Ode of the Union Party in Charleston in

In the following ode breathes a spirit which must commend itself to every particle citizen. It was written by the Rev. Dr. GILMAN, of Charleston, and the fields have been whitening to the

Hail, our country's natal morn! Hail, our spreading kindred born! Hail, thou banner not yet torn, Waving o'er the free limes While this day, in festal throng, Millions swell the patriot's song, Shall not we the notes prolong? Hallowed jubilee!

Who would sever Freedom's shrine! Who would draw the invidious line? Though by birth one spot be mine, Dear is all the rest,— Dear to me the South's fair land, Dear the central mountain band. Dear New England's rocky strand, Dear the prairie West.

By our altars pure and free, By our law's deep-rooted tree, By the past's dead memory, By our WASHINGTON-By our common kindred tongue. By our hopes—bright, buoyant, young, By the tie of country strong, We will still be one.

Fathers! have ye bled in vain? Ages, must ye droop again? Maker, shall we rashly stain Blessings sent by Thee? No! receive our solemn vow. While before thy throne we haw, Ever to maintain, as now, "Union—Liberty"

The effect of the ode was truly sublime. When the choir came to the last four lines of the last verse, the whole sudlence arose spontaneously, and there was an awful grandeur in the sound of the thousands of voices exclaiming.

No! receive our solemn wow, While before thy throne we bow, Ever to maintain, as now, Union-Liberty!

Choir and organ and harmony were drowned by the wild ejaculations; but it started feelings not unsuited to the sacredness of the place of meeting, and the light of the uplifted eye had to struggle through tears, and there was not a man present who would not, at that moment, have cheerfully sacrificed life, fortune and position to Union-Liberty!-Journal of Commerce.

ary to Persia, thus writes from London, Sept., brutalities which the nation receives as 1862, to the Independent:

of Wm. Rawlinson, who last year gave for the American Board, in its straitened circumstances, some three thousand dollars, and was, moreover, the chief instrument in raising "the crisis fund," so-called, for the same object. On my way from Liverpool to Tondon, I turned aside to Taunton, to spend a day with Mr. R. whose acquaintance I made during my former visit in England. Of all mortals whom I know, Mr. R. is one of the most devoted and faithful stawards of the Lord Jesus. He is a wealthy silk manufacturer, employing at present about five hun-dred persons. He does not allow his capital to increase from year to year, but, after the frugal support of his family, he scrupulously hands back to the Master's use all the "gain which the Master intrusts to his care.

Mr. R. labors abundantly in word as well as in deed. Himself the personification of modesty, yet equally so of efficiency, he redeems time from superintending his large factories to visit the sick, the suffering, and the dying, and speak to them of Christ and lie has not quite so much confidence in him salvation; and the number of committeeships on which he serves, for various religious and charitable objects, it would be difficult to reformer, and that he is coming too often.

Mr. R. to my room with the statement, "I not put them so often on "the pinnacle of the have a short religious service at one of my factories every morning at 9 o'clock; will you conduct it this morning?" I gladly accepted the proposal, and 9 o'clock found us in the factory, surrounded by three hundred operatives, who had just assembled with their hymn-books in their hands. Mr. R. read the hymn, "How sweet the name of Jesus is." etc., which was beautifully sung by nearly all present. I then read a short passage from the Bible, on which Lremarked a few minutes, and led in prayer. As an extra, on this occasion, they then sung the hymn: "When shall we all meet again?" etc. Such a service has been kept up by Mr. R. daily in member of all denominations." I think it is that factory for twenty years. Some fifty of the operatives are hopefully pious, and all thus become comparatively intelligent on religious subjects, while the effect of such a ligious subjects, while the effect of such a best." The career of such men is generally service, to promote order and good character among them, is incalculable. Most of them are females. The younger children attend school half of the day. There is no working at night, and all have Saturday afternoon to themselves. The establishment is in fact a great Christian family, of which Mr. Resis the revered head.

"You have a great pressure of business on your hands," I said to him, as we were walking to his factory, having in mind the late hour at which he was writing husiness letters in his family last evening. "Yes," he replied; "I would curtail my business and take life easier, but for the purpose of thus doing more for the cause of Christ."

