Woetry.

MOUNTAIN HYMN. Broader than the mountain's base, Firmer stands Thy wondrous grace; Higher than the mountain's creat Swells the love that fills Thy breast.

Freer than the mountain streams Flows the love that man redeems; Furer than these crystal waves. Flows the crimson tide that saves.

Mountains firm may melt away; But Thy grace knows no decay. Lofty crests may be lowed low; But thy love shall aver glow,

Earth may lose her puntain streams, Heaven shall keep wat Christ redeems. Crystal waves may a w impure, Christ's living springs ever sure. Delaware Water Gap, g#2, 1863.

Gaitodal.

THE LIBERTIES GENEVA. FIFTH PA

We are gathering thes papers from the recent volume of Dr. Aubid. with the desire of acquainting our readers th a page in the History of Civil and Religio liberty, of great importance and interest, hitherto little known. Besides, the strugg and vicissitudes which marked the progress the cause in couragement to the friends diberty, who, in our day, are involved in sime struggles, to maintain and perpetuate substituly the same principles, against the plots of violence of

The burst of joy with which the Genevan celebrated the alliance with Friber of February 6th 1519, was followed by renged and more formiduble plots on the part of e Duke and his friends. The Swiss League weapproached: They were not a party to the liance with Geneva. The act of Friburg, ne of their number was actually repudiated beher League, and a deputy was sent to Gene urging the citizens to renounce the alliance, on, pain of the deep resentment of the Leag But Frig. burg remained true to her pledges ad Geneva though astounded and disheartened the extranobly refused to yield the demandat is true, All Huguenots were excluded from the council that the darkest hours of liberty athose in which her own friends become fall and join with tyrants in crushing the aspirans which they themselves have kindled in thearts of the oppressed. The world has see ich spectacles more than once.

Little Geneva and Friburg clung gether in the face of the Duke and the Swis League. The alliance was confirmed by Geneval general council on the 2d of March, and Rues and Malbuisson, were despatched to Epirg with injunctions to sign the engagement anulled by the League. "Phe faithful devedness of Friburg should forever be inscribed an example in the records of history." To alliance thus manfully maintained by two immificant States is due the preservation of e most precious of human interests. But a get storm was about to burst on Geneva. The ke was resolved to try the sword upon the stinate inhabitants. Wishing to give color t ceedings, he procured from the Cher of Pierre, the ecclesiastical council of the a declaration against the Swiss al Bonivard remonstrated in vain against disregarding.

had not Bonivard himself interposed in

With such amazing secresy and swiftness the Duke the arch-foe of the liberties of Gen adore. No pen, no pencil, no picture drawn gather his forces to deal the fatal blow, that by the sun, can convey to the mind the remotest reached St. Julian, a league from the city, east resemblance to the impression produced by the in March, with seven thousand soldiers, befor wonderful reality. The rapids above the falls the Genevans were aware of his movement are not less amazing, not less impressive than His army soon swelled to ten thousand. Before he final leap of the vast volume of rushing him lay the little city with a population of but aters. As the maddened surges chase each twelve thousand in all. The Swiss had ordered her with an impetuosity that must be witnessed

(!) them to receive the Duke. The cavaliers be conceived, in every feaming crest is written proposed to put them down with their riding, wer, power, power — not power alone, but whips. In this exigency the Genevese authori- wer and LOVE; for while the beholder is ties sent Hugues to Friburg for assistance. A ply conscious of his own impotance and looks demand for surrender was made by the Duke. Inbling upon the resistless flood, he knows The syndics replied courteously but firmly to has restrained it within bounds which it the arrogant proposals of his ambassador, and ot pass, so that he gazes upon it wondering, made the best dispositions possible for defence. htted, but unharmed. The Duke advanced his army to a strong posi- is not however for the purpose of discribtion still nearer to Geneva. Hesitating and ingar own impressions, that we employ our half afraid of the determined little city, he pro- pen, a few moments during the hurry of a posed to enter with his retinue and five hundred bridgist. Our main purpose is to give a hint footmen only. The messenger of Friburg who had arrived, actually advised the Genevans to ignor of some things that ought to be known. yield; and the Duke spoke so fair and made so ther need of a Guide book that will not only many oaths and promises, that the council con- mend distances, but will also reveal to the sented. It was the wolf bargaining with the touring most economical modes of travelling lamb. On the 5th of April the whole army of and thim on his guard against the tricks that the Duke entered the city and took up its are setten played upon the unsuspecting. quarters there. Bonivard had forseen it: "It There's be such a book in existence, but we will be with Geneva as with Troy, said the have shed in vain. A small work entitled classical prior, 'The Savoyards entering by "The A of Niagara," imparts valuable inforstratagem, like the Greeks of Sinon, will after- mation when it advises persons to go under wards remain by force."

