincoln is seldom at brightness over everything. It is the sweetener church, I am told. He was probably not brought of toil, and the soother of disquietude. Every up to church-going. It is hoped that he will now day brings its burden. The husband goes forth in the morning to his professional studies and pursuits; he cannot foresee what trial he may encounter-what failure of hopes, of friendships, or I spent a day, also, at this place. It is the of prospects, may meet him before he returns to most beautiful town, doubtless, in Illinois. In his home; but if he can anticipate there the beamthe ten years since I saw it, it has spread out: | ing and hopeful smile, and the soothing attention. new buildings have been erected; gardens ma- he feels that his cross, whatever it might be, will tured; hedges grown; and in divers ways it has be lightened, and that his domestic happiness i been perfected. The Maclura Hedge, so common still secure. It is the interest, therefore, as well in Central Illinois, is in its glory here, and is a as the duty of a woman to cultivate good temper, and to have forever ready some word or look of Jacksonville has two colleges, Illinois and the cheerfulness, of encouragement, or at least of sym-Berean, or Campbellite Institution. This latter pathy. A really feeling heart will dictate the is now closed, the President having turned Evan- conduct which will be most acceptable-will teach gelical; and so Alexander Campbell's foot is on the delicacy which times a kindness, as well as it. I learn that quite a schism exists in that body. renders it, and forbears all officious attentions, Illinois College is a Union Institution of the while it ever evinces a readiness to oblige. I old co-operative sort, and is now in good plight. need scarcely be said that this temper is of more The trustees and the faculty are harmonious. It | value than many more brilliant endowments; that | has seventy students, besides its preparatory list. it is among the first recommendations to a woman

For the American Presbyterian.

correcting an historical error in the reported speech of Dr. Brainerd at the inauguration of the monu-

The writer was one of a committee to make arsion is new. Have I failed in observation? Do I betray such failure when I say that here is an object which would be new to every clergyman in our land, and perhaps in the world? Affection often erects monuments for the lost and gone; content of the more than the more but has it ever happened in our own or in any land, that a monument has been erected by an entire community, by men of all classes and all denominations, and no denomination, to testify their high estimate of one who was simply a minister of God?" A little further on in Dr. Brainerd's redictions upon earth. Let the people praise thee. Then shall the people praise thee. The people praise thee people praise thee. The people praise thee. The people praise thee people praise thee. The people praise thee people praise thee. The people praise thee people praise thee. The people prai

To all these inquiries we answer, they are appli- Amen." cable to what was done by a community in the rection of a monument to good old Father Osborn. In the erection of this monument to Father Osborn, August 24th, 1858, a number of the friends were in a different ecclesiastical connexion. Prominent were Judge Elmer and Hon. John T. Nixon The different committees were appointed on an invitation that had been given to the whole community; this will appear by the public notice given in the papers of the county. The committees appointed to collect the money, so far as I know, did by the London correspondent of the Presbytenot restrict themselves to the particular church rian Banner: the exercises; Rev. John A. Annin, also a resimple the exercises; Rev. John A. Annin, also a resimple where a letter was read from Dr. Dorner, of dent pastor, Rev. George W. Janvier, of Pitts-grove, the patriarch of the Presbytery of West Jersey, and Rev. Messrs. S. B. Jones, D. D., G. Germany. A similar paper is expected soon to PROBABLE RESULT OF THE Cattell, and I. W. Hubbard, pastors in the same Presbytery; Rev. Messrs. Challes and Ken-Neill, D. D., of the Second, Rev. B. B. Hotchkin,

had been a pastor for fifty-five years, and had atso with many in

For the American Presbyterian. THE WEEK OF PRAYER. CIRCULAR OF THE CALCUTTA CONFERENCE.

'To all that in every place call upon the name of Jesus Christ, our Lord, both theirs and ours: grace be unto you, and peace, from God our Father, and from the Lord Jesus Christ."

