PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY JANUARY 23, 1862.

## Poetry.

# All Things are Yours.

BY A. L. WARING. Though some good things of lower worth My heart is called on to resign, of all the gifts in heaven and earth, The best, the very best is mine:
The love of God in Christ made known,
The love that is enough alone,
My Father's love is all my own.

My soul's Restorer, let me learn,
In that deep love to live and rest;
Let me the precious thing discern
Of which I am indeed possess'd;
My treasure let me feel and see,
And let my moments, as they flee,
Unfold my endless life in Thee.

Let me not dwell so much within
My wounded heart with anxious heed,
Where all my searches meet with sin,
And nothing satisfies my need;
It shuts me from the sound and sight
Of that pure world of life and light
Which has nor breadth, nor length, nor height.

Let me Thy power, Thy beauty see; So shall my vain aspiring cease, And my free heart shall follow Thee Through paths of everlasting peace
My strength Thy gift, my life Thy care,
I shall forget to seek elsewhere
The joy to which my soul is heir.

I was not called to walk alone,
To clothe myself with love and light;
And for Thy glory, not my own,
My soul is precious in Thy sight;
My evil heart can never be A home, a heritage for me; But Thou cans't make it fit for Thee.

(For the American Presbyterian.) THE LEGITIMATE OBJECT OF THE MIS-SIONARY ENTERPRISE.

JOHN iii: 16.

Its true object is not to impart to distant and destitute nations a knowledge of the arts and sciences prevalent in enlightened countries; or to furnish, by the aid of missionaries general, by an extension of the bounds of success. civilization. These have ever been, and beyond all question they will ever continue Lord, Paul must plant and Apollos must to be, the concomitants or the consequences water. In other words, while the blessing of success in the missionary enterprise, but sought comes only from above, the Church are not in any proper sense the results at must do her part in the great work. And ject of that enterprise is the salvation of men through faith in Jesus. It is the preaching Let her fail in supplying any one of these

sienary enterprise, proposed to himself to missions. tion. His last command authorized His fol- conscience. lowers to preach the Gospel to every creature as they go into all the world, that the object of missions, so dear to the heart of believing might be saved. Proclaiming the God and of Jesus, might be constantly and glad tidings of a crucified and risen Reprominently held before the mind of the deemer, and urging the heathen to repent of Church! What happy and glorious results their sins and believe in and rely solely on | would follow! Him for salvation, is the peculiar and appropriate work of the Christian missionary. It is the distinctive and legitimate object of the enterprise in which he is engaged.

God regarded man as lost, and he sent His Son to save him. So Jesus regarded him, and He died to redeem him. So must the missionary regard the heathen as lost; lost to happiness and heaven and God, forin Jesus Christ. He may do good to the bodies of men. He should, he must do it in Columbia: but in 1836 the House of Rrepreing a greater and a higher good.

merely the temporal happiness and the se- by the vote of sixty-two Northern members. cular interests of those among whom, and with whom and for whom he toils, but their ried there has never been any scruple about spiritual and their eternal welfare. To this, overriding the Constitution, it is only when all of his instructions and all of his labors slavery is to be checked that we become conshould obviously tend. This should be the scientious and scrupulous about its comproaim of his highest hopes and his most fervent mises and limitations of the power of Conprayers. All of the plans he forms and executes, should be designed and adapted to ple of the North have done these things. We facilitate, by the blessing of God, the more have elected to every office, from President abundant reception and the more rapid spread to door-keeper, slaveholders, or men who of the Gospel, to render the heathen humble would be more zealous in the support of and faithful Christians, that they may attain slavery than they would be in opposing it. to eternal life.

theory of those who say "civilize the heathen and then evangelize them." God knew what theory in its development would best promote the amelioration of the condition of our army of freeborn men with slaveholders, mankind. He desired the highest good of and placed slaveholders on the quarterdecks the human race, and He saw that it could of our ships, sending our own loyal fellowbe effected only by sending His Son into the citizens as common sailors to the forecastle world, and by leading men to believe in Him to serve under their command. Our arseas their Redeemer and Saviour.

ritual welfare by teaching the only true and acceptable way of worshipping God, and the only way of attaining salvation by belief in tice. At first it seemed as if conscience was

