Woetry.

THE AMERICAN FLAG.

BY DRAKE AND HALLECK.

When Freedom from her mountain height Unfurl'd her standard to the air, She tore the azure robe of night, And set the stars of glory there. And set the stars of glory there.

She mingled with its gorgeous dyes
The milky baldric of the skies,
And striped its pure, celestial white,
With strenkings of the morning light; Then from his mansion in the sun She call'd her eagle-bearer down, And gave into his mighty hand. The symbol of her chosen land.

Majestic monarch of the cloud,
Who rear'st aloft thy regal form,
To hear the tempest trumpings loud,
And see the lightning lances driven,
When strive the warriors of the storm,
And rolls the thunder-drum of heaven,—
Child of the sunt to thee 'tis given Child of the sun! to thee 'tis given To guard the banner of the free, To hover in the sulphur smoke, To ward away the battle-stroke, And bid its blendings shine afar, Like rainbows on the cloud of war, The harbingers of victory!

Flag of the brave! thy foes shall fly The sign of hope and triumph high, When speaks the signal trumpet tone, And the long line comes gleaming on. Ere yet the life-blood, warm and wet, Has dimm'd the glistening bayonet, Each soldier eye shall brightly turn To where thy sky-born glories burn; And as his springing steps advance, Catch war and vengeance from the glance

And when the canon-mouthings loud Heave in wild wreaths the battle shroud And gory subres rise and fall, Like shoots of flame on midnight's pall; Like shoots of flame on midnight's part;
Then shall thy meteor glances glow,
And cowering foes shall sink beneath Each gallant arm that strikes below That lovely messenger of death.

Flag of the seas! on ocean wave Thy stars shall glitter o'er the brave; When death careering on the gale, Sweeps darkly round the bellied sail, And frighted waves rush wildly back Before the broadside's reeling rack, Each dying wanderer of the sea Shall look at once to heaven and thee, And smile to see thy splendors fly In triumph o'er his closing eye.

Fing of the free heart's hope and home!
By angel hands to valour given;
Thy stars have lit the welkin dome,
And all thy hues were born in heaven, For ever float that standard sheet! Where breathes the foe but falls before us. With Freedom's soil beneath our feet, And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us f

Corresnondence.

HOW TO ENJOY LIFE-OR PHYSICAL AND MENTAL HYGIENE.

ADDITIONAL CHAPTERS - CHAPTER X .- CONSE-QUENCES OF A GOOD MINISTER'S LOSS OF

BY WM. M. CORNELL, M. D.

Rev. Dr. Ely-Importance of the Ministerial Office-The Minister Suffers in his own Person-In his Family—Failure of his Health, a loss to his People—Dissolution of the Pastoral Rela-Prayers, his Pen-Momentous Influence of the Carry on his Work without us.

preacher of more than ordinary power. The bewriter knew him, a quarter of a century ago, when in his strength and vigor. From that time republic, every society, every church, who are he had not seen him, till this recent visit. Dr. counting upon the advantages of a change. They Ely is now the wreck of what he once was—a mere have found, as all bodies will, their proper level, child. I said to him, "It is more than forty years (and it is level enough,) in the old established or since you came to Philadelphia." He replied: der of things; and, unless there can be a revolu-"Yes, more than a hundred and ninety years." | tion, they must always remain at the nadir, and He was led into the room by his wife, many years | chance may bring them to the zenith. They are geyounger than himself-a most levely woman, de- nerally of that class who have nothing to lose, and voted to the tender care of this aged and enfeebled | who hope to gain. Such, of course, will be gra

by this visit, and also by the failure of my own society, will mourn and lament. health while in the ministry.

good minister's losing his health?

In the one grand object of his life, he is frustrated; oftener the case, their consciences. The old proence has been similar to his own.

God's pasture," and "led them to the mount of Casar." God:" when he pointed an inquiring sinner to declaration: "Every heart knoweth its own bitter- ecclesiastical bodies.

the good which should result to his family.

they resemble more closely "the wounds received | which had candidates seven years, before they |

in the house" of professed "friends;" and to cope | with these, he needs a double portion of divine grace. Christian friends aid for a time, perhaps,

willingly; but how soon do they grow weary! He will be a happy man, and his family a favored one, if they do not realize the truth of the declaration of Dr. Young, author of the "Night Thoughts:" "He needs no enemy, who is wholly at the mercy of his friends;" or a greater than Young, who has said: "Go not into thy brother's house in the day of thy calamity." The education of his chil dren, he must dispense with-that is, such an education as he would have rejoiced to have given them, and, as a minister and servant of the church he had a right to expect to give them.

