## Poetry.

Wrestling Jacob.

Charles Wesley's verses on Gen. xxxii. 24, etc., are full of strength and beauty. They have been greatly praised and admired, but being unsuited to congregational singing, are not found in the hymnbooks of the present day.

Come, O thou traveler unknown, Whom still I hold, but cannot see ! My company before is gone, And I am left alone with thee; With thee all night I mean to stay, And wrestle till the break of day.

I need not tell thee who I am, My misery and sin declare: Thyself hast called me by my name; Look on thy hands and read it there; But who, I ask thee, who art Thou! Tell me thy name, and tell me now.

In vain thon strugglest to get free, I never will unlosse my hold; Art thou the man that died for me! The secret of thy love unfold: Wrestling, I will not let thee go, Till I thy name, thy nature know.

Wilt thou not yet to me reveal Thy new, unutterable name? Tell me, I still beseech thee, tell To know it now resolved I am Wrestling, I will not let thee go, Till I thy name, thy nature know.

What the' my shrinking flesh complain, And murmur to contend so long? I rise superior to my pain; When I am weak then I am strong: And when my all of strength doth fail, I shall with the God-man prevail.

Yield to me now, for I am weak; But confident in self-despair; Speak to my heart, in blessings speak; Be conquered by my instant prayer; Speak, or thou never hence shalt move And tell me if thy name is love.

Tis love! 'tis love! thou diedst for me I hear thy whisper in my heart; The morning breaks, the shadows flee. Pure, universal love thou art: To me, to all, thy bowels move, Thy nature and thy name is Love.

## Correspondence.

## TRUTH MILITANT.

mon preached recently in the First Presby-door in Wittenberg, should reverberate terian Church, St. Louis, by the pastor, Rev. through Germany, should rouse the papal H. A. Nelson, D.D. Our readers are fa- power to fury, and disturb the peace of Eumiliar with the great and hopeful changes rope, rather than that Europe should slumber going on in Missouri in the direction of on under the poisonous opiate of papal in-Emancipation and thorough-going loyalty. dulgences till it should lose all power and .This sermon will help to explain these spirit to break the papal chains. He doubt-

sonally, even as He declared of Himself, which they have borne for their testimony "meek and lowly in heart." His personal against the corruptions of their apostate behavior always corresponded to the pro-phetic description of Him — "He shall not should brood unbroken over that African heard in the street." - With wonderful wis- formalism should reign in unbroken silence dom He repressed every tendency to popular over those Eastern Churches. He knew that, tumult and lawless violence on His behalf. in all these ages, and in all these lands, the The lamb, in its meek, submissive gentleness, spiritual forces of His kingdom would never PEACE." And in that notable prophetic and vex, and agitate the mighty mass, until description of the glory and happiness of History and History and happiness of History an tle child shall lead them.'

smite thee on the right cheek, turn to him and look up from its cradle with a most pitiyou." Forbearance, forgiveness, meekness, prefers the sensitiveness, which that pain reare prime virtues in the character most hon- veals, to the ease of insensibility, and he

ored in His heavenly kingdom. and contention among men, to arm men in and blotch the surface rather than quietly mutual hostility, for mutual outrage and de- and fatally settle upon the vitals. struction. Neither can we understand that | So also the Great Physician, when an unthe proper tendency of His teaching - His happy father had brought to him his child doctrines and His precepts-if all men would tortured by a malignant demon which the adopt them, and obey them, would be to disciples had been unable to expel, did not

trary is their obvious tendency.

of our Lord? It plainly shows, that our lay "as dead." Lord well knew that the promulgation of His Deep and dark is the mystery of evil, unstrife and contention, yea, cruel and bloody respect to all its history, including the phetry, - the cessation also of private enmities, to its most violent activity. and outrages, so remarkable as to deserve to be symbolized by the lion and the ox quietly gle with evil in this world, fully understandnevertheless this blessed state of things was all the ages of strife, of strenuous debate, to be looked for after long ages of conflict of fierce contention, of red carnage, which between the spiritual forces of His kingdom it would cost, to win for His truth complete and the malignant powers of evil: - that | ascendancy in this sinful world. during this period of struggle, in which His It was a pleasing illusion, in which we have . their final ascendancy, it should be manifest est among us, that truth had, in our country, that the force of those principles in collision with the falsehoods, and the passions opposed and wrong would never be able to break up fierce and unrelenting hostilities.