Beloved Brethren, - A suggestion from a distant and has reached this Conference, which, or the unity of the Spirit in the bond of peace," among all evangelical laborers in this part of India, to the effect, that we should venture (in imitation of our dear and faithful fellow-workers at Lodiana last viour to join in a special service of prayer and supplication with thanksgiving at the commencement

We should have welcomed such an invitation from others, but as it has been requested by some be issued by us, we desire, in humility, to make whom, through whom, and to whom are all things." China, Japan, and Central Africa,-the restoration of peace to India,—the remarkable move- and religion of the population. ments in Italy and Turkey, the seats respectively works for the glory of his own great name.

to look for their full and final consummation in the been advanced by the school of Tubingen sure and speedy fulfilment of all His promises.

But, "for these things He will be inquired of" against the authenticity and inspiration of tem, and no country will reap so much benefit from the change as Italy herself. The new Italy canby His believing people; and especially He will plies of the great theologians of Germany." honor and answer fervent, united, Peniel-like prayer. Yet that prayer must be accompanied with view, "the organ of the advanced Unitarian to continue to govern it without one generous symlowly prostration and deep humility of soul, for we are "not worthy of the least of His mercies;" Though shrinking from the horrid infidelity of the Westminster, it is quite willing of cellbates, who must either rule in the spirit of with heartfelt confession of sin —all sin, private to admit articles attacking the inspiration and monks, or of profligate men, reckless of domestic and public, special and general, secret as well as historical accuracy of the Scriptures. presumptuous, our personal or individual sins, our The Negative School also receive special nosins as families, our sins as nations, our sins as tice, especially the writings of "certain clergychurches; and with ardent thanksgivings for past men of the Church of England," most of them long-suffering patience, faithfulness and love, amid connected with Oxford The Commentaries of new Italy, it can no longer give a pope to France. all our negligence and indifference, our forgetful- Jowett, the Treatises on the Unity of Nature, The government that has its seat at Paris cannot ness and ingratitude, our provocations and affronts. by Professor Powell, (lately deceased,) and a consent to this. The spirit of rivalry that must be suggested by local events or peculiar passing emergencies, there are certain great outstanding toward Deism, as certainly as the critical and be broken and other it. Thus the great ecclesiastical system, which it is the great ecclesiastical system, which it is the great ecclesiastical system, which is the several Catholic nations together, would be broken and other it. topics which will readily present themselves to all philosophic speculations of the German Ration- be broken up. To this extent we venture to prowho are waiting for the full answer to the petition, alists of the last century did, and must issue, lo- phesy, but no further. "Thy kingdom come, thy will be done on earth, as it is in heaven;" the outpouring of the Holy Spirit on all its teachers and ministers of the gospel in nominally Christian lands, on all evangeli- in Germany."

MR. EDITOR:—May I ask the opportunity of and downfall of the gigantic systems of pagan of London, who "kept never minding," and idolatry and superstition, of Anti-Christian error and delusion, and for the ettemporaneous converment to the Rev. George Chandler. It is justice, in the vast aggregate of their transcendent issues due to a large community, the friends of the late and outgoings, shall cause the glory of the Lord to be revealed, that all flesh may see it together, as the mouth of the Lord hath spoken."

ment, for the erection of a monument to that ve- "fear the Lord, and speak often one to another,"

their estimate of distinguished men among them, and cause his face to shine upon us: that thy way marks, he asks, "But where has marble ever bethe earth yield her increase; and God, even our
party, who, while they profess a sincere revefore been tasked to preserve the memory of simple all the ends of the earth shall fear him." "Even so, come, Lord Jesus; come quickly.

> Signed by authority, and on behalf of the Calcutta Missionary Conference

ALEXANDER DUFF, Chairman. D. EWART, Secretary. Calcutta, July, 1860.

RELIGIOUS LIFE AND LITERATURE IN ENGLAND.

Rev. Dr. M'Cosh, of Belfast, has presented this subject in a paper which is thus spoken of

appear from Dr. Lechler, of Leipzig, on Tubingen School of Criticism.

of time, and becoming deeper and more stead-

laboring and praying to have a revival of reli-gion among the people, similar to those with This division of the universal church into so last thirty years, has "endeavored to keep the gion among the people, similar to those with which the Lord has been blessing these king-

doms."