their country forever lost. The plans formed timid," book kindly says, "go under the against it during so many years and even falls by means, and fear not," to the daring centuries were realized at last; despotism and bold ays, "go but beware." We would triumphant in Geneva, was about to trample say to a eware of the "water-proof habiliunder foot law, constitution and, liberty. The ments," beware of the obsequous colored most summary measures were inaugurated. guide if would not be fleeced and hum-Forty names were selected from the friends of bugged. In can descend the stairway for liberty as candidates for the headsman. The twenty-five its, which is just twenty-five cents representative of Friburg who was still in the more than to charge for a similar privilege on city, remonstrated with the Duke at this outra- the Americiside; and you can do this with. geous breach of faith. He was answered with out a guideor the stairway invariably leads

But Hugues, who had escaped to Friburg, was doing excellent service to the cause of the captured city. He had stirred up the Friburgers to something more decisive than an embassy. They had drawn the sword for Geneva, and sy. They had drawn the sword for Geneva, and sy. an army of thirteen or fourteen thousand men same breath will probably be urged to go

now menyed the haughty and perfiduous Duke and inter apted his bloody proceedings. The er courageous, was now thoroughly The proposal to cut off forty heads ndoned. A deputation of mameluxes nt by the Duke to dissuade the Friburgers from advancing. Hugues urged them onward. Wille they delayed, the deputies of the Swiss cartons, viz: Beine, Zurich, and Soleure, prived and proposed that the Duke should ththdraw his troops, and that Geneva should. cancel the alliance with Friburg. A phantom of a council which the Huguenots refused to attend, agreed to the proposal on the part of Geneva, and the Duke was constrained to retire crestfallen from the city. He was gone; but the breaking off of the alliance filled the loyal people with sad forebodings. Even the Swiss were opposed to this undertaking; they accused the Genevans of violence and insults, declaring them guilty of disgraceful conduct to the Duke, their most illustrious ally! The bastard bishop prepared to enter the city and carry out the proscription which the Duke had been com-

On the 20th of August, the bishop with one hundred footmen, instead of one hundred and. fifty as proposed, entered Geneva. On the 23d, Berthelier the pillar of the liberal party and the idol of the people was arrested, condemned and beheaded. His body was hung in the gibbet, and his head was fastened to the identical walnut tree which had already borne the mutilated remains of the two youths of Geneva, the first victims of the bishop's savage cruelty. The calmness with which this truly noble martyr to liberty met his fate, the aggravated circumstances of his death, the eager haste with which a citizen so illustrious was ignominiously put to death, made a profound impression upon Geneva and Switzerland. "Religious liberty" says Dr. Aubigne, "had many victims three centuries ago in all the countries of the Reformation; but the noblest martyrs of political liberty in modern times have, fallen at Genevar (if my judgment does not mislead me), and their death has not been useless to the universal cause of civilization.

pelled to abandon.

The bishop pressed his advantage with the stricken Genevans. On the 27th he pressed the Huguenot syndics to resign, and on the next ordinary behaviour of the freedom and Swiss, day four mameluxes were chosen in their place. On the 3d of September, an act drawn up and forwarded by the Duke was passed, excluding all young men from the councils, and removing from the people the direct election of syndics. Six years of sore trial and depression followed

Correspondence.

NIAGARA. NOTES TOWARDS A NEW GUIDE-BOOK.

Niagara Falls July 23d.

