Woetry.

(For the American Presbyterian.) The Heavenly Home.

WHEN life has reached its earthly end, And death the unbodied soul sets free. Where, journeying, shall its footsteps bend? Where its eternal dwelling be?

Safe, and within the golden gate, The Father's house hath mansions fair, And loving seraphs thronging wait, To welcome each earth nursling there,

Nor want, nor care, nor fear, nor woe. Enter that ever-open door; While eyes to weeping given below, Sparkle undimmed forevermore.

No moon to skies without a night-Nor sun flames out the o'erhanging blue: For He, whose being is the Light, Shines all those wondrous mansions through,

Thither, oh thither, send and bring My soul from off the dying bed, Dear Saviour, lest some dusky wing From realms below be round me spread.

Thus, safe within my Father's house, Forever shall my soul abide, Nor ages yield one hour of gloom, At my Almighty Saviour's side.

-Ambrose

[For the American Presbyterian.] SKETCH OF THE LIFE OF AMOS LAW-RENCE, LATE OF BOSTON.

READ BEFORE THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION OF PHILADELPHIA. BY W. M. CORNELL, M.D.

To young men the study of such a life as that of Amos Lawrence may be of signal advantage. Whether we consider him in the light of a man of business, as a citizen, a neighbor, as one of the great benefactors of his age; or, as a man of high moral principle and strict integrity and piety, his life is calculated to lead any young man to admire and copy. Nor, should its good influence be confined to young men; for, we shall see that he labored as anxiously for his sisters, as for his brothers—for young women as for

young men. His ancestor, John Lawrence, was an inhabitant of Watertown, near Boston, as early as 1635; and he probably came over in company with Governor Winthrop in 1630; the same year that the town of Boston was set- I then declined partaking with them. I retled. He soon after removed to Groton, where Amos Lawrence was born, April 22d, 1786. In early life, like many other great and good men, he was much indebted to a mother's instruction. Mr. Lawrence says in his Diary, "The correct lessons given by the mother in the nursery are as necessary to give the right inclination to the tender mind, as are those of the tutor in the highest semi-

nary to prepare it for the business of life and intellectual greatness. In my own case, all the duties incumbent on a mother to teach her offspring to be good, and, consequently, great, were discharged with fidelity, and success. Both parents lived to sec, in the subject of their care, all that they could reasonably hope or desire."

rence were trying days. In a letter to a up around me.

friend written in 1849, he says, "My father "I have many details that now appear as friend, written in 1849, he says, "My father belonged to a company of Minute-men in plain to me, as the sun at noonday, by which Groton, at the commencement of the Revolu- events are connected together, and which have tion. On the morning of the 19th of April, led to results that call on me to bless the 1775. when the news reached town that the Lord for all his benefits, and to use the op-British troops were on the road from Boston, portunities thus permitted to me, in cheering General Prescott, who was a neighbor, came on the generation of young men who bear towards the house, on horseback, at rapid claims upon my sympathies as relations, speed, and cried out 'Samuel, notify your fellow-townsmen, on a more enlarged scale."
men, the British are coming. My father Probably, no man ever did more for his mounted the General's horse, rode a distance relations, his townsmen, or his brethren in

"He was in the battle of Bunker hill; received a bullet through his cap, which cut grape-shot upon his arm, without breaking the bone, and lost a large number of men." extract, ne ever cherished the kindest feeling, and put forth the most benevolent efforts for their good.

A word more should be said here about

Mr. Lawrence always spoke in the strong- after things." est terms of veneration and love, of his mo- How little young men consider what mother; and in many of his letters, are found mentous consequences follow, what they con-messages of affection, such as could have sider the little affairs of early life. They emanated only from a heart overflowing with often seem as ignorant of the little cause of filial gratitude. "Her form bending over momentous events, as the unconscious infant our bed, in silent prayer, at the hour of twi- Moses, was of the tear upon his cheek when light, when she was about leaving us for the the Princess of Egypt opened the bulrush night, is still among the earliest recollection ark, in which he had been set affoat. That of her children. She was a woman well-tear excited the compassion of the Princess, fitted to train a family for the troubled times and the result was the learned, mighty proin which she lived. To the kindest affections phet, liberator, and law-giver, Moses. and sympathies, she united energy and deci-