So the missionary of the present day ed to stem the torrent and guide the nation should not establish schools for the education back to liberty. But soon all the power of en children, or hospitals for the oppre relief of the sick, or attempt to abolish quity began to work. Ministers, who dared abuses in civil matters, or inaugurate im- a word of warning, were commanded by their provements in regard to any subject of a wealthy hearers to cease meddling with poli-secular character in a heathen land, as a de-tics. Prayer for the oppressed was forbid partment of labor paramount and superior to even in public prayer meetings. Leading re-the simple and earnest preaching of the Gos-ligious bodies became fierce against any agi-He ought not to make progress in civitation of the slavery question. National sotion in any of its forms or degrees his cieties for the promotion of vital godliness

first or chief object, as though civilization was introductory to Christianity. While it is his duty to endeavor to elevate the degraded pagan in the scale of being by an amelioration of his temporal condition, he must not regard that end by any means as the main aim, the prominent object of his labors, his hopes and his prayers, unless he would reverse the divine, and therefore the natural order of things.

Experience has shown that the heathen are disposed to become civilized only so far or only so fast as they become evangelized. The history of missions among some tribes of Indians in America, and among the inhabitants of the Sandwich and other islands in the Pacific Ocean, and among the natives of some portions of Southern Africa and Southern Asia, furnishes ample evidence that the heathen are not willing to discontinue permanently their savage rites or their super-stitious practices, until they have been taught and until they have embraced, the principles of Christianity. They never have been, and doubtless they never will be, persuaded to adopt the views and the habits prevalent in civilized countries, before the light of the Gospel has penetrated their dark hearts. When that light enters, it exerts at once an influence which leads them to seek an improvement in their temporal condition, and to cast off the shackles which the error, the ignorance and the vice of ages have riveted upon them. They then value the example and the instructions of missionaries which relate to the habits and customs, the arts and the sciences connected with civilized life, and for the first time manifest a sincere and permanent anxiety to attain unto them.

Be it remembered: civilization never precedes but invariably follows evangelization. Hence the importance of diffusing among barbarous and heathen nations a knowledge of the Gospel, in order not only to Christianize and save, but also to civilize them. The Gospel is the divinely appointed civilizer

Remark 2. This view of the object of the missionary cause is the only one which comto the heathen, examples of the advantages | mends itself sufficiently to the Church to of a good education, and lead them to esta- lead her to contribute money for its necesblish suitable schools for the intellectual sary expenses, to send her sons and her training of their children; or to promote their daughters to labor in its prosecution, and to temporal condition and secular prosperity in offer up frequent and earnest prayers for its

While the increase is given only by the which it directly aims. The legitimate ob- the part of the Church resolves itself into of the Gospel of Christ to the perishing three, and the work of missions is seriously heathen, that they may believe and be saved. It is only by the abundant use of The salvation of mankind from the eternal all of these three, that the cause flourishes, punishment due to sin, was the great object and the heathen are saved by the superadded which God, the divine originator of the mis- grace of the divine author and patron of

The Church will ever in a good degree The Scriptures inform us that "God so loved respond to appeals made to her for the nethe world, that he gave his only begotten cessary amount of funds, and the missiona-Son, that whosoever believeth on Him should ries, urgently required for the prosecution of not perish, but have everlasting life." The this enterprise, if its great distinctive and course which Christ pursued on earth, shows legitimate object, the salvation of the heathen that He understood this to be the object of through faith in Jesus, be made sufficiently His mission among men. He was ever soli- prominent. And her prayers will be numecitous that they should recognize Him as rous and importunate in proportion as that their Saviour, and believe on Him for salva- object is impressed upon her heart and her

Would that the peculiar and distinctive

#### (From the Banner of the Covenant.) NORTHERN SLAVEHOLDERS.

[Concluded from our last.] It must not be alleged that these were the acts of the rulers alone; the people fully approved of them. Some few, indeed, raised ever irrecoverably lost, unless saved by faith the voice of remonstrance, and petitioned for imitation of the example of his Master, the sentatives voted, "That all memorials, petifirst and great Divine missionary, but like tions, propositions relating to slavery in any Him only as a means of securing or promot- manner whatever, shall, without either being printed or referred, be laid on the table. His object in going as an ambassador of the cross to heathen lands, is not to advance in defiance of the Constitution, was carried o eternal life.

