Poetry.

- DIVINE LOVE. O Love, who formedst me to wear
 The image of Thy Godhead here;
 Who soughtest me with tender care
 Through all thy wanderings wild and drear;
 O Love, I give myself to thee,
 Thine ever, only thine to be.
- O Love, who ere life's earliest dawn Thy choice on me hast gently laid; O Love, who here as man wast born, And wholly like to us wast made; O Love, I give myself to thee, Thine ever, only thine to be.
- O Love, who once in time wast slain. Pierced through and through with bitter we O Love, who wrestling thus didst gain
 That we eternal joy might know;
 O Love, I give myself to thee,
 Thine ever, only thine to be.
- O Love, of whom is truth and light, The word and Spirit, life and power, Whose heart was barell to them that smite, To shield us in our trial hour;
- O Love, I give myself to thee, Thine ever, only thine to be. O Love, who thus hast bound me fast, Beneath that gentle yoke of thine; Love, who hast conquered me at last, And rapt away this heart of mine; O Love, I give myself to thee, Thine ever, only thine to be.
- O Love, who lovest me for aye,
 Who for my soul dost ever plead;
 O Love, who didst my ransom pay,
 Whose power sufficeth in my stead;
 O Love, I give myself to thee,
- Thine ever, only thine to be.
- O Love, who once shalt bid me rise, From out this dying life of ours; O Love, who once o'er yonder skies Shalt set me in the fadeless bowers O Love, I give myself to thee, Thine ever, only thine to be.
- For the American Presbyterian "HOW TO ENJOY LIFE:" OR, PHYSICAL AND MENTAL HYGIENE.*

ADDITIONAL CHAPTERS-NO. 1-MIND. BY WM. M. CORNELL, M. D.

What we mean by mind-Mental Physiology-Proofs of a mind in its thinking, Imagination, Memory, Dreams, Visions-its powers limitedman-Enjoyment in cultivating mind.

We use the term, mind, because though not in its derivation from the Latin word mens, it has, the brutes.

What evidence have we of the existence of mind, soul, or spirit, in man? The Bible says, "There is a spirit in man, and

the inspiration of the Almighty giveth them understanding." This branch of our inquiry, may properly be denominated Mental or Intellectual Physiology;

and it is interesting to explain the union of mind with matter so far as we can be guided by true What, then, do we know of the mind of man?

to this bodily tabernacle. In all the human beings around us, we see manifestations of this same principle. We see indications of a mind in the animal tribes. But there it is of a more limited nature. It appears faintly in the child, but waxes stronger and stronger.

"Grows with his growth, And strengthens with his strength."

Still, it is indefinable, and, like the wind, we know its existence, only from its effects. By contemplating its effects, we find it capable of comparing, combining, reasoning, judging. No sooner is a subject or an object presented, than the mind immediately considers its parts, compares the evidence for and against it, and reason, or judgment, decides as the one or the other preponderates. Here is proof of a mind, and when rightly directed, the more there is of it, the greater is the enjoy-

You advance another step, and, at the approach of one you esteem, a thrill of joy is communica- grass; every ear of corn; every leaf on the trees; ted to your bosom; and, the more cultivated your does not stop here. The same effect is visible in properties open and known; and, at the same your friend. In his countenance, you read the same rapture and see the same emotions. You find mind meets mind: soul mingles with soul; spirit sympathizes with spirit, and enjoyment be-

But the general laws of nature prevail over the physiological, and life becomes extinct. Your friend is removed by death. A gloom overcasts every surrounding object. Nature loses her loveliness. The beauty of spring, the fragrance of languages—to trace a few effects to their causes summer, the luxuriance of autumn cease to charm. to number a few planets revolving around the You mourn over your departed comforts. Time, sun—to construct a ship and traverse the ocean if it does not remove your grief, only settles it into melancholy. Whence comes this change?—
There is a measure, subservient to our will, or to talk with a friend by the speaking These emotions? These passions? There is a mind-"there is a spirit in man."

How it controls this animal economy! In consequence of a volition of mind, your eye, your hand, your limbs, are all in motion. But, were there not a mind, "a spirit" "a living soul," in and to achieve them, he must undergo labor; surman-yea, were man not himself a living soul, mount difficulties; expend time; and, after all. where would be the will to determine or choose?