hum of the almost obsolete spinning-wheel," remembrance of a pleasant but half-forgotten phia soon have than she now has, or probably

received was at the District school kept in many of the farmers, mechanics, and appren-Groton. It may here be stated, that public tices of that day, (referring to the time when schools were established in Massachusetts he was an apprentice) have filled drunkard's carlier than in any other State. Mr. Law-rence from childhood possessed a very feeble What a contrast between them, and him, and constitution, and, on this account, he was all owing to his starting just right, and they, often detained from school. In these deten- a little wrong.

Man now in my recollection.

You know how it was with Franklin in lars in his pocket. this respect. In whatever station he was What a contrast to the millions which he topers of London, up to the Post-master Gen-bral of the United States; Minister Pleniotentiary to Foreign Powers, and a member the firm.

This proposition, to their great surprise,

in the most polished nations on earth; or, in playing with the electric fluid of heaven, and rendering it harmless: in all these, the most rigid temperance, and the strictest economy characterized Franklin. This made him what he was, the man of

The same may be said in regard to the temperance, economy, and industry of Amos Lawrence. In a letter to his son at Groton, written in 1839, referring to his own childhood, he says: "The beautiful images of early life come up in these bright moonlight nights, the like of which I used to enjoy in the fields below our old mansion, where I was sent to watch the cattle. There I studied astronomy to more account than ever afterwards; for the heavens were impressive teachers of the goodness of that Father, who

is ever near to each one of His children.
"May you never lose sight of this truth, and so conduct yourself, that at any moment, you may be ready to answer when he calls." From the District school, he entered Groton Academy. But he passed only a few months here; and then he was placed in a small store in the town of Dunstable. Soon he was transferred to the store of Mr. Brasier, at Groton, his native town. Mr. Brasier kept several clerks, but so active was young Lawrence and so reliable, that in less than two years, the whole responsibility of the

establishment rested upon him. The quantity of rum and brandy sold at this country store would surprise the temperance men of modern times. Grog was dispersed every day at eleven, and at four o'clock. For a short time, young Lawrence drank with the others; but, finding the desire for it increasing upon him, he made up his mind to stop drinking altogether. He well knew the ridicule he should meet with, and which he did meet with for a time but and which he did meet with for a time, but he was still firm in the resolution of total ab-

Many years afterwards, he wrote to a student in college, as follows, respecting this resolution:

"In the first place, take this for your motto at the commencement of your journey, that the difference of going just right or a little wrong, will be the difference of finding yourself in good quarters, or in a miserable bog or slough, at the end of it. Of the whole number educated in the Groton stores for some years before and after myself, no one else, to my knowledge, escaped the bog or slough; and my escape, I trace to the simple fact of my having put a restraint upon my appetite. We five boys were in the habit every forenoon, of making a drink compounded of rum, raisins, sugar, nutmegs, etc., with biscuit—all palatable to eat and drink. "After being in the store four weeks, I

found myself admonished by my appetite, of the approach of the hour of indulgence. solved to abstain for the rest of my apprenticeship, which was five years. During that period, I never drank a spoonful, though I. mixed gallons for my old master and his customers. I decided not to be a slave to tobacco in any form, though I loved the odor of it even then, and, even now is here in my drawer, a superior Havana cigar, given me not

long since, by a friend, but only to smell of. "I have never in my life smoked a cigar, never chewed but one quid, and that was before I was fifteen, and never took an ounce of snuff, though the scented Rappee of forty years ago, had too great charms for me. Now I say, to the simple fact of starting just right, I am indebted, with God's blessing on my labors, for my present position, as well The days of the boyhood of Amos Law- as that of the numerous connections sprung

of seven miles, notified the men of his circuit, the community. I mean no private citizen. and was back again at his father's house, in His relatives were mostly poor. He was the forty minutes. them to high posts of influence and honor. For young men, as you see in the above his hair from front to rear; received a spent extract, he ever cherished the kindest feeling,