Mr. R. with his thousands at command, occupies a dwelling as humble as the houses dens was over, the Orange and Popish mobs of most New England pastors and very far more so than some of them—while his whole stones, and missiles of that sort—retiring at style of living is perfectly plain and simple, a regular hour and returning to the same emthough of course more comfortable than the ployment for several nights. Much injury luxurious equipage affected by most religious has been done to private residences, and men of his means in America.

ginning with his own household. His five leave the country, it would be for the comchildren, ranging between the ages of eight mon good.

and twenty-three, who are models of gentleness and modesty, are all hopefully pious.

And the number of other persons brought to And the number of other persons prought to Christ, as I was told in Taunton, through the active labors of this meek and quiet man, the active labors of this meek and quiet man, is a help is quite large every year. Mrs. R. is a help tanic gardens—the running of steamers and meet of her husband, and a happier family trains, and other systematic public reals. I know not in this world.

Correspondence.

OUR FOREIGN LETTER.

and the fields have been whitening to the and was sung at the 4th of July celebration, in 1832, by the Union party of that city. I had the satisfaction to be present, and to assist in the choir. The procession had moved to the Baptist Church to listen to an oration by Colonel Drayton, one of the influential men of the Unionists, while the Nulliflers were headed by the great HAYNES, by HAMILTON, and others. vout gratitude to Him who still remembers the covenant, of which the bow in the cloud" is the standing sign. The weather which was very cold and rainy during the earlier part of the Summer, has been fine latterly; and the food prospects are good, compared with what, a few weeks ago, they appeared to be. I believe the effectual, fervent prayer of the righteous has availed much, in relation to this matter, and that God has been teaching his children if they, as penitents, call on Him, He will not turn His face from them, or their prayers from Him. In many "dwellings of the righteous," and in many congregations of the saints sins and in many congregations of the saints sins were confessed, Divine judgments deprecated, and Divine forgiveness and favors sought; and the Lord whose mercy is in the heavens, agreeably disappointed both the hopes and fears of his people, crowning the year with His goodness. In many parts of the country, where the land is dry, that best earthly friend of Ireland—the potato—is in a better state than it has been for meny years. state than it has been for many years. The disease has not prevailed to such an extent this season, and the quality of the potato is, in general, much superior.

A NEW ARCHBISHOP. The Government has appointed a successor to the late Archbishop of Armagh—a Beresford, also. Like all the ecclesiastical appointments of the Palmerston ministry, this is considered a good one. The present Primate cannot be said to be a partizan, and this is supposed to be not the least of his qualifications for the very important position he has been called to occupy. The revenue of the see is about £10,000 a year, which is £5000 less than his predecessor received. Little work and large pay seem to be the rule in the prelatic Church everywhere!

PROGRESS OF POPERY. Those dreadful agrarian murders which are a dark spot on Ireland, still go on. This over, and landlords and agents were the game. In this inhuman sport Tipperary still preserves its accursed prestige. One of the most painful concomitants of these murders WM. RAWLINSON. THE FAITHFUL is, that the perpetrators are applauded by STEWARD. their neighbors, and concealed from the offi-cers of justice. I think the conclusion is in-Rev. Dr. Perkins, the American Mission- evitable that the priests are abettors in these Some of your readers may recall the name of Wm. Rawlinson, who last year gave for Papists make for Government favoritism to them, remind me of the proverb, less classical than true, "save a thief from the gallows, and he will cut your throat." Nunneries are on the increase in the North. One has been founded at Omagh, and another will soon be ready at Moville, near Derry; and what was rather singular some vears ago, is now becoming more common—the daughters of respectable Northern Roman Catholics are taking the vail-alias-burying, themselves in whited sepulchres. In its self-immolated brotherhoods and sisterhoods Popery is very unlike the religion of the Saviour who went about doing good, instead of shutting Himself up in four stone walls with a bolted door. Surely these efforts of Rome at Church extension in Ireland are only convulsive struggles in a remote member of a body all but dead at head and heart.

Gavazzi has been through this country on a lecturing tour, to raise money for his dear Italy." I think the Protestant pubnow, as it once had. It is whispered he is more of a political agitator, than a religious Protestants must become wiser in their treat-A rap at my door this morning brought ment of converts from Romanism, and must themselves down in the presumptuous hope of suffering no injury. It requires line upon line to teach us.

> DENHAM SMITH. It is said a large tabernacle, or something of that kind, is being erected in Dublin for Denham Smith of Kingstown and Metropolitan Hall celebrity, who has withdrawn from the Congregationalists. I am unable to tell his position on the chart of religion, and can only describe him as one Irish barrister did

> a pity a good man, as Mr. Smith is, should ness. "The best of men are but men at the a melancholy commentary on the figure of the Apostle Jude, "wandering stars."

