# Poetry.

SONG OF THE AUTUMN LEAVES. BY MBS. YIRGINIA QUARLES. Speak softly, here is death, The beautiful, blue summer is no more, Her eyes forget their light, her lips to pour Their bird-songs on each breath,
And from her forehead, as the wild winds pass, Sadly the faded flowers fall, alasi

Over the queenly head,
Over the faded tresses sighs the gale,
A requiem, as she lieth still and pale—
And beautiful—and dead.
A requiem sigh our voices, sad and low,
The summer is no more, ah woe, ah woel

Woe for the glowing skies! Woe for the gushing streams that love her light; Fettered and chilled thro' winter's dreary night-Yet when the Spring's sweet eyes Smile on them, they will wake again—but we More faithful, die, O beautiful, with thee!

In regal revelries Have we been with thee, in thy triumph hours, Amid thy vassals,—golden skies and flowers,
And thrilling harmonies. And oft, with love-waked eyelids hast thou wept Above us, as within thine arms we slept.

Thy kisses have been pressed On us, and ever were our murmurings Of wind, or shower, or wild bird's careless wings Whispered upon thy breast. Queen, Mother, Lover, O how can we see Thee perish, and live on—we die with thee!

Silent we pass away.

For us no requiem shall gloom the air; Haply some poet-heart may breathe the prayer "Requiescat in pace." Others forsake, we fade exultingly, With thee, O beautiful, we die-we die!

### RELIGIOUS WORLD ABROAD.

THE LATE BISHOP VILLIERS had been but re-

called upon to preach a special sermon. A broto him the deficiencies of the sermon. Mr.

The prospects of the English "Essayists' are far from bright. Within the Church of England their cause has long ago been hopeless, and more recently, one of their most decided opponents, Dr. Thompson, has been appointed to the vacant bishopric of Durham. A fund is now collecting for enabling one of the Essayists,

having decided that it has jurisdiction in the decided, however, by advice of councils to defer News of the Churches,

"The Committee are informed by their legal advisers that it will be competent for them to appeal against the whole decision, when the independent jurisdiction in matters spiritual, which the recent decision of the Court of Session appears to subvert, could not be advanhas been involved by the explanatory opinions of the Judges, delivered when pronouncing it. The Free Church will, therefore, when the Court the effect that Mr. M'Millan, by voluntarily submitting himself to the constitution of the Free Church, (which binds its office-bearers not to appeal to the civil courts against spiritual

taining this action." Open air Religious Meetings have been continued in Scotland during the whole of August, and not a single county—hardly even a single

without such a gathering.

is believed to be decidedly improved.

FRANCE.

The two parties in the National Protestant Esperance gives as the motto of the Rational- thodist. st party, Individual conscience, liberalism, and progress; and as that of the orthodox, Christian conscience, faith, national ortho- A three days' prayer to the Santissima Annunzi-

Spiritual Traffic. - A curious trial occurred served by crowds in that city, showing that the in l'aris recently, which has proved a sad ex- masses of the people are still deluded, and in com-Posure of the spiritual traffic which is carried on in the Church of Rome. A French priest, named Vidal, was prosecuted for non-performance of contract, in having failed to say the humber of masses of the deliverage of the deliv number of masses for the deliverance of souls from purgatory, which he had engaged to say, and been paid for. He belongs to a church in Paris that had advertised the sale of masses of About 31,000 Bibles were sold in Italy last year,

what tradesmen call, in cases of actual or ap- | and 18,000 during the first six months of the pre- | even though the laws of nature be suspended. | proaching bankruptcy, a dreadful sacrifice! Not less than 30,000 masses for the relief of souls out of purgatory were contracted for, at the rate of one franc each, so that no one need hesitate to lay out his money on terms so unusually advantageous. It could no longer be said in the scornful language of the unbelieving poet: "It costs three francs for every mass that's said." Here was a reduction of twothirds on the former tariff! Who would not purchase that had cash and sense, if he suspected that he had relatives or friends in purgatory? But alas! the cheapest things prove dear when

fraud and duplicity are parties to the bargain! The debtor and creditor account produced in court on the occasion, showed that this had been the case; for thirty-five masses actually performed, three hundred and fifty were set down to the credit of the performing priest, and so on in proportion. - The Methodist. Another instance.—The Bishop of Laval, wanting to raise money to finish and decorate a church in the department of Mayence, offers to have sixty masses said in five years, for each person who will give him five sous,  $(2\frac{1}{2}d.)$ "Supposing, then," says the Siecle, "that the bishop requires only 50,000 frs., (£2,000.) The prospectus engages to have as many times sixty masses said as there are five sous in 50,000 frs., that is to say, 12,000,000 masses. In five years there are 1826 days, so that to keep the promise of the prospectus, 7000 masses would require to be performed every day! Suppose

### GERMANY.

each mass only requires one quarter of an hour,

twenty-eight masses constantly for five years,

from five in the morning till noon! It is true

that the number of masses may be supplied by

intention, but the subscribers do not understand

matters in this fashion. - News of the Churches.