About the same period, he wrote to another his mother, because a mother's heart is now young man: "When I look back, I can yearning for many a young man who new trace the small events which happened at your age as having an influence upon all the

Mr. Lawrence was very particular in setsion; and in her household, enforced that ting before the young the finger of God, in strict and unhesitating obedience, which she the smallest events; and, perhaps, there is considered as the foundation of all success in no one thing that should excite their attention more. As before said, with him, all de-"She was never idle; many hours each pended upon starting, just right. If every day, she passed at the hand-loom, and the young man that comes into this city were to realize this, as he did, how many more suchsays he, "comes over the memory like the merchant Princes as he was, would Philadel-

ever will have. The first public instruction Mr. Lawrence He says in another place, "many and

often detained from school. In these deten-tions, he never allowed himself to be idle.

From his earliest years, he exhibited that same spirit of industry which crowned his after life with success. He came nearer to father's horse and chaise, and engaged a Benjamin Franklin in industry than any other neighbor to drive him to Boston, with, as he man now in my recollection.

placed, from that of a tallow-chandler, or an afterward possessed! But a few days elapsed apprentice to an elder brother, or a stranger, after his arrival at Boston, before he received pennyless and friendless in the streets of the offer of a clerkship in a respectable Philadelphia, a workman among the beer- house, which he accepted. So well satisfied

PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY FEBRUARY 13, 1862.

was, the business was not conducted, in his judgment, upon correct principles. The insolvency of the firm, in a few months showed his sagacity, and demonstrated the correctness of his principles.

In 1849, Mr. Lawrence wrote to Mr. While ever towards the United States of America

nto his employ when only fifteen years of age. Many of the old merchants of this probabiv more widely known; but the foundaof this narrative.

PROGRESS IN RUSSIA.

with Nicolaivsky, mouth of the Amoor, has things between England and America, at the that shines upon the star steamboats, and undoubtedly some of it has country. ere this found its way through Russian tration to the ocean, by way of the river Ou-suree, which debouches into the Amoor about What I earnestly hone is that we sh six hundred miles above its mouth.

ment has made considerable progress in tele- ticise in an unfriendly spirit any portion of graphic communication eastward from Kazan. their proceedings; perhaps if any individual The line has been extended to Perm, and might be tempted to criticise their proceed-

twelve thousand versts, with branches Besides all these lines, there are many more lines to be constructed to different points, Powers, Russia and America, will soon stand, elegraphically, face to face, looking across that will lead to the organization of a com-

PIETY WITHOUT RELIGION.—Capt. Fifield, the heart of one man to vindicate, under all privateer "Jefferson Davis," and who was kept prisoner on board that craft for a day or two, says that they had regular morning prayers. They were, very possibly, devout us form good auguries for the future from But when this bettle of particles are prepared to stand or promise. gious. The brigands of Italy, before they the past, and let us hope that, whatever rego out to rob and murder, pray fervently to mains, or whatever may yet arise to be adjusthe Virgin. There is no hypocrisy in it; ted in those relations between the two countheir devotion is sincere; it is merely piety without religion. Walter Scott in "Quentin Durward," describes the same psychological phenomenon in the case of Louis XI., of France, who prayed fervently to the Virgin adjusted a spirit of brotherly concord may within the gates of peace, as in God's good tries which afford a thousand points of contact providence they may, not a star less bright every day, and must necessarily likewise af than now, nor any stripe stained with dark dishonor, though the blood of many sons that in whatever may arise or remain to be adjusted a spirit of brotherly concord may on that day, to remember and believe, that ceed, it should be the last. This is another cherish a disposition to interpret handsomely ture of the flag. case of piety without religion. - Rev. J. F. and liberally the acts and intentions of

that the sale of the Holy Scriptures in Italy during the year 1861 will not fall short of what it was last year, viz., 30,000. He has about thirty colporteurs employed in various the last eleven months was ten.

he declined. The reason of this declination | THE RIGHT HON. W. E. GLADSTONE ON THE AMERICAN QUESTION.

I HEARTILY wish that it was in our power. to exhibit to the country of the United f his principles.