The second aspect of affairs as to religion, of the Western and the Eastern Anti-Christian is "a very strong anti-Christian combination, tyrannies, -the stirrings in many places among the scarcely noticed by the religious public, who scattered remnants of Israel, "beloved for the fa- live in a totally different atmosphere." He religion in the United States of America, in Great Organ of this combination, and full of peril, Britain and Ireland, in Sweden and other parts of taking advantage of its wide circulation "to fest before the world, their lively concurrence in ers that these objections have been answered. the development of His designs and purposes, and * * They perseveringly repeat all that has

Besides special subjects of prayer, which may volume of Essays, to which these two and other arise between the two nations would utterly forbid

cal missions and missionaries among the heathen, and on the circulation of the Bible, the indestructible word of the living God, with all books st

mentalities that are employed for the destruction men addressed a solemn protest to the Bishop took no steps to hinder his induction: Maurice's friends got up a letter of semi-condolence and congratulation, signed by many emiwas Lord Cornwall Lewis, our Home Secretary, rangements, from the very incipiency of the move-humbly, yet fervently, desire to join with all that nerable man, and desires to call attention to the remarks of the Doctor, when he says, "the occa-

terly Review, a literary organ of the Church of

it with foreign elements," and whose views have found some little acceptance among a few of the Independent ministers of England, but their chief seat is among the young men of Oxford and Cambridge. He refers to the idea of a distinguished German divine, who supposed that high churchism in Oxford would be an effectual bar to Rationalism in England. "He never committed so great a blunder. The reaction against Mediævalism is Intuitionalism. Puseyism has only middle-aged men on its side. It would be difficult to find, in Oxford, a young man of high ability who is a fervent Puseyite? Finally, Dr. M'Cosh gives an admirable analysis of Mansel's work, "The Limits of Religious Thought," as "the most powerful opponent of the new Oxford school, and of the views with which Father Osborn was connected. In The present English aspects of religious life of the Saturday Review, of young Oxford and the published history of Father Osborn, page 102, recent paper by the Rev. Dr. M'Cosh, of Belwe find the following notice: "The following, as fast: It forms one of a series of intercommution?" and to Mansel's rejoinders. But I have far as recollected, are the clergy who occupied the nications between English and German divines, given this summary in order that your clerical platform: the Rev. Messrs. James Boggs and C. and the idea of which had its origin with the and lay readers may see clearly our peculiar F. Diver, resident pastors, with the supervision of Evangelical Alliance. I described, in a former position at the present time, as respects new

It is very likely that immediately after any ad-Dr. M'Cosh's paper, in like manner, is likely versity should befall the Pope, whether humilianard, of the Baptist Church, and Hugg and Duf- to appear in a translated form in Germany. It tion or exile, the fervent devotion of Catholics field, of the Methodist, all of Cumberland County. was especially designed to call attention in Ger- would increase. For a time he might exercise a From without the State, the venerable William many to the important work of Dr. Mansel, on greater influence than ever over the pious through-"The Limits of Religious Thought." But it out Europe. . It is very likely, too, that, for cenbranches out into a great many particulars, and turies to come, some dreamy doctrine of the "in-Presbytery of Philadelphia, and Rev. N. C. Burt, of the Presbytery of Baltimore."