it would take 256 altars and 256 priests saying

Dr. Wichern, and the brethren of the "Rauhes Haus," which latter are scattered all over the cently elevated to the See of Durham, and his world, some being preachers in German bodies death occurred, according to the News of the in this country, correspond with each other in Churches, at an early age for a bishop, and cipher, the brethren receiving directions from leaves a great vacancy in the ranks of the evan- Dr. Wichern as the head. The object of the gelical clergy, of which he was one of the most institution is the training of young people to esteemed and devoted members. He was an the service of practical charity in penitentiaries. object of the persevering attacks both of the prisons, city-missions, &c. Recently Dr. W. has High Church and the rationalist parties in the been charged with designing to found a monasthurch of England. From a sermon on his tic order in the Protestant church. But as the life and charcter, the correspondentof the Pres- | "order" is under no unconditionally binding buterian Banner makes the following extract: | vows, and remains a stranger to all ideas of the "The Rev. Emilius Bailey, rector of St. | meritoriousness in their works, and as nothing George's, Bloomsbury, in a sermon occasioned of an objectionable character is found in the by his decease, made the following statement: correspondence, the attack is groundless and When the late Bishop entered the ministry, be did not regard himself—looking back to that the institution will undoubtedly maintain its period—as in the faith. At Kenilworth he was hold upon the Christian people of Germany.

Dr. Frederick Julius Stahl, the able and ther clergyman heard him, and in the afternoon, distinguished partisan leader of the High Church with great plainness and affection, pointed out confessionalist wing of the Lutherans of Ger-Villiers listened with openness and candor, and many, died suddenly August 10th. He was the result was, that his mind was enlightened to known as Law-Professor of the University of see wherein he had been in error, and to regard Berlin, formerly a member of the upper eccle-Christ in a way he had not done before. One siastical council, privy councillor, and member of his first actions after this change was to stand up among his own people and declare of the House of Peers, in the capacity of crown that hitherto he had been teaching error, but attorney. This is the talented leader of the henceforth he was determined to know nothing conservative feudal party—those Tories of the among them, save Jesus Christ and him cru- Prussian State-the admired orator in all the great public assemblies of the State and the Church, the quondam President of the Kirchentags, and the constant President of the Berlin Pastoral Conference, which allows this post of honor to a lawyer instead of a theologian.

He was decidedly the greatest orator in Ger-Dr. Williams, to carry on the suit brought majority," he struggled his whole life against against him by the Bishop of Salisbury; but even an influential Unitarian organ warns the kings. No courtier of Charles II. had higher members of that denomination not to contribute notions on this subject than he. His opinion to it, as Unitarians, it thinks, must regard them- of the Prussian Constitution was, that the crime selves as the honest, and the Essayists as dis- of demanding on the part of the people, and of honest advocates of a liberal and rationalistic yielding on the part of the sovereign, was sufficient to call down the direct vengeance of the Most High on the whole kingdom. In Church The Cardross Case.—The Court of Sessions | matters his principles were quite the same. His opposition to the United Prussian Church, however, was limited by the fact that the King case of M'Millan, it was expected that an ap- had consummated the union, and therefore, acreal would at once be carried by the Free cording to his principles, a thing in itself absofourch to the House of Lords. It has been lutely wrong, had become relatively right .--

In the Scandinavian kingdoms, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark, many unmistakeable case has been finally disposed of by the Court | signs of spiritual growth and progress are visible. of Session. They are further advised, both by In the latter part of July, the third biennial their Scotch counsel and by English counsel of conference of the Scandinavian churches took eminence, that the great question of the Church's | place in Christiania, the most successful and gratifying, in point of numbers and harmony of action, of the three. Preliminary steps were taken tageously raised or argued in the House of for the formation of a Scandinavian Missionary Lords at the present stage of the case, in conse- | Society in place of the organizations existing quence of the obscurity in which its real meaning in the separate kingdoms. Rationalism has disappeared from the Norwegian pulpit .-Crowded congregations have taken the place of of Session sits again in November, bring forward empty seats. There are no less than 400 mistheir next and subordinate preliminary plea, to sionary societies scattered through the country. Sabbath-observance, however, in Norway is but little known, and intemperance, in the use of beer and ale, is rife. In Copenhagen a sort of sentences,) has disqualified himself from main- baptismal regeneration heresy has sprung up, and created considerable agitation in the Church.

Evangelical "Essays and Reviews." Dr. Ulltown, with the exception of Glasgow, has been man, the learned editor of the Studien und Kriti-ken, highly recommends in the last number of that quarterly, a volume published conjointly by some of the most distinguished theologians of Evidences of Improvement.—Notwithstand- Switzerland. The occasion for its publication was the spread of the new species of infidelity, above ing attacks are still made upon Scripture readers, described, in the city of Basel, so celebrated as and great violence is in some cases used by Pa- the seat of some of the greatest Christian sociepists stirred up by their priests, the condition of the country, and even of the Papists themselves, of the city, united in giving popular and elaborate lectures on the principal doctrines of the "In my judgment," Lord Carlisle is recently Apostles' Oreed, and the great applause with reported to have said, "and I say it with all which their lectures were received induced them the experience of my twelfth year of direct con- to publish them in book form under the title. nexion with the government of Ireland, Ireland | Contributions to an Apology for the Christian has never exhibited such an exemption from ge- Faith. (Zur Verantwortung des Christlichen neral crime, from political agitation, or from Glaubens, Basel, 1861.) The first volume—the Physical distress and privation, as that which only one which has yet appeared—contains the she now enjoys."