States the precise and exact state of feeling that has subsisted in this country ever since in his integrity and business tact, that they the beginning of the tremendous convulsion appointed him to settle their affairs, which which now agitates that continent and threae did to their entire satisfaction. On the tens its peace and prosperity. I do not be of the Pennsylvania Regiments. We are 17th of December, 1807, he commenced busi- lieve that at the time when the convulsion less for himself with Henry Whiting for his commenced there was one man in a thousand grieved troops of his friends by making a in this country who had any sentiment what-

ing, then Brigadier General of the U.S. A. except a sentiment of affectionate and sympa-"I have just looked into my first salesbook, thising goodwill—(cheers)—or who felt any and there see the entries made by you more thing but a desire that they might continue occurred. There is no doubt of the fact-I half of his own regiment and Colonel Mc am not pretending to reveal secrets, or to be lead, of the Eighty-third, received the flags, an interpreter of public opinion more than and made the following reply:

Sewaror: In the name and in behalf of probably more widely known; but the foundation of his greatness was laid by the subject in this country did come to the conclusion to command, and in their name who have the that in that war which had commenced, the party which was apparently the strongest had committed themselves to an enterprise other; I accept these colors of our country, a which would probably prove completely be gift from the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, yond their powers. We saw there a military our mother. Russia has made considerable progress in the settlement, colonization and commerce of the Amoor river country. She has been steadily nucleical difficulties far greater day, and will witness with uplifted hands, and lily pushing a system of explorations and than even the military difficulties of the war hearts unchanged, that perfidy and rebellion scientific expeditions in the Amoor basin. itself. Now, I am afraid that when this at home, either alone, or aided by habitual The new commercial and boundary treaty opinion came to be prevalent in England, arrogance and pretension abroad, shall serve with China has opened a wide field of comthat this war was a war to be lamented and only to gather us more closely around the merce to her subjects, which they are grade deprecated, I am afraid that the formation standard of our country. dually occupying. Tokoutsk has now become of that opinion, though conscientiously formed, When the sky is clear, and the winds are the entrepot for the overland Chinese trade, gave deep offence to the cople, or to many still, it leans upon its staff in patriarchal and while Russian and Chinese merchants are enpersons at least in the United States. Well, peaceful repose—an object of calm and conjoying under the new treaty much greater liberty, and may reciprocally enter Russian and Chinese territory, and conduct their comtant when a man is engaged with his whole assembles at its silent call; battalions people merce on a much more liberal scale than heart and will upon some enterprise which he every hill; the mighty hosts of the mountains thinks vital to his well-being, and when some hasten to the field; squadrons sweep over Amoor from Siberia, Trans backal, to the other person is known to have said that he every plain; and sovereign States, sensible Pacific ocean, have been more thoroughly or thinks the enterprise ought not to be under that loyalty is the sign of independence, form ganized, and several considerable towns have taken, great irritability, great susceptibility themselves into one solid squadron for its dealready sprung into existence along the is the result, and such a state of things arises Amoor river. Blagoveschensk, the new capital of the Central Amoor region a little west of the river Zea, has already assumed consideration of the menthem-to the river Zea, has already assumed consideration of the menthem-to the river Zea, has already assumed consideration of the river Zea, has already assumed as a river as a result of the river Zea, has already assumed as a river as

> The right hon, gentleman then described What I earnestly hopes is, that we shall

will most probably be opened to Omesk, in ings it is the Chancellor of the Exchequer. of St. Petersburg, on the route to the Amoor. formed an opinion in regard to this war, Buildings, Adjutant General Chefkin, in tiously, I am afraid will produce a suscepti-Buildings, Adjutant General Chefkin, in bousty, I am arraid win produce a succept of our glory: writing to Mr. Collins, in November last, bility in America. Let us look upon the bright emblems of our street our glory:

