Poetry.

Press On!

WHY haltest thou, deluded heart, Why waverest longer in the choice? Is it so hard to choose the part Offered by Heaven's entreating voice? Oh, look with clearer eyes again Nor strive to enter in, in vain.

Remember, 'tis not Cæsar's throne. Nor earthly honor, wealth, nor might, Whereby God's favor shall be shown To him who conquers in this fight; Himself and an eternity Of bliss and rest he offers thee.

Then break the rotten bonds away, That hinder you your race to run, That make you loiter on the way; When heavenly prizes may be won Let no false rest your soul deceive, Up! 'tis a heaven ye must achieve, Press on !

Omnipotence is on your side, And wisdom watches o'er your heads, And God himself will be your guide, So ye but follow where he leads; How many, guided by his hand, Have reached ere now their native land!

Let not the body dull the soul, Its weakness, fears, and sloth despise Man toils and roams from pole to pole, To gain some earthly fleeting prize; The highest good he little cares To win, or striving soon despairs.

Oh, help each other, hasten on ! Behold the goal is nigh at hand; Soon shall the battle-field be won, Soon shall your King before you stand. To calmest rest he leads you now, And sets his crown upon your brow Press on!

Correspondence.

OUR FOREIGN LETTER.

ROMAN CATHOLIC INTOLERANCE. followed up by one of those protracted riots which furnish material for very exciting episodes in the history of the capital of Ulster. Whether Orangemen or Papists be the more intolerent in principle I do not stop to inquire; but I am quite sure the latter are more intolerant in practice. Romanists may hold a meeting, and discuss public questions on any day in the week, "none daring to permit their Protestant neighbors to assemble in a similar manner, and for a similar object, without molestation. Taking the law into their own hand, they seemed determined to prevent the public expression of all opinions that are unpalatable to ultramontane ecclesiastics in Ireland. Romish retaliation on the Ulster Protestants for assembling in the Belfast Botanic Gardens, did not end being made known, excited the mob to attack the hotel in which Gavazzi lectured in France. Again in Newry, where the same distinguished orator was to deliver an address in a church, the magistrates, at the instigadone to life or property. In Drogheda, the Rev. D. M'Afee was forbidden by the mameeting. Later still, when it was announced long-neglected department of philanthrophy, that the Rev. Hugh Hanna, the champion of statesmanship, and religion. I believe one open air preaching in Belfast, would lecture in Ballybay on the American war, a most de-Total Abstinence cause among the poor is, this sort of mobocracy is tolerated a little tating, if not poisonous unto death, reducing longer by the Irish executive as unlikely the physical system to such a state of lassithings have happened, as that any man who will open his mouth against Pope or Popery, will be tarred and feathered, as the preachers the working classes is one of primary imporof freedom for the slaves were sometimes treated in the Southern States of America. Our Government either despises, or is afraid of, these Popish efforts to establish an imperium in imperio. If it despise them, common sense as well as history might tell it, that it is possible to carry this too far, and give good and well-being of the poor, the poor will have ground for interpreting silence as cowardice. If it be afraid of them it is manifestly incapable of holding office in the present state of ligion of Jesus exhorts and requires its proparties; and the sooner a bolder hand takes | fessors to be faithful in that which is least. the helm, the better will it be for the nation. They must have read the history of Popery throughout the world to no good purpose, who suppose that a temporizing policy, or a facile expediency will avail to keep it quiet, the Edinburgh Botanic Gardens on the Lord's where it does not hold the reins of power. It day. is quite time that the English Government should be made, in some constitutional way.

able—few prisoners were taken. A MONUMENT TO O'CONNELL. have died their worth is discovered, and honors are lavished on their name and ashes. A project lately set a-going in Dublin-I suppose on the principle "better late than never "-affords a striking illustration of the A report is now freely circulated that Dr. remark now made. A subscription list has Colenso, Bishop of Natal, has in the press a been opened in the metropolis for the erec- new theological work which should require tion of a monument to Daniel O'Connell, and his presence in the Court of Arches to answer the Dublin Corporation, including all shades the charge of heresy, if even-handed justice of political opinion, has sanctioned the pro-posal, the Repealer being regarded, even by It is hinted, however, that because he wears a those who differed from him in religion and mitre and lawn sleeves, his appearance in the