A PROTESTANT DEMONSTRATION. A great Protestant demonstration __80,000 strong—came off in the Belfast Botanic gardens this week, to protest against the conduct of the Executive in relation to the late Sabbath Popish procession in Dublin, and to demand the evenhanded administration of the laws concerning party processions. Whether or not it may be successful in influencing the Government is questionable; but one thing is certain, it has been the occasion of reviying the Belfast faction fights which were thought to be entirely dead. In the evening, after the great meeting in the Botanic garsallied forth to war with brick-bats, broken houses of worship.—Party spirit is one of the The Lord blesses this faithful steward, begreatest curses of this country. If it would

> THE SABBATH QUESTION, ETC., SCOTLAND. Considerable excitement prevails in Scot-

going two and two to neglected districts, where they remain for a week or more perhaps, visiting from house to house during

every day, and preaching in the open air every evening. The members of the Free Church Commission at the last meeting, conevery evening. The members of the Free Church Commission at the last meeting, congratulated themselves on being virtually delivered from the lion's paw of the Cardross case. It is greatly to be desired that the decision of the judges in this case, may rule the independence of all non-established that the independence of all non-established churches, in spiritual matters henceforth. churches in spiritual matters henceforth.

THE SEE OF CANTERBURY—CHURCH OF ENG-LAND.od has the nevide

It is rumored in circles which ought to be well informed that Dr. Tait, Bishop of London, will be made Archbishop of Canterbury, in the room of the late Dr. Sumner. If the fact be a confirmation of this report, this is an appointment which will be hailed with enthusiastic approbation. The elevation of the street-preaching Bishop will be a notable example of true merit rewarded in the Church, of England. This matter calls to my mind a subject, referred to in my last letter—the creeds of clergymen in the Established Church. It is an incontrovertible fact that these gentlemen have no common confession of it necessary to employ might have their misfaith, though they all most solemnly declare take corrected, by observing some features their "unfeigned assent and consent" to of the policy of war. ry observer can foresee.

THE BICENTENARY. On the occasion of the Bicentenary celebration of the expulsion of the Puritans in some instances—opened up; and, on the whole, the Prelatic patient bore the operation with much calmness, though evidently suffering great pain. Sermons were preached, lectures delivered, and tracts written, on the doing of black Bartholomever day, in such numbers that if the Dissenters are igstriking illustrations of the truth of it lately. without a pastor, and as many pastors with-out a flock in one day to be the "Charter of An army, though it is the greatest combitimes an endeavor to trade upon the ashes ted are entirely destitute.

THE LANCASHIRE OPERATIVES. been made to relieve the distress; but it will task with but little prospect of success. be rather a difficult problem for charity to The greatest intellect is weak and helpless Federals, that, under God, they will drive himself of their protection. back, and subdue the Confederates, who fight In addition to these remarks, this general for the perpetuation and extension of that accursed thing slavery which is a curse to reflection may be made, that we see in this

members of the Church of Christ a salutary | Lord." lesson, as to the power of littles, when they act simultaneously and in the same direc-

The day there appeared in the newspapers relative to Garibaldi the following telegram, "defeated-wounded-captured, a thrill ran through many a heart that was people free-rulers and ruled.

TWO IMPORTANT EVENTS. Two of the most encouraging "signs of the times," in relation to religion are an ex-

tions of the sacred day. The gold has "be-pray that in these lands the precious blessing come dim, and the most fine gold changed" of religious liberty, promised to the people as to Scotland's Sabbaths. Open air preaching by the rulers, shall not be unceremoniously has been prosecuted very successfully, espectivithdrawn again, as it was by the perfidious islly by the Free Church—the ministers Charles of England two hundred years ago.

PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1862.

Dear reader, are you helping, or hindering the Gospel cause in the earth? 1 Ito'is a sol emn thought that you can place an obstacle in the way of the chariot wheels of viesus. what you can for Him who withhelf hot His Son, His only Son from you, and also, in the "unspeakable gift" of His Son, has given you the pledge of every other blessing. As a Christian you are rich; for "all things are yours." S. M. all things are yours.

LESSONS OF WAR.