| Collins | Let us look upon the bright emblems of our glory: gives some interesting facts in relation to the the bright side of that which the Americans brogress of telegraphic communications, in have done, and surely a bright side it has, which he says, "Indeed the union of the old Let us look back to the moment when the with the new world we must expect to see Prince of Wales appeared in the United Ocean, which, in my opinion, will soon ap- sands, by tens of thousands, and by hundreds pear to be only practicable, and which alone of thousands, trooped together from all graphs begun and to be carried on without still been a portion of the dominions of our morning sky. intermission through Siberia. There are Queen. (Cheers.) Let us look to the fact and versts, and with branches almost thir- quick and violent action of opinion, and Commissioners of the Southern States, whom particularly important to the interests of they regarded simply as rebels. Let us look to San Francisco, uniting Cape Race with of popular government and democracy are wide and great dominion. the Pacific. Russia progressing from the carried to extremes—that even, however, west towards the east, proposes to reach the lin this struggle of life and death, as they Pacific at the Amoor; thus the two great think it to be—that even while ebulitions were taking place all over the country of joy and exultation at this capture—that even there the intervening ocean. A space of about this popular and democratic government has five thousand miles still divides the two con- under the demand of a foreign power, written verging lines, but the probability is that these words, for they are the closing words in within the next year measures will be taken the despatch of Mr. Seward—"The four commissioners will be cheerfully liberated." pany upon the basis of a union of the two (Loud cheers.) Let us take these words, I as it was our fathers', and we receive from ystems, Russian-American, crossing either at say, without a minute criticism upon anything Behring's Strait or on a line of some of the that may have passed at former times, and shall not perish.

numerous islands that dot the intervening waters of the north pole, between Asia and America.

The intervening islands that dot the intervening waters of the north pole, between Asia and Almighty for having removed any apparent cause of deadly collision in which the hearts of the people of this country were united as others, and to avoid, if we can, aggravating

> –English Churchman. WE SEEM TO BE CONTINUED in this world sinners.—Dr. T. Scott.

COL. BLACK'S SPEECH.

On the 21st of December, one of the grand reviews of the army on the Potomac came off. There were many things noted by the secular press at the time, showing that this review was indeed a splendid affair.

Senator Cowan's speech was a good one on the occasion of his presenting flags to several sorry that since then he has disappointed and speech against the expulsion of Jesse D.

Bright from the Senate. Col. Samuel W. Black, made the following speech when he received the flags in behalf of his own regiment and another one. The than forty-one years ago. Ever since, you have been going up from the Cornet of dragoons to the present station. Abbot who took your place is now, the representative of his country at the court of St. James."

Abbot was his younger brother who came into his employ when only fifteen years of the service of

think, of the fact, that all the thinking men | the regiment which I have the good fortune

derable importance and steam communication | true description on the whole, of the state of | and admire the beauty of the glowing thought been established. Considerable American time when the case of the "Trent" occurred the State are inlaid amongst the stars of the merchandise has reached Blagoveschensk by and produced so profound a sensation in this Union! Her shield, her buckler, and her strength are there. Her own star is there: but which one is hers? Who, by searching, ders into Manchouria. The Russian governthe course which the Government had pursuastrology employs its mystic power in vain, and reveals only that which a child can see -that one differeth not from another star in x hundred miles above its mouth. take in good part the concession that America glory, but all shine together in the same hea-During the last year the Russian govern- has made. Do not let us be tempted to cri-

dent lustre. And oh, sir, can we help but turn with heavy hearts and swelling indignation, when western Siberia, the coming spring. This Let us endeavor to look at their to the tearing asunder precious ties, and shalast point is twenty-five hundred miles east conduct in a generous spirit. We have king to its foundation the freest and best Government on the globe? Something re-The Director-in-Chief of Public Ways and which, although we have formed conscien- mains of the original, but only enough to show sacrilege perpetrated upon the very symbols

national progress and power from their appointed place, and instead thereof, has planted a fading tree, which blooms to-day, like the executed and obtained by way of the Pacific States of America, and when men by the thou- grass, "and to-morrow is cut down and cast into the oven," rebellion and Confederate folly failing to remember that stars are the can satisfy the general expectation, particularly as the Russian government offers so and as obviously proceeding from the depths many inducements by its vast plan of tele-