In the Presbytery of Baltimore. The presbytery of Baltimore. The notices in the national churches which, in the course of the Presbytery of Baltimore. Thus were manifested the sympathy and interest | the outset that there are "two great movements | of those centuries, had sprung up. Do not the of the whole community far and near, for one that going on simultaneously, one in behalf of living Parsees hold their ground to this very day? Does Christianity, and the other against it." The not some traveller tell us of three wise men who first is the rapid increase of religious feeling, met in the ruins of Baalbec to kindle a sacred fire, tained to his hundredth year, living and dying in chiefly among the masses, but affecting also the and perform some annual rite? These wise men an extreme old age, respected and beloved as an middle and upper classes. He finds the indices were persuaded that, if this fire were not annually example of the power of a good life. We are glad of this movement in the ministry of Mr. Spur- kindled, the world would cease to exist. What of the manifestation of interest by the good people geon, and in the revival in Ulster. "There we venture with confidence to predict is this, that of the manifestation of interest by the good people of Kensington in the erection of a monument to writes this is very deliberate in what he writes he will not long be the head of the Church of one whom we greatly loved, and they will rejoice always,) "or in any age, a deeper interest taken France. France, and other Christian monarchies with us in the interest manifested to two such good in the things which concern the salvation of the will acknowledge no bigher ecclesiastical functionmen as Father Osborn, of Fairfield, N. J., and soul. * * The spiritual feeling, if not spread- ary than their own bishop or archbishop. If the Father Chandler, of Kensington, Pa. It is surely ing so rapidly, is thoroughly standing the test Pope should emigrate into France, other governments would be equally slow to receive him as the fast." Dr. M'Cosh notices the spread of a kin- head of their own ecclesiastical establishments. It dred movement in England and Scotland, and is not necessary to argue this point. The mere statement of the case must bring conviction, we "It is to this feature of our country that the think, to every man who is at all accustomed to German Churches should, in my opinion, look reflect on the springs of human action. If two with deepest interest. In respect of scholar- European nations are rivals of each other in power ship, our theologians are generally inferior to and wealth and knowledge, -in everything that those of Germany But it appears to me that constitutes national greatness, -neither would acthe good men of the German Church should be cept the high priest of the other as the head of

rily the advance of Protestantism, but it inevitably He also meets a possible objection that this entails a diminution of the ecclesiastical power. movement may be detrimental to pastoral au- It will permit the religious establishments of each year) to invite the churches of our Lord and Sa- thority and character, by affirming that minis- country more freedom to conform themselves to ters are specially honored in those districts vi- the growing intelligence of each country. At sited by the revival. He also hints that, as in present, a refractory clergy gains a support from the popular preaching of the word, we have "a without. Say that six nations, independent in very extensive popular religious literature," their civil government, were linked together by that this is needed in Germany, where books one common ecclesiastical institution, no reform of whom we love and honor in the Lord, that it should are chiefly written for the learned. He refers a religious nature could be effected by either, till to Prize Essays on the Sabbath question, and it had obtained in its favor a majority of the six the proposal, leaving the result with Him. "of on Infidelity, and to their popular religious se- The clergy of every nation would be supported, or rials, which are eagerly read by hundreds of would be restrained (if they themselves should be The "signs of the times" in which our lot is thousands of families, scattered over the whole liberally disposed) by the general spirit pervading ast,—the wonderful openings for the Gospel in of Great Britain and many districts of Ireland, the whole clergy. And this general spirit would and with the happiest effects on the intelligence and religion of the population. find its representative and executive in the permanent head of the united hierarchy. If an archbishop of Cologne rebels against the municipal regulations of his country, he appeals to a foreign priesthood for sympathy and support. If an Emperor of Austria wishes to repress the little philothers' sake,"—the blessed and glorious revivals of justly indicates the Westminster Review as the sophy that appears in his states, and, under the plea of fostering piety and morality, to keep the people from the least freedom of religious inquiry, the continent of Europe,—have all combined in | instil a spirit of doubt into the souls of the youth | he enters into an agreement with the Pope, and creating, in many hearts, the joyful hope of the of our land. In nearly every number there is the Pope grants fresh powers to his bishops. If gracious Lord's speedily accomplishing mighty an article attacking some fundamental truth of in France a spirit of concession should arise among natural or revealed religion, or some cherished the clergy themselves, the reaction takes the form At "such times as this," it becomes His people work or conviction of Christians. It is careful of an ultramontane faction. To all this there will devoutly to remember that "His ways are higher to give a summary of all that is advanced against be an end. In every country the clergy will feel than their ways, and His thoughts than their the Scriptures by infidels in Germany, or this themselves essentially national, and their teachings thoughts;" to stir up themselves in faith to mani- country, and takes care never to inform its read- will more readily be modified according to the advancing intelligence of the nation. The formation of a great Italian monarchy will

many national churches, does not imply necessa-

be the downfall of the present ecclesiastical sysnot relinquish her Rome; Rome cannot submit to virtues as of national greatness. The spectacle of a city coerced perpetually by a military force to live under a monastic government, could not be endured: and if Rome is to be the capital of the