NUMBER XVII.01

VARIETY OF ARMS." Those who confine their ambition to the cultivation of one or two great talents, and are thus led to neglect those humbler means of influence and success, that other men find

easily accommodates itself to the exigen- sword and spear, and some the bow and sling. terodoxy that exists within the venerable sue him to his retreats. In like manner, no establishment, if not purged out, must do for man, however great his learning and talents it, what Guy Fawkes would have done for may be, is prepared for action, or secure by his stature, for in the battle of White England's Parliament on a certain memorable 5th of November, had he not been discovered, and arrested. Either a second re-neral are accustomed to depend. He will formation, or an entire destruction of the not always enjoy, in the struggle of life, the couraging his troops.

Church which Lord Macaulay describes as privilege of a pitched battle and an open field. Nor was the war of 1812 without its ex-

ciency; yet this may be rendered useless for chaplain, who predicted nothing but defeat; want of a series of skillfill manœuvres; and "for," said he, "you are going to fight on norant of these doings, they have only them a slight mistake may the bond of the bond's day against a man who fears the selves to blame. It is an old saying, "great tion." In the same manner, great abilities Lord." men are not always wise;" and we have two may be stripped of their merited reward, by The Bishop of London, though "a good man talents prepare the way for the march of exa very good man," pronounced the Act of Uniformity that left two thousand flocks

Taking masters and the way for the march of extraordinary ones; enable them to act with the late Dr. Allan D. Campbell, that he knew security and effect, and then preserve what he should beat the enemy at New Orleans;

the Church;" and Dr. Cooke, at the late nation of strength that men are capable of, great Protestant meeting in Belfast, pro- is a thing of remarkable delicacy, exposed nounced the Bicentenary celebration an to countless dangers, and needing to be itself attempt to call up the ghosts of departed carefully guarded on every side. It must be off now, as the poor of Ireland were when greatness can avail them little; and even in the potato was blighted first. The one class putting forth the proud efforts of their geniis as much dependent on a single vegetable us, they must have the support of humbler as the other. Very large contributions have qualities, or they will advance to the glorious valor, it is gratifying to be able to say that

solve, how the wants of the unemployed are without prudence, caution, self-control, and to be met, if the American war continue, and acquaintance with the common maxims of mancotton come not to the English market. The kind. These are to a man, what the marsh misery caused by that war is wide-spread; or the river-bank is to an army in battle arand surely it will be years after the peace before it ceases to be visible. Many friends of the North here hope that the state of affairs, revealed by the late news, may have the effect of so rousing the patriotism of the the more inexcusable if he neglect to avail

all connected with it. O that He whose right view of war, a proof of the imperfection of all connected with it. O that He whose right it is to reign; may say to the war-spirit, "it is enough; put up thy sword into its sheath!" of power among men, are themselves strigion in their own souls; and Mitchel and kingly defenceless and exposed to danger. Human beings are never so helpless, as when meeting or to deliver an exhortation, as to proposing to raise a fund for the fallen, but clothed in their vaunted forms of strength. yet unconquered hero of Italian freedom never so liable to mortal accident as when the noble, self-denying, uncompromising Gar- prepared to strike a blow. Wherefore let ibaldi, who is now a State prisoner in that not the heart of men or nations be lifted up kingdom on whose monarch's brown he placed with pride; for it is when they have put on a crown he might have worn himself. I am their strength, they have the most sensible confident, if they proceed with the proposal proof of their weakness, and the most confident, subscriptions, they will teach the vincing evidence that "safety is of the

TOLERATION IN CHINA.

La Presse publishes a remarkable decree issued by the Chinese Government, in the name of the infant Emperor, recommending filled with high hopes as to the career of this the practice of full toleration to the people. wonderful man. It is currently supposed It states :- "If those who practise religion that he will not be tried as a rebel, but par- content themselves with their lot, and seek doned on the occasion of the marriage of to make themselves beloved, they fulfil the Victor Emmanuel's daughter to the king of duties of true children of the Empire of the that just before the brilliant circle-sailing at Portugal. The Caprera chieftain's wound, Sun. As to those who do not practise its Port Royal, one of the seamen on board the it is hoped, will not prove fatal. An En- precepts, they ought not to make a stalkingrlish surgeon has gone to attend him. We horse of religion to attack those who do. cannot see far into the mysterious future, Thus, if a pretext is made of religious zeal for and it is well.—Yet we cannot help regard—the purpose of cloaking over public or private with his praying companions, and for a few ing the capture of Garibaldi, and his removal offences, as for the committal of crimes, the minutes they commended themselves and from the theatre of action, as likely to do refusal of tribute, the oppression of the weak, their cause to God; and it will not be deemed more to advance the cause for which he lived not only is mischief done to the people of the superstitious by the present audience, if it is and fought, than his continued presence Empire of the Sun, but religion itself is added, that in apparent answer to their praywould have done. God's ways are not ours; brought into contempt." The moral of the ers, not one of the crew was wounded in the and therefore no believer in the Bible can decree is, that every man must freely tolerhave any doubt that the truth crushed to ate the faith of others, if their practice be earth in Italy, shall rise again, and make the good—a sentiment somewhat new in the decrees of the Flowery Empire, though old in Human Life.its philosophy.