Sir, you have our thanks for the act of already in operation more than twenty thou- that they are of necessity a people subject to presentation gracefully performed, for your sentiments of kind feeling and generous conty thousand versts, of which in the last liable to great public excitement—intensely fidence, for the words of beauty, eloquence, three years there have been constructed agreed on the subject of the war in which and power, such as come only from a clear twelve thousand versts, with branches they were engaged, until aroused to a high head and a sound hear. You do not misunextending almost eighteen thousand versts. pitch of expectation by hearing that one of derstand us. We have dedicated ourselves, their vessels of war had laid hold on the lu solemn covenant, to the service of the country, the defence and vindication of its flag, the restoration of the Constitution in all the interior of the empire. Within the to the fact that in the midst of their exulta- its power, and the preservation and perpetuity present year the Pacific line has been opened tion, and in a country where the principles of the American Union in every part of its

We join you in the noble thought that this is a war of rescue and not of desolation, of deliverance and not of destruction, of protection to the people in every State, who prefer the glory of a great Republic to the shame of foreign dependence, the sure sequel of successful disunion.

But, sir, of the great result, we entertain not a single doubt, nor the slightest apprehension. The flag of the Union is our flag them, though dead, their living faith that it

Before we part, may I not say to you, companion of my early days; friend "my life long, even until now"; honored Senator of dards and none of standard bearer. In our colors and our commander our confidence is whose vessel was taken the other day by the circumstances and to all extremities, the full as the sea and fixed as the hills. Their destiny now is one and inseparable, and side

in their prayers, being pious, but not relighted that which now stands among the records of But when this battle of national existence is fought and won, as fought and won it will be, and these two standards shall reappear, within the gates of peace, as in God's good for success in one little crime he was about prevail; and, together with a disposition to not accident, but design, and the brave purto commit, promising her, if she let him suc- assert our rights, we may be permitted to pose of these battalions is fulfilled in that fu-

THE PRESBYTERIAN MINISTRY OF SCOTthe frightful evils of the civil war in America LAND is now summed up as follows; In the Mr. Bruce, the Agent of the British and enormous evils to what, though not a civil Church, 1,173; in the Free Foreign Bible Society in Italy, estimates wir, would be next to a civil war—any con—Church, 526. The influence of such a body from the returns already in his possession, flict between America and England. (Cheers.) of men-2,489 in all—is great and effective for good upon the world. Just now the last of these denominations (the United Presbyterian) is exerting itself much to extend Presbyterianism in England. Rev. Drs. King and parts of Italy. The National Bible Society of sin and sorrow after our conversion chiefly Macfarlane, well known and able ministers, of Scotland has at present sixteen colporteurs to declare and display, by word and deed, the have left large and deeply attached charges employed; though the average number for Saviour's power and grace among our fellow in Glasgow and accepted calls to new and promising congregations in London.

(For the American Presbyterian.) REFORM WANTED.

A FEW years ago, the city authorities changed the names of the streets of Philadelphia, so that no two streets should bear the same name. If the same principle could be extended throughout Pennsylvania, probably great public benefit would be conferred. The evil of having one name applied to several different towns, is greater in some other States than in this, as may be shown by comparison; and if our errors are rectified, perhaps other States may be induced to follow he example. Below, are some of the leading names in Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana, with the number of times they occur in each, according to "Harper's Gazetteer," publish-

PENNSYLVANIA. OHIO. INDIANA Washington Franklin, Jackson, Perry, 13 Green, -11 13 Monroe, Centre, liberty, Clinton, Madison, -Jefferson, Marion, 10

Some names are numerously represented n other states, which are hardly, if at all, ound in this State. Adams and Clay are nstances. There is no Adams in Pennsylvania, though there are ten in Ohio, and as many in Indiana. G. F. M.

Loreian Summary.