only one which has yet appeared—contains the following essays: "What is Faith?" by Professor Riggenbach, of Basel; "Nature or God," by Professor Gess; "Sin, its Essence and Consequences," The two parties in the National Protestant by Rev. Mr. Stähelin; "The Old Testament and the Pagan World," by Professor Auberlen.—Me-

ata of Florence, for rain, has recently been ob-

## PHILADELPHIA. THURSDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1861.

MISSIONARY FIELDS.

At a single station in South Africa, Umvotisired to become disciples of Christ, in regard to divine principles. most of whom the missionaries think they have good ground to hope. The mission has better prospered than at any previous era of its history. A native preacher has been set to work, and it

The missionaries on the Sandwich Islands are much encouraged in their work. In reporting their way. the year's labours, they say:

come up for spiritual mercies. Most of the reports of pastors have been cheering. The churches

the churches during the year, and there are still gainsaying. many candidates who may be received hereafter. acts of Christian enterprise, our churches have one. done well. All the reported contributions amount What we have aimed to do, is to ascertain what to more than twenty thousand dollars, besides much that has been done in a more private and quiet tional institutions and character, our character-

The treaties with China. In regard to these, Rev. Mr. Blodget, missionary of the American

that the Roman Catholic religion shall be every- can sins may be reduced to three: where tolerated; that property formerly owned by Roman Catholics, but taken from them in times of ture of our political institutions. Let us examine persecution, shall be restored; and that Freuch the governing power in America. missionaries may buy land in all the provinces, erect churches, and hold public worship; there is that have ever existed. It is said that the ex- say, beautifully, that God is gracious to youth, an indefiniteness in the English and American penditures of our Government for the present year and that this is but a young nation with the faults ther their missionaries have any legal right to re- five hundred thousand men may be brought into are passing is wholesome and most necessary. side in any other places than the open ports. If the field. There will be, perhaps, of all kinds, The course which the Almighty pursues with inthey have, it is a right derived from the French this year, fifty thousand officials to control this dividuals, he pursues with nations also. Whom

Rev. Mr. Tracy of the Madura mission in India. pungent convictions of sin, great distress of mind, and great excitement was experienced in Pasumalie Seminary, embracing nearly every pupil. A

people, and those who can gain it from the people.

Suffrage is here universal. It is not our business encouraging, to be in part remedies for our worst number found peace, and joy in believing, and to say whether this is wise or unwise. We are treating it as a fact. The man that can persuade 1. It has already developed the patriotism of enjoyed in the hearts of many."

The Bulgarians. Rev. Mr. Byington, of Eski Agra, writes:

EXTRACTS FROM A SERMON DELIVERED American sin. When you ask the patriot what others' hearts, and to see the tears springing to ON THE NATIONAL FAST DAY,

IN THE WALNUT STREET CHURCH, WEST PHILADELPHIA.

man; for the Lord fought for Israel."

Israel had crossed the Jordan dry shod, but corruption has been feeding upon our land "like were still encamped near it at Gilgal. A message slow fire upon a consuming brand." sudden and urgent as language could make it came to Joshua from the Gibeonites, his allies. The first are bold, bad, brazen, but able. They the institutions of England, all cost in proportion "Slack not thy hand from thy servants; come up wade through unimaginable filth to power. Such to their wondrous value. Our freedom cost the to us quickly, and save us, and help us; for all men are leading this Southern rebellion. The the kings of the Amorites that dwell in the moun- other class are utterly incompetent, intellectually, the living glow of patriotism must be kept alive tains are gathered together against us."

permit the fact that the treaty with the Gibeonites men in office, the worst example is set to the was obtained by them with guile, to prevent him people, and the nation is badly governed. While from faithfully executing it. If he swore to his there are noble exceptions, these are too generally own hurt, he changed not; he never repudiated. | the character of our officials. It was a great occasion. The strength of the Besides then, all that we can do by the diffusion Amorites was confederate. The kings of two of of religious and moral principle, one grand, solemn the main cities of Canaan were there. They were duty rises to view, and should be urged on an ocdetermined to crush the strangers out of the land | casion like this: Respectable men, and, above all, and they, therefore, attacked the only tribe that | Christian men, must become politicians.

the Lord discomfited them, and they were driven amidst the activities of war. down the passes of the upper and the nether Bethhoron. Suddenly a storm came up from the valley, accompanied with great hailstones, and burst upon their heads. When the sun was in the root of all evil. It is a melancholy acknowthe midst of heaven, Joshua feared that the vic- ledgment, therefore, that it is our second great escape in the darkness of the coming night. Standing in sight of the discomfited hosts, in front him the steep gorges which bear down suddenly to the Jordan, and immediately beside him the peak from which, long after, the Crusaders pros-trated themselves as they beheld the Holy City; led the van of Israel through the weary desert. and spake such words as never mortal man had spoken: "Sun, stand thou still upon Gibeon; and thou Moon, in the valley of Ajalon! And the sun stood still and the moon stayed, until the peo-

ple had avenged them upon their enemies." To the man who raises an astronomical objection to this sublime narrative, we have only to say that the God who made the sun and moon, and gave them the impulse which has kept them moving ever since with incalculable velocity in their orbits, ow he did it. It was a great occasion. The chosen people for the first time met the main host of the aliens, and Revelation itself says that there was no day like that before it or after it.