Remark 1. This view of the object of the House of Representatives, the Senate, the missionary cause, shows how false is the chairs of State, the Supreme Court, we nals, our navy yards, our fortresses were all Christ did not occupy his time in suggest- placed under the command of slaveholders. ing or in making reforms in temporal and At length by the infamous Dred Scott decisecular affairs, such as habits in social life sion it is declared that, "black men have no and modes of administering human govern- rights which white men are bound to rements. He declined to be a king. He re- spect;" and the whole territory of the United fused to perform the functions of a magis- States is thrown open to oppression, by the trate when he excused himself from pro- solemn voice of the highest national tribunal. nouncing judgment on the adulterous woman, The cup of our iniquity was full, and the and from intermeddling in the division of a thunder of retribution began to roll in the patrimony among brethren. He devoted him-crisis of 1857; but God, in wonderful longself to the great work of promoting their spi- suffering, restrained the bolts of vengeance, not utterly dead; and a new party was form-

on was put forth; the mystery of ini-

### REV. NEWMAN HALL ON WAR WITH AMERICA.

Whatever, says the U. S. Gazette, may be nought of the conduct of the Earl of Shaftsoury in withholding his name and influence from the meeting at Exeter Hall, it would be most unjust to the evangelical Christians of England to impute to them as a body any cast in your influence on the side of peace, sympathy with his course. So far from this, here is abundant evidence that the true worth and piety of Great Britain have not | plause.) proved false to our expectations, and we are continually receiving proofs of the clear and decided stand of the friends of religion in favor of conciliation. In addition to Baptist Noel—second to no other name in the confidence and respect of the Christian worldare found many of the most distinguished men of various religious denominations, strongly remonstrating against the menaces of the government and of the press. Among these we are gratified to notice the public exertions of Rev. Newman Hall, so well known in this country by his popular and excellent writings. [Particularly the tract called "Come to Jesus."] At a recent meeting in Surrey Chapel, London, he addressed and acuteness. We give a portion of his by strict party tactics in Congress to overnearly three thousand people, mostly workingmen. We give the following extract from

performed on the organ, and rapturously encored. [So it was.] If the audience simply has met only with distrust and hostility in to Congress—and the Governor of this State meant to express feelings of patriotism I England. On other points, and while still on this very business! A plan of mutual cohould heartily have concurred with them. how to lend to the causes which she loves her the end that this State—if not the whole of the waves—that the ocean is her freehold—liamentary speeches and public mootings. There were men in this city, and in various that other nations must not be allowed to act No doubt it was so. But some people seem that other nations must not be allowed to act misunderstanding has compressed the genein a manner which is quite justifiable in our rous sentiments which here should have And in secret they organized a strong party selves. Need I say that such a sentiment is most unjust and monstrous. [Hear.] If this were carried out we should always be at war with every commercial nation of the world. No, there are certain laws and customs to regulate affairs on the sea. By these we must abide as much as others; and, therefore, the first thing to be done is to discover what is the law—whether it has been recognition of the South has been presented And so it remained, and the peace and safety broken, and what can be done to secure its as an act which we must expect and be pre- of the State has been preserved. observance in future. Let us then regard pared for. this question as one needing calmness of the case be deliberately argued. If America meant not defiance, but law, let us first ascertain what the law is—not demanding our in- tion, in the form adopted to render repara- Central America, and lost their lives in batterpretation as the true one, not admitting tion difficult, we see the intention of arriving the, by disease, or at the hand of the public theirs, but referring the dispute to an impar- at the ends which England proposes: to executioner; while others remained here, tial referee. [Cheers, and a voice-"That's glory, that it will be dishonored by a short the national honor there may be something and dignified delay? Dishonored by not at else. Take care! We must not think that, once fluttering defiance against the freemen that is to say, that must not be. of the north; but would it not be more disnonored by floating side by side with the flag of slave traders—(repeated cheers)—slave breeders, slave drivers? If there must latter! Never, never let the meteor flag of England be hoisted on the side of tyranny and oppression. (Great cheering.) Suppose you are watching two men fighting, and one Laughter and cheers.) Would it be brave n you at once to fight him? No! Bravery would say, "Wait a bit my fine fellowyou've enough on your hands at present. I'm

(Cheers.) But, supposing arbitration fails, and we cannot agree on this question, must we then fight?

