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Editorial.

THE LIBERTIES OF GENEVA.

FOURTH PAPER.

Surrounded by powerful foes, almost alone in its aspirations for liberty amid the oppressed and silently submissive nations of the world, governed by a tyrant Bishop, himself the tool of a tyrant Prince, with no friends but the Swiss, it would seem almost a miracle that the little city of Geneva persevered in its heroic struggles through so many vicissitudes and discouragements until the Reformation breathed its new life into the people, and made their cause the cause of religious freedom, and clothed it with divine power.

If the Duke was alarmed by the attitude of the Swiss towards Geneva, the bestard Bishop appears to have been unaffected. He persisted in his cruel course. His acts could not be regarded by the Swiss as unwarrantable interferences; the Bishop was the acknowledged Prince of Geneva. The movements of the Duke excited their jealousy; the torturing and execution of innocent citizens by the Bishop they did not seem to notice. The poor creature, Peccolot by name, from whom the Bishop by torture had extracted false accusations against the republican Berthelier, was still in his hands; and further tortures were prepared in order to win new confessions from his quivering lips and bring fresh victims into the Bishop's toils. The friends of Peccolot were roused. With the aid of an upright judge, Levrier by name, and the ingenious Bonivard, the interference of the metropolitan of Vienna, who claimed jurisdiction over the diocese of Geneva, and who was known to be jealous of the Bishop, was secured. The deliverance of the tortured man was demanded by the metropolitan. An interdict was actually laid upon Geneva just before the festivities of Easter, and so great was the clamor of the populace in which the priests themselves united, that the demand of the Archbishop had to be granted and the Bishop fled. The friends of Peccolot were leaving one gate on their way to the place of imprisonment with the order for release, a courier from the Roman court was entering another gate bearing pontifical letters which annulled the censures of the metropolitan, and an order to the authorities from the Bishop forbidding them, on their lives, to release Peccolot. It was too late. Peccolot was released, and the numerous and jubilant crowd which on their return had met the Bishop's messengers hastening to countermand the order, paid no attention to the papal command. "This resistance to the Roman pontiff," says the historian, "was the first affair of the outposts; and the Genevans were thus training themselves for more notable battles. Forward they shouted, 'to the city! to the city!' and the crowd, leaving the Episcopal officials alone in the middle of the road, hastened to the gates."

The blood-thirsty Bishop next seized two of the "children of Geneva," members of the riotous assemblies of youth, whom Berthelier had skillfully drawn into the liberal movement, but who had so utterly failed him when real danger was on. These youths, named Navis, was the son of perhaps the most obsequious of the friends of Savoy among the authorities of Geneva. His father's great services to the Duke were no protection to the wild and frivolous youth who had espoused the cause of liberty. Both of these gay creatures were cruelly tortured, beheaded and quartered; part of their remains, including the head, were put in pickle and hung up fluently on a great walnut tree just across the Arve river,—the boundary between Geneva and Savoy,—directly opposite the Church of our Lady of Grace on the Geneva side. This brutal exposure took place on Saturday evening, October 24, 1518. It was the Bishop's preparation for an edifying Sabbath among the people committed to his charge.

The outbreak of horror and indignation among the people on beholding the spectacle need not be described. "The Bishop," they said, "is a wolf in sheep's clothing. Would you know how he feeds his lambs, go to the bridge of the Arve." The pretal posture was doomed from that hour in Geneva. The bloody Bishop, in response to the remonstrance of the citizens, only intimated that if they wished to please him they must furnish him with yet other victims. "If you should refuse," he said, "understand clearly that I shall pray my Lord (the Duke) and his brother (the Count) to preserve my good rights; I have confidence in them that they will not let me be trampled upon; besides this, I will risk my life and my goods." A beautiful proof of Episcopal care for his flock! From that time the Duke and Bishop were looked upon in Geneva as tyrants who sought only the desolation of the city.

Agitation for a formal alliance with the Swiss commenced. Berthelier and his friends labored with all the energy of a political organizer at the eve of an American election, to organize this movement. Their determination caused the Duke and the Bishop great alarm. Certain Mameluke deputies were in conference with these officials at the time. They sent by these deputies a demand that Berthelier be brought to trial. They also sent a sealed letter to the Council declaring that "they would hold them loyal subjects if they would assist in undertaking the putting to death Berthelier and ten or twelve others." The letter must not be delivered to the Syndics, unless they first swore to execute without delay the orders it contained. The people were separated. The great council of 200 was summoned. The people refused to take the oath to receive the letter and even threatened to burn the deputies into the Rhone. An open letter asking an alliance with Friburg was carried to the city for signatures. Three hundred names were appended to it. Two citizens of distinction (Hugues was one) were appointed to bear the letter to Friburg. They met a warm reception and great honors. The freedom of the city, with an offer to make the alliance general.