This is our first visit to this celebrated locality. and we are prepared to say that Niagara Falls has never been described, nor will we attempt now what all others have fiailed to do. What pen can convey the impression of the majestic sound that strikes the ear as you stand in the presence of these mighty rushing waters. It can be likened to nothing with which men are familiar, because there is nothing like it. It is not like shop, the thunder, now crashing in fearful loudness, and then dying gradually away until lost in the act, far distance. It is a grand monotone, ever pointed out the distinction between teloral swelling in deep, majestic cadence, ever tuned and spiritual functions which the canoul ere to the same key, never receding, never dying. Thus for ages has it been uttering the one note The people arose incensed against these scile of praise, thus for ages will it continue to speak, officials; and would have done them violee, as no other sound has ever spoken of the Infinite. And then these mighty, rushing waters; how they swell and tumble, and rush on and on with a speed and force that make you tremble and

the Hochoe Fall, it should also mention the Geneva was taken. Many citizens thought cost of s an adventure. "To the nervous and falls with the offection of a good umbrella, as

sider the matter, will be hurried along with indecorous importunity to a small back room, and while yet you have not recovered from your bewilderment, will find yourself sporting in waterproof pants, into which you have been unconciously thrust by officious hands. Within the waistbands of these your coattail has been hastily tucked, and your body has been wrapped in a jacket of the same material with a hood attached, which is drawn over the head. If you have ladies with you, they will be conducted with similar haste by a smiling maiden into another apartment, there to be similarly attired. office has been porformed in getting them into

ence for the benefit of others. Let not the reader imagine that we employed no caution in the matter. Again and again did we good naturedly ask our polite guide, while busy in forcing with not very gentle violence the this going to cost; His answer was: "Oh! no feel weary? Tell me, will ye? thin sah, de dresses cost nothin, it is a great sight Well, it's half past new in the evening! Anywill more den pay- look at de book and see de thing more to day? Yes. A young minister names of all de great men whose been down

Perhaps some may wonder at these impressions; but we insist upon it, that the scene to us would have just been as grand, and far less expensive, had we used a good umbrella, instead of the "water proof babiliments." We write for the company the hard pensive of the water proof babiliments. We write for the company to the hose who have no money to throw away, and we have since learned that many share our impressions. Indeed a letter was sent us by a friend. but received too late, warning us against this heavy imposition.

On our return through Rochester we breakfasted at Congress Hall. The proprietor. H. D. Scranton Esq., looks principally to the comfort of his guests, and employs: those delicate attentions which the tourist cannot fail to appreciate. One excellent breakfast here cost us fifty cents that is bright behind us to the little, the very heard. It is the Saturnalia revived—a Pande-little to the tourist return from the Falls by the little, we do to minister to humanity: and our monium in the name of God." Central Road to Albany, he may prefer taking Canandaigua, Geneva, ann Aburn in his route. The distance is twenty-five miles greater than by the direct course; but he has an oppertunity of seeing Canandaigua, Seneca, and Cayuga lakes, and also glancing at the flourishing and beautiful towns that are situated upon them.

Consider this if you please, a short contribuion to a much needed Guide Book for travel-

Selections.

PEEP OVER A PASTOR'S SHOULDER. BY REV. JOHN TODD, D.D. "I like to have clergymen on the school com-

nittee," a gentleman was overheard to say, "because they are men of leisure." "I wonder our minister don't visit us more, ay two hundred and fifty families that compose is congregation; "he can't have much to do-

t least not so very much.

"I think our pastor might gather the children into the Sabbath school, and he might encourage the singing school by his presence, and he migh see to these charities that are so hard to collect and he might attend every meeting of the Ladies' Society, and he might get up a picnic for the children," &c., &c., &c., say an hundred voices. For the comfort of all such will you allow a pastor not over industrious, I grant, and sometimes weary, I allow—to give you one day's work, literally, as the calls took place? It is Friday. Having been hindered all the reek by extra calls, I set apart this day to writng a sermon, hoping to finish it before Saturday. I rise at five o'clock. Let us see: four letters o write before breakfast, and none of them on my own business. But postage is cheap if paper dear. One is to enclose \$20. from good Mrs. to the Tract Society—half for soldiers and half for sailors in the navy. A real pleasure to write such a letter! A second to a young man who writes me that I should send him \$5., he being destitute, his home in Maine, his father a deacon, his mother very pious, and his minister's name so and so, and he, too modest to call in person; and too conscientious to work where whom he names is not the minister of that place. Does he think me a fool, or ministers in Hardly out of the barn before I am called in, obligation.