and battling against the slave trade, has been the principal title of honor of contemporary England—this great party is not dead, I I have been astonished at the opinion widely circulated that we must have either an anxiety I should in vain endeavor to poralternative—forgiveness? (Hear, hear.) If for the future the law can be made plain, and obedience to it secured, may we not pass in it. If she is enough mistress of herself to ranged, to lead to war? Is nothing to be forgiving one another, if any man have a quarrel against any, even as God forgave you, so also do ye." We feel it our duty to commissioners, we will hail it with acclamation to the commissioners, we will hail it with acclamation to the commissioners, we will hail it with acclamation to the commissioners, we will hail it with acclamation to the commissioners. nation. What has our religion done for us as a country, if we are to appeal as hastily and as angrily to the sword to settle a quarrel as if we never heard a Sabbath bell, and never had seen a Bible, and never listened never had seen a Bible, and never listened slavery? Must we veil our heads in our manufactures and compression of the spirit or peace? Must we see with our eyes English confine themselves to manufactures and compression of the success of slavery? Must we veil our heads in our manufactures and compression of the spirit or peace? Wessels engaged in assuring the success of slavery? Must we veil our heads in our manufactures and compression of the spirit or peace? With the spirit or peace? With the spirit or peace? Must we see with our eyes English confine themselves to manufactures and compression of the spirit or peace? Must we veil our heads in our manufactures and compression of slavery? Must we veil our heads in our manufactures and compression of slavery? Must we veil our heads in our pursuits. Many of the "Reformed" distinguished themselves as physicians, advocates and compression of the spirit or peace? The Protestant party in Translation or manufactures and compression of the spirit or peace? The Protestant party in Translation or manufactures and compression of the spirit or peace? The Protestant party in Translation or manufactures and compression or manufactures are manufactures are manuf

meeting is convened in Exeter Hall for

and sound morality, pronounced it highly prayer next Tuesday—the day before our improper to issue a tract, or even to pass a government dispatch will reach Washington. Let us pray that it may be received in a conday bolder in their tone, declared that the even if their reply be otherwise, remember-Almighty God was the author of their oppression, that slavery was a divine institution for the Evangelization of the world, and a quarrel against any. I fear I have dethat laws forbidding men to read the Bible, tained you too long, but the importance of depriving the laborer of his hire, reducing two million of women to concubinage, and selling children from their mother's arms, were sanctioned by the Word of God. Slaveholding to allay the unreasonable, unchristian war churches on this basis grew and multiplied. spirit that now prevails. I consider in this At last the great conventions, representing case war would be most wicked. I am not

mon cause against tyranny—by the interests of the world, which will look on aghast to see its civilizers and evangelists engaged in mortal combat instead of prosecuting, in holy rivalry, enterprises of benevolence—by the principles of Christianity—by the example of Jesus—by the law of God—I beseech you and loudly exclaim, "we will have no war with America." (Loud and repeated ap-

#### COUNT GASPARIN ON THE ATTITUDE OF ENGLAND.

himself one of the warmest, but one of the most sagacious and intelligent of the friends of America in this crisis, in foreign lands. His book, "The Uprising of a Great People,"

menced by the election of Mr. Lincoln, which I myself heard the parting discussion of this At a lecture before the Young Men's Association, at Exeter Hall, last Tuesday, I Extension, and which engages itself thus in ing it, on board the steamship, Panama, on the fill of 1950. am informed that "Rule Britannia" was the way towards abolition, this generous revolution, and which deserves encouragement, between our U. S. Senator—then on his way remaining neutral, England knows very well operation was agreed upon between them to sprung up. From the beginning the princi-pal English papers, and especially those which are thought to express the thought of Lord Palmerston, have not ceased to pro- that our own newspaper, the Pacific, did that

medy; that it was good and conformable to to command the large vote requisite to change judgment, not violence and passion. Let there is this result, that in the excessive Many of them subsequently enlisted in those eagerness with which the Trent affair was disgraceful and murderous expeditions against seized, in the peremptory terms of reclama- Lower California, Mexico, and portions of

effect the recognition, to suppress the block- restless and dissatisfied. The rebel army good."] But it may be urged in apology for ade, to obtain cotton, and procure an Ame-contains many of them to-day, some of them violent measures—"Must we not at once vindicate the honor of our flag." What! is our flag of so recent invention, with so poor a "Liverpool has this time given the signal." "Liverpool has this time given the signal, history, enriched with so few memories of Lancashire urges on to the rupture. Behind

tion exhausted, at the very moment when tell that untold millions who will dwell in public opinion begins to give attention to it; if you exact a reparation without admitting be one or other dishonor, oh spare us this an explanation, if, in fine, you reject in advance all idea of negotiation, of mediation,

"War, instead of negotiation, mediation, or arbitration, war, after the first word, for a of them, all excited and irritable, chooses to question which has been laid before lawyers providence, and not to any superior virtue be provoked by your looks, and shakes his and which admits certainly of several interfist in your face between the rounds. pretations equally sincere: war at any price this does not belong to our times.