Reporter, a liberal Roman Catholic journal, declares its approval of the monument, as a testimony to the grand principle of civil and religious liberty all over the world, which O'Connell advocated, while it dwells, in a withering style, on the gigantic shams he set forth, one after another, to gratify the appetite for excitement he had created. It is to be feared that the leaders of the church to which O'Connell belonged, in this country, either forget or despise the principle on which he achieved his triumphs and earned his fame. Civil and religious liberty, interpreted by the conduct of the Irish Priesthood, is neither more nor less than abject slavery to their (un) consecrated tyranny. It is both curious and amusing that the Irish ultramontane foxes have been caught in the snare of the O'Connell monument, and compelled to set their seal to a principle which is the plague of their priestcraft and the destruction of their oppression. In this case, it is cheering to mark the force of circumstances -how men who have been doing battle for years against all freedom, are dragged onward by an invisible power, and constrained to erect a national testimonial to a man who hated their principles on the Continent, when those principles were unknown in Ireland. Vieving this in the light of Scripture, we are reminded of the Apostle's words to the Corinthians. "The foolishness of God is wiser than men; and the weakness of God is stronger than men.'

DECREASE OF CRIME. At the late Quarter Sessions, held in Derry, at the time fixed for disposing of the criminal business, the presiding Judge, in his address to the grand jury, said, it was with very sincere pleasure he had to announce that there was not a single case to come before them at these sessions which was not altogether a novelty. He had the additional pleasure of informing the grand jury and the public that drunkenness seems to have decreased during the last six months. This is a state of things encouraging, if not satisfac-tory; and, while we bless God for it, we earnestly beseech Him to give testimony to the Word of His grace, that crime may disappear, and righteousness be enthroned in all hearts

HOMES FOR THE WORKING CLASSES.

It will readily be remembered that for several years the Rev. Dr. Begg, of Edin-THE monster Roman Catholic meeting in burgh, has been calling the attention of the Dublin called forth the monster Protestant Free Church Assembly to the question of demonstration in Belfast; and the latter was homes for the working classes—a question hich, I think, Churches generally have not considered in proportion to its importance. "Cleanliness next to Godliness" is the title of one of Stowell Brown's popular lectures; and the motto is suggestive of important practical truth. For the members of a family-six or eight in number-to be cooped up during the hours of rest, day and night, in one small apartment, cannot be good either make them afraid," and yet they will not physically or morally. It tends to blunt the moral sense, and undermines the defences of chastity. I hope that the report from the Census Office of Scotland, which contains startling facts and figures, relative to the topic I am writing on at present, will do much to awaken the interest of Cnristians in a wide-spread effort to secure comfortable homes for the working classes, not only in Scotland, but also in Ireland and England, with the Belfast riots. Priestly censors and is a matter whose importance cannot be afraid of the whole truth concerning Italy easily overstated, as the labors of country pastors, city missionaries, and Bible Wemen abundantly testify. The census Report of Scotland, alluded to, reveals the almost incredible fact that more than one per cent. of all the families in Scotland were found last tion of the Romanists, interfered, and pre- year living in single rooms which had not a vented the meeting, lest injury should be window. Thirty-five per cent. of all the families in Scotland-more than one-thirdwere living in one room. These are but exgistrates to lecture, for fear of a riot, because amples which I mention as strong evidences he was one of the speakers at the Belfast in favor of a thorough-going reform in this termined effort was made to hinder him. If that the atmosphere of their homes is debilitude that a stimulant is absolutely necessary to fit it for toil. The question of homes for tance, both in Church and State in every country, and one which no Christian community can overlook, without incurring the gravest responsibility. If those who are blessed with an abundance of this world's goods, do not manifest a concern for the bodily comfort very little confidence in the spiritual ministrations of their wealthy neighbors. The reas well as in much.

