Woetry.

Home. BY MRS. CAROLINE SOUTHEY.

RABEWELL I farewell, beloved home I Haven of rest! a long farewell; Where'er my weary footsteps roam,
"With thee shall faithful mem'ry dwell.

They tell me other bowers will rise As fair, in fancy's future view— They little think what tender ties, Dear home ! attach my heart to you.

Their happy childhood has not play'd, Like mine, beneath thy sheltering roof; Thou hast not foster'd, in thy shade, Their after-years of happier youth.

They cannot know, they have not proved The sympathies that make thee dear: They have not here possess'd and loved— They have not lost and sorrow'd here.

In all around, they cannot see Relies of hopes, and joys o'ercast— They have not learnt to live, like me,

On recollections of the past: To watch (as misers watch their gold) Tree, shrub, or flower, (frail, precious trust! Planted and rear'd in days of old,

By hands now mouldering in the dust:

To sanctify peculiar places, Associate in mem'ry's glass, With circumstances, times, and faces, That like a dream before me pass.

These are the feelings—this the band, Dear home! that knits my heart to thee; No heart but mine can understand How strong that secret sympathy.

Therefore, of scenes more fair than thee, They kindly speak to soothe mine ear; Yes—fairer other scenes may be, But never any half so dear.

Correspondence.

MY LAST SABBATH WITH THE SOL-DIERS.

THE three months' leave of absence granted me by my church to labor among the Soldiers, having expired, on the 11th of Jan- weave it amid the glories of His heavens I uary I passed my last Sabbath in minister-

ment, I was to spend with the men in "Con- another scene occurred, surpassing even the valescent Camp, a situated about four miles former. Heavy clouds passed overhead, acsouthwest of Washington City, over in Virginia, and containing about ten thousand soon the setting sun beamed forth again; soldiers, afflicted with more or less infirmity, and lo, the entire City of Washington was having been sent there principally from va- illuminated! The windows were dazzling rious Government hospitals, with the view of inuring them to camp-life exposures, prepa buildings was of snowy whiteness, and emiratory to their rejoining their respective regiments. This is a new encampment—the old one near Alexandria having been broken up, in expectation of improving the condition of the men. The old one was familiarly And just as I took in this view of grandeur, known as "Camp Misery,"—a name fairly behold a rainbow arose, the left base resting won. The circumstances of the men in the beyond the President's house, arching over new camp are materially improved, and furthe entire city, and the right resting out bether improvements are in progress.

o'clock punctually. It had rained nearly the speedy realization!" After a little time the whole day before, and one of the peculiar the sun mildly withdrew his face, the rainbow institutions of Virginia—mud—was in prime melted away, haziness crept over the city, condition. We proceeded to "Long Bridge," and the "dissolving view" closed. but the "draw" was open, being in process I crossed at the "Long Bridge," and in of repair, and would not be completed until the evening, at 6½ o'clock, conducted the 3 o'clock P.M. It must be repaired on Sab- hospital service in the church building of bath, the supposed "necessities of war," such Dr. Smith, where I addressed the sick and as long government teams, Alexandria Rail wounded upon their beds, reminding them of Road transportation trains for Government, their Gospel privileges, as daily dispensed to etc., admit of no impediment; therefore re- them in connection with kind nursing, as con-

over "Long Bridge." "Aqueduct bridge," them and their friends far away I closed my three or four miles up the river, above "Last Sabbath with the Soldiers," and often Georgetown, was the next best crossing. We shall I look back to it with fond rememdrove to it. This bridge was formerly the bed brance. of the large " Chesapeake and Ohio Canal," carried right over the Potomac river! It is 1446 feet in length, and 36 feet above the ordinary surface of the river. Cost of construction, \$2,000,000. It has been condemned by Government as insecure, and is now used as a bridge for travel. We, therefore, drove right through the canal! Over the bridge, we soon met with picket-fences, fortifications, the toughest kind of brick-clay, of any desirable or undesirable amount and the world adheres to the powerful and the consistency, constituting a new military road. fortunate, and forsakes those who are help-On we dragged, through fortifications, under less, devoid of influence, and sinking in rethe muzzles of big guns, over hills, by en- putation and estate. Against this disposicampments, in front of the rebel Gen. Lee's tion every one thinks he has a right to well-known "Arlington House," upon Ar- complain, as an example of servile respect lington Heights, from the roof of which, on for persons, and of unfeeling selfishness and clear days, may be seen from Washington, floating the "Stars and Stripes," and from however, admits of a better apology than at which eminence we gain a splendid view of first appears. the capital of the nation. On, through the beautiful "Fort Albany," from which, again, ances are accustomed to be formed, is the is one of the grandest views of Washington, the Potomac, and contiguous country, to be seen from any point. On Westwardly, the power and valor to defend itself against through a valley,—at last, amidst a pine surrounding nations, its neighbors begin to forest, romantically secluded, suddenly opens | manifest a disposition to cultivate her friendto view the tented city of the ten thousand ship. When, on the other hand, any power