Or, if he be among the favored ones, who have a competency of "this world's goods," and is thus placed above the pressure of want, still, instead of "blessing his family" with his voice of health and cheerfulness, and

"Sound sleep by night,"

he is "terrified with dreams, and full of tossings, until the dawning of the day." Like the royal sufferer of old, he cannot but exclaim: "My loins are filled with a loathsome disease, and there is no soundness in my flesh;" and he will be a favored one, indeed, if he is not compelled to add the next verse of the same royal sufferer: "All my lovers and my friends have forsaken me." It ought not so to be. But ought and is are often very different affairs in our world. Furthermore, in the eye of the church and of the world. his is no longer the minister's family.

"Ilus erat, dum res stetit Ilia regno."

Grinding under the leaden hand of disease, like the remnants of the Trojans escaped from the sword of Achilles, or Samson shorn of his strength, he is likely to be driven around every "sea and land," or to be "made sport of by the Philistines;" and his family share largely in his griefs. Is it any marvel, if he cry out, in anguish of spirit: "Have pity upon me, Oh! my friends for the hand of God hath touched me. I was eyes to the blind, and feet was I to the lame; but now they that are younger than I, have me in derision, whose fathers I would have disdained to set with the dogs of my flock."

3. The consequences of a minister's ill healt extend to his people. Just in proportion as he has been a good minister, must be the amount of felt and realized in every scene of domestic sortheir loss.

to the sanctuary, but they hear not his well-known: body politic, in peace or WAR. Thus the voice, and often it is a long time before "they know the voice of a stranger." With his lessons. of truth, and mode of reasoning, they had become familiar. They knew he never entered the pulpit with but a straw in his hand, or a single thought in his head, or wanting the oil of divine grace in his heart. But now they go up to Mount Zion, not knowing whether it will be like Mount Gilboa, or really, as heretofore, "the mountain of the Lord."-not knowing whether they will be "fed with the sincere milk of the word," or with hemlock and laurel.

Then comes the separation—the sundering of the tender ties between pastor and people. The tion—Restless ones Gratified—Appealing to ties of love and friendship, of duty and of piety, Cæsar-Trials of the Parish-Loss of his which had been strengthening, it may be, for many years, perhaps, for a whole generation, at the joy-Ministry-Why?-Health, a Christian Duty ous heart of love, in the house of mourning, -Man's Responsibility-How easily God can the baptismal font, at the sacred altar, and in the humblest cottage at the domestic fire-side, The writer has recently paid a visit to the Rev. must all be sundered. Think you, such an ar-Ezra Stiles Ely, D. D., of Philadelphia. Dr. Ely was tery can be cut, and not derange the whole circulafor several years "Stated Clerk of the General tion of the moral organism? not still, or cause an Assembly of the Presbyterian Church." He was intermitting pulse through the whole civil body a man of sterling ability, of great energy, a or community? "I tell you, nay." It cannot

Some few there are, in every kingdom, every tified. But all true lovers of Zion, or of good or-The subject of this chapter has been suggested | der and harmonious movement in the church and

The Presbytery, or a Council is called. Th The good minister of Jesus Christ holds the relation between the pastor and the church is se most important office among men. His influence vered; and, in a case where health has failed, and for weal or wo, is vast. The health of every man a minister cannot perform the functions of a pasis valuable, just in proportion as he is valuable. tor, the usual Resolution, accompanied by the re-What, then, are some of the consequences of a gret generally expressed on such occasions, that the "connexion ought to be, and is hereby dis-1. He suffers in his own person. He has sor | solved," is passed without savoring so much of row and pain. He feels himself to be, not an solemn farce, as it generally does when a minister "earthen vessel" only, but also "a broken ves- is dismissed, without fault of his, but merely to sel." He cannot discharge the duties which he gratify the love of change among some of his paowed to his family, in health. He cannot preach. rishioners; or to ease their pockets, or, what is and, in a great degree, all his former studies are verb is, "Out of sight, out of mind;" and there rendered useless. His sorrow and disappointment | never was a people, or any portion of a parish, who can be appreciated by those only whose experi- had injured and wronged their minister, that did not wish to add to that injury his removal from He may be submissive under the affliction. It their vision. We have never considered it anvis his duty to be so. But he can scarcely avoid thing more than a farce, (none the less, and none exclaiming, in the language of a holy sufferer of the better, for its being a solemn one,) when, for old: "Oh, that I were, as in months past, when such causes as just named, and others of a similar the candle of the Lord shone around me?" He kind, a Presbytery or an Ecclesiastical Council. calls to mind the happy days, when he enjoyed dismisses a clergyman; and, though it is generally the privilege of being "the mouth of God unto reprehensible for "brother to go to law with brothe people;" when he "stood between the living ther, and that before the unjust," yet there are and the dead;" when "he fed the sheep of times when he can, and ought to "appeal unto

The civil law in Massachusetts, (and, I think. "the Lamb of God;" and, though submissive. it is similar in several other States,) allows but yet, if he can feel disappointment, whose darling three causes for which a minister can be legally and chosen occupation has been taken away, then | dismissed—that is, against his own will. These does the disabled clergyman realize, in the keen- are change of sentiments, forfeiture of ministerial est sense, defeat in his chosen profession. So character, and refusal to fulfil his clerical functhat, if the loss of health were limited to himself. tions. It is a question worthy of consideration, in its consequences, the disaster would be great, whether this law has not more gospel in it, than and he must feel the full force of the inspired can be made to harmonize with the results of many and to exclaim: "Of Him, and through Him, and