It is gratifying to note that the anti-Sabbath brigade in Scotland has been check-

CHRISTIAN UNION. About the middle of last month the Synod to feel that while Roman Catholic citizens of the Welsh Calvinistic Methodists was held have a right to their rights, they have no at Bangor. Deputies from the Irish and right to more, and must not get more. Though | English Presbyterian Churches were present. the cry of the daughter of the horseleech, It is much to be desired that the difficulties give, give, should never cease, yea, though it in the way of union between the Welsh Meshould wax louder and louder, Britain, for thodists and the English Presbyterians may her own peace and safety, both at home and soon disappear, and that of the twain shall abroad, must withhold that which is meet, soon be made one large and influential Church and not heap the honors of office upon men which shall be felt in England. At a great who are subjects of a foreign sovereign, and Bicentenary meeting held in London a week the adherents of the most despotic system oretwo ago, union between the United Presthat ever set its heel on men born to freedom. byterians and Congregationalists was freely I may mention, in passing, that in Hyde spoken of as by no means hopeless. It is sig-Park and Birkenhead, where Garibaldi meet- nificant, to hear leading men on both sides ings were held, Popish mobs did all they talking of union. If the Presbyterians of could to disturb them. In both places seri- Great Britain and Ireland, now divided and ous riots took place, and what is very remark- subdivided, so as to weaken them, and take up much of their time in settling accounts with one another, were fused into one united Justice is doled out with niggard hand to that they would be far more powerful for Church, it is not unreasonable to suppose great men in their lifetime; but after they good in the land, and would draw to them perhaps many from the Congregational and

Established Churches. A NEW HETERODOX BOOK.

politics, as a man of genius, and a historic Court of Arches, as the companion of Dr. character of considerable note. The Cork Rowland Williams, will be dispensed with.

PHILADELPHIA.

THE EXHIBITION.

It is authoritatively announced that the exnibition will closed on the 1st of November, and that the Prince of Wales will distribute the prizes awarded by the judges to the sucessful exhibitors.

THE SUMMER OF 1862.

Surely the summer of 1862 is one which hall long be remembered by many, on ac- gained univer count of the golden opportunities they enjoyed of sowing the good seed, and by many others who came to London spiritually poor, and wretched, and miserable, and blind and vor, his frien naked, and left it, having all things, because he became as having Christ: The various evangelistic op- pointed Day erations in the Metropolis are prosecuted as Faith and zealously as ever, and with much success. through God' While we pray for the success of the Gospel of David's ho n the salvation of souls, we must give God sion and out hearty thanks for every evidence of success. the brilliant in Judah's

DISTRESS IN LANCASHIRE. The Lancashire distress is alarming; and,

s in Ireland, fever has followed famine . Yet | will, allowed the conduct of the sufferers is highly praise- tred to lodge worthy. The sale of strong drinks has al- ed the Lord most ceased where the distress prevails. This been with Sa fact is an inducement to the generous and elevation, say wealthy public to subscribe, because they Israel," and be know the money given, as charity, will not be next unto squandered on the cursing and accursed fire- that the Lord eater, but spent on real necessaries. Sub- vid's enemies scriptions are being sent forward from differ-ent parts of Ireland to aid the English suffer-should be pr ers: but it must be a considerable drain on descendants charity to meet the wants of starving thousands whose previous life unfits them for any other kind of labor than factory work. The disastrous American war has darkened many unflinching for cheerful English home, and withdrawn the means of support from many a happy famiy; and the woes of that war will supply a his malice; a plack chapter to the history of England. O just wrath, an that the Prince of peace would make peace- behalf of his i

GLADSTONE ETC.

I am delighted to learn from an authentic source, that the speeches of Mr. Gladstone, Sir E. B. Lytton, and Sir John Pakington on the American question are not so Southern declaring, at the same time, his approval of the neutrality policy pursued by the Palmerston administration. Instead of expressing sympathy with the South, he made a strong appeal on behalf of the North, referring to the recention given in the North appeal on the North appeal

GARIBALDI.

GARIBALDI. ship for Jonathan: How are the mighty fallen in the midsto the battle! O Jona-Spezzia, where his son also lies. While he has accepted the amnesty, on account of his fellow-prisoners, he protests against it, because he holds he was not guilty of any crime, and could not therefore be amnestied.