of peace which can be had by the ignoring of all solemn truth, and the negation of all righteous principles, - the kind of peace which results from the general indifference and apathy which cares for nothing but ease and pleasure, all such peace He meant to break up. All the strife, and tumult, and agonizing struggle, which naturally result from the contact of truth with antagonistic error, of righteous principles with obstinate human selfishness, - from the persistent, earnest protest of evangelized human consciences against wrong,—all this He deliberately accepted as the clearly foreseen process by which His kingdom should come in this world. Tenderly as He cared for, and pitied, every human sufferer, He preferred that any one should suffer for righteousness' sake, rather than be at ease in unrighteousness, that any one should be hated of all men for His name's sake, rather . than enjoy the esteem and favor of men in disregard of His name, that any one of a family should incur the hatred of brothers or sisters, or children or parents, and even

coming His disciple, rather than secure the

continued enjoyment of domestic tranquillity by refusing to be His disciple. Highly as He must value the peace of communities. He preferred that there should be tumults, and strifes, and wars, resulting from the struggles of true with false principles, rather than that communities should stagnate in apathetic indifference to truth. He doubtless preferred that faithful disciples of Him should be torn by wild beasts in Roman amphitheatres, to the savage delight of admiring pagan crowds, rather than that there should be no faithful disciples in the Roman empire. He doubtless preferred that in later times, the fierce troopers of Claverhouse should hunt and slaughter the covenanters in the glens of Scotland, rather than that there should be no such people to wake the echoes of those glens with the fervent voice of prayer, and the quaint strains of their psalmody. He doubtless preferred that the blood of the Huguenots should flow in the St. Bartholomew massacre, than that there should be no such people for the per-fidious king to butcher. He doubtless preferred that the bones of His slaughtered saints should whiten the Alpine mountains, rather than that His Gospel should never ascend those heights, and sanctify those souls with its truth, for which they would be willing thus to suffer and to die. He doubtless preferred that the ringing of Luther's ham-THE following is the substance of a ser- mer, nailing his defiant theses to the church-

changes, and furnishes another proof of what Missouri owes to her faithful clergy.]

"Think not." said our Lord, "that I am come less preferred, and does prefer, — for He is "the same yesterday, to-day, and forever,"—that, in our day, the Christians of Madato send peace on earth; I came not to send peace, but a sword." off from precipices by command of their How can this be? The whole Gospel heathen queen, and that Christians in Turkey representation of Him is, that He was, per- should suffer all the varieties of persecution cry, nor lift up, nor cause His voice to be island, and the sepulchral quiet of cold dead

is ever the scriptural emblem of Him, com- triumph over the forces of error and of sin, pletely fulfilled even to the extremity of His without such painful struggles and costly being led, dumb and unresisting, to slaughter. sacrifices. Yet He, even He, the Prince of In the most glowing prophetic pictures of Peace, ordered the struggle to proceed, and His exaltation and glory, among the "many | He will have the triumph, even at all its cost. crowns" that He wears, none is more con- He purposely inserted the leaven of His docspicuous, or more resplendent, than that trine into human society, well knowing how which bears the inscription, "PRINCE OF it would seethe there, how it would heave,

imagery which so forcibly represents its it is that our Saviour came not to send peace accfulness: "The wolf also shall dwell on earth, but a sword, — to understand in th the lamb, and the leopard shall lie what sense it is that this was the purpose of wn with the kid; and the calf and the His coming,—and to see that this is entirely ung lion and the fatling together; and a consistent with His mild and pacific disposition So have we sometimes seen a skilful and The recorded teachings of Jesus are equal- | kind physician order an application upon the opposed to strife and violence and blood, tender and sensitive skin of a child, under to the indulgence of all those violent the intense smarting and burning of which assions which lead to them. - "If a man the little sufferer would writhe in anguish, the other also." "Resist not evil." "Love ful expression of imploring helplessness. The vour enemies — bless them that curse you— answering look of the physician is expressive do good to them that hate you—and pray for of pity for the present pain, but it has also them that despitefully use you and persecute a deeper expression of grateful joy, for he recognizes the evidence of vital activity Clearly, we cannot understand Him to which, he trusts, will rectify the morbid conavow a desire on His part to stir up strife dition. He prefers that disease should sting

occasion strife and war. Precisely the con- hesitate, with His all-powerful word, to compel the evil spirit to depart, although in do-How, then, shall we interpret this saying ing so he rent the victim so sorely; that he