(another, and in this case, a better name for nature) prevail over the organic, as they always will, and perhaps, are our best calculations! the spirit is withdrawn, the body sinks into the slumber of death. The tenant has left, and this subject—the works of God are perfect—all "the house in which he lived" now crumbles like any other tenantless and dilapidated structure.

your relations: but, even their removal does not ally, or grows slowly in improvements. dissolve the bond of friendship. Memory, a comraises afresh the form that once delighted your

M. Connect, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the United What a timulus to man to put forth effort! States, for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.]

siological nature is on the wane—the frosts of age mantle his brow-"those that look out of the windows are darkened;" he is afraid of that which is high, and fears are in the way—"the grasshopper is a burden, and desire fails." But the scenes of his boyhood are fresh in his mind, the house in which he spent his childhood; the field over which he rambled; the brook in which he waded; the mild accents of his mother; the story of his father, are all reviewed with pleasure: and often in the review, does the man of three-score years and ten, act over, and live over the scenes of his youth. Is there not "a spirit in man?".

Imagination, too, shows this thinking being. It astonishes, bewilders, distrusts. The star that sparkles in the expanse of heaven seems but a speck in creation. But science informs the mind that it is a sun, a planet, a world. Imagination; an integral part of this same mind, follows the conception quits our globe roves the fields of space stretches beyond the bounds of creation, and loses itself in the uncreated Eternal. What but mind gives this expansive, and even creative power?

The body reposes-sleep locks the limbs and closes the eye-lids; but the mind is still active.-No fetter binds it-no power of earth controls it. It roves the labyrinths of fancy—converses with those in distant climes, and holds communion with spirits of other worlds. The morning dawnssleep departs, and with it the visions of the night

But from what proceed all these operations?-From what fountain flows this understanding, memory, imagination, visions? Whence come they. "There is a spirit in man." There is a

If such are its operations, then it lives, and acts and thinks.

But, if, when the general laws of God prevail over the physiological, and the body dies, the mind is still in being, then another question rises. Whither has it fled? What is now its con-

Here, our philosophy stops. We see our friends drop into the grave around, and we know from the laws of our being that we must soon follow Presumptive proof of the spirit's future existence them; but as to the what, or where will be our -Difference in the works of God and those of condition, we know neither from the philosophy of nature, nor of mind.

We may indeed, infer that the spirit, soul, or mind will still exist: for, if when the bodily eye is closed, the mind sees without its assistance—if nevertheless, from being the intelligent power we sometimes see the body emaciated by disease. come to express the intellectual, in distinction from or taken away limb by limb, and yet, the thinking the corporeal powers of man. It conceives, under | principle remain in full vigor, then we have stands, judges, reasons. We use it, at present, presumptive evidence that it can exist without as the Intellect, Soul, Spirit, or rational and im-mortal part of man, which distinguishes him from the mind. We know it is superior to the body, though we know not its essence, any more than we do the principle of life; and, of that we know not what it is, nor when it begins and ends.

It is with us her: then, as it is with every other substance and law we can trace it a certain distance, and then our investigation is stopped. The hidden springs of nature we cannot discover. Her secret fountains we cannot uncover. Her depths we cannot fathom. We must stop and say, "Secret things belong unto God."

It is ever so in nature. We can learn someeven many things. But we are soon lost in the We are conscious of something within us superior works of the unsearchable Creator, and led to exclaim, "Who by searching can find out God?"

"Could we conceive him, God He could not be: Or be not God.

Or we could not be men." No man can explain the union of mind with matter, nor tell how soul and body are united; and yet, upon the proper adjustment of the one to the other, is suspended no small share of the happiness or enjoyment of life.

So it is in vegetation—the plant grows up we know not how-visit it day by day. It is an inch -a hand. "First the blade, then the ear, then the full corn in the ear." God giveth to every seed its own body; but why, or how, manknoweth "The sum of human knowledge is but to know how little can be known."

In our conceited wisdom, we sometimes imagine mind and the Great First cause are the only beings or things that we cannot comprehend. But, in this we are much mistaken. Every blade of every pebble in the brook; every grain of sand on the sea-shore, comprises the same wonders, has time, contains secret ones which lie veiled from human knowledge. However, exalted our powers may seem to be, when we come to search out the hidden works of God, we find they are limited in

their operations. The mind of man can do great things compared with other animals; but very small things, when compared with the works of the Supreme. We learn to, read a few characters—to trace a few

wire. These are about the sum of the boasted efforts of man's mind:

"These little things are great

how little has he accomplished? How vast the When the general laws of nature, or of God, region of God's dominion which remains unexplored! And how uncertain; how erroneous.