Tuesday and on Thursday, Dec. 23d, the proposal of alliance was brought before the people in general council. Great excitement prevailed. After a time, feeling ran so high between the Huguenot and Mameluke parties, that deliberation was impossible, and the council adjourned without coming to a decision. The friends of Savoy grew bolder and pushed the trial of Berthelier. He was acquitted. So clear was his innocence that it was one of the Mameluke judges that announced the decision of the council to the people. The Duke interposed with an embassy, but the Syndics made them no reply, and they thought it prudent to leave the city. This hastened the Genevans to a decision. They had placed themselves in a hostile attitude toward the Duke, and they felt it absolutely necessary to strengthen themselves against the approaching emergency.

It was now February 1519. Six weeks had elapsed since the ineffectual attempt to procure a vote on the alliance in December. But the Huguenots had meanwhile been most industrious, and the people, disgusted and incensed by the atrocities of the Bishop, had been extensively gained over to their views. At the annual meeting of the people for the election of four Syndics, the letter of the Friburgers, proposing an alliance, was read by Hugues, and received with acclamation. The Mameluke syndics having refused to put the question, Hugues himself, knowing "that there are moments when audacity alone can save a people," proposed the alliance to the assembly and it was adopted. "The citizens of Geneva opened their gates to the Swiss. By turning their backs on the south, they forsook despotism and popery; by turning towards the north, they invited liberty and truth. Ambassadors set off immediately to announce to Friburg that the people had voted the alliance. Then, burst forth one of those great transports that come over a whole nation when after many struggles it catches a glimpse of liberty. In all the city there were bonfires, cheering, songs, processions and banquets.

Yet how natural a feature, amid all this rejoicing, is the persistence and the dark plotting of the enemies of liberty! "While the people rejoiced, the Duke's friends drew more closely together and their party was organized. The house of Savoy had still many adherents in Geneva, capable of opposing the desire for independence and truth. There were old Savoyard families devoted to the Duke; persons who were sold to him; priests and laymen enamoured of Rome; traders averse to a war that would injure their business; weak men trembling at the least commotion; and many low people without occupation, who are easily excited to riot." We cannot but observe how similar are the elements of opposition, in every age, to every great movement for the enfranchisement and elevation of the people. "Just such characters are on hand in the strife of to-day, banded together and plotting in secret to embarrass the government and if possible to turn back the current—the same current towards freedom which throbbled in the hearts of the Genevans; irresistible then, as it will prove irresistible now."

Correspondence.

FROM OUR ROCHESTER CORRESPONDENT.

[The following letter was started in good season for our last week's column; but by some mishap arrived too late for insertion in that issue. The contents are not injured by delay.]

Rochester, July 24, 1863.

Dear Editor:—We suppose that most of the world have already heard of the

CHAMPION SWINDLE.

whereby Luther Calvin Saxton was expecting to make a very big thing; but, instead, has made a very hard had for himself, inside thick stone walls, and behind iron gates. No one not particularly informed, however, could have conceived the grandeur of the scheme by which the seething brain of Mr. Saxton was planning to accomplish its ends. We have before us a pamphlet entitled "Publications of the Union Book Company, New York." The pamphlet purports to give a schedule of "Standard Libraries Published by the Union Book Company." These libraries are twenty-four in number—Historical Library, Biographical Library, Classical Library, Farmers' Library, Mechanical Library, Religious Library, Law Library, &c.—"containing over five thousand volumes"—"from the pens of distinguished European and American authors."

The "Historical Library," for instance, was said to contain six hundred and forty-eight volumes, "Edited by Luther Calvin Saxton, Author of Historical Science, The History of Creation, Antediluvian History, The Fall of Poland, The History of Liberty and Slavery, The History of Music, &c." These thirty-three new and original libraries containing six hundred and forty-four large octavo volumes," it was said "form the most perfect historical library ever published, and have cost the author over thirty years of labor and research. These histories will be sold only to subscribers by agents, in numbers or in volumes."

"The History of America" was said to comprise "one hundred and ninety-nine volumes, from the pens of over fifty well-known authors, Edited by Luther Calvin Saxton, published by the Union Book Company simultaneously in Europe and America." The History of the United States alone was to embrace one hundred and sixty-four volumes! "Edited by Luther Calvin Saxton." History of British America, ten volumes; large octavo; South America, twelve volumes; England, twenty volumes; France, twenty volumes; Russia, fifteen volumes; Germany twenty volumes; all large octavos!