Let us invigorate ourselves with the principles involved in this parrative before we proceed to consider the state of our own country. Only the heads of this part of the discourse ar

1. The Lord's purposes will be accomplished See Stanley—a most beautiful and picturesque boo on the Holy Land.

So it was in the Deluge; in the destruction of the Cities of the Plain; when Sennacherib's army perished; in a long line of miracles. The physical more than forty Zulus have professed and de- The earth is a mere theatre upon which to enact is always subordinate to the moral in His kingdom. lightful.

2. See what one hero can do when God is with 3. Energy and effort are indispensably neces-

sary to obtain God's blessing.
While Joshua stood with outstretched spear, is expected he will be supported without foreign the Israelites drove the Amorites down Beth horon. Perhaps they knew not that the stars that afternow suspended in mid beaven to light them on

hearken to the voice of a man!

A national fast is a time for examining national have been revived, backsliders reclaimed, the fallen raised, the weak strengthened, the timid made need God's help. If all power is ultimately in

We have endeavored to trace the sins of our

istic, or American sins. All students of history know that there are sins

which are characteristic of nations—the Phoenicians, Hebrews, Greeks, Romans, French, Eng-Board in Tientsin, seventy-five miles from Pekin, lish. After some reflection and some care to avoid too much generalization and too much subdivision. While the French have an explicit agreement we have supposed that the characteristic Ameri-

it is believed that "a truly divine work has been the masses of the people, just as they are, to give the country in an unwonted manner. The selfhim power, gets it.

one of the ornaments of this city, a man whose

Two classes of men are thus raised to office. to govern. They are empty as sounding brass by common prayers, common duties, and common Joshua was a great general and a noble man. and tinkling cymbal. Morally corrupt, they de- sacrifices. He did not allow a small force allied to Israel to seend to every falsehood, and are capable of every be overpowered by superior numbers; nor did he low art to deceive. It follows that, with such

had formed an alliance with them. Though, on | For consider what is involved. Suppose we another occasion, three days had been consumed were at sea in some Great Eastern, and that the in the journey from the Jordan to Gibeon, and navigation were committed to the worst and most though this was probably the ordinary caravan incompetent men on board, would it not be suffitime, yet in a single day, or perhaps a part of a cient for honest and capable men that our all was day-from whatever time he received the message embarked on board together? You do not hesi--and at night, he arrived with his army, the tate to say that good men should fight for the na-Lord giving him assurance that the Amorites tion in this extreme peril. You and I give our should be defeated.

sons to the battle-field, and we offer all we hold The man who stands upon the beautiful plain dear upon the altar of our country. But what then of Sharon, sees the broad valley of Ajalon, the excuses the ablest and best men in the land from "stags" or "gazelles," sweeping upwards with a guiding the State in those times which our great gradual ascent to the foot of the passes of Ben- statesman said were more perilous than these of jamin.\* Up the mountain ascend the gorges of the Nether and the Upper Bethhoron, and above them still is the height of Gibeon. The host of Israel falling suddenly upon the Amorites, dry-rot eats into the vessel in time of peace, not

II. The second of our characteristic American

characteristic vice. It grows out of our institutions and national of him the passes that make their way to the Meambition. One of the most striking and influential is that of rank. The aristocracy are recruited continually from the people. Successful professional and scientific men, and those who have ache raised to heaven that heroic spear which had quired great wealth, are thus rewarded. There are also very rich endowments of various kinds, lucrative governmental institutions, which are the reward of literary eminence. All this tells upon society. The distinctions that reward aspirants are thus of varied character.

But in this country the grand worldly distinction-office alone excepted-is money. But this is a very mean form of aristocracy. For 1. It is a distinction, in multitudes of cases, not founded upon intellect.

2. It is not founded upon culture, but only could stop them if He chose, and that He did upon a kind of practicality which is often coarse. stop them, He himself tells us. If the scienceling 3. It is often not based upon moral grounds. would inquire further, let him rush against the 4. It fastens upon its victim with a most strange, thick bosses of Jehovah's buckler and ask Him absorbing power. It is the perversion of the pro-

> 5. It ultimately ruins the mind. 6. It indurates the heart. Extremes show tenultimate outcome.

and which does not stop short of licentiousness. of the church has for its measure the number and

The checks to the love of money are the spirituality which sets the affections upon heaven; the culture and taste that elevate the mind about it; the domestic virtues that make home de-

III. The grand element of the third class of vices is, wilfulness. It is an unwillingness to submit to lawful authority; a tendency to individual despotism; a want of self-restraint. The illustrations are legion. We abuse our liberty, or make it a cloak for licentiousness. It breaks forth on the right hand and the left.