It is near 12 o'clock. We report at the a dangerous blow, by the loss of an importent of the "Christian Commission," at pre- tant battle, they at once begin to seek a present occupied by two young men of that text for abandoning her alliance, as no lonnoble organization. One of them is in a little ger without hazard to themselves. History place of worship, composed of three small makes us familiar with these ideas; and we tents combined,—" holding forth" to a band are not accustomed to look upon this pracof men, mainly of Christian sympathies, tice of nations, as particularly unreasonable where we enter and listen until the termina- or unjust. Neither should we so look upon

mission." We visited the excellent New which a thousand circumstances and liabili-England lady—from Maine,—employed by ties, and the selfishness and injustice prevathe Sanitary Commission, to minister to the lent in society, are perpetually preying upon sick. She soon spoke of "her hospital," his happiness. In such a state it is not base being three tents combined, in which were servility, but necessity, and the pressure of lying a number of men, suddenly taken too threatening evils, that lead men to prefer ill to be removed to the large hospitals in the friendship of those who are able to afford Washington, as is now done in the great protection to themselves and others, amidst majority of cases. These sick were mainly the dangers of an uncertain and hostile world. typhoid fever cases, very ill. I inquired of the lady whether any one ever conversed ble to bear up against the resistance of a with the men about their souls, or prayed busy and selfish world, has little reason to with them? She replied that attention to expect that his fellow men will sue for the their physical necessities so greatly engrossed privilege of his friendship, in like manner as her time that she was unable to do anything a State that is the prey of all his neighbors of consequence for them spiritually, and no consequence for them spiritually, and no consequence for them spiritually, and no consequence for them with the Gos-

pel. I prayed with and for them and their dear ones at "home," and also exhorted them to look to the Great Physician of souls. who was willing to hear the faintest cry for relief from those even who were expiring amid circumstances of adversity. The interview was very affecting; and a plaintive farewell" reached me from the lips of one of the afflicted, as I left them to preach the

Gospel out in the encampment. I proceeded to the quarters of the Pennsylvania men, among whom were a number of my personal acquaintances. I took my position upon an elevation in one of their widest "streets," and began to sing in a loud tone, "A charge to keep I have," etc., assisted by the Commission friend. A rush ensued, men coming in from every direction, up and down the streets, and from the quarters of various other States, as the notes swelled up from many voices used to effort amid the noise of battle. I read out two lines of the hymn at time, and a general chorus was the result. "Happy Day" rang gloriously over the encampment. I preached to this great throng of most attentive listeners, with thrilling in-terest to myself; and at the conclusion of the service I observed many moistened eyes; and numerous were the hands extended to me by men from Philadelphia and various other portions of the State. I then notified them that at 3 o'clock,—twenty minutes from that time,—I intended to hold another service in a different part of the camp. Many soon started over to the designated place; and at the appointed time we had a similar preaching service, with a large attendance,

and equally as great an interest. After this, with much regret, I bade fare well to men for whose welfare I had at different times labored; and then started for

Washington. But soon I was favored with a spectacle which for the time dispelled all sad thoughts and filled me with admiration. As I ascended to Fort Albany, the sun suddenly beam-ed out amidst heavy Western clouds, with a brilliancy and richness in depth of golden colors rarely witnessed. A distant fortification intervened, and there, amid the largest, brightest lake of glory, floated the "Stars and Stripes," the flag-staff scarcely perceptible, but of sufficient elevation to make the illusion complete! My bosom swelled with patriotic pride; and I felt that thus will that glorious flag continue to float, elevated by the hand of Him who appeared now to inter-