And these books are spoken of as already published. When or where does not so clearly appear from this pamphlet. Or how one mortal man, in this short life, ever found time to edit and write so many volumes as those which Mr. Saxton himself claims, or where he got money to pay so many authors, is not so clear. And yet this brings us to the very point at which the

editor-in-chief was supposed to be aiming, viz., money. It was reported that he had induced Mr. Champion to advance for this Union Book Concern and other schemes, some two hundred thousand dollars, although the final losses may not reach this amount. Mr. Champion prosecutes the great "editor" for fraud, and in default of bail to the amount of \$100,000, the man of letters lies in jail, to await his trial in September next.

Mr. Champion is well known as a man of great wealth and liberality. He has long resided in this place, and has done much for its substantial prosperity, beside giving largely to all our great causes of benevolence. His standard benefactions for a long time have been a thousand dollars yearly to each one of the great national benevolent societies. And it will rejoice the friends of Christ to know that the losses which he has experienced have not taken away the ability or the disposition to remember these good causes just as in former years. We chance to know that he has recently sent his thousand dollars to the American Board of Missions, another to the Bible Society, five hundred to the Home Mission Society, and five hundred to the Presbyterian Committee of Home Missions. How much more he may have sent to other societies we do not know; but doubt not they, too, are remembered.

GLANCES ON THIS WING.

We will next speak rapidly of some matters of interest in several different places:

Cooperstown.—A gentle shower of Divine Grace has been falling for some time on this place. Quite a goodly company have come out on the Lord's side. Rev. J. A. Priest, formerly of West Bloomfield, N. J., previously to that pastor of the Presbyterian church at Cooperstown, and more recently a traveler in Europe and correspondent of the N. Y. Evangelist, has been laboring here most acceptably with his old flock for six or eight months past, and this is the delightful reward of his labors. He has recently been called to Clazemont, N. H., also to Dunkirk, N. Y., and to Cooperstown. He has declined the first two—holds the last in abeyance, not entirely sure that his health will hold out to reside so far north; but continues, for the present at least, where he is, and where he finds so much to encourage him in his work.

Binghamton.—The Presbyterian church in this beautiful village have recently dedicated their new house of worship. It is one of the largest and most elegant church edifices in this State; and what is more and better, it is already filled by one of the most intelligent and refined audiences to be found anywhere. They are ministered to by one of the strong, good men, Rev. Geo. N. Boardman, recently professor in Middlebury College. We were told soon after the dedication, that the pews were all, or nearly all, not only sold, but occupied. If we recollect aright, the house will seat about twelve hundred persons. And not this alone, but a gentle, spiritual quickening, by which the church was greatly refreshed, and some souls were converted has been experienced. Truly this is a prosperous Society. Long may they dwell close by the Fountain of all blessings and mercies.

Adams, Jeff. Co.—This beautiful village, too, has witnessed good things. Rev. W. S. Mackie, a young brother who has been but two or three years in the ministry, is laboring here, and has received about eighty members to the Presbyterian church within the present year. There has been no sudden outburst of extraordinary feeling; but a gradual quickening and a sustained interest, with some turning to the Lord in every passing month. The prayer-meetings, also, and the Sabbath school have received a new impulse. The members of the church are at work aiding the pastor and helping on in every good thing.

Brasher Falls.—This is a pretty little village further north, in the town of Stockholm, in St. Lawrence Co. It has the good fortune to have one man, Hon. C. T. Hulburd, recently elected to Congress, who is a tower of strength to every good cause in that part of the State; foremost for missions and for Sabbath schools; deeply interested, also, in agriculture, manufacturers, and everything that benefits society. Indeed, he is one of five brothers in the same town, men of the right stamp. There is a Congregational church at Stockholm, and a Presbyterian church at Brasher Falls, only two or three miles apart. These churches have united in securing the services of a minister, Rev. S. W. Pratt, a graduate of the last class in Auburn Theological Seminary. He is, we believe, to supply the two pulpits, preaching a part of the day in one place, and a part in the other.

Why is not this a most excellent arrangement? The two can support a minister; neither one alone can well do it. Why is it not a peculiarly good arrangement for a young man just commencing the preparation of sermons? But one discourse a week is required of him, and that serves the two congregations. He is sure, also, of some exercise, (at least enough to pass from one place to the other every Sabbath,) which young ministers are apt to neglect to their serious detriment. This young brother is already furnished with a horse and buggy to take him around his two parishes; and a passage is being prepared for him; warm hearts give him welcome; and so he enters upon his work under very favorable auspices. May the Master go with him, and sustain him, and give "him souls for his hire."