"That which I say here, others will charge themselves with saying on the other side of too much of a man to accept of your chal- will be, liberal and Christian voices who will lenge just now. Finish affairs with your an- not fear to protest against the entrainements tagonist first—two at one isn't fair. You of passion. Until now we have heard only may think better of it, perhaps, by and by."

Now, I ask you, would not that be braver

The great party which is abolishing slavery

accord that which is demanded of her, and

Honor thy father and thy mother.

## CALIFORNIA SAVED TO FREEDOM.

We present an extract from the sermon which thereupon revived by the connivance of the government and the people. Then, the supporters of the system, becoming every preached by the Rev. S. H. Willey, at the number of the Pacific, and will be found to possess considerable historical interest and

And why are we thus at peace, while so

many of the States are rent and desolated by war? It is because that on the tenth day of Sept., 1849, the Convention then in Session in Monterey to frame a State Constitution, voted to insert the following brief clause in the Bill of Rights: "Neither sla-At last the great conventions, representing all shades of opinion, met to nominate candidates for the presidency; and Heaven looked down in anxious expectation of some signs of true repentance. But he that was filthy remained filthy still; and, alas, even very nor involuntary servitude, unless for the friends of liberty were seduced by expediency to give the most solemn pledges to support slavery in the States where it now expedience to give the most solemn pledges to support slavery in the States where it now expedience to give the most solemn pledges to support slavery in the States where it now expedience to give the most solemn pledges to support slavery in the States where it now expedience to give the most solemn pledges to support slavery in the States where it now expedience to give the most solemn pledges to support slavery in the States where it now expedience to give the most solemn pledges to support slavery in the States where it now expedience to give the most solemn pledges to support slavery in the States where it now expedience to give the most solemn pledges to support slavery in the States where it now expedience to give the most solemn pledges to support slavery in the States where it now expedience to give the most solemn pledges to support slavery in the States where it now expedience to give the most solemn pledges to support slavery in the States where it now expedience to give the most solemn pledges to support slavery in the States where it now expedience to give the most solemn pledges to support slavery in the States where it now expedience to give the most solemn pledges to support slavery in the States where it now expedience to give the most solemn pledges to support slavery in the States where it now expedience to give the most solemn pledges to support slavery in the States where it now expedience to give the most solemn pledges to support slavery in the States where it now expedience to give the most solemn pledges to support slavery in the States where it now expedience to give the most solemn pledges to support slavery in the States where it now expedience to give the most solemn pledges to support slavery in the States where the slavery slavery in the slavery slaver ists; only pleading that it might not be exaspirations of the long down trodden people body almost was engaged in it. And while of Hungary and Italy, whose enemies will they were engaged in it, professional men, exult if the great champions of freedom con- literary men, merchants, etc., etc.—they did tend with each other instead of making com- not want it to remain less respectable, by introducing involuntary labor by their side!

They did not want the credit of labor, in which all were engaged, to deteriorate by such associations. And for that reason. that glorious paragraph took its place by common consent, in our Bill of Rights. Subsequently, when the price of labor had fallen, and when political and party influences had got to work in the State, it would not have been possible in a Convention to put that clause there. Thank God, it was engraven there, when

it was. And His hand was in it! For, once there, it has been impossible to wrest it from its place. The experiment was tried, and COUNT DE GASPARIN has not only proven thoroughly tried in many ways, and by the connivance of some who were members of the Convention and voted for the Article. Especially, in 1852, a plan was on foot to blot out that prohibition. It was not to be done by actually anticipated as by a lively Christian rebellion or revolution—the counsels of inand French instinct, the splendid outburst of patriotic feeling with which the North rose a development. But the purpose was, by an against rebellion; and, now, in a communi-cation to the "Journal des Debats" on the to get a popular vote in favor of changing and acuteness. We give a portion of his by strict party tactics in Congress to over-concluding words on the attitude of England: rule the objections that would come from the "This immense social revolution, com- free North, and get it ratified by Congress. from the Slave States to compass this object. and created a vigorous sentiment in favor of it. But, when the plot was published (and it gives me no little satisfaction here to say, claim aloud that the South had the right to work), and became the theme of general dissecede; that the separation was without re- cussion, it was not found sufficiently popular