doctrine, the inculcation of His principles, der the government of the supremely GOOD among mankind, would, in fact, occasion - not only in respect to its origin, but in violence: - that, although the final triumph nomena of its cure, or removal. Always and and complete prevalence of what He taught everywhere it demonstrates its essential charwould be the extinction of all warlike vio- acter; shows forth its utter malignity. The lence, exchanging everywhere the weapons divine processes of its cure first develop its of war for the implements of peaceful indus- hatefulness; increase its intensity; rouse it

eating straw together, and the kid sleeping ing all this, calmly prepared for it, able with safely between the paws of the leopard, — divine composure of mind, to contemplate

principles would be making their way to lived, during the whole life-time of the oldto them, would occasion the most terrible the public tranquility. Particularly, we conflicts, the most bitter enmities, the most fondly believed that our institutions of government were so happily framed—that they It also shows, that our Lord deliberately were so elastic and so strong—so pliantly purposed to have His principles promulgated, adaptable to all the genuine growth of free-and to secure their final ascendancy, even at dom, and yet so strong to repress wrong, and such cost. The kind of peace which can be repel oppression that here the struggle of

## PHILADELPHIA, THURS

the community. We are waked from that pleasing illusion suppressing it, th by the noise of a civil war which surpasses would be only to all that we have known of such conflicts, sion, and give it both in the magnitude of its forces, and the slowly die. extent of its arena-God grant that its historians may not be obliged to add, in the cess in that end terribleness of its desolations.

It is, preeminently, a war of ideas. The near to success, conflict of arms has resulted from the con- nation cannot sur flict of opinions. The whole struggle is, to plete abolition of decide whether one set of principles or anoth- dient has at len er shall prevail. Foremost in the array are the temperate, just two opposing theories of our National Gov- us for our chief ru ernment: On the one side, is the theory continual prayer that our National Union is indissoluble, the Let it not be ima people of all its States constituting one peo-ple—one nation (E. Pluribus Unum)—and tranquillity can its constitutional government exercising a severe, and perh limited but paramount sovereignty over all will doubtless be the wide land—a sovereignty limited by the edict effective. A Constitution, but irrevocable within those limits. On the other side is the theory that the sovereignty of each State is absolute, emnly, in His feathe Union only a voluntary association of To strengthen be delivered up to death by them, for be-States, from which each may withdraw at er we may have t its pleasure; and that any attempt on the progress of this w part of the general government forcibly to agements that w restrain States from such secession, is sheer from God's holy and tyrannical usurpation.

Such is the political issue which has been expected his trui made up between the parties to this fearful not without agoni controversy. We do not now discuss this commotions and political issue; but it seemed necessary to horrors of war, we state it, in order that we may see what is behind these two opposing political theories, in this hostile array. Why have any States desired to exercise their alleged right of secession, thus compelling the government either to resign its claimed sovereignty, at their bidding, or to maintain it by force of

Most evidently they have wanted to use. their separate and unlimited sovereignty, first of all, and above all else, to secure, and to had seized and forti render permanent their institution of slavery. ing, to the enemy; The moral right to hold men in slavery—to this insult, resolved The moral right to, hold men in slavery—to maintain an institution which reduces human their soil. And now the beings to the condition of chattels—and proaching in their sois. beings to the condition of chattels-and proaching in their which continually exposts men, and women, and families, to all the shocking liabilities which that absolute chattelhood involves—the moral right of all this has been very thoroughly discussed throughout evangelical Christendom: and outside of these revolted States, the overwhelming preponderance of opinion, throughout evangelical Christendom, is against the righteousness of slavery. Although the holding of slaves within the States. which continually exposts men, and women, though the holding of slaves within the States which, in the name of the was a subject to which the national authority gallantly taken possession was a subject to which the national authority did not extend—over which the National Government under all administrations, disclaimed any right of control, there were questions pertaining to Slavery in national territories, and pertaining to the influence of the fines passages of history. Nevertheless there are those in every regiment, who prate about the Chaplaincy, and matic effect. It is a pict to fine of earnest war, that could not be too we studied by those is put to so much expense every month to pay the right of the influence.