But the trials of the parish are not often ended Amen." 2. He is lost, in a great degree, as it respects when it has got rid of the minister, or when he has got the meeting-house and the people off his This idea presents itself in several aspects. It shoulders. On the contrary, they are only begun. is often conspicuous in his temporalities. He may The flock is now as "sheep without a shepherd." be able to provide for their temporal necessities; Often each wishes "to be the greatest," like the though often he is unable to do even this. Then male members of a small church we once knew, he comes under the iron grasp of want, and the who wished to be all chosen deacons. Some pacold charities of the world, or of the church, which rishes thus live years before they can unite upon mending on the course we take—the way we the church to be restored; it would give no costs to they seek after our books from simple curiosity; are sometimes colder than those of the world, as a man who will settle with them. We knew one

Control of the Control of States and the second

could settle the question, "who should be the greatest among" themselves.

PHILADELPHIA,

It is not so easy a matter to get a good minister. when good ministers are scarce, and the calls for them numerous. Making the best of their misfortunes, (often the result of their own folly,) and "being at peace among themselves," the task is by no means an leasy one, when they have had "Elijah" to find. "his mantle rest upon Elisha." "Happy is the people who are in such a case."

4. By the failure of the health of a good minister, the world is a loser.

It loses, to a great extent, his prayers. "The effectual, fervent prayer of a righteous man availeth much." Of course, we do not mean absolutely. He cannot be the leader of the prayers in the sandtuary and the conference, perhaps not of neighbors, and brothers, and patriots, and beeven of family devotion. His good influence is curtailed among his brethren, as he cannot go abroad and cheer them with his presence and his voice at their meetings. He cannot bless the world with his pen. This, to be sure, is not always the case but it often is. The letters of encouragement which he was accustomed to send to the brethren and Christian friends, the books and sermons which he once sent forth to the public, and the aid which he gave to the rising generation. are all suspended. These fertilizing streams have ceased, because "the pitcher is broken at the

fountain." of the displays the Three remarks are to be made upon this subject. 1. The momentous influence of the ministry. It is in the moral, what the great law of gravitation is in the natural world—linking worlds to worlds, and systems to systems holding suns and planets in their appropriate spheres and orbits—causing all to tend to one common centre. and rendering them subservient to one common law of order; and this centre, to which the ministry of Christ tends to bring every natural and every moral power, every mind and every body, is "the throne of God." As introduced by the great Head of the Church, having "all power in heaven and on earth." it is just such an influence as reasonable men would expect. As in the human body, He has made the aorta, the one grand artery, the vehicle of the vital fluid which ramifies and divides and sub-divides, so as to meet the exigencies of any part, even the remotest fibre.so He has ordained that clerical influence shall be row or of joy, in every movement of intellectual They are deprived of his instruction. They go: or moral improvement, and through the whole minister of Christ "weeps with those who weep, and rejoices with those that rejoice." If this "salt loses its savor," or this inflaence becomes diverted from its right course, great disorder ensues. Indeed, it would be contrary to all laws, natural or spiritual, so far as we know, if the disordered organ or function were not as deleterious as its rightful influence would be valuable.

> 2. We are reminded of the importance of ministers taking care of their health. It is a Chris tian duty. It is one of the choicest talents committed to them, which they are bound to improve till their Lord comes. Christ took care for the health of men's bodies; and when he sent out his disciples to preach, one part of their commission was, "As ye go, heal the sick."

We believe there have been wrong sentiments, as well as wrong practices upon this subject. Men, Now, what have you gained? Has any one of you tation appeared on behalf of the Trustees of the sidered their health something over which they had very little control, and for which they had! very little responsibility, and would, finally, have phanage, degradation, poverty, and ruin, in a revery little account to render. Now, we do not believe any such thing. We entirely dissent from the opinion which seems generally to prevailthat diseases are the special messengers of Provihands, upon whose toil and diligence depended a not very rapidly increasing population. In Glasdence, sent irrespective of human conduct or pru- the prosperity of the country, and the comfort of dence; and that often sudden deaths, as they are its inhabitants, as well as of depriving the counoften referred to a mysterious Providence, are in try of the most intelligent, influential, rich and no such sense to be ascribed to an over-ruling Providence, as is generally imagined. They are not the work of Providence in any such sense as excuses the transgression of God's natural or moral laws; or, as allows men to be gluttons or drunkards, or to labor on irrespective of the results which follow from excess and imprudence: and, in our own view, it is little short of blasphemy to ascribe such sickness and such deaths as are evidently the result of the transgression of some laws, natural or moral, to a mysterious Providence. As well might the merchant who had embarked his whole fortune in a leaky ship, with an intemperate captain and a mutinous crew, a defective chart and a disabled compass, complain and murmur against Providence, who sent the storm by which the ship was wrecked, and the cargo and crew lost. Providence to blame! His own imprudence and want of forethought, his disregard of the natural laws which govern the atmosphere injured, to seek their rights in the spirit of kindand the ocean, and with which God designed to ness, moderation, and meekness: and that, through

By this is not meant that men of common pru- that is best for you. dence and care will never be sick-never die-

equal, or even greater, success. Moses, the other servant of God. How this should humble about the results, and direct the issue. And may It is said that through his generous intervention our pride! How it should lead us to adore God. to Him are all things, to whom be glory forever.