There is, also, another thought connected with "very good," as they come from his hand; but all, from man's intellect, powerful as it is-soar-Time after time, you lose one and another of ing as it may, is imperfect; and progresses gradu-

ponent part of mind, follows them to the grave, to made his comb and his honey in the same perfecmansion of decay; uncovers the coffin, and tion that our modern bee does; the antediluvian beaver constructed his dam upon the same geo eys, sweetened your sorrow and doubled your metrical principles that the beaver of to-day conjoy. The room which they occupied; the chair structs his. But how different the works of man! in which they sat; the garden where they walked, How slowly are they perfected! Take a single and the work they performed are all sacred as mementoes of those who are now gone. What but ing along the shore, with the modern steam warthe spirit that is in man follows these loved ones? ship, flying meteor-like over vast ocean, and pouring lightning and thunder upon her enemies! *[Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1860, by WM. In this, also, is seen the wisdom of the Creator.

of human enjoyment.

"Man's is laborious happiness at best." How intimately, then, is our enjoyment connected with our duty! We should, then, come Philadelphia, Sept. 10th, 1782: to the study of the natural sciences—to the organization of our compound nature—to the physiology of our being, with alacrity, because, by the "spirit in man" God has made us capable of improvement, and largely suspended our enjoyment upon the cultivation of our powers.

"The more our spirits are enlarged on earth, The deeper draught shall they receive Of heaven."

The pleasures of the mind-the elevation which its refined studies give to it, and the sources of

" One star differeth from another star in glory: So, also, is the future state." In a future chapter we may speak of the im mortality of the spirit, as seen in the light of re-

For the American Presbyterian IMPORTUNITY IN PRAYER. No. 2. BY REV. THOMAS WARD WHITE.

II. The conditions of our being should impress upon our minds the urgent necessity of earnestness

1. We are needy and helpless creatures. Not an hour passes over our heads without our feeling the need of something, which, of ourselves, we are utterly unable to obtain. We must, therefore, constantly look up to Him who hears the ravens when they cry, to Him who clothes the lily of the field, which lives but for a day, to Him who does. A close observer will find, that in a number of not permit even the little sparrow to fall to the public-houses, for the greater part of Lord's-day ground without His notice.—Sermon on the Mount... evening, there is but a limited number of custoabove, and cometh down from the Father of lights,

with whom there is no variableness, neither shadow

of turning."—(James i. 17.) 2. We are also sinful creatures. Of this truth both reason and revelation furnish abundant evidence. In the third chapter of Romans we are which makes your eye flash, your lips quiver with in the same theatre, with anger, when you think your honor has been trammakes the hot and bitter tears come down the pale | the great dome. cheek of the anxious mother, as she bows before clean birds, full of filth and pollution? In short, in which open air services have been held. why is this entire world, once so beautiful, once so lovely, as it came forth fresh from the hand of its great designer, now one mighty charnel-house of the worst localities in London as regards Sabbath putrefying corruption?

For the American Presbyterian THE OLD CONGRESS BIBLE.

A copy of this rare and interesting volume having fallen into the hands of one of the Editors | so far as we could observe their efforts were utterof the American Presbyterian, we have supposed | ly unavailing. At this place, then, we commenced that a transcript of the title page and preface to the work would prove interesting to our readers. Here street where we stood was rendered impassable

THE HOLY BIBLE, Containing the Old and New Testaments, newly translated out of the Original Tongues, and with the former



Printed and sold by R. ATTKEN, at the Pope's Head,

BY THE UNITED STATES IN CONGRESS ASSEM BLED, SEPT. 12th, 1782.

The Committee to whom was referred a memo report. "That Mr. Aitken has, at great expense, now finished an American edition of the Holy Scriptures in English; that the Committee have

reported thereon: the recommendation and report being as follows: PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 1st. 1782. Reverend Gentlemen:

He undertook this expensive work at a time when, every day of the week. from the circumstances of the war, an English edition of the Bible could not be imported, nor any opinion formed how long the obstruction might | held for fifty-seven nights in succession. continue. On this account he deserves applause and encouragement. We, therefore, wish you, Reverend Gentlemen, to examine the execution of the work, and if approved, to give it the sanction of your judgment, and the weight of your recom- deep and solemn impressions of eternal realities, mendation. We are, with very great respect, Your most obodient, humble servants.

(Signed,) JAMES DUANE, Chairman, In behalf of a Committee of Congress, on Mr. Aitken's Memorial

Rev. Dr. White, and Rev. Mr. Duffield, Chaplains of the United States, in Congress assembled: Report-Gentlemen:

attention to Mr. Robert Aitken's impression of the duct of these services is open to clergymen of all of a controversial work written by M. Curic, and as they do, both a training of the character through through methodical habits and opportunities of Holy Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments.