ample of freedom of conscience in Turkey, godliness. The woners of divine grace dis. Large is his debe who lingers through the day; tanic gardens—the running of steamers and the proclamation of religious toleration played in redemption, often extort praise the soonest has the class to pay trains, and other systematic, public viola—in the Empire of the Sun. We hope and from mere natural sensibility.

Selections.

PIETY IN THE ARMY.

In the American armies, we point with a laudable pride to Washington, who was a communicant and a man of prayer ; and to other officers of the Revolution; to Col. Warner, who prayed at the battle of Bennington at the head of his regiment, and then called out. Now, boys, for work!" to Capt.

Dodge, of New Hampshire, a godly man, who said he never saw such prayer meetings as in the Revolutionary army; to a multitude of brave officers who were ruling elders tude of brave omicers who were ruling elders in the Church—Gen. Morgans Gen. Pickens, Col. Campbell, Col. James Williams, who fell at Kings's Mountain, Col. Cleveland, Col. Shelby, Col. Sevier, Col. Bratton, Major Dickson, and Major Samuel Morrow.

And there were many godly ministers who served as chaplains during that momentous war. Dr. John Rodgers of New York, Mr. Greer of Pennsylvania, Dr. Spring of Newburyport, Dr. John Mason of New York, Dr. McWhorter, Mr. James Armstrong and the martyr, Mr. Caldwell, of New Jersey, with Rev. John Woodhull, then of Leacock, afterwards of Freehold, who wrote home August 11th, 1776: "We have prayers at seven o'clock, morning and evening, when the whole battalion attends, and behaves with

much propriety."
There were other divines who bore arms, as Dr. James Hall, of North Carolina; Prothe contents of the Book of Common Prayer.

A variety of weapons is indispensable to a fessor William Graham, of Virginia, who was This mystic volume must be very much like well-appointed army. There must be light elected captain of a company; Dr. Ashbel a chameleon, or else the men who subscribe and heavy armed; some equipped for close, Green, who acted as one of the minute-men. Green, who acted as one of the minute-men. it, must have a very elastic conscience which and some for distant fight; some bearing At, the battle of White Plains, Mr. Allen rushed forward as a volunteer. Mr. Turneasily accommodates itself to the exigencies of the moment. There may be uniform. Many a noble body of cavalry, or heavyity in the Church of England, but it would be
anything but true to say, there is unity.
There is not greater variety of belief in those
denominations, which are the bitterest eaemies of creeds and confessions. The heemies of creeds and confessions. The hemanner, to assail the focat a distance or purtors down the same trushed forward as a volunteer. Mr. Turnbull fought on foot among the men with
whom he had just been praying. Mr. Gano,
a Baptist clergymen, deserves special mention. He was an army chapitain, and his
sermons were remembered by the soldiers for
forty years afterward. Being of small staforty years afterward. Being of small stature, he was called "Christ's light-infantry man;" but his soul must not be measured posed to the hottest fire. He did this for

the avowed purpose of inspiriting and ena compromise of Popery and Protestantism, There will be times when he must trust to his amples of piety, both in the army and the is an inevitable necessity which any ordinasmall arms or remain weak and helpless if navy. Commodore Perry, upon entering he happen to be unprovided with them. He Lake Erie, sent on shore for a clergyman, to will find it necessary to pass some rugged de-files in his march through the world, where tributed his subsequent preservation to the his more majestic powers will be unable to influence of prayer. Commodore McDonough render him any assistance, and where he will was a pious man, and always read prayers many old sores were—rather roughly perhaps be at the mercy of inferior men, who, from himself at the burial of a seaman. He read their hiding-places, and without danger to themselves, can gall him into madness and to death.