This Life.—This life!—what is it? The vision of a day—the pleasure of an hour; then gone, and gone forever! No, not gone forever; for man will live in rapture or in wo, as the result of a few years of life—a few days spent in sult of a few years of life—a few days spent in secration. time. How fearful the thought! What eternal interests hang upon life's fleeting moments! the Bishop explained why matters had not been to the matter to stand over until prisonment and trial are doing. All are asking, the Bishop explained why matters had not been to the matter to stand over until prisonment and trial are doing. All are asking, the matter to stand over until prisonment and trial are doing. All are asking, and the matter to stand over until prisonment and trial are doing. The court ordered the matter to stand over until prisonment and trial are doing. All are asking, and the matter to stand over until prisonment and trial are doing. The court ordered the matter to stand over until prisonment and trial are doing. The court ordered the matter to stand over until prisonment and trial are doing. ិស្សាសា (១) ម្រាស់ស្ពាស់ស្ពេច (១) សេចក្តីស្ពេច ប្រជាពីសេចក្តី (ប្រសាស្ត្រីសេចក្តីសេចក្តីសេចក្តីសេចក្តីសេចក្តីសេចក្តីសេចក្តីសេចក្តីសេចក្តីសេចក្តីសេចក្តីសេចក្

For the American Presbyterian. SYRIAN TRUMPET.

THURSDAY, MAY 2, 1861.

Beirut, November 1st, 1860. COUNTRYMEN: wars are the greatest evil under

And of the worst civil wars, is that war whose fire was kindled, and whose arrows were discharged this year, and destroyed so much of civil, moral, and religious affairs and interests, and have cost against the popular outery. This may arise, to the country and the whole world so many burdens, some extent, from a wish to defend the assailed. losses; expenses, and danger.

nefactors, and friends, which are implanted by na-

ture, in him who is endowed with generous and

humane principles, toward his neighbors and

Countrymen, what apology can we offer for our over the powers of reason. Perhaps the fact, that we were in peculiar and extraordinary circumstances, will be regarded as an apology by employed. charitable men. And what can be expected of a country whose inhabitants are composed of different tribes, diverse in habits, tempers, interests, and objects; most of them without any concern in its welfare, and many of them who do not feel that it is their country? And of a truth, it is situated in a central position, between two countries, which have often attracted and inclined it, now to the right, and then to the left, so that it has not continued in one direction for a single century. And it is its misfortune to be found in both conditions on the border of those countries; far distant from the centre of government, that is, the capital of the empire; and its supervision left to the mercy of parties, who, as history informs us, and our predecessors, surely have informed us, have so often, and lamentably abused the right of their administration, and brought corruption and desolation upon the country. It is, moreover, the rests, in direct conflict with one another; and another, which are either far behind it, or far ahead of it. 'Nor do we know of any other countions, also have retained so much of what is virtuous, noble, generous, intelligent, and manly in character and other qualities, and characteristics, all of which tend to strengthen the hopes of their advancement and civid tation, as they come under systems which correspond to the times and con-

ditions, and are adapted to promote the welfare of the country, and the tranquillity of its inhabitants. Countrymen, we have frequently heard you say: This is the third civil war in less than twenty years." And behold, you have repeatedly tried civil wars, and estimated their gain and loss. wealth? What has resulted but widowhood, or-

talented classes of men ?. And now, is it not best for your welfare, to genteel name for selfishness, patriotism, and chathe carpet of generosity, and remember the an- Protestant children gratis, even as boarders. cient friendship, and make bare the arm of attention to alleviate these misfortunes, and make up Paris called Notre dame de Sion, established by for this desolation, and become as a hand for the Abbé Ratisbonne for the conversion of Jewesses. good of the country, and know that ye are friends By means of the facilities afforded through this and protectors for one another, and not enemies. and conveyed away from convent to convent, until Ought not this voice to be the voice of your wise their distracted parents and friends appealed to men, and the advice of every one who desires the government for assistance in effecting their your good, and not leave the calculation for the recovery, which was granted. It was found that future consequences of affairs? Therefore it is they had been shamefully treated—their character incumbent upon your guilty men, to render what is demanded from them with cheerfulness; and let, who was convicted of the crime of their abwillingness, and obedience, as it is the duty of the duction was sentenced to six years' imprisonment. curb the appetites and passions of men, were the the magistrates, whose authority is from God. to be out of the question; one side or the other Nor do they bear the sword in vain. Countrymen, must give way. But no one expects a speedy so-