the public peace on account of it. There that his successes were of accidents, won, and bakeries capturing horses, and pillagmay be those who think that such peace not by the influence of I would have been better than this fearful war. despite of his incapacity There are some such, who think that, in feel- The same principle is ing thus, they exercise the spirit and temper | cation in human life. It

of Jesus. Have they considered the utter- succeeded in gaining so ance of Christ—"I came not to send peace but a sword"? Can they give it any intelligible meaning? If such had been our best afford to address him if to repose. If Lord's view of the paramount importance of he had one motive to strive peace, it seems to me that he would never tion, he has a hundred being him to pre- passes round, the chaplaincy is dragged up, have sent his servants to disturb anywhere serve it. If he had never risen, the world and made to appear, if possible, disreputhe quietude of sin, by preaching against any would not have reproache him with his obtable:

of the evils that have strongly entrenched scurity; but now he can t fall without its. A few days ag I over-heard an officer

not to send peace, but a sword." fearful calauity which has come upon us— to plant his foot. For, on e driven off, with had stolen a horse and sold him.

nay, let us not assume that it is altogether a the loss of glory and se reliance, he will I visited a regiment some time ago, and calamity. There might have been a peace scarcely be able to advante so far a second found a chaplain, a most worthy man, almost that would be far more calamitous. The time in the road of honor and prosperity with heart-broken. He was persecuted in the peace of prevailing indifference to wrong, It is better to occupy during life the hummost cruel manner by the Colonel, so much the peace of a benumbed public conscience, blest post, than be elevated to the highest so he had to leave head-quarters and stay a peace which depends on abstinence from only to prove to the world hat we were un- with a detached party elsewhere. I felt all rebuking of wrong, and all inquiry whee equal to its duties. For, the former case deeply for him, and wept with him. Not

Dreadful as are the desolations which this equal to our desert; and dreelyes might inwar has already wrought—appalling as is the suffering which it has occasioned—and dark

belief, that our qualifications would not have tents of the officers and men, of his weekly as is the uncertainty which hangs over its proved inferior to higher spointments than and Sabbath meetings, is a check to vice, a future—let us not think that its speedy cessation is above all things desirable. Let us consent to bear all its sorrow and anguish—all its privations—all its anxieties—all its nivations—all it

tion? That result has not heretofore seemed trustful of himself, and carpot but be appre- bring up before the wayward son of praying to me so desirable, either to the slaves themselves or to us, as a more gradual removal of
it, by peaceful means, and with suitable preunquestionable fruit of his own superiority,
paration for their real enjoyment of regulaand doubts not his ability o repeat it when had by universal acquiescence in wrong, and free thought, the conflict of opposing opinuniversal acceptance of falsehood,—the kind ions, could freely go on, without endangering bellion, I hoped (in common with most of my than before, and begins edulously to imof no use!"

It is said, and not without reason, that vised a solemn fast should be appointed and begins edulously to imof no use!"

What! shall the soldier be the protracted solution of the Roman quest faithfully observed.—Pres. Quar. Review.

the peace, without destroying the security of loyal countrymen give the Govern

made amazing p

comfort and supp

THE IMPORTANCE. IM ROVING OUR AD

DEMOSTHENES, ian commander. , a place belongclatter, stung by the invader from formidable descent:

) that God would prove the point and temper of his weapons, peedy success in lest a second trial might prove how little his ect upon slavery former advantage was owing to himself. One Frowth and exten- leans upon his success, and securely makes m which it would it his reliance for the future; the other looks upon it with diffidence, and determines to a not given us suc- support it by every addition which it is in

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he rebellion has the power of his arm to make. Indeed, the and has come so prosperity that God affords to men is not incems evident the tended to fill them with pride, and put their ithout the com- faculties to sleep; but to encourage exertion, ry. This final expe- to stimulate desire, to awaken hope, and em resolved upon by gradually to lead them forward to the attaingradually to lead them forward to the attainment of yet unconceived and incomparably higher things. And the man who is not wont to make this use of the instances of success with which he meets, proves himself incapable of greatness, and wanting in the first element of solid progress in every case of honorable ambition.

These principles, are applicable also to religion. The following is the language it everywhere speaks: "Hold fast that thou hast." "Take fast hold of instruction: let