I passed through Fort Albany, and turned to the right, with the view of crossing at This day, according to previous arrange completed. A short distance from the fort, with the reflected rays; the marble of the nently prominent was the new capitol building, with its lofty dome. The city literally "stood out" upon the canvass of the heavens, with the back-ground of dark clouds. On Sabbath morning the driver of a government ambulance reported himself at nine scene, and mentally ejaculated, "God grant

pairs must be done at such time as will least trasted with the case of many of their less favored companions, whom I had seen and No passage, therefore, for us at this time, preached to that day. With a prayer for

Manayunk, Jan'y. 20, 1863.

LESSONS OF WAR.

USEFULNESS THE PROPER MEANS OF INFLU-

It is a subject of daily observation how

The principle, upon which political alliinterest and safety of the parties concerned. When a State demonstrates that it possesses proves unequal to her own defence, or suffers that which somewhat resembles it in the Soon after, I started out through the en- intercourse of individuals and families. The campment, accompanied by one of the "Com- present life is to every one a state of war, in

to hope that other nations will be impatient. to become her allies, to put themselves under

her protection, and make her the umpire in their disputes. The practice of mankind in this matter. suggests that the only rational means to be

employed in making friends, is by exerting every energy of mind and body, and practising every art of diligence and prudence. of truth, sobriety, and religion, to render ourselves secure against the accidents of time; and then, for their own sakes, men will not fail to gather around us, making us doubly great and secure, by the just and willing tribute of their affection and The first stroke of that consummate poli-

cy by which Rome attained her unrivalled ner fewness of inhabitants, turned the city into an asylum, and opened her gates to the afflicted and homeless of every tribe; who, seeking protection within her walls, gradually incorporated with her people, and thus became the beginning of her increase, and the foundation of her strength. This is the only direct road to trye and desting great. only direct road to true and lasting greatness. It is a poor and fading dignity that is founded in a vicious and idle attendance on the favor of the great. That is far nobler and surer, that is based upon the gratitude of the poor, to whom we have the opportuni-ty to afford relief; and the only honest means to advancement, that nature has left open to men, is by diligence and integrity, to make themselves benefactors to their race; pillars against which the weak may lean for support; and sanctuaries where all who are pursued by misfortune, may find a refuge from their sorrows. S. P. H.

THOUGHTS ON THE WAR.

Some good has already come out of the var. It is showing to Judah her sins and o Israel her transgressions.

Men with the sword in their hands have ave gone and told the people their sins. Before this rebellion we were a happy, prosperous people; and the nation had but two gods—Covetousness and the love of political preferment. The road to wealth or to political eminence lay open to every man and

ism and has turned the symphathies of this intolerant, inefficient, and even corrupt. We date of the Democratic party for twenty years, was finally elected to the office of her country now mourns her lost boy. In which there are two or three admissions And many a victory has been gained at times that are more symptomatic than anything too when traitor leaders led our brave solthat has appeared lately. It is admitted that

True Patriotism is heard lifting its voice to warn the nation against her sins—but shall t therefore forsake her in the hour of peril?

But such is the conduct of those who, on account of the sins of the Republic would now ism says: "Let the Republic live and her need to be reformed."

Civil Government is God's ordinance, and as he gave it to man he had a right to make great principles of the ecclesiastical govern-

what restrictions he saw fit.

But there is one other reform that Patriotism calls loudly for at this time. I need not here stop to point out the wrongs, the crimes, the horrors of American slavery. This is not necessary in this age of light. I shall simply call your attention to the fact, that to all its other crimes must now be added this—that it has lighted the torch of civil war. It stands chargable to-day with the guilt of all the blood that has been shed during this rebellion. It is this accursed pendence, representing all the principles that were contained in it. Slavery is the open antagonist of Republicanism. They cannot

ive together on the same continent. This has been tried to our sorrow-tried in vain. They never did live together in peace. Compromise has done its best and failed, as com-

Let the cry of every Patriot be: "Down with Slavery! Let it be forever annihilated!

that he has been appointed Court Physician to the King. He has six young men under medical and religious training, and his dis- Presbyterians could be one. There must be Peter Bayne in the Weekly Review. pensary is conducted on the same principle a compromise of some ecclesiastical principle as in the Medical Mission in the Cowgate of | before they could be one organisation. Either Edinburg; religious exercises and instruction you must give up your principle of Presby- time! how soon wilt thou be done? O wingamong his patients.