That battle was fought on Sunday, against A strong force is the basis of military effi- the remonstrances of the British general's

> the absence of a little address. Ordinary time far from possessing the religious chartalents prepare the way for the march of exacter he bore at his death, told his pastor, "for," said he, "we had more than two thousand praying men among the volun-

Fit to be ranked alongside of the pious chieftains already enumerated, I should name Colonel Alexander R. Thompson, who fell in supported in the time of action, and covered the Florida war at O-kee cho-bee. This of honest and brave men." We are disposed in the moment of retreat; and a brook, a gallant officer had a furlough in his pocket, to give both the gentlemen alluded to, credit morass, or a senseless line of forest, to rest granted on account of his shattered health, for common sense, of which the sayings quo- its wings upon, is hailed as a divine protec- but disdained to avail himself of it on the eve tion amidst the perils of the battle. In this of an engagement. The evening before he way, likewise, there are times in, the career fell, he had a meeting for social prayer in of the most exalted minds, when they must his tent. He received his fatal wound as he The Lancashire operatives are as badly fall back upon a place of shelter, where mere was leading on his regiment, with the words: "Men, remember to what regiment you be-

While we record former instances of pious there is no deterioration in our own day. During the present unhappy contest, prayer has abounded. Chaplains have not been backward to offer their services, and whether with or without chaplains, the men have been known to meet to pray by dozens and by scores, and sometimes even by hundreds; in the tent, the hospital, and down in the orlopdeck. It has been thought that the number of conversions during the last eighteen months among the army and navy, has been greater than would probably have occurred among the same men had they remained at their homes, for they had had the Gospel and its precious truths brought nigh to their consciences with peculiar and unwonted freedom gion in their own souls; and Mitchel and Foote are as well qualified to lead a prayermeeting or to deliver an exhortation, as to manœuvre a division, or command a flotilla

of gunboats. It is stated of the late Colonel Russel of the Tenth Conneticut regiment, that he asked Governor Buckingham for an evangelical chaplain, to make, as he said himself, his soldiers the best of troops. He was not a Christian himself—quite the reverse; but he had noticed that the brayest and most reliable men in danger, were the religious ones. The Governor cheerfully accorded his request, kindly adding, that one, who felt so anxious about his men becoming Christians, ought to feel some concern for himself The admonition was not lost. The Colonel sought, from a brother officer, how he might save his soul, and gave his heart to the Lord. He fell soon after at Roanoke, leading on his men

to victory. And I may be pardoned for mentioning, Seminole, a man who was converted in a signal manner only a short time ago, obtained permission to retire to a convenient place ement.—*Ren. Dr. Danidson*

Our life is but a winter day; it we have a will-MANY mistake poetic, sentiment for true

The oldest man but sups and goes to bed.

RELIGIOUS WORLD ABROAD.

FRANCE. The Synod of the Union of the Evangel-

cal Churches, met at Laforce, Dordogne,

South of France, on the 4th of September,

Fisch of Paris. The Minister of Public. Worship, after refusing to authorize the meeting, at length not very graciously allowed it, under certain restrictions, such as no foreigners admitted, no publicity, and not to be more than three days in duration. Nothing could exceed the holy harmony, living graces, loving zeal which pervaded the sy-od... Twenty nine churches were represented, of which six are newly admitted, viz., three offshoots from Taitbout Chapel, in Paris (the chapels of the Rue Madame, of the Faubourg du Temple, and of the Faubourg S. Antoine), and those of Verges, Marsillargues, and Esperausses, in the South of France. There vere forty-seven deputies from the churches. having a deliberative vote, besides those with consulting votes. Four brethren from Scotland, and others representing Belgium, Lyons, Geneva, and Lausanne were present. Protestants from far and near crowded the daily public meetings, and all were undis-

keep order. On Saturday the 6th the Synod was occupied, during nearly the whole of the public meeting, in considering a proposal by some of the churches for a fundamental change in their financial constitution, which would assimilate it very much to the financial arrangements of the Free Church of Scotland. On this subject there was a lively and protracted debate, which ended in a resolution to appoint a committee of five, carefully to vided between 559 churches. In 1853 the examine the whole matter, and draw up a eport for the Synod of 1864. It was agreed to appoint a preacher whose sole duty it should be to visit the churches. A proposal was made to arrange and organize the churches into groups, with the view of their holding

work of societies falling into its right and to the Church of Kronach in Bavaria. normal position; each individual disciple of ... It has just been voted, that the city of Lu-Christ spreading the word of God around beck should, as it had offered to do, enter-