The men who sought to subvert it, where "From all which, if care is not taken, are they? The world has lost sight of them. officers of high rank,—and some of them accommodated with prisoners quarters in

Fort Lafayette! Thus has the provision of justice, Christianity and right, remained in our fundamental law, and by its quiet operation determined the course and destiny of this State. "And that will be, if you declare the ques- And it requires no spirit of prophecy to forefuture time within our borders, will praise the great and eternal God, on their anniversary Thanksgiving, for the peaceful results that will forever flow from that Constitutional exclusion of the curse of human slavery from these shores! And we owe it to Him, and the peculiar ordering of this or strength of right principle in a majority of the founders of the State.

## THE HUGUENOTS. In the first half of the seventeenth cen-

tury, there could be counted in France more than eight hundred Reformed churches, with sixty-two Conferences. Such was the prosperity and powerful organization of the Protestant party until the fall of La Rochelle. which was emphatically called the citadel of "the Reform." This misfortune terminated the religious wars of France. The Hugue-nets, now excluded from the employment of the civil service and the court, became the industrial arms of the kingdom. They cultivated the fine lands of the Cevennes, the vineyards of Guienne, the cloths of Caen. In their hands were almost entirely the maritime trade of Normandy, with the silks and pute between nations, if not amicably arto admit a reparation, though an extreme taffetas of Lyons, and, from even the testioverlooked? "Forbearing one another, and forgiving one another, if any man have a will have the approbation and esteem of all industry, frugality and integrity, all those commercial virtues which were hallowed by earnest love of religion, and a constant fear of God. The vast plains which they owned act on this law in our individual capacity; commissioners, we will hall it with acciamation in Bearn waved with bounteous harvests. is it less our duty as citizens, and as nations? tions on our shores, and it will see that the Languedoc, so long devastated by civil wars, Alas Christian nations seem to think that United States, in yielding much, will be Languedoc, so long devastated by civil wars, Alas, Christian nations seem to think that they may do as communities what would be wicked as individuals. (Hear, hear.) But with a little good-will on both sides! There with a little good-will on both sides! There the Huguenots had more than the huguenots had hugueno there are not two rules of conduct. If I am are on both sides men so worthy of effecting tion. Here the Huguenots had more than are on both sides men so worthy of effecting to forbear and forgive as regards you, my family must do so to your family, my town toward your town, my nation towards your what has any religion done for the happiness of humanity! There are on both sides men so worthy of effecting a reconciliation, to the glory of our times, and to sixty churches or "temples," and they called this region Little Canaan. Esperon, a lofty on both sides nations so well fitted to under-

the principal cities of the kingdom, the Huguenots maintained colleges, the most flourshing of which were those at Orange, Caen, Bergeracs and Nimes, etc., etc. To the Hudiligently using the means, and then calmly guenot gentlemen in the reign of Louis XIII leaving the issue with God; there is such a

and Louis XIV, France was indebted for her most brilliant victories. Marshal Rantzan, means, and then being disquieted with rest brave and devoted, received no less than sixty wounds, lost an arm, a leg and an eye, mer is what Scripture enjoins; the latter is his many battles. Need we add the names husbandman, in obedience to the ordinance of Turenne, one of the greatest tacticians of of God, to prepare the land, and cast in the his day, with Schomberg, who, in the language of Madame de Sevigne, "was a hero