In everything let us give thanks.

Selections.

PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, JANUARY 29, 1863.

ECCLESIASTICAL UNION IN ENGLAND.

It has been asserted that Congregationalists and Presbyterians, that Congregationalists and Baptists, and indeed that all three as Christian brethren. That is my idea of denominations were moving towards Ecclesiastical Union in England. This we think is altogether too fast for the facts. Presby-of Robert Hall than in that of Roger Wilcy by which Rome attained her unrivalled liams. At a soirce succeeding the installationing his individual conviction and his form greatness, was when her founder to supply tion of Rev. Dr. Edmond as fastor of one of life, but recognising others as possessing the new Church Extension enterprises of the U. P. Church in London, Reg. Henry Allen of the Congregational Chapel, Islington Lane, delivered an address, which perhaps reveals the true feeling among men of liberal minds in these three decimands are supplied to the congregations. (London, Reg. Henry Allen one, inpreaching a common salvation.)

POLITICS AND THE PULPIT. minds in these three denominations. We give some extracts from it as reported in the Weekly Review.

plause.)

gone where without the sword they could not hope he will, in every fair and manly way, but it conveys a falsity, since in the better assert his own distinctive principles; I intend generalization of the New Testament, religion to do so with mine; and I don't think either covers the whole extent of our being, the will be the worse; for differences on these countless variety of our interests and relapoints. I am not one of those who think it tions; just as the sea fills all the bays and tical eminence lay open to every man and should be gathered into one great uniform there was a general scramble to be first in Ecclesiastical system. If I have read history aright, it teaches that, when such union has Now God has brought this dark cloud over been successful to any extents precisely to people in a different channel. And for this shall all be better, therefore, for these diverwe have reason to be thankful. Patriotism sities of opinion. It is a capital thing for recollected by all whose early life was passed still lives. There is then such a thing as Nonconformity that we have an Established love of country. And, alas, many a brave Church, although I think it wrong in princiheart which, beating with this principle, ple; and it is good for the religious life of sprang to arms now lies cold and still in an the Establishment that there is a vigorous unknown grave. Many a mother, who, in- Nonconformity by the side of it. There is a spired with it, offered her son upon the altar remarkable article in the Times this morning, liers against three times their own number Dissent is not heretical, that its tendency is for the very purpose of having them de- to confirm and not to disturb the truth, and that it has grown to such a magnitude that

Things of this sort may well encourage us. I may see my boy running towards a precipitical allusions in the pulpit. Not more than pice, and if I am his friend I will rebuke him sharply and call loudly on him to stop. But when that boy has plunged over and is cling- I want to extend them—and I do, I do it best monwealth of Massachusetts"! ing to the crags, shall I exult over his ruin? by laying hold of men's spiritual sympathies; I'ell him I warned him and stand by and see and if Dr. Edmond wants to extend Presbyterianism, which he ought to do, he will do it Chapel, Islington." (Applause.)

Still these differences do exist. The three

the Establishment exists only on sufferance.

a reform in this particular. God has said had its chief manifestation in Scotland. We can Theological Review. that every knee should bow to Jesus and have Episcopacy and Voluntaryism well readore him as Lord. Messiah rules and presented here; and I have not the slightest should be recognized in civil as well as objection to a representation of Presbyterecclesiastical matters and Patriotism seeks lanism. The churches of England are, ecclesiastically, the endowed and the free; and system that has alienated the minds of eight millions of the citizens of this Republic, justify, if we can, the ecclesiastical forms in feebleness of the opposition with which the and taught them to hate that flag which was which we utter and embody it. This we are chiefs of the popular party had to contend, first unfurled over the Declaration of Inde-trying to do. We shall be all the better as Louis XVI. Marie Antoinette, Calonne promise with wickedness will always fail. theoretically, he is still an Establishment more terribly magnificent than the arrest of Slavery now depends upon the stage an open man, but, practically, he delights in his liber
Strafford? As we recall the day when Pym foe to contest the victory at the point of the bayonet. And in this struggle one or the other must die. When the war is ended either this Republic will lie a bleeding, either this Republic will lie a bleeding, mangled corpse, or slavery must be annihilmangled corpse, or slavery must be annihilbe reunited into one powerful Free United crag, bending his bow with giant force, Long live our Republic!"