Our prevalent ungodliness is the refusal to submit to the authority of God, the great Supreme. wards in their courses fought against Sisera were Hence rightfully, during the great revival of religion which, a number of years ago, gathered in large numbers of persons to the church, the pri-4. Faith is as essential as energy. And what mary element of religion was set forth as submis-Never, within the last twenty years, has there faith it was! Scarce any other mortal man could sion to God. It is so with Americans especially. been so much evidence of the Spirit's presence in have risen to its height. Conceive the heroism They need to recognise some Being as wiser, betour churches, as during the year just closed. From that believed that the sup and the moon would ter, purer, more powerful than themselves. Sabnearly all our stations, the voice of rejoicing has stand still at his voice, that the Lord would thus bath-breaking is a striking form of this disregard

of divine authority.

Disregard of rightful sovereignty leads to despotism. The man that will not obey the law is sure to be a tyrant, if he can. The abuse of brave for truth, and hardened sinners converted the Almighty's hands, their hat offends him must liberty leads to anarchy. The converse is true, be taken out of the way, or we must be also. Despotism leads to disunion. Injustice to About 1500 converts have been gathered into is a plain, simple, direct trith that there is no the rights of others leads to the refusal to recognise lawful authority. The slaveholder on principle, the man who deliberately oppresses his fel-In supporting the preaching of the gospel; in nation to their sources. That physician is not low-men, will be naturally a rebellious citizen. erecting and repairing churches; in sending the considered skilful who mistakes symptom for Hence, this wicked and rebellious treason grows word of life to the heathen; and in many other disease. The task of this analysis is not an easy out of slavery, and is logically connected with the doctrine that slavery is right and ought to be per-

> Another form of this vice is arrogance, vain self-confidence, national conceit and vanity. have felt as though we were the greatest of nations, and invincible by all mankind. It manifests itself in the want of parental go-

> vernment, in the wilfulness of children, and th absence of suitable training in families. It appears in the want of self-restraint, result ing in intemperance, licentiousness, animalism crutality and violence.

Notwithstanding all that we have said, we do not despair of the Republic. We do not believe that the wondrous beginning of this nation is to Its extent is vast as that of the greatest empires | fail of its maturity We heard an aged divine treaties, which makes it a debatable question whe may reach five hundred million dollars, and that of immaturity. The discipline through which we treaty, in virtue of the "favored nation" clause. money, to command these men, and to take care the Lord leveth he chasteneth, and scourgeth of the immense interests of a nation of upwards every son whom he receiveth. Besides those inof thirty millions of people, linked in thirty-four scrutable designs which may be hid from us, there reports that a season of awakening, attended with sovereign States, and covering half a hemisphere. are some palpable advantages of the war, upon What is the source of all this power? The which it may be well to touch in closing our dis-

ishness of the nation was strikingly manifest in What has followed from this? To a great ex- the deflections from the spirit of our fathers in the tent politics have become a trade. In foreign early days of the Republic. The patriotism of lands men flatter kings and courts. In America 1776 seemed to be yielding to increasing selfish-A residence of only a few months sufficed to convince me that a very different state of mind existed among the Bulgarians from what, by many, had been supposed; and now, after a residence of three years, during the last two of which I have enjoyed favorable opportunities for hecoming acquainted with the character of the denal properties. In America they flatter kings and courts. In America they flatter kings and courts. In America 11/70 seemed to be yielding to increasing sellished to exertion for the country, and on the other by corruption, in using it for base purposes. Meanwhich I have enjoyed favorable opportunities for nating conventions are bribed. Voters are made they flatter the people. Hence arises the power and danger of the demagogue, Hence the mathematical properties of nominations. The little knots of menths are properties of nominations are bribed. Voters are made with the character of the demagogue, Hence the mathematical properties of nominations. The little knots of menths are properties of the demagogue, Hence the mathematical properties of nominations are properties. The properties of the demagogue, Hence the mathematical properties of nominations are properties. The properties of the demagogue, Hence the mathematical properties of nominations are properties. The properties of the demagogue, Hence the mathematical properties of t becoming acquainted with the character of the drunk and bribed. Legislation is bought almost banner was assailed we did not know how much we people, I am convinced that our work among them as openly as Rome was set up for sale by the loved it. Until our fatherland was rent, we did will be difficult to prosecute and slow to develop. Prætorian guards. Legislatures are bribed; Sena- not know how deep was our passionate attachment tors are bribed; Quartermasters are bribed. Po- to it. We had become isolated, each from the litical corruption is a characteristic and deadly other. We needed to feel the beatings of each can be done, he leans his head upon his hand and, a brother's eye, as battalion after battalion of our with melancholy tone, says he knows not. One countrymen filed onward against the foe. The spell of the ablest statesmen of this or any other land, that lies in the words American, fellow-countrymen, needed to be freshened and revived. Whence utterances are like those flashes of lightning derived we the impression that so great a boon as Josh. 10: 14. "And there was no day like that before which, in a dark night, lay bare the bosom of a the freest institutions and the best government on or after it, that the Lord hearkened to the voice of a broad valley, has just said that this nation is safer earth could be passively enjoyed forever, with no now than it has been for ten years. He saw how price paid for it? When did a great blessing ever come on earth without its corresponding peril and exertion? The seclusion of the Hebrew institute, the glorious Greek freedom, the dominion of Rome, best blood of America in a seven years' war, and