Blackwood's Magazine. A LOOK AT THE CROSS.

and tracts that are fraught with its spirit and its truth, on all means and agencies that have been regative theology views removed from a tne agony of the dying parties. The agony of the dying parties. The agony of the dying parties the discrepance of the implication of the face, excelling in beauty the plained, how-

| live without God and without Christ, amid a multi- | the Right Hon. W. Cowper, M. P., step-son to | casms of the wicked; those lips, which trembled | to Italy and to me, General Garibaldi, sailed to its THE MONUMENTS TO FATHER OSBORN plied exhibition of the ordinances of gospel grace and salvation; and, finally, on the varied instruheavens, are extended, and nailed to the cross; that body, the most holy tabernacle of the Divinity, is bruised, and pierced with a spear, and life nent persons who, "widely differing from one another in religious sentiments," agreed to rejoice together on his account. Among these our sins upon the cross. The Son of God suffers, the Son of God freely sheds his blood.

Gerhard's Meditations

PROCLAMATION OF KING VICTOR EMMANUEL.

To the People of Southern Italy: word to you, people of Southern Italy, who, deputations of every class of citizens, magistrates asking to be restored to order, blessed with freedom, and united with my kingdom. I will tell Providence on an Italian throne ought to fulfil.

"I ascended the throne after a great national calamity. My father gave me a lofty example by sal demagogy. abdicating the crown to save his own dignity and the freedom of his people. Charles Albert fell sword in hand, and died in exile. His death associated more and more the destinies of my family with those of the Italian people, who for so upon you, but to see that yours is respected. You many centuries, have given to all foreign lands will be called freely to manifest it. May the vote the bones of their exiles as a pledge for restoring you will deposit in the urn be inspired by that the inheritance of every nation placed by God Providence which protects a righteous cause! within the same boundaries, and joined together Whatever may be the course of events, I tranby the bond of a common language. I educated quilly await the judgment of civilized Europe, myself by that example, and the memory of my because I am convinced that I have fulfilled my father was my guardian star. I could never duties as a King and an Italian. My policy may hesitate in my choice between a crown and the not, perhaps, be useless to reconcile in Europe word I had given. I strengthened freedom in an the progress of the people with the stability of epoch not very favorable to freedom, and I wished monarchies. I know that in Italy I close the era that, as it developed itself, it should take root in of revolutions.' the manners of the people, for I could never harbor any jealousy or suspicion of what was dear to my people. By preserving freedom in Piedmont I religiously respected the heritage which the prophetic mind of my august father had bequeathed to all Italians. By representative franchise, by popular education, by the freedom of trade and industry, I endeavored to increase the wellbeing of my people. I wished that the Catholic religion should be respected, but also that every man should be free in the sanctuary of his own conscience; and by strengthening civil authority, I openly resisted that obstinate and scheming fac-

political liberty, the parliamentary tribune and the free press, the army which had preserved its military traditions under the tricolor, raised Pied- on the prostrate form of the apparently drowned mont to the rank of standard bearer and arm of Italy. The strength of my monarchy was not the result of the acts of a claudestine policy, but of the provinces in one single nation.

when she beheld my soldiers sent into the field of exhausted, and for many days feels the bodily efthe Crimea, besides the troops of the great western | fects of this remarkable incident; its mental ef-Powers. I wished thereby to acquire to Italy the right of participating in all acts concerning the conscious of a signal deliverance from the very interests of Europe. At the congress of Paris my jaws of death. He felt that his life was "given ambassadors were able to speak for the first time again" to him, and it deepened the natural thoughtof your sufferings. It became clear to all men how the preponderance of Austria in Italy was injurious to the balance of power in Europe, and Irish boy. Future years showed that God had a what dangers beset the independence and freedom of Europe so long as the rest of the peninsula was subject to foreign influence.