Rev. J. C. Todd.

Should not obtain in angulated. I hand, I see no reason why the Congregationalists and Baptists should not be one. We agree in all theoretical doctrines, in all eccletoday.

The should not obtain in a moment the poised wings flutter, and Wentworth sinks like a agree in all theoretical doctrines, in all eccletoday. Dr. Burns Thomson, one of the most point of ritual. I never think of these two his "proud glooming countenance" darken-

to give up your principle of Presbytery; and sentence, and the recompense, and the unendyou are not prepared to ask me to give up our principle of Congregational liberty. I while thou livest, lest thou die for ever.

think there may be excellencies in both sys tems, and that it will be necessary we should maintain distinctive forms of church government; which will premote a higher and more beautiful form of unity, for we can maintain distinctive forms and yet be one in heart and soul in all evangelical effort, and live together true unity in the Church. Uniformity I never hope to see; I should deprecate it. A true, spiritual, brotherly unity I do yearn for,

together as Christian brethren, each maintaining his individual conviction and his form

TRUE religion should pervade the whole of man's being. The Sabbath, the closet, the "I am not afraid of doctrinal questions church, are not its exclusive sphere; his which arise from time to time. We show lit- business and his politics belong to it as well. tle wisdom or faith when we allow such ques- By politics we understand his relations to the tions, whether in the form of Essays and state. It cannot be admitted that these and continuous or of disquisitions on the Pentateuch, other secular interests, as they are called, at all to affect our equanimity. The only are too common and unclean for contact with thing I regret is that men occupying such religion, since the broad requirement of the prominent positions in any branch of the Scripture is that whether we eat or drink, or Church should put forth such crude and ir- whatever we do, we should do all to the glory religious speculations; and I feel more for of God: and if political duties and relations them than I do of alarm for the truth. Moses are not to be pervaded by the spirit of religious has survived many such, and worse attacks; ion, then are we involved in the practical and I think he will not be greatly affected solecism, that there is a large part of our by the attack now made upon him. Dr. Ed-mond will stand by us, foot to foot, and hand still farther the necessity is entailed of a to hand, in the maintenance of these great sufficient number being detached, even in the truths which the longer I live the more deep-ly I feel to be the life of my soul. (Ap-lan ungodly crew, beyond the suspicion of all sanctity and piety. This common distinction "Ecclesiastically, we differ and I do not between the secular and the religious is a know that this is much to be regretted. T convenience of speech for certain purposes, possible or desirable that the Church of Christ inlets and creeks with its in-flowing waters.

PARTISAN ANTIPATHY IN THE PULPIT. It will be remembered by many of our readers that on a certain year a worthy gentleman in Massachusetts, after being a candiin that State, that the custom prevailed, whenever the Governor issued his annual proclamation for thanksgiving, of sending by the sheriff of the county a copy of the same, on a large hand-bill, to be read from every pulpit, which document invariably closed. after the signature of the Governor, with the pious exclamation, "God save the Commonwealth of Massachusetts!" On the year referred to the newly-elected magistrate issued his proclamation in the usual form. It is said that a venerable clergyman, of the old party, laid the broad sheet over his readingboard, and after performing the professional For my own part, I seldom make ecclesias- duty of reciting it, with an ill-disguised aver-

PRAYING POLITICS.