her not go: keep her; for she is thy life." When a man is able to trace in his heart one foot-step of the Divine presence, one emotion of gratitude to God, one feeble inclination to of gratitude to God, one feeble inclination to a legitimately derive ask his blessing, this is a critical moment: if he neglect it, it were better it had not been afforded; but if he have learned promptly to embrace and cherish these happy motions of his soul, wooing their stay, and eagerly strittened to God, one feeble inclination to ask his blessing, this is a critical moment: if he neglect it, it were better it had not been afforded; but if he have learned promptly to embrace and cherish these happy motions of his soul, wooing their stay, and eagerly strittened by the best of his soul, wooing their stay, and eagerly strittened by the best of his soul, wooing their stay, and eagerly strittened by the best of his soul, wooing their stay, and eagerly strittened by the best of his soul, wooing their stay, and eagerly strittened by the best of his soul, wooing their stay, and eagerly strittened by the best of his soul, wooing their stay, and eagerly strittened by the best of his soul, wooing their stay, and eagerly strittened by the best of his soul, wooing their stay, and eagerly strittened by the best of his soul, wooing the stay of his soul, wooing their stay, and eagerly strittened by the best of his soul, wooing their stay, and eagerly strittened by the best of his soul, wooing their stay, and eagerly strittened by the best of his soul, wooing their stay, and eagerly strittened by the best of his soul, wooing their stay, and eagerly strittened by the best of his soul, wooing the strike his soul, wooing the best of his soul, wooing the best of his soul, wooing the strike his soul, wooing the strike his soul, wooing the best of his soul, wooing the strike his soul, wooing the stri hand ighteousness, and art of living for eternity.

## CHAPLAINS OF NO USE.

IT cannot be denied that the Chaplaincy, from just causes, has in part fallen into disrepute. In some cases, immoral men, deposed ministers, and even in ordained preachers have, from improper influences, been elected, or arbitrarily appointed Chaplains. In order to remedy this great evil and draw-back to the usefulness of worthy minisare descried ap- ters of the Gospel serving as chaplains, Conepared to make a gress, at the close of last session passed, an Demosthenes, on act, which makes it the duty of the comman-

country, they had ed to re-establish the chaplaincy in the

of slavery as a political force in the national Demosthenes was convined that it had been pains, for the last twelve months or more, to administration; and there were claims of better not to have occupe Pylus, than, have inquire into the character of this class of inabsolute right of property in slaves, to be ing done so, to abandon to the enemy; dividuals, and after strict observation, and maintained by interpretations of the national constitution, sought to be established. On such questions as these, those discussions and to keep possession of it. A descent upon a political contests proceeded, on account of with the well second account of the such questions and them to be men whose habits, occupations, business, and influence at home were, and are he political results of which, war has been with the well ascertained bility to preserve now diametrically opposed to the religion of the political results of which, war has been made upon the National Govertment, by men who make the theory of state sovereignty their plea of justification, and who proclaim their purpose to establish a confederacy of States based upon the system of slavery as its foundation.

It is the fruit of surd incompetentis foundation.

It is to acquaint belifty to preserve the mode and the religion of the religion of the soldiers; mination to use every preduction against the possibility of a repulse, I force or by surposed to have a soul; who on a surposed to have a soul; who on a cy, to adopt strong means is, and fail to support them by corresponding and adequate march, or after battle, have given orders to "let the Bible men who have in no way aided to promote the moral welfare of the soldiers; who have proclaimed, that a man in the army is not supposed to have a soul; who on a march, or after battle, have given orders to "let the Bible men who have in no way aided to promote the moral welfare of the soldiers; who have proclaimed, that a man in the army is not supposed to have a soul; who on a march, or after battle, have given orders of his situation and adequate to "let the Bible men who have in no way aided to promote the moral welfare of the soldiers; who have proclaimed, that a man in the army is not supposed to have a soul; who on a march, or after battle, have given orders of his situation and adequate to "let the Bible men who have in no way aided to promote the moral welfare of the soldiers; who have proclaimed, that a man in the army is not supposed to have a soul; who on a march, or after battle, have given orders of his situation and adequate to promote the moral welfare of the soldiers; who have proclaimed, that a man in the army is not supposed to have a soul; who on a march, or after battle, have given orders of his situation. other forces enter into the contrast on both sides—innumerable personal ambitions, and personal passions, besides all the modifying influence of innumerable and collateral questions.

The transfer of his situation, and suggest to him place the latter than the former; officers who strike men, under their command, with never should be done, only in the very act of inflicting a blow from whi hit is impossible them, officers who defraud the government durtions.