2. The courage and manliness that are traditional in America must be living. They, like all else, will die out if unpractised. Americans were beginning to degenerate in physical vigor. The exercise of war will develop the muscles and sinews of a free people; the discipline of regular troops will tend to order and obedience. 3. The disasters with which we have met, fall

the divine purpose. We are to be humbled. It is a sublime spectacle—twenty millions of people lying on their faces before God. We verily believe that this people are learning the lesson that the battle is not always to the strong, that the God whose angel breathed death into the one hundred and eighty-five thousand of the host of Sennacherib, can breathe panic into the bravest men that ever drew sword. The conviction is deep this day that the sovereignty of God must be respected, and his Sabbath must be honored, and his high authority recognised if we would be victorious in our armies. God bless our beloved country, and may He fight for us as he fought for

THE POWER OF FEEBLE CHRISTIANS.

All the graces of God, splendid or obscure, have benefited the church; but God having multiplied feeble Christians, and distributed more sparingly those that are strong, has by this sufficiently indicated the importance he attaches to the former. If, in the primitive church, he granted extraordinary gifts to believers generally, t was only in a certain measure, and for a time. In general, he has appeared disposed to humble power, reserving triumphs for weakness. "He has chosen the foolish things of the world to confound the wise, and feeble things to confound the strong, things vile and despised, yea, things that are not to bring to naught things that are." He has brought into competition riches and poverty, wisdom and ignorance, philosophy and rusticity; but poverty, rusticity and ignorance have conquered. From time to time he has called to his aid genius and power, and permitted them to co-operate in his work; but when he has so willed it, the sling of the young son of Jesse has sufficed to overthrow Goliath. The smallness of the means has only served to enhance the power of him who employed them. In all time, the church has been sufficient to the church, truth has been sufficient to truth. Eloquence and enthusiasm have not done so much for this sacred cause as the modest virtues, the uniform activity, and the patient

The consideration of the great movements which have been accomplished in the boso church, have led some persons to a different judgment. A Paul, an Augustine, and a Luther, dencies. The miser is the lover of money in his Such men, or rather such powers, have been ordained of God, in the course of time, to prepare The possessor of money without the taste, cul- the soil of the church for a glorious harvest, to ture, or virtue to enjoy it, desires some visible open to the Christian life a favorable and more manifestation of his eminence. This is the source extensive sphere. And God forbid that we should of that barbaric luxury for which we are becoming fail to recognise the importance of these grand remarkable, mere show and pride of wealth without an idea to dignify it. Hence arises, too, that is nothing else than his reign in each of the souls power of fashion which leads to extreme follies, which compose the church. And if the prosperity

prayers of thousands of believers whose names are

very generally excuses us from imitation. Appearing at intervals, such men do not come into thousands—abound: those theatres, the attraction which will be appliance of congregated thousands—abound: those theatres, the attraction which will be appliance of congregated thousands—abound: and their memory but imperfectly replace their Christians, and for the sake of which they heartlife; for it is by feeble things, by ordinary and fa-miliar details, that they could make upon us a lessly left Christ standing at the door, and knock-ing in vain for admission. The whole of the disdeep impression. Life alone could have acted trict, once most fertile and populous; fabled, on upon life. But isolated from us by circumstances, by their very greatness, by their fame, they can exert upon us only an indirect and general influence, doubtless favorable and salutary, but going no further than simply disposing us to observe and study the feeble members of that flock, of which we must form a part in order to be the children of God. These latter models appear more within our reach, although their gifts may not be in reality either less precious or less divine than those of the first class of Christians. We feel that nothing can supply their place; that al identity, shall rise to shame and everlasting while we may be neither wise, nor eloquent, nor rapt by religious ecstacy, to the third heavens, we must be holy; and that is the natural vocation of every soul, and the holy; and the design of God respecting us all. This holiness, proportioned to our measure, and adapted to a sphere of activity which does not transcend our own, attracts us by its simplicity, while it strikes us by its beauty. Mysterious in its origin, wonderful in its nature, nay, miraculous, if we consider the changes it produces, but not the less human, attainable and practicable, it is the prose of the kingdom of heaven, which each is bound to speak. Yes, these lives, habitually imbued with the spirit of Christianity, of a single and even tenor, of a strict consistency, of a solemn unity, of a sweet screnity, of an indefatigable and tranquil activity, of a zeal which does much, and says little,-lives, whose Christian character appears as much more incontestable as enthusiasm takes a place inferior to that of charity, are what accomplish the most for the cause of Christ. These constitute the salutary contagion which is perpetually acting in the church, which has kept, through the most disastrous times, so many hearts for the Lord, and, in more favored epochs, multiplied them abun-