Rev. Dr. David Ely, of Huntington, Conprecisely in this way. (Hear, hear.) I never | necticut, is described as one of the most prucall our own Church a Congregational Church, dent, faithful, spiritual pastors of his times. stand by and see her perish. True Patriot- even. When I transfer members to this In a season of great political excitement, it Church, which of course I shall have to do, was reported by persons hostile to him that errors be reformed. When there is so much the form used will simply be, "From the he had preached on political subjects in a suffering there must be many things that Church of Jesus Christ worshipping in Union neighboring parish. It was thought proper to trace the report to its source. The neighboring parish was visited and the inquiry made: "Did Dr. Ely preach politics when ment which have obtained in the United here? Yes. What did he say? Well sir, Now God has said with reference to our rulers: "Choose out from among yourselves, men of truth, that fear God and hate covetousness." And Patriotism seeks to effect and Presbyterianism, which, hitherto, has a reference to our which are covetousness." And Patriotism seeks to effect and Presbyterianism, which, hitherto, has a reference to our which are covetousness." And Patriotism seeks to effect and Presbyterianism, which, hitherto, has a reference to our which are covetanted in the United Kingdom are—Episcopacy, as manifested by the did not preach politics, he prayed politics. What did he say? Say? he said, 'Though hand join in hand, yet the wicked shall not go unpunished.'."—Dr. Adams in the American Presbyterianism.

THE LONG PARLIAMENT.

THE English nation had been hard to rouse, but the day of their wrath was come. this classification brings us together in a The pent-up indignation of eleven years much closer way. Let each be but free to rushed on with the might of an Atlantic tide; choose its own government, and I do not and Thorough went down before it like a care what government it chooses so long as house built by children in the sand of the it has connected with its own discipline a shore. Yet it is not so much the fervor of truly religious life. We have simply to recognise one another as alike voluntary Long Parliament which strikes upon the imchurches of Jesus Christ, depending on the agination, as the wisdom and calm intrepidipower of truth for our existence and exten- ty with which they directed it against its sion, not asking to be protected by the civil objects. They had formidable enemies to magistrate, but asking simply for liberty to deal with. In reading of the French Revo-Congregationalists for seeing your Presby- Maurepas, Lomenie de Brienne, were poor terian mode of life. There is some extent creatures, and the triumph of the revolutionto which I would contend for unity. Dr. ists over them shows like a massacre of the Guthrie, in his address as Moderator, says of innocents. But our fathers fought with men. the Free Church that the time has come when Laud, Charles, above all Wentworth, were the Free Church and the United Presbyterian, no despicable adversaries. It was a perilous Church ought to be one. (Cheers.) He says, task to cope with these. Can anything be Presbyterian Church, and why the like law taking calm and steady aim, and sending the should not obtain in England. On the other | shaft hurtling through the sky. The arrow siastical principles; we differ simply in one which struck along Strafford's brain when valued agents of the Edinburg Medical Mission, who was sent out to Madagascar by the London Missionary Society, has written home that he has been appointed Court Physician be effected. had measured himself, Rym, Hampden; and their compatriots, were abler men than he?—

DAYS AND YEARS. O swiftly gliding forming a regular part of his daily work tery, or we our principle of Congregational ed days and years! how quickly will you all among his patients.

I am not prepared to ask you be run out! Then the judgment, and the

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD ABROAD.

OUR January advices bring us little of a marked nature in regard to the general proress of Christ's Kingdom. Bishop Colenso's Book is still attracting much attention. We believe all the weekly organs of the Episcopal Church in this country and in England, High Church and Low, agree in repudiating its broad and open infidelity. The fact that all the recent changes in the English Bishoprics caused by the death of Sumner, Arch bishop of Canterbury, have resulted in ele-vating men and Biblical scholars of tried and undoubted fidelity to the truth, is encouraging to Christians everywhere.

Madagascar continues to be the acknowl-edged centre of attention and congratulation there is an evangelical preacher, at Mangnac in the whole field of foreign missions. Mr. a new church has been dedicated, also one Ellis' appeal for \$50.000 to build memorial, at Veirons (Isere.) And what is the most churches to the martyrs of Madagascar, made to the English public in December, had of this new place of worship is, that the conbeen responded to by the first of the year, to gregation which will there assemble hencehalf that amount.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE LANCASHIRE DISTRESS .- The patience and excellent behaviour of the sufferers, in Lancashire are truly marvelous. It is conduct quite as unexpected, as is the submissive demeanor of the slaves in the South, during the agitations of civil war and the prospects of their liberation. The Lancashire operatives know what is the meaning of our war and what is its bearing on the future of the working-classes all over the world. Some of them are reported to have said: 'We don't mind suffering a bit, if it helps to free the slaves."