The transfer of his situation, and suggest to him place the latter than the former; officers who strike men, under their command, with never should be done, only in the very act of inflicting a blow from whi hit is impossible them, officers who defraud the government durtions. But I assume as unquestionable, that with-out the controversy which relates to slavery ability to execute it. It to provoke with still drawing the forage; by using the governthere would have been no war. If through out intimidating his foe. It is gratuitously ment and making their official positions the out all this land, in all the years of its history, there had been no one who questioned the enemy, in his turn to ass me the aggressive. more than would pay the salaries of half a the righteousness of slavery—or if all who believed it to be wrong had refrained from a commander a reinforce ent consisting of who lead lives of intemperance, gambling, expressing that opinion, and from speaking as many men as he employed in gaining it. and profligacy. Yes! it is because the and printing arguments in support of that After a successful battle, is yet possessed, faithful chaplain stands in the way of such ppinion—if all had acquiesced in the demand with little diminution, of all the power by men, as a silent if not a personal and public which the supporters of slavery so generally which the victory was we enhanced by all reprover; because he hedges up their way made, that that, alone, of all human institu- the power which that vict y added to him. with moral impediments against bringing tions, should be exempted from the scrutiny of free thought, and the liabilities of free discussion—if thus there had been no moral opposition to slavery, no religious protests against it, no attempt to examine its moral observator. It is not be fired with the power which that victory added to him. With inord impediments against bringing the power which that victory added to him. From this it follows, that he genuine victory is a restraint upon unscrupulous sutlers, in their dealings with soldiers whose wives, and children, and widowed mothers, are sufficient to examine its moral of the power which that victory added to him. With inord impediments against bringing abandoned characters into camp; because to the result of power, all and discipline, in their dealings with soldiers whose wives, and children, and widowed mothers, are sufficiently added to him. character—there would have been no public the hope of adding victory to victory, is is, that schemes of plundering the Governagitation concerning it, and no breaking of more than sluggard, and makes it evident ment, through quartermasters departments

s genius, but in ing private property, may not be known to d mistakes. others than those interested, and thereby beuniversal applicome exposed. It is because a faithful when a man has chaplain cannot and will not become a party advantage, that to, or a winker at, these gross evils in the for a better posi- room of his establishment, while the bottle

themselves in the world:—nay, it seems to notice and its criticism. Werefore he should discoursing to others with a pompous air on me that, if He had held such views, our Lord encounter sloth and inactity in their first the utter uselessness of the chaplaincy; and would not have come into the world at all. jealous descent upon him with the determi-He seems to me to say as much—" I came nation to exhaust every edrgy, rather than dents and his course since he came to the of to send peace, but a sword."

yield the auspicious spot pere the blessing army. I learned that his character was ruined of Heaven upon his effor has enabled him at home, and that only a few days before he

ther that which claims to be right is so— our friends are at liberty o say, with none long afterwards that very Colonel was dissuch peace is by no means to be desired. to contradict them, that of fortune was not missed for cowardice.

ed the purpose for which God has allowed it

One of the greatest makes of difference the course of many in it. "Chaplains of no between man is seen in the difference that the chaplaincy has been dishonored by the course of many in it. "Chaplains of no between man is seen in the difference that the chaplaincy has been dishonored by the course of many in it." to come upon us.

Does that purpose include the utter "abolishment" of the institution of slavery by means of the war, and before its termina
That result has so in difference the course of many in the course of many in

buried like the horse shot under him? Shall tion—as it cannot be hastened by any display home friends receive no intimation of the of energy or by any bold resolution death of the one they loved, the particulars tendency to paralyze the activity of the Italof his sickness, and how and where he was buried? Take away the faithful chaplain, and despondency. The fault, however, lies and you take away the soldier's best friend, not with the people, but with their rulers. the officer's silent monitor, the wife's, and None of the Italian statesman have dared to children's, and parent's mediator, and safe. lay the real state of affairs before them, or guard. Pray for the chaplain! His work appeal to their sense, or call forth their real s peculiarly difficult; but in its results none strength. They have trained them to an exnore delightful.

CHAPLAIN 11th Pa. Vol. Cav. Suffolk, Va., Nov. 6, 1862.

### PRAY AND DO.

JONAH AND THE MARINERS.

mental war!

But prayer was not all on that occasion. The shipmen used the ordinary means. They lightened the ship. Anything to save life. Throw out the wares. This is the motto of the penitent. "Away with my dearest sins! They will sink me. I make the sacrifice.

But this is humiliating to human pride. ters are hurling their spray at his feet!

should stimulate our hearts the more; and 2 Pet. ii. 20, 21. Now, it is allowable, in a This is the sub- confidence and estimation of the whole army. not lull us to lazy expectations. Paul in the fair interpretation of language, to regard storm was assured by the angel of God, that these and like passages as employed by way all aboard should be saved. That was abso- of motive to the exercise of that salutary The two decrees harmonize. God will save the action of man.—Rev. E. E. Adams.