"My magnanimous ally, the Emperor Napoleon great nation he rules. A righteous war inaugurated the new destinies of our country. The Italian soldiers fought nobly beside the unconquered legions of France. The volunteers hastening from all Italian provinces, from all Italian families, under the cross of Savoy, showed that all Italy had invested me with the right of unswerving logic of events and of popular move-

"Had I been actuated by that ambition which is ascribed to my family by those who do not consider the nature of the times, I could have been satisfied with the acquisition of Lombardy; Italians to arms. Several Italian provinces had hreatened restoration of their former governments. withdrew my troops-they organized regular forces, and vieing with each other in unanimity and civil virtues, they rose to so high a reputa-Thanks to the wisdom of the Central Italian people, the monarchical idea constantly gained strength, and monarchy gave a moral guidance to that peaceful popular movement. Thus did Italy rise in the estimation of civilized nations, and it became clear to all Europe that the Italians were fit for self-government.

"I have always given those Italian Princes, who wished to be my enemies, sincere counsels, resolving, however, that, if those counsels were guishes, but soon it will exult in thee; my flesh vain, I would meet the dangers to which their withereth, but after a few days it will revive. I blindness would have exposed the throne by am compelled to undergo corruption, but thou accepting the will of Italy. It was in vain that I wilt free me from this decay, when thou bringest offered to the Grand Duke (of Tuscany) alliance me out of all evils. Thou hast newly created me before the war. In vain that, after the peace, I in the image of God, and how can the works of offered the High Pontiff, in whom I venerate the thy hands perish? Thou hast redeemed me from head of the religion of my fathers and of my peo- all my foes, and how shall death alone triumph ple, to take upon myself the vicarship of Umbria over me? Thou hast devoted thy body, thy blood, and the Marches. It was evident that, if those and thine entire self for my salvation; how then provinces, which were only restrained by the arms shall death hinder those benefits which were of foreign hirelings, did not obtain the security of bought with so precious a price? Thou art my that civilized government which I proposed, they righteousness, and my sins shall not prevail over would, sooner or later, break out into revolution. thee; thou art my life and resurrection, and my Neither will I recall the counsels given for many | death shall not overcome thee; thou art my God, years by the Powers to King Ferdinand of Naples | and Satan shall not have power over thee. Thou government at the Paris Congress naturally pre- will I glory, in this will I triumph; and I firmly pared the people for a change, if the outery of believe, nothing doubting, that thou wilt permit public opinion and efforts of diplomacy proved to me to enter into the marriage-supper of the Lamb. be of no avail. I offered the young successor of that King an alliance for the war of independence which I received when baptized (Gal. iii. 27,) into But there also I found souls closed against all Italian feelings, minds darkened by passion and beautiful robe, the tattered rags of my righteousinstituted for the saving instruction of the young, for the revival of true religion in individuals, families, and communities, "professing godliness,"

In remained, how-plained thorns; the race, excerning in beauty bile sons of men, is marred by the abuse of the impious; there and Central Italy should arouse men's minds those eyes, brighter than the sun, are dimined in those eyes, brighter than the sun, are dimined in those eyes, brighter than the sun, are dimined in those eyes, brighter than the south. In Sicily the excitement broke death; those ears, which were familiar with anout into open insurrection. A fight began for courself and south in the south.

Gerhard's Meditations. and for the evangelization of the sunken masses that thy and favor with which he was regarded by gelic praises, are stunned with the insults and sar- freedom in Sicily, when a brave warrior, devoted

which the earth is a footstool, are pierced with ment of Naples strengthened in my heart the nails; those hands, which have spread out the conviction that kings and governments should build their thrones on the love and esteem of the

"The new government in the Two Sicilies was sented by my name. It was feared throughout Italy that, under the shade of a glorious popularity, of a long-tried honesty, a faction should muster which was ready to sacrifice the forthcoming triumph of the national cause to the chimeras of its ambitious fanaticism. All Italians turned to me, that I might avert this danger. It was my duty to do it, because in this present emergency it "In a solemn moment for the national history would be no moderation, no wisdom, but weakness and for the destinies of the country, I address my and imprudence, not to take with a strong hand having in my name changed the State, send me I am responsible before Europe. I have sent my the direction of that national movement, for which and representatives of your municipal bodies, tered that ill-sorted mob of people of all nations soldiers into the Marches and Umbria, and scatand tongues which had gathered there as a new strange phase of foreign intervention, and the worst you by what thought I am guided, and what is my of all. I have proclaimed Italy for the Italians; consciousness of the duties which a man placed by and will never allow Italy to become the nest of cosmopolite sects, assembling there to hatch reactionary plots, or to further the objects of univer-

PEOPLE OF SOUTHERN ITALY!