More wonderful perhaps than the steady and peaceable demeanor of these men, is the vastness of the contributions made in the British Empire for their relief. On Saturday, Dec. 27th, Mr. Gladstone declared that the public and general subscriptions had amounted to £1.200.000, nearly six milsufferers by subscription.

cesses. Still further north, in several parts of the Shetland Isles, a religious movement of a remarkable and hopeful character is fulfil his preaching engagement." still in progress.

Dr. Adler, the chief Jewish Rabbi in London, has written a letter of considerable weight in the Atheneum, to disprove some of the deductions of Bishop Colenso.

more concentrated. Colportage has been interest of which is to be expended on small greatly extended, and will soon cover the bursaries of £5 each, to aid poor scholars, entire of the south and west; an agency pe-culiarly suited to spread the truth in Ireland. Beckwith did in this way. There has been much church extension among all bodies of Christians, perhaps most among the Presbyterians. There have been important changes in the Episcopate, and the new bishops have been cordially hailed by all Christian men. Altogether, the Protestant Church is in a healthy and vigorous estimated by the change of the Episcopate, and the giving a summary view of the Churches, giving a summary view of the religious state of Germany during the year. We give some extracts: "A most decided spirit of the charge of t

FRANCE AND SWITZERLAND.

was denounced to the police as a clandestine The King of Hanover has rescinded his society for politics; the cure mentioned it as order to introduce the new catechism, and such in the pulpit, and the tradesman in generally leaves the question to the option whose room it was held was summoned by the commissary, who advised him to close it immediately. The street was filled by police evangelical views contained in these new agents, and the modest little prayer-meeting books, than in former times against the thus came to an end.

Protestanism in the South of France, as in Geneva, has included not a few radical semi-infidel elements, calling themselves "liberal," in its organization. A separation has recently taken place in the pastoral conference of Gard, on account of the outspoken tone recently taken by the "liberals," and the orthodox members have already organized a Society for evangelization. This event will no doubt result in good to the cause of truth which will henceforth be rid of very embarrassing associations.

Signs of Progress.—Regular services have recently been established by the Protestants at Alby (whence the Albigenses), a new pastor's appointment has been established by gratifying circumstance in the inauguration forth to hear the preaching of the gospel, has been almost entirely brought over from Catholicism—thanks to the faithful and persevering labors of the pastor of Grenoble, assisted by an evangelist, who is supported by the Evangelical Society at Geneva.

The new Constitution of Geneva has been defeated, the Papists voting with the Radicals against the Protestants to secure that end. The proposed Constitution would have put an end to the shameful system under which Geneva has sixteen years been bowed; it would, above all things, have absolutely destroyed the dictatorial power of M. Fazy, and have necessitated the closing of his gambling house, on which he insists even more, on account of the profits which he draws from it, than he does on the political authority.

ITALY.

Passaglia forbidde to preach in Milan .-The government of Italy may have done lions of our money; and that an additional exactly the right and wise thing in disamount of £300,000 might confidently be expected. Less than half the amount actually raised had as yet been expended, and Mr. Gladstone said they might look forward "Those individual members of the Romish". with cheerfulness, in the absence of any new clergy who have taken the side of the Italian and great calamity, to the remainder of the government, and contended for the abolition winter. How much more befitting a great of the Pope's temporal dominion, have met Christian nation is this method of meeting a no hearty support from the Ministry, amid Providential difficulty, than it would have the troubles into which their patriotism has been forcibly to interfere in the troubles of brought them. Passaglia's treatment the our nation, engage in a war for a cause other day at Milan is an instance of this. which would have estranged her own work- The Provost of San Carlo al Corso, one of ing classes from her, and expend forty times the largest parishes in Milan, having asceras much money with a very uncertain pros-pect of reaping any practical benefit. The belligerent demonstrations indulged in, for the sake of Mason and Slidell, cost far more sent advent. The first was attended by a than has yet been raised for the Lancashire crowd that filled the large church to suffocation, though his presence in Milan was not The revival movement has been again known until he appeared in the pulpit. Monmaking remarkable progress in Buckie, and signor Caccia, the Vicar-General, acting as in several villages in Banfishire, North of Bishop, interdicted his preaching in San Scotland. The excitement and the prostra- Carlo, the Provost insisted that he had the tions have been as marked and as extensive right, and applied to the Prefect to mainas when the movement commenced three tain his rights against the Bishop; but years ago. The meetings are chiefly held instead of doing so, the Prefect telegraphed by a few young lads belonging to the place, but have also been addressed by two of the local clergymen, who are prudently desirous of deavor to dissuade Passaglia from appearpurging the movement of all pernicious ex- ing again at Milan. As he declined obeying