or croq, to prepare the tain, and could his
seed; but having done this, it is equally his
duty to trust God, that his labors will be also," or glorious Duquesne, the conqueror blest, and to dismiss all anxiety as to the reof De Ruyter? He beat the Spaniards and sult. He would sin were he to omit careful-English by sea, bombarded Genoa and Al- ness in regard of tilling the ground and scatgier spreading terror among the bold cortering the seed; but he sins also if, after havsairs of the Barbary States; the Moslemin termed him "The old French captain who had woulded the appointed preparation, he is fretful and fearful in regard of his crops. had wedded the sea, and whom the angel of The former sin would be that of presumption, death had forgotten." All these were illus- the latter that of distrust. Means are to be trious leaders, with crowds of distinguished used. God has placed them within our reach; officers, and belonged to the Reformed reli- but, beyond that, we are utterly powerless. gion. Wonderful and strange to relate, in And yet, how many thousands, from day to the midst of all this national happiness and day, live on in a perpetual fever of anxiety, prosperity, the kingdom of France was again to appear before the world as the persecutor if they themselves could turn the current of of her best citizens, the destroyer of her own vital interests. The Edict of Nantes was revoked on the 22d of October, 1683. It is not our purpose to name the causes of this times the total disregard, of higher and nobler suicidal policy, as they are indelibly written interests, for the things of time. Now, it is on the pages of our world's history, nor shall this carking care, this wearing solicitude, we point to the well-known provisions of this insane and bloody act. In a word, Protestant worship was abolished throughout France with a true and lively faith; and, to a child under the penalty of arrest, with the confis- of God, surely this ought to suffice,—he is cation of goods. Huguenot ministers were utterly powerless over to morrow. It may to quit the kingdom in a fortnight. Protestant schools were closed, and the laity were poses, deranged schemes, and, therefore, must forbidden to follow their clergy, under severe virtually think for itself,—seeing that we and fatal penalties. All the strict laws con- cannot think for it to-day. And, are we not cerning heretics were again renewed. But under the watchful eye of a Father in hean spite of all these enactments, dangers and ven, who has promised to provide that the pposition, the Huguenots began to leave morrow shall bring with it all needful sup-

rance by thousands. Many entreated the court but in vain, for doubtedly are, and therefore should be "withermission to withdraw themselves from out carefulness." It will be time enough to rance. This favor was only granted to the meet its trials when those trials come; and Marshal de Schomberg and the Marquis de if we are His, we may rest assured, that when Ruoigny, on condition of their retiring to Portugal and England. Admiral Duquesne, then aged eighty, was strongly urged by the Our Lord's meaning most certainly is, that king to change his religion. "During sixty His disciples should give heed to the duties years," said the old hero, showing his grey of to-day, -in the sure and certain hope, that airs, "I have rendered unto Cæsar the He will communicate strength for the morrow. things which I owe to Cæsar; permit me There is no truth which ought more deeply now, sire, to render unto God the thing to impress the believer's mind than this, that hich I owe to God." He was permitted to | God will give grace and strength to do or to end his days in his native land. The provi- | bear, as the occasion may require, commensions of the Edict were carried out with in- surate with our wants. It is not God's proflexible rigor.

land, none was more important than the ener- of dependence on Him, and induce forgetfulgetic support to the Prince of Orange against | ness that of ourselves we have no sufficiency James II. The Prince employed no less than whether for duties or trials. But it is God's seven hundred and thirty-six French officers, procedure to provide that the communications brave men who had been learned to conquer under the banner of Turenne and Condi. chomberg was the hero at the battle of they are actually needed, they are never ac-Boyne. One of his standards bore a BIBLE, tually needed without being made. supported on three swords, with the motto-Ie maintiendray. The gallant old man, now ture we are in one sense not responsible. eighty-two years of age, fell mortally wound- God's commands are now-" Go, work to-day ed, but triumphing, and with his dying eyes in My vineyard." "Today, if ye will hear he saw the soldiers of James vanquished, and dispersed in headlong flight. Rouigny, in findeth to do, do it with all thy might." And the same battle, received a mortal wound, of this we may be well assured, that that man

and, covered with blood, before the advancing French refugee regiments, cheered them morrow, who shall perform conscientiously on, crying, "Onward, my lads, to glory! onward to glory."-Continental Monthly.

# THE ICEBERG.

In full view, the mountain mass of frozen best of all preparations for impending trial, splendor rose before the passengers of the is to be diligent in the observance of present essel, its towers and pinnacles glittering in duty. the sunlight, and clothed in the enchanting and varied colors of the rainbow. A party on board the vessel resolved to climb the teep sides of the iceberg, and spend the day | consolation, -no enemy at whose side there in a pic-nic on the summit. The novelty and is not an antagonist,—no loss which does not attraction of the hazardous enterprise blind- bring with it a counterbalancing gain. You ed them to the danger, and they left the vescan at least say,—"If I know not what to-sel, ascended the steep mountain of ice, morrow will bring, I know that my heavenly spread their tablet on the summit, and en- Father orders all events,—it is His to order eved their dance of pleasure on the surface its occurrences, His to proportion its duties their security or marred their enjoyment. not be afraid. The man of the world may Their sport was finished, and they made with good cause dread to-morrow, for he has their way down to the water level and em- nothing to assure him, that the sun will not barked. But scarcely had they reached a rise on withered hopes and blighted plans. safe distance before the loud crash of the To him, the future is one dark, dreary unrumbling mass was heard. The scene of certainty, he knows no hand in it, he can heir gayety was covered with the huge frag- discover no ove in it,—and, no marvel, if it ments of the falling pinnacles, and the giant appear to him as a troubled sea, from whose iceberg rolled over with a shock that sent a dark waters rise boding and menacing forms. thrill of awe and terror to the breast of every But, it ought not so be with thee, O Chrisspectator. Not one of that gay party could tian! Thy Father's hand is overruling and ever be induced to try that rash experiment controlling all for thy final good. The