La France says he has not relinquished any of his projects. He is preparing a manifesto which will contain important and indisputable revelations which, most likely, will not be very flattering to Ratazzi. It is conjectured that Napoleon is afraid of united Italy, and therefore keeps his troops in friend, that sticket closer than a brother, and the right of the same time, eastern of western. Such spontaneous adornments of the ascetic life, if compared with the labored poetry, so friend, that sticket closer than a brother, called, of Gregory Nazianzen or of Ambrose, and the right of the same time, eastern of western. Such spontaneous adornments of the ascetic life, if compared with the labored poetry, so called, of Gregory Nazianzen or of Ambrose, and the right of the same time, eastern of western. Such spontaneous adornments of the ascetic life, if compared with the labored poetry, so called, of Gregory Nazianzen or of Ambrose, and the right of the same time, eastern of western. Rome to keep Victor Emanuel out. It is a whose love is strong than death, and that might suggest a comparison between the rich shame for a nation whose cry once was, many waters cannot quench! Whatever mosses, with a hundred hues, that embossed may be the condition of your earthly friend-the rocks around the hermit's cavern, and ing another nation in bitterest bondage. As ships, by faith and liety you may acquaint the dazzle and the glare of the marbles and sure as God reigns, and in spite of French yourself with the Lord Jesus and be at peace, jewelry of the basilicas of the imperial city.

the words of Jeremiah, "The harvest is past, the summer is ended, and we are not saved.' If not saved, the Lord Jesus is near, and willing to save. Fly, O fly, to his open arms without delay! Folded in his loving embrace, you will be as happy as you are latitudes and longitudes in their voyages, safe in this world of sorrows and enemies, the one toward Tarshish, and the other toward and happy and safe throughout eternity in heaven, whence sorrow and foes are alike excluded. O that the Divine Spirit may persuade and enable you to embrace Jesus Christ, freely offered in the the Gospel! Christ, freely offered in the the Gospel!

THE FRIENDSHIP OF DAVID AND JON-

forth such unqualified and devoted friendship, as only lives in truly noble souls; I mean Jonathan, the oldest son of Saul, and heir apparent to the throne of Israel.

Jonathan had already displayed admirable traits of character, in the shape of cour draws his sword for is country, it is easy to rage, filial obedience, wisdom and piety; die. To the Christian who can take hold on now he appears in a new aspect, and exhibits heaven and feel that God is his friend, death in his disinterested attachment to David, a loftier spirit, than all other examples of But more frequently is death to be dreaded. friendship, in profane or sacred writing, can show. The attachment seems to have originated in the mind of the Prince, and sprung For the first time her irst-born's breath; from circumstances, that, without the grace of God, would, inevitably have created the same envious and hostile passions that filled. And crowded cities will its stroke; the heart of the king, his father. But Come in consumption ghastly form, Jonathan trampled upon the rising depravi- The earthquake-shock the mountain storm; ty, and allowed David's admirable courage Come when the heart eats high and warm and faith, to draw forth his unbounded es- With banquet-song, and dance, and wine; teem, till his soul became knit with the soul And thou art terrible! The knell, the pall, the bier of David, and he loved him, as his own soul.

Jonathan is the heir of the crown, but a youth springs up in his path, and at the first start distances all his achievements; recei- with the wings of the black north wind flapving also such universal applause, that Jona ping over us, with memories of home and than is not even named, in the national guilt, and the fear of sudden judgment, and song. By David's matchless qualities, all eternity !- to die then and there! Jonathan's prospects were obscured and his And yet all this would have no terror were sovereignty made uncertain, of which he was there not "the lake of fire"; awful type of reminded by Saul who sought to enlist his the soul's condition when memory is without son in the persecution of David; "For as hope, and conviction without forgiveness!—
long as the son of Jesse liveth upon the ground, thou shalt not be established nor thy kingdom." But Jonathan's friendship presenting a lively contrast to Saul's malicious temper, was proof against such potent

logic, and he loved him still. How different his generous temper, also, from the conduct of most rulers, who, by sword or rack or dungeon or poison, put out of the way, whosoever impedes their path to royalty, or threatens to disturb their securi- intellect and heart. It is the seat of God ty, or eclipse their glory!

of the two com-When lized his devotion to menced, Jona

David, by ent a covenant of love engagement, by bewith him, so bbes, and girding Dastowing a suit and bow and girdle. vid with his o alted by Saul to mili-When Davi tary comman honors, so that he opularity in the court and oted and much set by, on, Jonathan still delighted and fa-

unabated, and when that the Lord had ap-Iship driumphed. When, Iged word, he saw the rise eron the depths of oppresimposed by Saul; when f uninterrupted succession halls, gleamed in the disschildren, from generation upon the throne, his noble deep submission to God's my nor jealousy nor hase therein. Yea, he praytance, and D to generation heart, yieldin with David, as He had calmy he contemplated his "Thou shalt be King over one hope, added, "I shall and when he foresaw, ild at off every one of Da-m the earth, he ffection-that his own whildren

nd cherished by the ndship triumphed not only Jonathan's ove of fame, but the fear of over the natu vid's distress he stood his unflinching from it is informing him of his father's plot again this ife, speaking in his favor, and personing he king to lay aside his malice; as it and again braving his unjust wrath, and xposing himself to death in behalf of his in red companion.