Having selected and examined a variety of passages who had been four sermons by four ministers of devotion. and a training of the mind by a methroughout the work, we are of opinion that it is executed with great accuracy as to the sense, and with as few grammatical and typographical errors as could be expected in an undertaking of such magnitude. Being ourselves witnesses of the demand for this invaluable book, we rejoice in present prospect of a supply; hoping that it will prove as advantageous as it is honorable to the gentleman

Man advances to the decline of life—his phy-, What a spring of action! It, also, is a chief source | dent risk of private fortune. We are, gentlemen, | at noon and 8 P. M.: and to a Christian pastor | the ensuing twelvemenths has been diminished by | would be the close and discriminating study of Your very respectful and humble servants. (Signed,) WILLIAM WHITE,

GEO. DUFFIELD. Hon. James Duane, Chairman, and the other Honorable Gentlemen of the Committee of Congress, on Mr. Aitken's memorial.

WHEREUPON, Resolved, That the United an instance of the progress of arts in this country, care and accuracy in the execution of the work, enjoyment which it opens to a cultivated taste, are they recommend this edition of the Bible to the inhabitants of the United States, and hereby authorize him to publish this recommendation in the anner he shall think proper,

(Signed,) Chas. Thomson, Sec y.

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD ABROAD. zeal of Christ's people is unabated and Providence is working in the most marvellous manner to re-

We find there is much less drunkenness-as taken cognizance of by the police—either on the Sabbath or week-day, in London than formerly. "Every good gift and every perfect gift is from mers. Besides this, the open air services in the summer and autumn, as well as those held in halls and theatres during the winter and spring months, have directly and indirectly tended to empty the public houses to such an extent, that the publicans have attempted to counteract this by employing bands in some places to play "sacred music" on the Sabbath evening.

Preaching in the Standard, Victoria, and Sad-

plainly taught that the whole man—the throat, the lers' Wells Theatres, on the afternoons and evenings tongue, the lips, the mouth—is diseased, is corrupt. of the Lord's day, is now in full operation, as Reader, what is that which makes your heart also in St. James' Hall. The attendance is imburn with envy at the success of another? What is that which awakens feelings of jealousy in your heart when another is preject and your chief. Mr. Carter, a master chimney-sweep, during October preached in the Victoria Theatre; bosom, when another is praised, and you quietly and Richard Weaver, after temporary absence in "passed by on the other side?" What is that Scotland, for several evenings addressed the people Cathedral has for some months been undergoing pled upon? What is that which brings the gray made for the accommodation of the masses during extended alterations. Ample provision is being hairs of the father in sorrow to the grave, and the winter, in a space specially appropriated under

The Open air Mission has visited since the 1st "the throne of the heavenly grace," in behalf of of July, thirty-five fairs and races and distributed her wayward, prodigal son? What is that which over 125,000 tracts. Addresses are delivered to makes those bodies of ours the homes of every the multitudes, and prayer-meetings are held in ache, of every pain, of every suffering to which private houses and school-rooms during the conflesh is heir? Why are our hearts once fit dwell- tinuanc of the fair . Why are our hearts once fit dwelling-places for God's Holy Spirit, now cages of un- Bethnal Green, one of the localities in London,

As the last named place may not be known to all desceration; every Sunday morning the place being crowded by vendors and purchasers of live rabbits, fowls, dogs, pigeons, rats, mice, canaries, larks and many other living animals, so that a complete fair for the purchase and sale of small live stock is held; this the police are endeavoring to stop by hindering the traffic as much as possible, but preaching, and continued without any interruption for some three or four months, until the side through the number of those who listened.

SCOTLAND.

The signs are that a revival resembling that which swept the north of Ireland is about to be inaugurated among the last lively but even more fervid Scotch. At Glasgow on the evening of Oct. 25th, a prayer-meeting numbering four thousand persons was held at the City Hall, of which a Glasgow paper, quoted in the N. Y. Evangelist,

"The proceedings were not far gone when many indications of uneasiness of soul were palpa- ly carried on in various parts of Italy. Mr. Bruce, ble, and before ten o'clock scores of both sexes the new agent for the Bible Society, has managed were removed out to the side rooms, and there to introduce several cases of Bibles into Naples attended to by the promoters and sympathizers of the meeting who whispered peace into the ears of the agonized. The cries for 'mercy' were frequent rial of Robert Aitken, Printer, dated 21st Jan., and heart-rending, and strong men and able-bodied 1781, respecting an edition of the Holy Scriptures, women were to be seen shaking like aspen-leaves, their countenance and behaviour evincing the most intense agony."

On the next evening similar phenomena apfrom time to time, attended to his progress in the peared. In the Island of Islay which we believe is work; that they also recommended it to the two on the west coast of Scotland, and where the peo-Chaplains of Congress, to examine and give their ple have been notorious for their general disreopinion of the execution, who have accordingly gard of the ordinances, there has been an awakening which, according to the Correspondent of the News of the Churches, has been more extraordinary even than the most intable cases in Ireland. Their distress and despair under conviction of sin Our knowledge of your piety is represented as something awful to witness. The and public spirit leads us, without apology, to re- movement has spread over the whole island, and commend to your particular attention the edition the churches, hitherto almost deserted, often canof the Holy Scriptures, published by Mr. Aitken. not contain the multitudes who flock to them on

> At Perth, prayer-meetings of perhaps never fewer than twelve or fourteen hundred, have been

IRELAND.