"My troops march into your country to strength en public order. I do not come to impose my will VICTOR EMMANUAL. FARINI.

Given at Ancona, this 9th of October, 1860.

ADAM CLARKE.

One fine summer's morning, a sturdy boy, bareleaded and barefooted, was riding a horse across the sands of a bay in the North of Ireland, to give him a bath in the bright sea that sparkled in the morning's sunshine. The boy rode bravely, and his depth; the current set strong; the boy strove tion which boasts to be the only friend and guar- to return to land; the horse seemed unable to dian of the throne, but which aims at ruling in breast the tide; a great wave broke over the horse the name of kings, and placing between the and rider, and seemed to clasp the boy in its strong gle, and then a deep, deathly calm. The retreating waves bearing their prey were met by the rollwithout effect on the rest of Italy. The concord ing volume of a still mightier wave, that bore the between the Sovereign and the people in the boy on its crest, and threw him high on the sands. purpose of national independence, and of civil and There he lay insensible, while the tide continued

open influence of ideas and of public opinion. I ways declared, than while he was drowning; and was thus enabled to maintain in that part of the at length he opened his eyes, and his thoughts Italian people which was united under my sceptre gradually return to him as he lies helpless; he sees the national leadership (egemonia,) whence was to the sun, the ocean, the horse—his companion in spring the concordant harmony of the several danger. After many efforts and with much suffering, the poor lonely child manages to crawl "Italy was able to understand my conception along towards his home. He reaches it completely fects remained with him for life. He was ever fulness of his character. A special providence seems to have mercifully watched over this little great work for him to do in the world. Adam Clarke, for such was the name of the youth, he who afterwards became one of the greatest scholars in Europe, was one of the long list of illustrious III., felt that the Italian cause was worthy of the dunces! Like Linnaus, the greatest naturalist, Sheridan, the great wit, and Burns, the great poet, he was in childhood "a dull boy." The simple truth was, his faculties were slow of development. in proportion to their strength; and the childhood of Adam Clarke supplies a valuable lesson to those vain parents, or impatient preceptors, who visit as a fault in a child what is merely a process of naspeaking and fighting in her name. Policy put despair by chastisement and reproaches; he began went on with their development, following the to think that he never could learn; strange to say, the passion of anger broke the torpor of despair. On one occasion when he appeared before the schoolmaster, and as usual was unable to repeat his lesson, he burst into tears, and said with a piteous voice, "I cannot learn it." He had now reason to expect all the severity of the rod. But but I had shed the precious blood of my soldiers, moved by his tears, contented himself by saying, "Go, sir, and take up your grammar. If changed their form of government to join in the you do not speedily get that lesson, I shall pull war of independence—a war opposed by their Princes. After the peace of Villafrance those Princes. After the peace of Villafranca those beggar till the day of your death." A taunting school-fellow mocked the boy, and called him all If the events of Central Italy were the consequence to himself, "shall I ever be a dunce and the butt sorts of deriding names. "What," said Adam of the war to which we had called the people, of those fellows' insults?" He felt as though to be banished from Italy, I had a duty to recog-his book, and to his great joy, learned the lesson something broke within him. He snatched up nise, and to uphold the right of those people legal-ly and freely to utter their vote. I withdrew my and after saying it he learned another to the amazement of his master and the whole school, and from that time forth no one had reason to scold him or laugh at him for his dulness. His mind tion and strength, that nothing but the overbearing it was even more active and strong than his stalwart outer frame. A burning desire for learning took possession of the youth's mind, and with persevering energy, early and late did he labor to be a scholar. And he had his reward—the reward of a nation's gratitude.

CONFIDENCE IN CHRIST.

The dew of thy grace is shed upon my wasting pronounced against his | hast given me the earnest of the Spirit, and in this