Countrymen, it often occurred to us, before the | cal authority there can be no decision reached exfor these are a part of the consequences of sin. events which have transpired, to publish this cept through the action of individual Churches But it is believed that more than the one half of trumpet among you, and caution you against the the diseases and sudden deaths among men, are evil consequences of civil wars. But on ob- World. the result of ignorance, carelessness, and violation serving the circumstances, and recognising the fact, of the natural laws of our being. If men so live that the people had a song in their head, which gium, has become a convert to Protestantism. to "die before their time," they bury their Lord's they must sing, we said, and beside us wise men ber children from the Romish schools, and entirely money, "and come under the doom of the 'sloth- said, that the gentle sound of a patriot's trumpet, broken off connexion with her former church will be drowned by the rough sounds of policy's Her husband, who was quite indifferent to the sub-3. How little need God has of us. The most drums, and by selfishness. So we gave it up, but ject of religion, did not interfere with her. active, talented, pious, devoted of his ministers now since we have seen the conflagration of pomay be laid aside, and His work still go on with licy with our eyes, we said: "No matter if we undertake what we regret to have omitted, since it Spanish Protestants, has twice been brought before learned, "the meekest," the general and deliverer will be trifling service for the country, to which, the House of Commons by Sir Robert Peel. It of Israel, may die and be buried in the mount, and notwithstanding its deficiencies and imperfections, God raise up Joshua in his stead. Elijah, the we hope that it will be acceptable." Our duty, man of God, may be translated, and Elisha receive therefore, is to write and suggest, and your duty way from Barcelona, and being interested in his his mantle, and perform his works. So of every is to read and reflect, and it is for God to bring case, afterwards visited him and Alhama in prison. God the Most High grant you continuance.

While the manifestations of progress in the Church of Christ, which we have to report for the present month, are less decisive than heretofore, there remains, nevertheless, very much to encouhe firmament of heaven. And the worst, most rage the Christian in the prospect. The activity

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD ABROAD.

shameful, most atrocious wars, are those civil out of the foes of truth in the churches of England breaks, waged among the inhabitants of the same and France is drawing the lines clearly, and concountry; which arise generally from slight causes, attaining all to declare themselves one way or the and for insignificant objects. Because such wars other. The determined check to the revival at are not only in opposition to the rights of justice, Elberfeld, attempted by the authorities of the and in violation of the responsibilities of those in town, will direct attention to the whole subject of whose hands is the administration of affairs; but evangelical religion in Germany. Italy and Swethey are in direct antagonism to the most honora- den are still bright spots in the field of our vision, ble, delicate, exalted and ennobling rights, and though in each of these countries the worldly and humane feelings of our nature. Such as the rights popish spirit is rousing itself in opposition to the

> The Essays and Reviews.—There can be no doubt, says the News of the Churches, that the Essayists enjoy the sympathy of many of the most influential organs of public opinion. The Saturday Review, as might be expected, esponses their cause openly, as far as possible. The Times also

slips in favourable paragraphs, expressly directed But it will probably be found that the views of the Essayists have spread, to no small extent, among our literary and scientific men. * * countrymen before strangers, but folly, and want of civilization, and triumph of selfish principles will soon appear, to which the Rev. Dr. Thompson, Provost of Queen's College, Oxford, Professors Ellicott and Mansel, and Colonel Rawlinson. will contribute. Mr. Isaac Taylor is also similarly

> We are grieved to learn that the Archbishor of Canterbury has given it as his judgment, that in consequence of "the defective and unsatisfactory state of Church discipline, there was little ground to hope for a proper and a speedy decision in the Law Courts in relation to this dangerous book. He even stated that it would probably be

three years before the question could be finally decided by those Courts." Surely the whole discipline of a church which can be so fearfully assailed by her own members, without prompt redress. needs not revision but reformation. Or is the archbishop timorous and falling behind the true measure of his responsibility in such a crisis?

The Revivals.—Comparatively little is said now in the newspapers about the Revival Movement in Scotland; but this must not be regarded as an birth-place and theatre of civil and religious inteunder laws and regulations contradicting one normal state. Mr. Hammond, the American evangelist, whose labors were so much blessed in Dumfries and the South of Scotland, came thence to Glasgow. He has since been laboring in that try, which time has east into such vicissitudes, city with zeal and with encouraging tokens of sucand still perpetuated in its prosperity, like this. cess, addressing large congregations every night And its inhabitants, as we see in most of its na, and sometimes two or three times a day. Mr. Hammond has latterly been aided by the co-oneration of a young man from Dumfries who had

till recently, lived in open infidelity. One of Richard Weaver's London collabora teurs, and a number of the city ministers are also taking part in the services. A powerful impression has been produced; there are many inquirers among fashionable circles, as well as among the common people, and, in some instances, there has been a repetition of the solemnizing scenes of the early times of the Revival-men and women constrained to cry aloud for mercy on their souls.-News of the Churches.