Witness the secret interviews, their vows and covenants, he had the receipt and parting, when Jordhan discovered that Saul had indeed detailed on David's death. How they kissed on another and went one with

they kissed on inother and wept one with another!

the reception, given in the North, to the Prince of Wales when he visited America.

Wood. They met not again, on earth, but the elegy composed the survivor after the fatal field of Gilbo mbalms David's friend-

power, the Gospel shall make Italy free. O by an everlasting evenant, ordered in all for the dawn of that day!

DEAR READER, the season reminds me of with the Father and with the Son.

JONAH AND PAUL AT SEA.

THEY must have gove over nearly the same sued by the storm; Paul was master of the

Well might the miners cry, and cast out the wares, for they ere afraid to die! Death, in ordina y circumstances, is an event of fearful impet. In the excitement of battle, when the hero

"Come to the bridal namber, death; Come to the mother when she feels

Of agony, is thine!" But on the seas, in the deep midnight.

And all we know, or deam or fear,

soul concerns.—Bunyan.

THE pulpit is the loftiest throne of man's among men. el levy all to deep vil

Selections.

AY. NOVEMBER 20, 1862.

POETIC FEELING OF THE ANCIENT ASCETICISM

THERE was a season in the growth of the Ascetic Institute—dating its rise in the Decian persecution—in the lapse of which there may be traced much of the spirit of Romance, and something of the spirit of Poetry. A conception of romance, if not of poetry, one might believe to have inspired, even the crabbed and dogmatic Jerome, when he put together, for popular use, the prodigious legends concerning the ascetic heroes — St. Paul the Monk, St. Hilarion, and St. Malchus, and others of the sort. It is certain, as to Palladius, and the compilers of the Lausiac Memoirs, that they had caught a feeling of the sublime, if not of the beautiful. in Nature; and the terms in which they speak of the horrors of the bladeless wilderness suggest the idea that the complimentary conception of what is gay and beautiful, from the neighborhood of which the heroic anchoret fled får, was not quite absent from their thoughts. These writers, in their encomiums of what might be called—spirituality run savage, betray their own consciousness, and that of their heroes, of those decorations of the material world upon which they dared not look: whatever was fair, bright, gay, joyous, in creation was contra-band in the ascetic philosophy; nevertheless some of those who signalized their zeal in denouncing these graces of Nature gave evidence, obliquely, of the strength of their own forbidden feeling towards them.

In many instances the Christian solitary was a man of culture, who, in sincerity, had fled from the abounding corruptions of cities, with their Christianized paganism—and who, when he had well nestled himself in his cavern, and had learned a lesson, not extremely difficult, in a warm climate, how to exist and be content in the destitution of the appliances of artificial life, and had come to draw spiritual nutriment from every misery, would return to his early tastes, and would follow that leading of pious meditation which finds its path from the worship of God, the Creaon the American question are not so Southern as the first telegraphic reports led the friends of the North to believe. Mr. Gladstone distinctly stated that England has no reason to desire the disruption of the American Union; and he emphatically expressed his private opinion that it would be for the interest of England that the Union should be preserved, declaring at the same time, his appropriated to the manifestation of the Divine attributes in the creation. No wilderness in which man may exist is absolutely bladeless: no solitude can be wanting in the elements of sublimity, if it be skirted by purple and jagged rocks, which outline themselves sharply against a cloudless azure by day, and against the curtain of stars by night. When tor, to the manifestation of the Divine atonce the genuine relish of natural beauty has been engendered, the rule will be-or often it will be-the fewer the objects on which it feeds, the more intense, the more concentrated, will be the feeling they excite. The shrivelled grass, the thorny shrub, the scanty rush, will prove themselves to be fraught with all poetry; and then fertile devout meditation will feast itself upon these crumbs of the beautiful, even as the life-long tenant