It is such, that the Lord has east as seed into the world, a grain of which will produce, in some twenty, in others thirty, and in others a hundred These are the first fruits of that great harvest, which is ripening in the field of the world, and which, we have the assurance, will one day cover with its fruits the entire face of the earth. That day is not yet come; and the circumstances which are to bring it develop themselves slowly. rise to a multitude of popular proverbs, which Every thing in the world moves more rapidly than the progress of that kingdom of love and Indeed, there is scarcely any other subject so peace. What improvements are to be made, be- often mentioned, or so richly and scornfully ilfore man will deign to care for the improvement lustrated by Solomon as this. His rebuke of the

the advent of that glorious day; contend for Jesus | themselves, or with idle passers by, who are Christ, who has contended for you; supplicate strangely prone to enter earnestly into everywith fervour, that his kingdom may come; pray body's business but their own. This overseeing that "at his name every knee may bow, and every often costs more than the work overseen.

## THE CHURCH IN LAODICEA.

Apostle Paul, between thirty and forty years ago. is as a hedge of thorns: (Prov. xv. 19,) it In an early period of its history the members were wont to meet, for worship and Christian inter-wretch. Slothfulness produces a sickly timidity, course, in the house of a brother, whose name was and is ever fruitful and expert in raising idle Nymphas. Epaphras, from the neighboring city objections and imaginary dangers. There is a of Colosse, a friend of the Apostle Paul, and a lion without; I shall be slain in the streets. 'servant of Christ,' to whom we have before re- (Prov. xxii. 13.) He will not plough by reaferred, frequently ministered to them in holy son of the cold; (Prov. xx. 4,) and as ploughthings. The Apostle himself addressed an im- ing and sowing cannot be carried on until the portant letter to them, which he also wished to winter rains commence, he neglects altogether be read to the Christians at Colosse; that letter, to sow his fields, therefore shall he beg in harthere is reason to believe, is identical with that addressed, or supposed to be addressed to the farmer when ploughing in the cold rains and Ephesians. The influence of that wealth, however, of which we see such abundant indications, character than belongs to a sluggard to bear up and of those splendid theatres, which we noticed, and of those gorgeous temples, whose stately columns meet our eye on every side, has been too strong for the piety of these Laodiceans. Their will be roused: A little more sleep, a little will be be roused: A little more sleep, a little will be be roused: A little more sleep, a little more sleep, a little more sleep, a little more sleep. love to God and goodness bas cooled; they have more folding of the hands. As the door on his not the relish they once had for spiritual things; hinges, so the sluggard on his bed rolls back they are become conformed to the world; they are and forth with many a creak and weary groan. proud of their wealth and respectability; they are He will put forth more arguments for his base not likely to make any inroads upon the gross conduct than seven men that can render a reaheathenism around them. Whilst, they, and the rest of the citizens, are intent upon their business cold or too hot, too wet or too dry, too early and their pleasures, and whilst we are gazing upon or too late, time plenty or the time is past, the the public buildings which attract our attention, a messenger quietly arrives in the city, bringing from the exile of Patmos, the last surviving Apostle, the following startling letter (see Rev. iii. 14-22.)

How pregnant with meaning is every expression in that message! To notice one-So then, because thousart lukewarm, and neither cold nor hot. I will spue thee out of my mouth.' This refers to the well-known fact that tepid water tends that description in the 24th chapter of Proverbs to produce sickness at the stomach, and an inclisis the one which strikes me as most appropriate nation to vomit. Now, call to mind the fact that to my poor fellaheen: I went by the field of the this region abounds in springs of tepid water, slothful, and by the vineyard of the man void of which bubbles up on the mountain, in the plain, understanding, and lo, it was all grown over with and in the mud of the rivers. There are also pestilential grottos, from which issues the most noisome effluvia. These the mass of the inhabitants regard as apertures of hell, openings for in all its details. The stone terraces and garden

and form, as we see, in many places the very crust this region are covered with them, and so thouof ground on which these people live, and move and have their being. With what meaning and choked up with briers and thorns, and their ownemphasis, then, must come to such a people, in such a place, the plain language of our Lord, 'Be-away. cause thou art lukewarm, I will spue thee out of my mouth!'

reality of individual conversions, if God is more | mit we saw crowned with an Acropolis, and whose honored in the profound emotions of souls subdued sloping sides were covered with stately edifices, by grace, than by the public and solemn proclamation of the doctrines of revealed religion, let us You look in vain for a single inhabitant. Nay, acknowledge as a truth, that the feeble members of the church contribute much more, proportionally, to the reign of God, than the powerful mem-As to the latter, it seems to us that admiration theatres those theatres which witnessed the diand indignant at our intrusion. The ruins of contact with us all. In this respect, their writings tions of which were such a snare to the professing account of its richness and beauty, as the abode of classic deities; contended for by the armies of 'vast necropolis.' Vestiges of ruined walls, arches, inscribed flags of stone, fallen columns, and sarcophagi, are strewed on every hand. Ah! those sarcophagi, those stone coffins, how numerous they are, and what reflections they suggest! Look at

them. They contain the dust of those lukewarm professors, but where are their souls? By-andby that dust, or such of it as is essential to personcontempt. Gaze around, and learn that verily 'there is a