Home Missions in Edinburoh. - At the last meeting of the Free Presbytery of Edinburgh, a depubecome a king, or Mushir, or Wazir, or risen in late Miss Barclay, offering the sum of £10,000 for dignity and office, or increased in influence and the erection and equipment of a mission church near Fountainbridge, a poor district in the south-west part of the city. In Edinburgh, home-mission churches have been so multiplied within the ligious and worldly view? and mortification and last fourteen or fifteen years, that one is almost insignificance in the eyes of sober men, and fo- ready to conclude that the means of grace are, at reigners? and diminishing the number of the last, more than keeping pace with the increase of gow, in the west of Scotland, the case is otherwise.—Ibid.

Struggle of the Jesuits .- D'Aubigne, in a letter to the News of the Churches, quotes from a French pastor settled in Poiton, whose district includes a cherish instead of policy, which is only a more parish where John Calvin himself founded a Protestant church in the 16th century. The pastor rity, and friendship, and union, upon which the says that the Jesuits, in endeavoring to undermine prosperity of the country depends; and spread his labors, founded a school where they receive

> Abduction of Jewessess. There is a convent in and, in one instance, we believe, reason itself overthrown. The canon of the cathedral of Mal-Rationalism in the Reformed Church .- In the oosom of the Reformed Church, the conflict about lution of the difficulty; in the absence of synodiand consistories, and then the decision can only be a moral one .- Dr. McClintock in the Christian

The Grandniece of a Romish Bishop, in Bel-

The Case of Matamoros and Alhama, the so happened that Sir Robert Peel travelled to Granada. in the beginning of this year, in the same

oathsome cell to a better place of confinement. A protestant named Bonhomme has been in prison in Seville for some months on account of A Patron Pulling Down a Church. - Seven- his religion, and still remains there. One of the

Matamoros was removed from a miserable and

pending on the course we take—the way we live.

The burds of the course we take—the way we live.

The burds of the course we take—the way we live.

The burds of the course we take—the way we live.

The burds of the course we take—the way we live the course we take—the way we live.

The burds of the course we take—the way we live the course we live the course we take—the way we live the course we live the course we live the course we live the course we take—the way we live the course we live the cour condemn the cruelty of the clergy, and confess that . The section of the section of the first of the section of the se

News of the Churches.

On a small scale, the cause of toleration suffers under similar disadvantages in this country with those experienced in Turkey. A liberal-minded government is impeded and misrepresented by bigoted officials, and sometimes, perhaps, the vio-lence of a popish mob is regarded as beyond any prudent means of control at this early stage. In Pisa, particularly, the preachers have succeeded in arousing a fanaticism which manifests itself not only by breaking the windows of the Waldensian place of worship and school, but by hooting, yelling at, and stoning in the streets, those who are known to attend, and to their shame be it recorded, the students at the University take a prominent part in these disgraceful proceedings. The school has been shut up in consequence. The school has been shut up in consequence. Delegate of Police at Pisa summoned M. Salamon, on a Saturday, and begged him to shut up his church on the following day as there would be a disturbance, and he had not a force sufficient to keep the peace. This M. Salomon refused to do, and left the responsibility with the Delegate, who sent four gendarmes, and all passed off quietly. In Leghorn, also, the Waldensian church has been closed by order of the Delegate of Police, and all the superiors of friars having refused to in-

terfere, the case must be carried to Turin. Literary Labors-Opposition of the Priests .-For several years past, an Evangelical Almanae has been printed in Italian, under the title of L'Amico di Casa, at the expense of the Geneva Society, under the able editorship of Dr. De Sanctis. The demand for it has increased each year, so that an edition of 40,000 was printed for 1861. The entire edition was exhausted before the year began, but up to the date at which I write, the demand for the Almanac continues so urgent, that there is not a doubt 40,000 more could have been disposed of had they been printed in time. In opposition to it, the priests in Leghorn issued another Almanac called Il Vero Ami-

co, and the priests in Naples have published another entitled Confutazione del Amico di Casa. -News of the Churches. Schools in Place of Convents.—The Italian Government has already decreed, the suppression of convents, both male and female, and the application of the property, when realized by sale, to ecclesiastical purposes, both in the Romagna and Umbria, and in the Neapolitan provinces. The ecclesiastical purposes expressly include education, Cavour and Mamiani being both thoroughly convinced that Italy can never maintain its place as a nation, nor its constitutional liberties, unless education be thoroughly diffused among the people. The first of the schools, founded by Victor Emmanuel's gift on entering Naples, was opened

in that city by Prince Carignano, early in March, amid great demonstrations of joy. - Ibid. Support of the Pope.—The Pope's treasury from one to the other of these mighty powers, the ving run very low, an institution called the Arch-confraternity has been established to raise funds for all good Catholics by all the means which, in the hands of a Tetzel, roused Luther and started the great Reformation.