THE JEWS OF POLAND.—A late number of

he "Allgemeine Zeitung des Judenthums,"

the fraternization between the Christian and with a missionary-curate to each, for London Jewish Poles, from which we make a few ex- alone. The outlay contemplated is great, and tracts: It does not appear that the government of St. Petersburg is disposed to remove all the disabilities under which the Jews laoor. Matters, however, are quite different ister in the metropolis to every 83,000 of the in Poland itself. Here the people urge the population.—News of the Churches. emancipation of the Jews. An address to the Council of State has been drawn up, demanding their complete emancipation. The petition, it is true, cannot, according to the existing regulations, be presented, as it would exercise a pressure on the council; but the fact that there exists such an address is in itself a most are address is in itself a most remarkable phenomenon. The this country, was succeeded by one who, Gazette Polska, in discussing this subject, while as firm an advocate and admirer of owerfully advocated the claims of the Jews. The following are some of the remarks made by that paper: "It is not now the time for restrictive laws, class privileges, and exclusions: it is impossible to justify their continuance: it is unbecoming to maintain these before the eyes of the world. We know what kind of reproaches were made in Europe to he Jews, and what was laid to their charge amongst us. But let us smite our breast, and step out from the mystical mode of contemplating the fate of races and nations, and let us put the question to ourselves, what has made these unfortunate exiles what they have become? Nothing but injustice to them, persevered in for centuries, continual bondage, oppression, and repulsion. The fruits thereof of them our work and our doing; what good less, and they are allowed to stir up the mob are the blemishes perceived in the Jews—all there is in them is there own property. We do not know whether any other nation, under similar circumstances, would have preserved the faculties, the perseverance, and, virtues, which the Jewshave preserved amidst their oppression. That the Poles are in earnest in their advocacy of the Jewish cause has further been shown by the result of the late municipal elections. At Woelvek seven lews were returned to the Town-Council, consisting of sixteen members. The same was the case at Plock. The nobility, too,

elected a Jew among the deputies of the district."—Jewish Chronicle. RELIGIOUS STATISTICS OF AUSTRIA.—The following religious statistics relative to Austria are extracted from a recent official return: The secular clergy consists of 55,370 members; and among them are 1 patriarch, primates, 11 archbishops, and 58 bishops. The number of monasteries is 720, and in them are 59 abbots, 45 provincials, 6754 regular priests, 645 other priests, 240 novices, and 1917 lay brethren. In the total, the Jesuits possess 17 houses, 2 provincials, and 188 priests. The number of convents is 298, and in them are 5198 nuns. Of the total, 85 houses belong to Sisters of Charity, and they are occupied by 104 Sisters. The revenue of ecclesiastical benefices is 8,772,984 florins, and the capital of them 99,186,000 florins. The convents have an income of 50,607,376 florins; the churches one of 3,083,281 florins, and a capital of 34,326,276 florins. The revenue of the schools is 329,252 florins, and their capital 152,233 florins: and charitable establishments have revenues

TRANSLATION OF HYMNS INTO CHINESE. dence, and large expectations. The Rev. W. C. Burns has of late been much engaged in the preparation of psalms and hymns in the different dialects of China. They are not only in use at several of the missionary stations, but are becoming very popular in the towns and villages among the Chinese. He has just printed at Foochow a during the past year, and 2,776 persons were added to the membership of the churches. new hymn-book, which has thirty-three hymns in the collection, several of them founded upon the Scotch psalms, as the Ist, 23d, 63d, 100th, and 103d. The 54th paraphrase, and such hymns as—"Just as I (about \$147,000,) or an average of one pound paraphrase, and such hymns as - "Just as I am, without one plea," "There is a fountain filled with blood." "Awake, my soul, and with the sun," "Come thou fount of every blessing." He has the hymns also printed on single sheets, which are eagerly sought

AFRICA.—Attention is carnestly directed to Western Africa. The case of Dahomi appears to be desperate, so far as human aid is concerned. Another bloody sacrifice is impending, in which fifteen hundred or two of the Queen of Madagascar, and the accessurrounding territory is hunted by the sol- confirmed, and the new sovereign has not lost diers of Hadahung for the wretched beings an hour in proclaiming to the civilized world who are to be put to death. Is it not a case the course of just and enlightened policy for incessant intercession with God, that in his good providence he would break the powers which occupies these habitations of crucial relations and commercial intercourse elty, and that by his glorious gospel he would with all nations; and these wise and just open the eyes of these Pagans, and turn them from darkness to light; and from the power of Satan to the living God?