The correspondent of the Evangelist says:-'The Revival in Ireland is now characterized by the accession of numbers to the churches, under but without extraordinary outward manifestations. and by the serious devotedness to religiuos duties of those who have declared themselves on the Lord's side.'

We learn that the Metropolitan Hall, Dublin, once used as a circus, is now the property of a M. Curie to transfer his residence thither, and company who have secured it for religious meetings another Waldensian minister will supply his place of a very broad and cathelic character. There is at Courmayeur. There is a spirit of inquiry eport—

a regular afternoon service on the Lord's day, a wakened in many other villages of that valley, union prayer-meeting on Monday evening, and a stated service on Wednesday evening. The confus day, a the population of which amounts in all to 100,000 to Mr. Robert Aitken's impression of the duet of these services is open to clorumant of all the confusion of the duet of these services is open to clorumant of all the confusion of the duet of these services is open to clorumant of all the confusion of the duet of these services is open to clorumant of all the confusion of the duet of these services is open to clorumant of all the confusion of the duet of these services is open to clorumant of all the confusion of the duet of these services is open to clorumant of all the confusion of the duet of these services is open to clorumant of all the confusion of the duet of the co and popular.

> informing himself about the revival, under date of which it is in the power of that statesman to render Oct. 23, writes a most interesting letter to the him. London Record, in which he thus speaks of a Tuesday meeting in the Metropolitan Hall.

seeking to inform himself to the edification of his flock, I know of no means by which a few hours can be more profitably bestowed. Conversion invariably attends these services; as few as one and as many as sixty-nine have been reported as the result of a single meeting; and on the anniversary of the outbreak of the work, held on the 15th ultimo, it was announced that some three thousand known conversions had resulted in the space of twelve months. Individually, I can speak with States, in Congress assembled, highly approve the the deepest gratitude of blessings bestowed at pious and laudable undertaking of Mr. Aitken, as these meetings and so can other fathers and mothers subservient to the interests of religion, as well as and friends known to myself. Many of these conversions have been of a remarkable kind.— Roman Catholics of all classes, including the and being satisfied, from the above report, of his highest,-ladies and gentlemen moving in the best circles in Dublin, young men and women from the shops and warehouses, sailors, soldiers, and children of tender age, -have alike professed a change of heart, and have manifested that change

He also quotes from a letter he had just r ceived from a Dublin minister: "We are having wonderful times here just now The encouraging tokens which we have repeatedly brought to the notice of our readers are peatedly brought to the notice of our readers are Magdalen Asylum, where twenty-eight have been Magdalen Asylum, where twenty-eight have been Thous cries for mercy were heard outmeetings more crowded than ever, and conversion still abundant in the different parts of the Protes- Magdalen Asylum, where twenty-eight have been tant world. The work of God is going forward, the converted. Their cries for mercy were heard outside at midnight; they burnt their trinkets and garments, the badges of their sins,—'hating,' as the Apostle says, the garment spotted with the move obstacles and to prepare the way of the Lord flesh: while, such ish the spirit of prayer among for still greater manifestations of his power and grace. Commencing with finding Christ at the Tuesday meetings."

Fifty public prayer-meetings, open to all deno minations, are now held in Dublin and Kingstown weekly, in addition to ordinary and special meetings in churches and chapels.

FRANCE.

YNOD OF THE UNION OF EVANGELICAL CHURCHES. This synod assembled on the 6th of September at St. Etienne, near Lyons. The usual authorization hitherto granted was this year refused, and the meeting of the synod interdicted by the Minister of Public Instruction. After some delay, however, the brethren met; but the public and reporters were not admitted, except to the evening meetings, which were only ordinary diets of worship. At the meetings of the brethren in Synod. there was much exhibited and recorded fitted to encourage these devoted laborers, and to draw out the sympathy and secure the succor of other Christian hurches. Important questions as to doctrine, government, discipline, and further church extension were taken up and, after full consideration and full discussion, were disposed of in a most in the "Confession" of the Union, by which the true nature of the death of Christ as an atoning sacrifice was declared more fully and explicitly than before, was, after a long and admirably susained discussion unanimously adopted. A full and most interesting account was given by the Commission for evangelization," which through out showed the present remarkable openings in France for the preaching of the gospel. The reports of the Evangelistic labors of individual Churches were most encouraging, and show what may be accomplished by a very small body, if there is only light and love in it, and if the members as well as the minister are animated by a

missionary spirit.