A Papal brief of 4th November, 1860, confers on this organization the power to form Branch Confraternities among all the nations of the earth. for the purpose of supporting, by donations, the Pope's temporal dominion, and also to communicate to such Branch Societies all the privileges, indulgences, and remissions of penalty which the Pope has conferred on it. The Pope in Rome. Of late the Romans have

been manifesting, in various ways, their ancient hatred of the Papal government, and their strong leavings to be absorbed in the unity of their nation. The students in the Roman University, the Popes of the next generation, have been the boldest in their demonstrations, and the Cardinal President, though dying to make an example, finds it impossible, because where all are implicated, expulsion would be tantamount to shutting up the University:-News of the Churches.

An Intelligent Christian Peasant in the central district of Sweden says, that "the increasing spiritual carnestness which prevails at present among the common people there, is such as to strike even occasional visitors. In some places, the awakening has been so wide-spread, that opposition has, for a time, almost wholly disappeared. In one village, all the inhabitants without a single exception, appear to be seeking after salvation,
"In some of the poorest and most miserable

places, the people, in their temporal poverty, have got Christ as their riches; and there prevails in them a singular joyfulness, or living hunger and thirst after the Divine word."-Ibid

Sabbath Observance.—Great efforts are being made by evangelical people to secure a better observance of the Sabbath in this country; the tendency of the established (Lutheran) church being towards great laxity, particularly on the continent of Europe. They meet with great difficulty in their praiseworthy efforts. But, says, the authority already quoted, what need to wonder at this in a country where the standard of religious teaching is so low that it is not uncommon to see bishops of the Lutheran church playing cards on the Sabbath afternoon!

The Elberfield Revival suppressed .- As great of the revival at the orphan house spread abroad as in Jerusalem on the day of Pentecost. The Town-council was summoned. The house-father, Mr. Klug, was dismissed as the cause of all the tumult. Two of his assistants were dismissed as aiders and abetters. The house physician was summarily ordered away from the establishment. The committee who had the charge of inspection were dismissed. New office-bearers were appointed, with strict commands to have order re-established in the house without delay. Directions were given on no account to tolerate screaming in hour. No child should be allowed to engage in ental thunder storm. Palestine is not merely a prayer at any other than the time appointed for mountainous country, but a mass of mountains.

In the meantime the whole press of Germany belched out one sulphureous flame of invective rest in that solemn and peaceful melting away of against the movement. The blackest lies were one into the other, which I cannot describe. It told of children having received terrible floggings to make them pray; how those who screamed the loudest received better food, and others were obliged to fast, with similar inventions, bearing on their face the stamp of their origin. The infidel papers were scarcely less bitter than those that profess to stand on the side of High Church truth, and a scream of horror was raised through the length and breadth of the land against the evangelical pastors of the place for sympathizing

After the new officials entered on their office. some cases of prostration occurred, and these gentlemen are said to have experimented rather cruelly on the stricken ones. It is reported, on credible authority, that the power of the lash was tried to restore them to their senses. For the sake of proving the whole matter to be a trick, a In the spring the hills and valleys are covered fork was held up to try whether a lad, under vio- with their grass and aromatic shrubs. But they lent excitement, would strike against it, and it was also glow with what is peculiar to Palestine, a peace and order and humanity, desisted.

steadily and encouraging each other to be constant ordinary aspects of the country, this blaze of scarlet in prayer, even though not allowed to bend the color is perhaps the most peculiar; and to those

knee except at the appointed times.

Concordat Defeated at Wurtemburg.—In addithat it has suggested the touching and signficant page of the Saviour's blood-drops. tion to the many defeats the Romish Church has sustained, it has experienced a fresh and emphasustained, it has experienced a fresh and emphatic reverse. On the 16th of March the Concordat was rejected by a majority of 67 against 27 absent, which you would be unwilling they should votes in the Chambers. As the government is in hear if present.

we teach the true religion of the Son of God .- | favor of the measure, it remains to be seen what course it will pursue. It is a heavy blow at Rome in its present declining condition

TURKEY.

The Bulgarians and the Greek Patriarch .-About a hundred years ago the Bulgarians, led away by an intriguing sultan, renounced their original independence in a religious point of view and became subject to the Patriarch at Constantinople. They are now very anxious to renounce his jurisdiction and resume their independence, but the Sultan does not grant it, and the Patriarch shows no disposition to yield, as the following account

On Friday, March 8th, the Greek Patriarch assembled his council of bishops and other ecclesiastics, and summoned the Bulgarian bishops to appear and answer for themselves before it. The bishops were thrice summoned, and thrice refused to appear, or to recognise in any way the authority of the council. Whereupon that body proceeded to pronounce upon them the great sentence of excommunication, and to condemn them to exile, one to Mount Sinai, others to other places. News of this having come to the Protestant ambassadors, such representations were made to the Porte as elicited an assurance that the bishops should not be sent into exile, although it is believed that contrary assurances had previously been given to the Patriarch. It was thought that an attempt would be made on Sabbath to read the sentence of excommunication, on the part of the Patriarch, in the Bulgarian Church of Constantinople. None, however, was made, and the day passed off quietly.-News of the Churches.