RELIGIOUS DESTITUTION IN LONDON.—In the report of the Wesleyan Home Mission and Contingent Fund, recently published, we find the following description of the state of the metropolis:-

"The religious destitution of the metro-polis has occupied the anxious attention of the committee. London, with its population of 2,800,000, annually increasing at the rate of 60,000, does not possess, in all its churches and chapels, accommodation for more than one-third of the inhabitants. If 59 per cent., who might be present if they chose, were disposed to attend any one service on the Lord's Day, there would be nearly 800,000 for whom room could not be found. What is still worse, the existing places of worship are not filled. "It is a fact known to the police, and to every man who has had an opportunity of observing the state into which the nieses are falling, that there never was a time when the temper of the lower orders in this country was less satisfactory than it is now. There are whole streets within an easy walk of Charing Cross,-there are miles and miles of lanes and alleys on either side of London Bridge, where the people live utterly without God in the world,—where there seems to be no knowledge of the difference between right and wrong, -no belief whatever in a future state, or of their responsibility to any other authority than that of the law, if it can reach them. There are entire quarters in which it seems to be a custom that men and women should live in promiscuous concubinage, where the most frightful debauchery goes on night and day in the lowest public-houses,— where the very shopkeepers make a profes-sion of Atheism, and encourage their poor customers to do the same." These are as practical heathens as Hindoos or Hottentots, and must be dealt with on the same missionary principle and plans. No wonder that thoughtful Christian men are girding themselves to grapple with this monstrous evil. The Church of England has set before the public has several communications on the subject of the idea of a thousand "School-chapels,"

ITALY.—The progress of Italy in a religious point of view, during the year now closing, has been such as to lead all those who have been close observers to give the civil liberty as his predecessor, understood the question of religious liberty better, so that though there is not lacking ample ground of complaint against inferior magistrates and judges of the Codino-Papal stamp, for putting every obstacle in the way of evangelists, colporteurs, etc., even to the commission of acts of flagrant illegality; the priests have carned to their dismay, that the civil power is no longer at their disposition as formerly, and that the injustice of a subordinate may be successfully appealed against. As a general rule, the liberal or reactionary sentiments of the magistrates in any given place, where a religious movement has begun, may be judged of by the conduct and bearing of the priests; where the latter is violent and lawto disturb the public tranquillity, it is an infallible sign of a magistracy inclined towards the old regime; where they are living in decent observance of the law, combating what they believe to be heresy by legal means alone, it is sure proof of a liberal and enlightened magistracy. This diversity in the attitude of the priests is nowhere more strikingly brought out than in the cities of Florence and Leghorn, where the government functionaries differ widely in their views.

THE BELFAST (Ireland) Town Mission held its eighteenth anniversary in December, 1861. The Rev. W. Arnot, of Glasgow, was one of the speakers. To show the necessity of this mission, the Rev. W. Johnston stated that the district attached to his church was visited weekly by ninety visitors connected with the congregation, yet what is the result of a recent house-to-house canvas by a catechist; it appeared that, of a total population of 1539 families, representing 6427 individuals, there were 1054 Protestant families, of whom only 527 were in the habit of going to church; while one person declared he had not been at place of any worship for 20 years; and that thirty families were without a copy of the Holy Scriptures. An excellent system of schools has been established in connection with this mission, and it is intended ultimately to provide suitable school-rooms for each town missionary's district.

The year closes with brighter prospects for the kingdom of God in this country; the Protestant churches are advancing in activity and organization; the Romanists are becoming liberalized and exposed to the influences of our general literature. The next year will be entered in with hope and confi-

THE UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN SCOTLAND is in a flourishing state. The Presbytery of Edinburgh alone has 54 congregations, with a membership of 24,288. Three new congregations were organized The average total attendance at the churches four shillings and three pence (about six dollars) from each member. In this Presbytery. also, there are 94 Sabbath schools, 908 teachers, and 6,007 children. Besides laboring in Scotland, this Church is also carrying on a good work in London, and has successful missions in the Foreign field.

MADAGASCAR. - The London Missionary thousand victims are to be immolated. The sion of her son to the throne, have been fully