Protestant Institutions. — The Institute began more than a year ago under the auspices of Dr. Di Sanctis and Professor Mazzarella, at Genoa, for training evangelists from among those who have had no college education, has been already closed. Protestant Missions in Ireland have been conducted as zealously as ever during the past year, and the mission forces are even be known, the splendid gift of £2000, the

Dr. F. W. Krummacher writes an inter-

state. The Romish Church has shown quite anti-Christianity on the one hand, a most as much vitality in its own direction. Ul- perfect indifference to religion on the other, tramontane views are more common, and are now, alas! of such dimensions in our bitter, and rooted. The relation between people, as to make us fear greatly for the priest and people is stronger; the dominion results. But fortunately there is no lack of of Dr. Cullen more imperious. Yet there a strenuous, and, as we doubt not, a victoare whispers of dissensions from his rule, of rious reaction against the negative theories jealousies, and possibly independent opposi- of the time, while the banner of faith is held tion. Dr. Cullen pursues his plan of isola- up from far the greatest number of the pulting the Irish Romanists from the Protestant pits of our church and chairs of our universipeople of England. The last result of this ties, and a better spirit strives to force its policy is to hinder contributions going from way, in well-managed seminaries and even Ireland to the Lancashire operatives. Several riots have taken place where subscriptions were attempted to be opened, and the of very important and still continuing inliberal Bishop Moriarty of Kerry, was ac- fluence, not although, but because it rests on tually hooted from the stand in Tralee by no settled confessional base. It is an unhis own people for proposing a contribution | questionable fact that there lives in the German people an ardent zeal for all that furthers the common good, and this union affords those who have separated themselves An Anti-Popish Literature of great di- from positive Christianity an opportunity to mensions and circulation is growing up in Paris. The correspondent of the News of the Churches says, Dec. 29th, 1862:— Thousands support this union, only because Thousands of the Monita Secreta Societatis | the object which it has in view, consisting, Tesu, translated, have been sold daily in as it does, in giving assistance to those Paris, and are permeating the reading public isolated members of the evangelical church all over France, creating nausea and disgust | who live in the thick of a Roman Catholic against the Society, which creeps into houses | population, finds an echo in their hearts in and leads captive silly women laden with their antipathy to Romanism. The faithful. old and sins, ad majorem Gloriam Dei. who at first stood distrustfully aloof from the The lives, aims, and diplomatic deeds of the union, have thought, the more it progressed in opes are displayed with the minutest bear- its work, that they would not be justified in ble detail, and in the boldest possible form, withdrawing from it their active sympathy, in journal and pamphlet. The misdeeds of since they perceived that the building of monks, priests, and cloistered and other com- churches and schools was its sole object, and munities, in rapacity and vow-breaking, are that all influence on the teaching and general set in full glare of publicity. Supersti- culture flowed from another quarter. In tions and shameful relics are dragged into point of fact, the pure and unencumbered daylight."

Government Interference.—For a year past there has been an interesting prayer-meeting among poor working-people in a rural district of Paris; it never exceeded twenty, and was much prized by the humble attendants. It was denounced to the rolling as a claractive of the part of fact, the pure and unencumbered gospel is preached in these so-called Gustav-Adolf churches; and in the meetings of the union too, many testimonies of belief have already been mentioned, which far outweigh those that savor of the old or new Rational-ism.

neological views.