The Scottish Guardian says: "Tew churches have had greater difficulties to struggle with than this Free Church of France, or have met them in a more Christian and devoted spirit. The pastors as a body, are men of deep and earnest piety, and animated with a true missionary spirit. They are called to a great work in France, and the Lord is manifestly blessing their labors. Nor are the elders and congregations behind the ministers in the duties which lie upon them. The statements of the colporteurs-men of strong faith, marked visage, and vigorous frames-the prayers and pointed remarks of the elders, the intelligent and deep interest of the people, prove this, and show what a hold the truth has taken on the minds of those who constitute this Church.'

ITALY.

We have already chronicled Garibaldi's very liberal response to the request of the English residents in Naples for permission to build a church there. It was not only granted, but the ground necessary for the purpose was also donated. This was one of the last of Garibaldi's public acts, and

forms a noble conclusion to his recent career of conquest. The work of Bible distribution is rapidand the colporteur of the Edinburgh Bible Society has been very successful in selling them through the streets—a fact recorded with approbation by the Times' correspondent. The Waldenses are sending two colporteurs into Sicily, whose headquarters for the present will be Palermo; and others, I understand, will be sent by other parties to Messina, and along the eastern coast of the

One of the colporteurs of the Edinburgh Bible Society has been already despatched into Umbria and the Marches, to take advantage of the openings there. The British and Foreign Bible Society has twenty-four colporteurs employed in Italy. Signor Mazzarella, recently pastor of the Wal densian congregation at Genoa, has accepted the

appointment to the chair of Moral Philosophy in the University of Bologna, tendered him by Garibaldi. and Dr. De Sanctis occupies his place a In Bologna, which is described as one of of the strongest fortresses of the Roman faith, a

Protestant has purchased the palace of Sixtus the Fifth, and has arranged the chapel of the pontiff for the celebration of worship under the Protestant form. A pastor from Geneva has held service there for four or five months, and has already gathered around him quite a flourishing little society The Val d'Aosta, leading up to the southern base of Mont Blanc, is occupied by the Waldensian also kept up service for a year past in the city of Aosta. In this latter station the work has obtained a magnitude which renders it necessary for of young Mortara, who was clandestinely baptized and then stolen by the Romish Church, applied Mr. Benjamin Scott, the City Chamberlain of to Count Cavour for aid in recovering his boy, London, having visited Ireland for the purpose of and has received a promise of all the assistance

SWEDEN.

The town of Gottenburg has recently prohibited all sale of spirits in taverns, or otherwise, withfully one-third.

Last year Sabbath-Schools, for religious in-

been resumed with good promise. The question of legislation to secure Sabbath observance is beginning to be agitated in this practically realized by means of the abovecountry and Norway. The subject has been laid before the Theological Faculty of the Norwegian classified arrangement of Scripture passages University, who have responded most decisively with a view to edification, but is used daily and to the effect that it is the duty of the State to protect the Sabbath and the church holidays. simultaneously by the deaconesses at all their stations. "And our second bond," he added,

DEACONESS INSTITUTIONS OF EUROPE.

woman in the Protestant Church than has yet Book and the habit of Vocal Music are powerbeen fully opened and cultivated. The various ful religious forces in Germany; and Kaiserssisterhoods of the Romish Church are an element of organized power worthy the serious at- whose fields of labor may be widely separated. tention of Protestants, and the degree to which | Nor are these the only provisions for maintainit is receiving the attention of some of the most thorough-going Protestants of Europe, will be found set forth in the following extract from the

number of the London Quarterly Review. The first place and the fullest description are tions. The sisters themselves have a veto upon due to Kaiserswerth. The Deaconess' Insti- the election of each new deaconess. Every tution in this Rhenish town was the earliest in point of time, and in most respects, though not in all, it has been the type and pattern of the rest. Here it is, that, under Dn Fliedner's animated by the same spirit, is now seventyauspices, the modest but convenient buildings four. If we combine these into one view, and have gradually risen, which now embrace a hospital, a penitentiary, an orphan-house, an infant-school, a training-school for mistresses, an asylum for insane women, and a home for widely-extended and penetrating Christian inaged deaconesses; here it is that a remarkable fluence. We might, at first sight, be inclined scene is presented of Christian love, cheerfulness, simplicity, courtesy, wisdom and work.