# Selections.

SUPREMACY AT ROME.

THE appointment of M. Drouyn de Lhuys s the successor of M. Thouvenel is signifieant. That gentleman was Minister for Folow the Papacy to be quite independent of her. still less to fall under the power of any other who became "the eldest son of the Church.'

conferences of Zurich. He then did his best the least, as violent as any which we find in to establish that curse of Italy, a confedera- these threatenings concerning a Christian's tion of States and was deeply mortified at apostasy from holiness. the universal ridicule the scheme met with. The Princes whose thrones he had guaran-teed were sent to the right about summarily one thing to popularise the dogma which we by the Italians, before he had time to inter-fere in their behalf. He made a show of with the subject, as the slighest glance at the saving Francis of Naples at Gaeta, and would have done it effectually but that such an act ing of the apostle is this :- if, abandoning would have cost him all his influence in Italy. Christianity as a system of salvation, ye will But as he has got a hold on Rome, he clings be justified by a legal obedience, thus going to it with the determination that nothing back for your ground of hope from Christ to shall be wanting on his part to prevent the Moses, from Calvary to Sinai, ye, by that unification of the country. Venice is just as act of repudiation, exclude yourselves from far from obtainment as Rome, and will re-Gospel mercy and redemption; ye are sons main so until a favorable concatenation of of Abraham according to the flesh, not accircumstances shall alter the present chances. cording to the election of grace.—Boston Death may remove the great obstructor; a Review. patriotic Pope may succeed the present one; a revolution in Germany may swallow up the Austrian Empire, and Italy may then take her own again. These contingencies are not the utmost difficulty that any one could be He is to be stainless in life and guileless in found to fill them, when the last Ministry was heart, an example to the flock, and a teacher formed. These abuses cry aloud for reform, of all. No vice, no worldly ambition, no

the Italians.

pectant, transitional and pusillanimous policy; they have taught them to look to Paris for salvation, and to submit to its statesman-ship. Were the Emperor full of the best intentions towards them, he could not help

them so long as they lean so heavily and indolently on his support. Italy must have a career and a life of its own. So far as Rome THESE mariners in their danger cried to is concerned, she may, perhaps, have to com-heir gods. Prayer is the language of nature. pound with France: To obtain Venice, she Men pray when they are dying: Danger may have to recken with all Europe. But a wakens conscience, and the soul utters its to unite, organize and tranquillize her own territory, to make it thoroughly and perma-Religion is given us for the hour of dan-er; but also for all other hours. It is right self alone, in which she ought not only never o cry unto God when other helps fail, but to require or solicit foreign aid and interferrong to be silent until they fail. God is ence, but strongly and indignantly to reject ready to bless us in extreme difficulties, but such extraneous support. The mere habit of watts to bless us in prosperity. Indeed, did managing her own internal affairs will give we know it, our greatest peril is in our most her nerve to manage her foreign policy. Afpeaceful, our fearless hour. Jonah was re- ter all, she is at the present moment a nation ally as safe in the jaws of the tempest, as of 23,000,000 souls, which, strongly knit to-when he first started to run away from God. gether and well governed, endowed as it is The greatest peril is in sin. When the soul with the highest faculties of the mind, must departs from God it matters little where the in time have its weight with the world. When body is. It is hardly worth the while to Italy shall have achieved a complete victory shelter the outer man when the inner man is over herself, Rome and Venice will fall to dead! It was guilt that called up this ele- her of their own accord, as something that it may no longer be possible or worth while to withhold from her-Phila. N. American.

#### OBJECTIONS TO THE DOCTRINE OF PERSEVERANCE.

The biblical objections to the perseverance

Go wealth! go, pleasure! go fame! go of the regenerate are not of a nature to unsociety! go all that would separate me from God, and life!"

The biblical objections to the perseverance of the regenerate are not of a nature to unsettle the direct averments of its truth. The warnings of inspired men are always largely warnings of inspired men are always largely relied on to disprove our conclusions. Con-It will cling to its idols until it must let go. cerning these, it is to be said, that they are The first choice of God and heaven is often invariably hypothetical, or supposed, cases. stern necessity. The sinner does not take Not one of them asserts that an apostasy hold of the cross, until the waves dash over from a state of salvation ever did occur. him; does not enter the ark until the roar This is their formula; "if the righteous shall of the deluge is in his ears and the dark wa- turn from his righteousness, he shall die" ters are hurling their spray at his feet!