PALESTINE.

Stanley-the most picturesque writer on the Holy Land-gives an idea of the very remarkable scenery of Palestine. It is most peculiar, different in many respects from our fancy of it, yet not less wonderful for this very reason.

From almost every point in the country its whole breadth is visible, from the long wall of the Moab hills on the East, to the Mediterranean Sea on the West.

Two voices are there—one is of the sea,

and the close proximity of each—the deep purple shade of the one, and the glittering waters of the other—makes it always possible for one or other of those two voices to be heard now, as they were by the Psalmist of old. "The strength of the hills is His also; the sea is His, and He made

"I have set Jerusalem in the midst of the nations and countries that are round about her." Palestine was then the vanguard of the eastern, and, therefore, of the civilized world, and stood midway between the two great seats of ancient empire, prize for which they contended, the battle-field or which they fought, the high-bridge over which they ascended and descended respectively into the deep basins of the Nile and Euphrates. The battle in which the latest hero of the Jewish monarchy perished, was to check the advance of an Egyptian King on his way to contest the empire of the then known world with the King of Assyria, at Carchemish. The whole history of Palestine, between the return from the captivity and the Christian era, is a contest between "the Kings of the North and the Kings of the South" the descendants of Seleucus, and the descendants of Ptolemy-for the possession of the country. And when at last the West begins to rise as a new power in the horizon, Palestine, as the nearest point of contact between the two worlds, becomes the scene of the chief conflicts of Rome with Asia

There is no other country in the world which could exhibit the same confluence of associations. as that which is awakened by the rocks which overhang the crystal stream of the Dog River. where it rushes through the ravines of Lebanon into the Mediterranean Sea; where side by side are to be seen the hieroglyphics of the great Rameses, the cuneiform characters of Sennacherib, and the Latin inscriptions of the Emperor Antoninus. We have in the sacred history the life of a Bedouin tribe, of an agricultural people, of sea-faring cities; the extremes of barbarism and of civilization; the aspects of plain and of mountain; of a tropical, of an eastern, and almost of a northern climate. In Egypt there is a continual contact of desert and cultivated land; in Greece there is a constant intermixture of the views of sea and land: in the ascent and descent of the great mountains of South America, there is an interchange of the torrid and the arctic zones; in England there is an alternation of wild hills and valleys, with rich fields and plains. But in Palestine all these are combined. The patriarchs could here gradually exchange the nomadic life for the pas-

toral, and then for the agricultural, passing almost insensibly from one to the other, as the desert melts imperceptibly into the hills of Palestine. Ishmael and Esau could again wander back into the sandy waste which lay at their very door. The scape-goat could still be sent from the templecourts into the uninhabited wilderness. John, and a greater than John, could return in a day's journey from the busiest haunts of men into the solitude beyond the Jordan. The sacred poetry which an excitement arose in Elberfield when the news was to be the delight and support of the human mind and the human soul in all regions of the world, embraced within its range the natural features of almost every country. The venerable poet of our own mountain regions used to dwell with genuine emotion on the pleasure he felt in the reflection that the psalmists and prophets dwelt in a mountainous country; the devotions of our great maritime empire find a natural expression in the numerous allusions, which no inland situation could have permitted, to the roar of the Mediterranean Sea, breaking over the rocks of Acre and of Tyre. There was the earthquake and, possibly, the volthe house, or to allow any child to remain out of cano. There was the hurricane with its thick bed for any purpose whatever after the appointed darkness, and the long continuous roll of the ori-

> The approach to Palestine (from the desert.)nothing can be more gradual. There is an intebeginnings of vegetation and warmth. Most striking anywhere would have been this protracted approach to land, after that wide desert-sea these seeds and plants, as it were drifting to meet us. Rounded hills chiefly of gray color-gray partly from the limestone of which they are formed, partly

from the tufts of gray shrub with which their sides are thinly dotted, and from the prevalence of the olive, their sides formed into concentric rings of rock; valleys, or rather the meetings of these gray slopes, with the beds of dry watercourses at their feet-long streets of bare rock laid like flagstones, side by side, along the soil -these are the chief features of the greater part of the scenery of the historical parts of Palestine. profusion of wild flowers, daisies, the white flower wounded that these gentlemen, the aposiles of called the star of Bethlehem, but especially with a blaze of scarlet flowers of all kinds, chiefly ane-The children that are converted are holding on mones, wild turnips, and poppies. Of all the

BE careful how thou sayest any thing of the