pleasures, but a glittering iceberg, melting What then? Who is it, believer, that brings blowly away? Its false splendor, enchant-the winds out of His treasures, and hath ng to the eye, dissolves, and as drop after His way in the whirlwind and the storm? lrop trickles down its sides, or steals unseen Fear not, then, neither be afraid. Many brough its hidden pores, its very founda- troubles may surround you, many dangers tions are undermined, and the steady decay may threaten you, your hearth may become face, and in a false security forget the trea- ills, anchor thy soul on the sure word of cherous footing on which they stand. But promise,—"I am with you alway, even to can any one who knows what it is, avoid feel-the end;" and let this be your prayer: ing that every moment is pregnant with dan- . O Lord, give me Thy heavenly grace, ger, and that the final catastrophe is hasten- that I may cast all my care upon Thee, ng on ?—The Prayer Meeting.

nore we ask, the more we shall receive. but the oftener we ask, the more readily and cheerfully will the blessing be bestowed. FRANCE—Sowing Time: Sowers Want-Nothing is more pleasing and delightful to Him who is the Fountain of all grace, than to have humble, trusting souls coming to His feotstool, and, by earnest prayers offered up in faith, drawing forth out of the inexhaustiole stores of His bounty, what they strnd in and there a sower goes forth; but how rare need of, to strengthen them for daily duty, they are! We do beseech all our earnest or to support them under painful trial. \* \* brethren to pray, and persevere in prayer, to \* \* The hand, outstretched in prayer, is the Lord of the harvest to stir up a hand leaning upon the arm of a covenant out laborers. We do believe that there would God,—the voice, upraised in prayer, is a be no more obstacles, nay, probably far less, voice speaking in the ear of the living God, in Paris than in London, to the humble Bible-—the spirit, that is bent in prayer, is bent before the very throne of God. Yes; the humble cottager, when he gathers round him hearted evangelist—to the whole-souled,

### CAREFULNESS.

There is such a thing, on the one hand, as

less apprehensions as to the issue. The foris heart alone remaining untouched, amidst what Scripture forbids. It is the duty of -scheming and planning for the future, as events. Mark the furrows on the brow,listen to the eager inquiry,—see the restless running to and fro, -the setting aside, someplies? Powerless over to-morrow we uncedure to give to-day the strength for to-Of all the services of the Huguenots to Eng- morrow,—this would but weaken our sense of His grace shall always be adequate for the wants of His people, -that if not made before

Besides, let us remember, that for the fuand diligently, what ought to be the duties of to-day; and, if we are tempted, (as we often are,) to become weary in well-doing, let it be borne in mind, that just in proportion as a man diminishes his duties, he will be sure to increase his anxieties. And further, Some years since a vessel lay becalmed on smooth sea, in the vicinity of an iceberg. comes, by the preference of to-day,—for, the

Believe it, Christian! from the unknown depths of the future there can come up no trouble, unaccompanied by its appropriate the frosty marble. Nothing disturbed and difficulties, and I will trust in Him, and storm may be gathering; even now there But what is this world with all its bril- may be signals of its approach,—the moaning ancy, with all its hopes, and its alluring of the wind and the gathering of the clouds. repares for a sudden catastrophe. Such is dreary and desolate, and every earthly comhe world to many who dance over its sur- fort be removed, -still, amid all these outward

knowing that Thou carest for me; and, by whatever path Thou leadest me, oh! save me. PRAYER.—Not only is it true, that the closer to Thyself."—Pathway of Promise.

guished themselves as physicians, advocates and writers, contributing largely to the literary glory of the age of Louis XIV. In all