Through appointed means salvation comes to us. We insult God if we pray without doing. The fact that God can, and will save and is worse with them than the beginning; lute certainty. God had decreed it. And carefulness, that individual, untiring firmness, yet Paul assured the centurion and the sol- which is the human means of final endurance, diers that the shipmen must not leave the as a part of God's method of keeping his chilvessel—"Except these abide in the ship, ye dren from the power of Satan. This takes cannot be saved." They must remain to do their duty. That is equally a decree of God. questionable in both of the last references. but you must do what he commands—pray, For not all who are called "righteous" in the repent, use the means. Success depends on Bible are evangelically thus; and of those the will of God, but does not dispense with who are, it is distinctly declared, the righteous shall hold on his way." The citation, too, from Peter, may describe nothing deeper than a reform from heathenism to a decent, outside Christian life Besides, another of these minatory texts most relied on (Hebrews iv. 4-8) proves too much, if, which is by no means certain, even it refers to inward piety at all: for it unequivocally states that they who fall away, as it intends, can never be recovered to repentance. Our argument does reign Affairs during the first years of the not require of us an exegesis of this passage. present empire, and has been a consistent This much it evidently conveys—a fearful advocate of the old policy, which dates from caution to men enjoying unusual means of the middle ages, that France should never al- grace and the special strivings of the converting Spirit, that, if they resist and fall back into a careless life, their hearts will grow State. Pepin le Bref inaugurated this po- hard beyond all further agencies of renewal; n the eighth century, when he extinguished a thing not altogether unknown among ourthe Exarchate of Ravenna, and laid the selves. But if the apostle does refer to perfoundation of the temporal power of the sons in a state of salvation, then we maintain Popes, and it was confirmed by Charlemague, it to be another instance of hypothetical admonition put in the most forcible terms. And From his time down to the present French if it be replied, that, to suppose a case which armies have been continually seen in Italy, never will occur is beneath the dignity and and it has become a kind of religious belief wisdom of God's revelation, we answer; not in the minds of the majority of Frenchmen so, if the prevention of that occurrence hinges that interference in Italian affairs is their morally and voluntarily on the restraining birthright. It is something that a French power, among other spiritual forces, of just uler, whether Bourbon, Orleans, or Bona- such cautions as these. We answer again, parte, always fancies to belong to his counnot so; for the Bible does adduce supposed try. Even Cavaignac, the hero of the last cases which are equally unsupposable as the revolution, entered upon the policy of defend- loss of a regenerate soul. Here is one: ing Pope Pius against the Italian revolution- "But though . . . an angel from heaven ists, and now the Emperor, after long men-preach any other gospel unto you than that tal struggles, declares that he cannot forego which we have preached unto you, let him be t. He has not forgotten Villafranca nor the accursed"; Gal. i. 8;—a supposition, to say

The expression in Galatians—" ye are falcontext (ch. v. 1-4) determines. The reason-

# ALCUIN ON THE MINISTRY.

It would be difficult to find in the writings merely possible but probable, and the Ital- of any age, even in the pages of Baxter's ians would do well to devote their attention "Reformed Pastor," a lofter standard of now to the consolidation of their present pastoral duty, or more thrilling appeals for kingdom, instead of diverting their thoughts its faithful discharge, than are to be found to Rome and Venice, and dwelling on the scattered here and there through Alcuin's grievances of foreign influence and interfer- letters. He seems to write with eternity in ence. There is much to be done in organiz- full view before him. He describes the pasing the due administration of the various tor as the watchman on the walls, who is to departments of government, some of which sound the alarm that the blood of souls may especially the Departments of Justice and not be required at his hands. He is to be the Interior—are said to be in a deplorable moreover, the light of the world, the salt of state; so much so, indeed, that it was with the earth, a candle set upon a candlestick. and the Roman question may well wait until passionate indulgence, must stain the sanctity they are rectified. In ten years time both of his character, or expose his official standing Pope and Emporer may have ceased to trout to reproach. When the Archbishop of Canble the world, and it is quite possible that terbury, for fear of personal danger, desertthe great question of "Supremacy at Rome" ed his post, Alcuin exhorted him to return, may solve itself of its own accord in favor of and in view of the sin that had been committed both by the people and the clergy, he adthe Italians.

It is said, and not without reason, that vised a solemn fast should be appointed and