> stincts of humanity in tending a spider. Far more of what, with our modern tastes, we should admit to be true poetic feeling, here and there makes its appearance upon the rugged surface of the ancient asceticism, The love of Jona an for David. finds it than we can find in the factitious versificaparallel only in the ve of Jesus Christ for tion of some of the great Church-writers of

of a dungeon learns to satisfy the social in-

Grotesque, more than poetic, are those romances in the composition of which Jerome as we have said) beguiled his leisure at Bethlehem, and abused the credulity of his contemporaries. But another style meets us when we look into the correspondence of the accomplished and spiritually voluptuous Basil,—an ascetic indeed, who, while maintaining his repute as a saint, not falsely, but factitiously,-knew how, in his retreat on the banks of the Iris, to surround himself with rural enjoyments which might have been envied by the younger Pliny, in his villa on the margin of the lake of Como.

It does not appear - or the evidence to that effect is not at hand, showing-how far S. M. Sued by the storm; tail was master of the tempest. Jonah was visited with the vengeance of God; Pul was honored by the presence of an ange against heaven, the one was sinning against heaven, the other working out willingly the great plat to spread the triumphs of the Gospel. In the case there was ingly the great fear. The stem howled with terrible erature in Italy, the Psalter had so been rolled over the lips of monks, morning, noon, victory of David over Goliath, was one, on whose plastic nature, the merit of the young heaving seas, and the surges broke over the heaving seas, and the surges broke over the bulwarks, threatening death.

The strip howled with terrible rolled over the lips of monks, morning, noon, and drew bulwarks, threatening death. spiritual or intellectual. Let the modern reader imagine what would be the effect upon himself of repeating the hundred and fifty Psalms, entire - round the year, fifty times

But the waking hour of the European mind came on; our modern consciousness toward Nature, as well as Art, sprang into existence; and along with this renovation of the Tastes, as well as of the Reason of the western nations, there came the diffusion, and the restored influence, of the Inspired writings. Thenceforward this mighty influence; which was at once a ferce and a guid-ance, took its way alongside of the recovered classical literature; and the two powers the sacred and the profane - went on commingling their energies in those various portions which have given nationality to the literature, distinctively, of Italy, of England, of France, and of Germany .- Isaac Taylor.

WHEN DOES A SIN BECOME NATIONAL ?-L. When sin becomes so general among the people as to be a controlling and overshadowing element of society, it may be termed a national sin, and the whole nation may be justly punishable for it. Thus avarice, pride, extravagance, lust of the flesh and eye, are national sins, because they pervade the entire country. 2. A sin, confined in practice to a part only of a particular locality of a nation, becomes a national one when it is acquiesced PRIDE is a sin which first showeth itself in by refusing to put away the sin when it is in children; yea, and it grows up with them their power to do so, by moral sussion, or by and mixeth itself with all they do; but it law, or by both. 3. A sin assumes a nationlies most hid, most deep in man as to his al form when permitted by those who could order otherwise, to shape the laws and control the policy of the government which exists by the consent of the people.

THE ways of God are inscrutable.

THE DUEL OF BURR AND HAMILTON.

I need not here relate who Alexander the tenth day of July, 1804, the parties met on the "field of honor," at Weehawken. There they stand: the seconds have carefully measured the ground, and scientifically loaded their exposition the fruits of his reflection the damning deed is finished, and the affair of honor is done! In that horrid instant have been sore sadness within-the gnawing while the other flies away with everlasting guilt upon his soul. Poor Hamilton, brave at the cannon's mouth in defense of his counry, had not the moral courage to resist the ondage of what is falsely called the code of honor. Twenty years before he had served as a second in a duel, and, it is known, had long regarded the fashion as a remnant of

barbarism. Now, he violates his conscience as a principal, or rather as a victim, to that cruel warfare which he abhorred. Dr. Hosack found him sitting on the ground, in the arms of his second. "His countenance," he says, "I shall never forget. He had at he wrote his "Meditations and Discourses that instant: just strength enough to say, 'This is a mortal wound,' when he sunk away, and became to all appearance lifeless." The was to him, or what his "Dving Thoughts" great statesman and dying man was conveyed to a friend's house, in the suburbs of New-York. The sea-breeze reviving him while the prospect of the Celestial City. We alcrossing the river, he opened his eyes, and most seem to see the smile of rapture on his the memories of his home, wife, and children. brow, as we hear him saying, (in his noble aroused his consciousness: "Let her be sent letter to Fleetwood.) in immediate prospect for but break the news gently, and give her hopes." What a melancholy change there! of his departure, "I am going to Him whom my soul loveth, or rather who hath loved me Yesterday only, that dying father was cheer- with an everlasting love." And when, from ful and happy with life—to-day, he writhes and sinks in the agonies of death. Now are of Lord Wharton,—to which, amid his growleard the sighs of the widow, and the orphan's amentations. Our pen shrinks at this moment from further description. This was an farewell to his flock at London, we feel that affair of honor-what deeds shall we then call vicked and dishonorable !- Methodist.