Laforce. The institutions there for orphans, rling, had authorized the Central Committee idiots, incurables, the blind, and the epileport, incurables, the blind, and the epileport of the Society to convoke, in two years' time, tic, founded and carried on by M. John Bost, its twenty-first assembly at Vienna. As may

At Nages, Drome, the quarterly meeting of the Central Protestant Evangelization Society assembled on August the 24th, 25th, and 26th. The last day the gathering was under a tent, whose 1500 seats were far incame from villages (where formerly it was ed the platform, none making them afraid.

In Geneva, the newly elected Constitunt Assembly has been modifying the Constitution, a process which, it seems, is exnew party to power. The results, so far as are regarded with satisfaction by the friends Constitution are as follows:

"The National Church is composed of all the Geneva citizens who accept the organic forms of this Church, as hereinafter speci-

"The administration of the National Church is not the way to be saved to give one's self s exclusively entrusted to a Consistory.

five lay and six clerical members." Notwithstanding the word "exclusively n the second clause, there is a "Company ruin? of Pastors" provided for who have important unctions such as the training and ordaining unctions such as the training and ordaining plain at your lot, or to find fault with the of the ministry. The Correspondent of the ministry. The Correspondent of the ministry. Vews of the Churches says:

many reasons to congratulate ourselves." As to the Company of Pastors, he says: "In spite of the article of 1847, the Company of Pastors has always, in the eyes of the Christian world, remained the head and bishop of the Church of Geneva."

rus Adolphus Society, the great Voluntary break off your external sins, or to put on the Home Missionary Society took place by in "form of godliness without its power." You itation of the authorities at the ancient and may cultivate a bramble, but it will not be a nteresting city of Nuremberg, August 26th. rose; a rose but it will not be a bird of para-Dr. Grandpierre says of the meeting:

of Gustavus Adolphus could scarcely have tiful woman. You may polish brass, but it chosen for the place of its nineteenth gene is not gold; and may set in gold a piece of ral meeting, a city better corresponding with quartz, but it is not a diamond: and just as the spirit of the institution, or expressing more faithfully its grand characteristics than character which you can cultivate will ever Nuremberg, No other city in Germany has more completely and sympathetically adopted the principles of the Lutheran reformation. Luther had a peculiar affection for which you have done that you can be saved this imperial city, where his doctrines penetrated slowly, but ended by achieving a com-plete triumph. He called it the eye of the Reformation: and that valiant king of Sweden, who subsequently defended it by his powerful sword—as the German reformer had so absorbed in ourselves. edified it by his powerful words termed lit the apple of his eye.

Nuremberg is everywhere filled with the memorials of Gustavus Adolphus; and in Gustavus Adolphus the burghers of Nuremberg venerate to this day the hero, the Christian, and the preserver of their religious and national independence. At a quarter of a league from the city is situated the castle of Lichtenhoff, which that prince inhabited during the whole duration of the siege, and where the camp-bed is still shown in perfect preservation, which he caused to be carried after this morallely and a feat this morallely and a feat think morallely and a feat think morallely and a feat and a feat and a feat and a feat think morallely and a feat a feat a feat and a feat a f and was opened with a sermon by Pastor after him in all his campaigns. All round Nuremberg are still seen the remains of the trenches and redoubts which the King of Sweden caused to be constructed to defend

the city; to whose relief he had come up; and at three-quarters of an hour's march from Furth, a town which is itself only one or two leagues from Nuremberg, the goodly rains are still standing of a citadel which was occupied and defended by Wallenstein, and on which Gustavus Adolphus twice made an assault at the head of troops electrified by his brilliant courage. A high tower is still seen to rise in the midst of the citadel, a part of whose walls has remained upright; and on the summit of this tower, which commands the course of the little river Rednitz, along which Wallenstein formerly extended his turbed by the unusual muster of gendarmes camp, we heard with emotion that famous sent by the unsympathetic Sub-Prefect, to anthem of Luther's, Ein fester Burg ist unser Gott (God is our refuge and strength), sung