God that judgeth in the earth.' The prophetic denunciations of AMEN have been awfully fulfilled. The Laodiceans have been blotted out from the face of the earth, and from the family of God. No wretched outcast dwells amidst the ruins of their city; and those ruins have long since been abandoned to the owl and the fox. Earthquakes and subterranean commotions have conspired to aid the ravages of man; and centuries appear to have elapsed since its final overthrow. Eski-hissar, the old castle, a miserable village which has sprung from its ruins, and is at a little distance from its site, contains about fifty inhabitants, of whom two only, who possess a small mill, are Christian, even in name, and they are so ignorant as to be unable

It is a melancholy and repulsive scene. Our only anxiety is now to get away. We thought Ephesus a dreary spot, but Laodicea is even more The former has a distant prospect of the rolling sea, or a whitening sail, to enliven its solitude; but Laodicea sits in widowed loneliness; its walls are grass-grown, its temples desolate, its very name has perished. Every wind that sweeps through the valley sounds like the fiendish laugh of Time, exulting above the overthrow of man and his proudest monuments. Christian Treasury.

ORIENTAL SLUGGARDS. Laziness seems to have been a very prevalent vice in this country from days of old, giving of his soul! Is it not strange, to see him making sluggard, drawn from the habits of the ant, is himself sure of every thing excepting his salvation; restoring everything except his conscience; speculating on everything except ternity? Admirable in general, for all the world is or may be famiage, to which nothing is wanting, but the one liar with them. There are some circumstances. thing needful! Political society is settling it however, mentioned in this passage, which must self on new foundations, the rights of man are have been suggested by actual life in this counsecured, and therein I rejoice; but in the midst try. Thus the fact that the ant will faithfully of this development of arts and opulence, I seek and perseveringly work without guide, or overfor the Holy Spirit, that spirit of moderation, of seer, or ruler, is very striking. When I began disinterestedness and of purity, where is it? to employ workmen in this country, nothing an-Science, literature, public instruction extend their noved me more than the necessity to hire also an domain; culture diffuses itself into all the places, overseer, or to fulfil this office myself. But I and amid all the conditions from which it was soon found that this was universal and strictly banished; intelligence is everywhere honored; and | necessary. Without an overseer very little work therein I certainly rejoice; but amid these tri- would be done, and nothing as it should be umphs of human thought, I seek for the Holy The workman, every way unlike the ant, will Spirit, the spirit of humility, of piety and of not work at all unless kept to it and directed in charity; -- where is it? Ah, my brethren, it is it by an overseer, who is himself a perfect specistil necessary that this divine Consoler should con- men of laziness. He does absolutely nothing scle all, that this power should subdue all, that but smoke his pipe, order this, scold that one. this life should animate all. Strive by prayer for, and discuss the how and the why with the men

tongue confess, that he is Lord, to the glory of | It is curious to notice how intensely Solomon God the Father." Ask not for the extraordinary hated this vice, and in how many ways he gave gifts which he shed upon the apostles in their day, expression to his abhorrence and contempt of but pray that the Holy Spirit of God may multi- the sluggard. Thus, The slothful man roasteth ply among you the number of those feeble mem- not that which he took in hunting. (Prov. xii. bers, that is, of those humble and faithful Chris- 27.) The most good-for nothing fellow may be tians, who are the power and hope of the church. roused by the excitement of the chase to en-Let all of us together ask it from the Father of dure the fatigue of hunting, but, when this violights; and beseech him to add to the church, lent stimulus is past, he is too indolent even to even on this day, some souls that may be saved. | roast the game he has taken with so much toil. Again, The soul of the sluggard desireth, and hath nothing. (Prov. xiii. 4.) Thus, too, he is brother to him who is a great waster, (Prov. In this gay and pleasure-loving city a Church of Jesus Christ was planted, probably by the Apostle Paul, between thirty and forty representations. opportunity lost, and so on ad infinitum. The sluggard hideth his hand in his bosom, and it grieveth him to bring it again to his mouth

Prov. xxvi. 13-16. Our Arab anecdotes go far beyond Solomon. A favorite illustration of extreme laziness is the case of a man that would not turn his head over on his pillow, though the muddy water leaking thorns, and nettles had covered the face thereof, and the stone wall thereof was broken down.

deadly fumes to rise up from the realms of Pluto. In an its details. The sweet walls soon tumble down when neglected, and Warm water, mud, fire, pummice stone, have this, beyond any country I have seen, is prolific d up from the bowels of the earth, in thorns and thistles. All your vineyards in

What is the result of this message? As to its THE PATRIOTS of the Revolution never uttered immediate result we have no knowledge; but, to a more noble sentiment than Gov. Sprague of ascertain its ultimate result, let eighteen centuries Rhode Island expressed when he said, "Wealth roll away, and let us pay a second visit to Lao- is useless unless it promote the public welfare, Ah, how changed! On that hill, whose sum- the honor and glory of our country."