Selections.

HOW THE OLD COVENANTS FIT.

The Pennsylvania Reserves marched from Washington on the 26th of June, and by forced marches, under the command of Gen. Crawford, reached the Army of the Potomac just in time to participate in the great battles lately fought on the soil of their native State. When it was manifest that the enemy had established themselves in Pennsylvania, nothing could exceed the enthusiasm of this tried corps in their desire to meet them on their soil. They were soon gratified, and the orders to march were received with loud cheers. A toilsome march was borne without a murmur, and at Frederick they were assigned as the Third Division of Meade's Army Corps. Thence they marched to Penn-

sylvania. Before crossing the line, General Crawford addressed them as follows:—
Soldiers of the Pennsylvania Reserve!—You have once more been called to the field. An order from the Commanding General, a rapid and fatiguing march, has placed us again by the side of comrades endeared to us by sufferings on many hard-fought fields. If you would hail the prospect of active service at any time with delight, how much more now. Our native State is invaded by the worthless hordes of rascals, who, for the sake of a few dollars, and a little money, have polluted the soil of Pennsylvania. Our homes are desolated, our fields laid waste, our property destroyed. To-day, within a few hours, we shall tread the soil of the Keystone. The eyes of all will be upon us. To us they will look with anxious hearts for relief. Let the sight of our mountains and our native plains fire your hearts and nerve your arms in the hour of battle. We shall not for all that, let us be true to our duty. We are Pennsylvania men. Let me not be misunderstood. The glory of the past, but let us pledge to each other to-day never to cease until we drive the enemy of our country, our Constitution and our Peace, forever from our soil!

And on the 28th they reached the battle-field, having joined the Fifth Corps in the rear. The battle was raging furiously on the left. The enemy seemed to have concentrated all his forces at that point for the purpose of turning the flank, and gaining possession of a point called High Knob, which commanded the entire position. A staff officer of the commanding General had ridden to the rear, asking for troops to go to one to this point. The enemy had overcome the troops opposed to him. Both Ayres' and Barnes' divisions of the Fifth Corps had fallen back, and the Third Corps had broken in confusion across the low ground at the foot of the ridge. A battery had been lost, and an immense number of small arms. It was the critical moment of the day. Two brigades of the "Reserves" were ordered to the front of the slope, which was vital to us. Gen. Warren had pronounced it the key of the position.

The enemy were dashing on in the full tide of success. In a moment more the day would have been lost, and the Reserves were ordered to the charge. General Crawford placed himself at the head of his men, and taking the colors of the leading regiment, led them on. The Bucktails had been thrown in front, and fearlessly had they thrown themselves on the enemy. The ranks of the Reserves were unbroken. The enthusiasm of the men was unbounded. On they dashed with a shout that made the welkin ring. General Crawford, with Captain Livingston and Captain Auchmuty, of his Staff, waving their hats and encouraging them on, were in the front. The ranks of the Reserves were irresistible. With long and loud cheers they crossed the low ground, driving the enemy by their sure and rapid volleys back across the ground, through the woods to the ridge beyond. Here they stopped. There was no support for them. The enemy retired. The enemy retired, leaving the field they had gained in our possession. The day was saved.

DR. HITCHCOCK ON THE TRANSMUTATION OF SPECIES.

It is a significant fact that very few of the advocates of the transmutation hypothesis refer to man as an example of it. Yet if it be true, man must be included in the list of animals. For in his case we have the most perfect of all animals and vastly the superior of them all, appearing suddenly at a very recent period; for though geologists may contend about the precise period of his appearance, all agree that it was very recent. Some contend that he is a species that has existed since the aluvial period. Whence came he? If he is only one of the lower animals metamorphosed, he ought surely to find a multitude of intermediate varieties. But not one has ever been brought to light. The monkey tribe must have been his creature or ancestor, the highest authority in such cases of these have been found fossil, and none below the Tertiary, and all of them differ as much from man as do the living monkeys. Lamarck had the boldness to attempt to describe the process by which the monkey was transformed into man. But the picture was so absurd and ridiculous that few have attempted to make a sober philosophical defence of it. Yet if it falls in a species so conspicuous as man, it falls as to all others. But it is less revolting to common sense and experience to represent a radiate or a reticulate or molluscous animal as slowly transformed into man, than to represent a monkey as slowly transformed into man. The fact is, that the monkey is a species so conspicuous as man, it falls as to all others. But it is less revolting to common sense and experience to represent a radiate or a reticulate or molluscous animal as slowly transformed into man, than to represent a monkey as slowly transformed into man. The fact is, that the monkey is a species so conspicuous as man, it falls as to all others. 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