WHAT A CHRISTIAN SOLDIER CAN DO whom he longs to meet in heaven.

There is now in the camp at Readville, a although they were already pressing the brink outhful soldier who, when he entered, deter- of the grave. His work was done, his soul nined to take his religion with him into the was at peace, and as death drew near he exarmy. On the first night of his life in camp, claimed, with unaffected exultation, "The he was enabled with God's help, to do his long wished for day is come at last, in which duty. When the time had come for rest, and I shall see that glory in another manner all the members of the company with which than I have ever done, or was capable of doie was connected were in the barracks, he ing, in this world." Calm, composed, more ound himself in the midst of those who were than resigned, the closing scene was one ndulging in the use of the most profane and which befitted the life that had preceded. bscene language. A large proportion of the On August 24th, 1683, at the age of sixtymen were of this same character. He was seven years, died John Owen, the greatest ready for his night's rest. Before making of the old Puritans. preparation to retire, he took out his Bible, fanity ceased, and at the close of the prayer | pulpit which Owen had occupied, "We have

went to their rest. Christian deportment, and winning manners, | So at least it seemed. But we feel that it exerted a most powerful influence over his as- | shines yet. John Owen is a star of the first sociates, so that now he is respected by the whole company. He has labored faithfully Pres. Quarterly Review. with the most profane, and has succeeded in inducing some of them to abandon this habit, which is so common in the army. One thing in his efforts to do good is particularly noticeable; he is mild and courteous to all, uses no harsh, reproachful language, but reproves in the gentlest manner, and thus gains the confidence and respect of all with whom he comes n contact—an example which might well be followed by all young Christians.—Cong.

DEBATING SOCIETIES. to the saving of human muscle; all or any of these things offer a great field for profitable research.—Scientific American.

How reluctant are we to let our disorder ed nature feel the severity of that discipline which infinite Love has chosen for us! The very affliction at which we murmur, the heartsearching of God's Spirit and Word which so perform but the half, would have proved the choicest blessings, if we had cheerfully taken them from His gracious hands.

RELIANCE is the essence of faith, Christ is __Presbyterian Home and Foreign Record. the object, the Word is the food, and obedience is the proof; so that the true faith is a depending upon Christ for salvation in a way of obedience, as he offered in the Word. - vain, and always to be renewed; there's no John Mason.

OWEN'S LAST DAYS.

OWEN's life had been one of continuous Hamilton was a page I may write at some and unwearied effort. He had borne burother time. Both men were eminent politi- dens of responsibility that would have crushcians, and distinguished in eloquence and ed scores of weaker men. He had written arms. They were alike in stature, and differ-volumes enough to have tasked vigorous pens ed only a year in their ages; but to the noble for a lifetime; not volumes of superficial name of statesman Aaron Burr could never cast or meagre merit, but such as throughout lay just claim. His great opponent accurate- declared the profound thinker, and the giant described him, when he wrote that he was grasp of his thought. He had stood forth as "far more cunning than wise—more dexterous than able." The history of these two
leading men must now be recorded in blood.

grasp of the Puritan party, both in triumph and in defeat, with all the responsibilities appertaining to his position. He had Burr challenged Hamilton, who had not the taken up the great questions of his time, noral courage to decline acceptance, and on the Arminian and Socinian controversies, their pistols, and now wait to watch closely and the strength of his reasoning. It is no that the shooting is honorably done, or secund- wonder that even his massive frame began, em artem. How striking is the contrast be- at last, to yield under the steady pressure. tween the quiet of surrounding nature sum Unintermitted toil began to tell on his iron mer's loveliness, and the sweet songs of the constitution. Repeated strokes of affliction, birds—with the gloomy scene and bloody robbing him successively of all his children, work in which man is to play so conspicuous as well as of the first-loved of his heart, opport! The seconds give the fatal signal, pressed him with a weight of sorrow, even pressed him with a weight of sorrow, even while no murmur was extorted. There must one falls; writhing in his bloody agonies, and grief which we recognize in Burke bending tearfully over the grave of his only son, and making his dirge-like confession: "I live in an inverted order. They that should have succeeded me, have gone before me."