The progress of the work itself was as follows:-In 1822 he was appointed pastor of the small Protestant congregation at Kaiserswerth. The bankruptcy of the manufacturing firm, upon which nearly the whole of this congregation depended, led him to make a journey to England for the purpose of obtaining funds. There he met Mrs. Fry, and became interested in the subject of prisons. On his return he established a society in Rhenish Prussia for the improvement of prison discipline. Thus he came in contact with the serious subject of discharged female prisoners. He began with one of this class, with a single lady to help him, in a small summer-house, with one table, two beds, and two chairs. This summer-house, which still tands in the narochial minister's garden at Kaiserswerth, is the true parent-house of all the deaconess institutions of Germany. From the female prisoner the sympathizing heart and organizing mind turned to the destitute child. and from the destitute child to the sick and the dying. The obstacles were many; but the enconragements came gradually and often unexpectedly. So the tree grew from the smallest of seeds. From the last Report, we find, that, besides the thirty-one sisters attached to the institutions on the spot, there are sixty in various parts of the Rhine-Province, thirty-three power; one fountain, but many streams. This in the Westphalian, forty-eight in the other provinces of Prussia, and fourteen in other parts of good, with strength to spread into all parts of Germany; and besides these, twenty-seven others, who are distributed far beyond the limits of Germany, at Constantinople, Bucharest, Smyrna, Jerusalem, Alexandria, and Pittsburgh in Pennsylvania. It may be truly said of pastor Fliedner that, "with his staff," he crossed the Jordan of his first difficulties, and that now he is become "two bands." (Gen. xxxii. 10.) His is a rare and happy lot. His hands "laid the foundation" of this house. "His hands also" have

finished it. (Zech. iv. 9.) The prevailing spirit and internal organization of this Deaconess-Institution are of a strongly-marked religious character. Thus, while the inmates are trained in all that relates to teaching and nursing, they have a very minute and systematic course of religious instruction, and careful provision is made for maintaining and fostering an earnest personal in a safe and busy home in the midst of the

We might adduce the beautiful intercessory Book, the solemn appeal at the end of the Regulations, the sensible and searching rules for self-examination, the meditations preparatory to the sacrament of the Lord's Supper, and the answers which have been given on various occasions to different classes of opponents. As to the internal government, it is altogether in the hands of Fliedner and his wife, who, herself, wears the costume of the deaconesses, and is their mother as he is their father. In character Fliedner is a calm, strong, devout man, thoroughly sensible, quite above the folly of running risks by imitating Popery, and equally above the folly of rejecting a really good thing because it may be called Popery. He purposely avoided such terms as "novice" "superior." When Mrs. Fry proposed an institution in London of "Protestant Sisters of would be dangerous. The dress worn by Roman Catholic "Sisters," being commonly black, he chose another color. And no one who has cap of the Kaiserswerth deaconesses will hesihappy faces and quiet self-possession of those

various duties, and often ending in rejection. utmost confidence at Mulhausen. The Roman The consecration is most solemn, with the laying | Catholic Sisters of Charity are adopting some on of hands at a special service in the chapel, in presence of the whole community. Though there are no vows, obedience to those who have nion of their training and experience. There the direction of departments is expected and is evidently no lack of funds. The municipality strictly required. Two ideas seem to have presided over all the working life of Dr. Fliedner: first, that a female diaconate is required by the Bienfaisance supplies the medicine. What is, Church of modern times; and secondly, that this perhaps, more important still, there are local diaconate, to be efficient, must be trained. In committees, and a general superintending comthe case, for instance, of grievous sickness, "How," he said to us, "unless she is instructed and contributions in aid of this well-organized and prepared, can the deaconess administer, at work. Ladies come forward willingly to conight, those spiritual drops which are often operate in this way, and the accounts are pubworth more than a whole sermon?" Though | lished quarterly. Above all, these exertions there are beautiful liturgical elements in the have throughout a distinctly religious aim. public services of the community, the prayers | The end is to do good to the soul while caring used by the Sisters with those among whom for the body. While we heard and saw the dethey minister are extemporaneous; and for these | tails of this excellent system, it seemed like the prayers they are taught that they must prepare realization of a long-cherished dream of a fethemselves, in order that the words may be suitable to each special case. Hence the importance of the early years of residence, involving, tafel.) one of the best we have ever seen, in who has exerted himself to furnish it, at the evithe Metropolitan Hall at the Tuesday meetings held who has exerted himself to furnish it, at the evithe Metropolitan Hall at the Tuesday meetings held this, the sum realized from the spirit licenses for the place, as conspicuous above the rest, it to be seen after many days."