> The receipts of the Society of Gustavus Adolphus amounted last year to 165,000 thalers, (nearly £25,000) which served for the relief of 578 churches or communities. This is the highest figure that has ever been reached. That of the preceding year had been of 157,628 thalers, which had been direceipts of the Society were only £3000, by which there had been aided 234 communities. From this a judgment may be formed of the remarkable progress of the Society.

in German by a number of well-adapted

The most important subsidies voted at Nuremberg, during the last week of the month frequent meetings; and with this view to pre-pare a plan to be submitted to the Synod of lowed to the Protestants of Salzburg, who 1864. were formerly prosecuted and oppressed, and whose long and cruel sufferings are known tic labors by the simple members of these various churches, is a remarkable and most ed to the commune of Grappe, in the pro-rejoicing feature of their posterity. It is the vince of Prussia; and that of 4917 thalers

tain the friends of the Society of Gustavus The Synod at Laforce is the best, the Adolphus in 1863, when an Austrian Doctor, most satisfactory and encouraging, it has yet whose name we have forgotten, rose in the had. The meeting excited much interest in tribune, and announced, to the great aston the neighborhood, and it is hoped may be ishment, and not less to the joy of the whole the means of much spiritual good. Much of assembly, that he had just received from the its comfort and success has been owing under capital of the Austrian empire a telegraphic God, to the noble Christian spirit and large- despatch, conveying the important intellihearted labors of M. John Bost, the pastor of gence that the Home Minister, Von Schmepresent a picture of Christian activity, cour- be imagined, this very unexpected proposal age, and wisdom fitted to fill one with admi- was accepted by acclamation. What a change ration and thankfulness. These institutions has been lately effected in the temper of the received the National Prize for Virtue some Austrian Government! A little while ago, two or three years ago; and more recently under the control of the Concordat which had the National Prize for Literature has been been concluded with Rome, it was tampering awarded to M. E. Pressense, for his work and distressing, not to say afflicting the Proon the three first centuries of the Christian testants in its dependent states. At the pre-Church. An extraordinary tribute to this sent day it is in a manner inviting the colittle Protestant church, that two of its min- lective Protestanism of Germany, personified sters should thus have gained national dis- in the great Association of Gustavus Adolphus, to come and hold their meetings in its capital!

HOW SHALL WE ESCAPE?

THE world, the wide world, is apostate. adequate to accommodate the numbers who On this broad fact, wide as the world, and prolonged as its history, the Christian way death to hear the word of God) and surround- of salvation is based. Here is an apostate province of God's empire. Rebellion has come upon the earth. You must not embarrass yourselves by inquiring how this came upon us, or why this is so. It is the fact with which we are concerned, not the mode. The precised to take place upon the advent of a grand question is not why this is so, or why this was permitted, or how we can reconcile year upon the relations of church and State, it with the goodness of God, but how shall we escape ? When a man is struggling in a of evangelical religion there. Indeed some current of mighty waters, it does nothing to what of a revolution, in the form of a reac- facilitate his escape to be able to determine ion from the excesses of the combined world- how he came there; nor would it help him if y and Roman Catholic parties in the he could satisfy his own mind on the quescity, having taken place, the modifications tion why God ever made streams so that men were looked for as the natural result of the could fall into them, and did not make every election. The opening clauses of the Church bank of granite or iron so that it would not give way.

The grand question is, how shall we escape? You will not escape if you remain in your present condition. Indifference is not safety; and unconcern is not salvation. It no concern about it, or to suffer things to "The Consistory is composed of twenty-pass on as they are. If you remain as you are with a sinful and deprayed heart—with no love for God-what can befall you but

It will not save you to murmur and comdevoutly to call these things mysterious. "These are the very articles of the con- Scepticism saves no one from danger; murstitution of 1847, and on this fact we have muring saves no one; a sneer saves no one; contempt saves no one; nor does it save any one to call a truth a mystery. None of these things make you a better man.

It will not save you to cultivate the graces of manner, or the accomplishments of life; to become more learned in the sciences and a The Nineteenth Anniversary of the Gustamake yourself more moral before men; to dise; a bird of paradise, but it will not be a The Central Committee of the foundation gazelle; a gazelle, but it will not be a beauway. It is not by works of rightcousness "The Son of man is come to save that which was lost."-Barnes's "Way of Salvation."

ALL our defects arise from our being still

HARSH judgments can escape from hos I that profess extraordinary attainments.