The excitements and anxieties of more than thirty years of steady labor invited the assaults of complicated disease. Owen was forced to abandon his pulpit in London, or to occupy it only at rare intervals. In the preparation of his last writings for the press, he availed himself of the aid of amanuenses. Along with his prosecution of his elaborate commentary on the epistle to the Hebrews, was to him, or what his "Dying Thoughts" ing infirmities, he was kindly invited by that nobleman, - he directs his tender, touching his words of dignified simplicity and of Christian fidelity are truly such as become the lips of the pastor parting with a flock

Even yet persecution dogged his steps.

On the Sabbath which followed his funand read a chapter from it aloud. All pro- eral, his colleague, Clarkson, said, from the the men without further obnoxious language, had a light in this candlestick, which did not only enlighten the room, but gave light to This young man has since, by his discreet others, far and near. But it is put out.

THE REFORMATION AND POPULAR LITERATURE.

The impulse which the Reformation gave to popular literature in Germany was imnense. Whilst in the year 1513 only 35 publications had appeared, and 37 in 1517, the number of books increased with astonish ing rapidity after the appearance of Luther's theses. In 1518 we find 71 different works; in 1519, 111; in 1520, 208; in 1521, 211; in 1522, 347; and in 1523, 498. . . . And The long winter evenings are at hand, and where were all these published? For the he hours should be spent in some pursuit or most part in Wittemberg. And who were employment that shall make the time so pass- their authors? Generally, Luther and his d useful and profitable. In most of our friends. In 1522, 130 of the reformer's writvillages and towns there are literary societies, ings were published; and in the year follow-formed of young men who meet together for ing, 183. In this same year only 20 Roman mutual improvement; some miscellaneous ex- Catholic publications appeared. The literaercises are gone through with, poetry and esture of Germany thus saw the light in the says read, and the proceedings generally midst of struggles, and contemporaneously wound up with a studied debate upon some with her religion. Already it appeared learn-fixed question. Now, the oratorical part of ed, profound, full of daring and life, as later these entertainments is a good feature, but times have seen it. The national spirit t too frequently happens that the subjects showed itself for the first time, and at the ropounded are foolish and silly to the last very moment of its birth received the baptism legree. The public are not immediately in- of fire from Christian enthusiasm. What erested in the comparative merits of Marc Luther and his friends composed others circu-Antony and Andrew Jackson, nor do they lated. Monks, convinced of the unlawfulness care about discussing the query as to whether of monastic obligations, desirous of exchangwomen are entitled to the elective franchise ing a long life of slothfulness for one of acor not. Debate, to be useful, must involve tive exertion, but too ignorant to proclaim the discussion of some new doctrine, question the word of God, travelled through the proor theory, and must elucidate knotty points, vinces, visiting hamlets and cottages, where either of science, art or law, in such a man- they sold the books of Luther and his friends. ner that it shall add to the stock of popular Germany soon swarmed with these bold colknowledge. In this way debating societies porteurs. Printers and booksellers eagerly isseminate useful instruction and are the welcomed every writing in defence of the Reneans of substantial good. Why not then formation; but they rejected the books of liscard all trite and hackneyed subjects and the opposite party as generally full of ignorconfine the arguments to the consideration of ance and barbarism. If any one of them matters relating to social economy, to inven- ventured to sell a book in favour of the Pation, the adaptation of improvement relating pacy, and offered it for sale in the fairs of Frankfort or elsewhere, merchants, purchasers, and men of letters overwhelmed him with ridicule and sarcasm. It was in vain that the emperor and princes had published severe edicts against the writings of the reformers. As soon as an inquisitorial visit was to be paid, the dealers, who had received secret intimation, concealed the books that it was intended to proscribe; the people ever eager for sorely tries us, the very duty of which we what is prohibited, immediately bought them It was not only in Germany that such scenes were passing; Luther's writings were translated into French, Spanish, English, and

> LOPPING off the branches of sin, is labor in way but laying the axe to the root.

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Italian, and circulated among these nations.