There exists a remarkable esprit de corps struction, were commenced in Gottenburg. This among the members of this community, wherever year, after a short recess in summer, as most of scattered. "We have no vows," said pastor the teachers were then out of town, they have Fliedner to us, "and I will have no vows: but a bond of union we must have: and the best bond is the Word of God." This principle is mentioned Bible Manual, which is not only a companion to his course of instruction, and a "is singing." The former link would be applicable to any association of Christian fellowlaborers in England. The latter would per-EACONESS INSTITUTIONS OF EUROPE. haps, in our case, hardly be strong enough to be really useful. But the stores of the Hymn werth, as we have seen, has its own book of sacred song, to aid in binding together those ing a loyal and affectionate feeling among the members of the community. Frequent conferences take place of the chaplains and sisters together, for discussing new plans, for ascerinteresting article on Deaconesses, in the last taining the success which has been attained, and for hearing tidings of the distant sta-

> birthday is carefully commemorated. The total number of stations, all subordinate to the central government at Kaiserswerth, all remember further the great variety of work which goes on at the central institution, we see at a glance how great a provision is made for a to doubt the wisdom of associating so many different operations with the mother-house. But they have grown up rather from circumstances than from any preconceived plan; and they are found to be sources of mutual strength. Thus, the orphan-school is a soil from which deaconesses may be expected to spring; and this expectation is often realized. If the destination of the trained deaconess is a hospital, she is none the worse for knowing something of children; if it is an infant-school, she is none the worse for knowing something of medicine. Each individual goes forth to her duties with a considerable variety of experience. But, what is still more important, these opportunities of diversified training enable the directors of the establishment to turn the energies of the sisters into channels for which their dispositions are which gives and receives continual happiness in the midst of young children, and yet may be wanting in the sustained patience which is requisite in watching the sick-bed. One may have the tact which enables her to exercise influence over the diseased in mind, and yet may have no strength to support the heavy labor of other employments. Meantime the same religious spirit runs through all this variety: the same discipline gives coherence to the whole. There is much machinery, but one moving unity in variety results in a ramified diffusion of social life in European countries, and powerfully to aid the work of missionaries in the

> It is, however, in connection with the Strasburg Institution that we have actually seen the parochial deaconess in the midst of her worknot, indeed, at Strasburg itself, but at Mulhausen, a large town full of manufactures.

In this place are twelve Strasburg Deacon-

esses-seven working in the large hospital. and five in the parochial subdivisions of the town. Mulhausen is, no doubt, the only town in France where a public hospital is conducted by Protestant Sisters. Among the lower orders the Roman Catholic population is largely increasing. But the wealth and influence are with the Protestants. Thus the traveller finds the deaconess with her Bible, established patients for whom her life is spent. All around is the garden, which seems a constant feature of Litany at the end of the Kaiserswerth Hymn macie, well provided with all medical appliall deaconess hospitals. Within is the pharances; and here some of the sisters are constantly to be seen, making up medicines or preparing bandages. But it is the other, the parochial group of deaconesses at Mulhausen, concerning which we desire especially to say word. A new building is in preparation for their home, but at present they live together in house contiguous to the residence of one of the pastors of the town. There they have prayers morning and evening. At noon they meet for dinner and a short rest. All the remainder of the day they are out at work in their several quarters. The town is divided into five districts, and in each one of those the deaconess of the district has a couple of rooms which are the centre of her operations. She has here a small collection of medicines, with Charity," he warned her that the designation be needed by the sick and suffering poor. Here, too, is a kitchen, where her servant prepares soup and meat for the aged and the conseen the blue gown, plain white collar, and neat ness meets the physician to receive instructions regarding those invalids who are able to come tate to say that they are in harmony with the for advice. The more serious cases are visited at home. All the ordinary cases she is competent, from her medical training, to deal with It must not, however, be imagined that the herself. With the general wants of the poor discipline of the institution is loose or irregular. and degraded in her district, she is busied The conditions under which a probationer is re- throughout the day. Sometimes she passes the ceived are extremely strict. The time of pro- night by the bed of those who are dangerously bation itself is a considerable interval, involving lill. It is evident that this system inspires the

plans of the same kind: but we are told the poor prefer the deaconesses because of their high opiallows to each deaconess the services of the Medecin du Quartier: and the Bureau du mittee, of those who voluntarily give their time male parochial diaconate.

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devotion, and a training of the mind by a me- as many denominations, gives his opinions of their thodical course of religious teaching. In connection with these parts of the Kaiserswerth repeated from memory, the third was read, and discipline, we must particularly mention the admirable manual of Scripture reading (Bibellese- founded on notes frequently referred to. He says: "My speculation on the practical results of each which the sacred text is classified and arranged | would be, that the effect of the first, though lively, into two methods, to the order of the ecclesias- was evanescent; that of the second, to leave a high tical year, and according to the spiritual needs opinion of the preacher's ability; that of the third, of various kinds of characters. In fact, if we to create a desire to see the discourse in print;