A young man wants employment—brings good scommendations. I run round among my friends without success. I then send him where I am sure he will find employment. Now for my study and sermon. No, a gentleman from another lown wants to see me and "talk over" about a supply for their pulpit. I mention the best man can, and he is through and off at 10 o'clock. Now for the study. No! a man from a disand see it and the family. So "Billy" has me

noon on my sermon? Ah, no! my family tell eunuchs, and children, crammed the church.

PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, AUGUST 13, 1863.

spect paid to her! She had been a teacher the last five years—a natural teacher, who could of the fire by daylight. As the time drew on, subdue and draw all to her. How many young eyes were there to ween! How many young hearts have received impressions from her that All this is done in less time than we have taken acter! How much seed hath her gentle hand would continue it in the same words, the staves to describe it. Then you cross the road, subjects sowed! What a multitude attend her funeral— would get louder and louder, each would dwell at least fifty carriages of one sort and another. And all the region moved, Shakers and all, to when one of an opposing sect would strick out. under the edge of the fall, just far enough to and respect can be earned in a few years, by at and a general scrimmage for all who were near spoil your shirt collair and in three or four minutes return. The ladies of your party are now left to dress themselves; the smiling maiden's office has been performed in getting them into forever. Well I get through the services, come the scrape, it matters little to her how they get back, and then going a mile north to the ceme nation, and this year was no exception to the rule; out of it. And as you now pass from the room tery, to be with the family, as they deposit the for a man was stabled and died. At length the in which you have laid aside your water-proof dust there. It is now nearly dark, as I reach ceremonial commenced. The Greek patriarch, my home. How jaded and exhausted I feel! gorgeously arrayed in his white robes, came forth casing, with a debilitated shirt collar, and a vivid perception of sham, the smiling maiden meets you at the end of the hall with the words, Till take the money, sir," well what must I a single thought, the bell rings for our evening belief shricks, arms tossed on high, hair and pay? How many of you are there sir? Three. Then it will be three dollars. With repinings at our prayer meeting. Every one of that fifty the patriarch was receiving the sacred flame, in will expect me to meet them fresh as the morn answer to prayer. In just seven minutes the for the want of a proper Guide Book we submit to the affliction, resolved to publish our experi- ing and cheerful as hope singing at the gates of flame was obtained in the form of an immense interesting, when they come on purpose to receive the impress of such a spirit on theirs! busy in forcing with not very gentle violence the absurd looking costume upon us. What is all can a man who has nothing to do but be pastor gallery to gallery up to the roof, and in exactly this going to cost; His answer was: "Oh! no

minister to their spiritual wants. dear Master knows all our circumstances, and will remember we are but dust!

Report of the Presbytery of Geneva on Pro-

fane Swearing, The Committee appointed to prepare a minute on the subject of profune swearing, after mature consideration and a review of the discussion of the subject by the Presbytery, would embody the sentiments there expressed, and make public the recommendations there suggested. They are fully common in the streets; in our public conveyances, in all places of resort, and in the ordinary transactions of business, pervading the circles of children in the streets and in the schools and even the more private walks of life, and that its familiarity has so divested it of repulsive sinfulness, that the public mind needs to be directed of this I shall only reply to the principal aranew to its, enormity, and stimulated to immediate and vigorous efforts for its suppression. As the necessary result of irreverence, and cipitate properly to estimate character and exerthe fruitful source of every other evil, being one cise sound judgment. There is some truth in

of the most during of crimes, and as corrupting this objection, but not enough to dislodge me all moral sensibility, the Committee cannot but from the position assumed. If men, as they fearful indication of the public degeneracy, and more competent to select wives, the objection so profane as ours may well tremble at incensed power of God, and fear the turning away of his It is true, as we grow older we become suspifavor from our Churches, our councils, and our clous, but suspicion operates rather to pervert armies. Nor can we expect political integrity or than to improve our estimate of human characcommercial honesty, nor the safety of valuable ter. I have known as many blunders to be

The Committee would, therefore, call upon the on account of mercenary speculation they are clergy and upon the officers of the Churches and | more liable to be the objects of female art. the teachers of the young to lend their aid towards The handsome young lady too often takes the the suppression of the sin of profane swearing, ugly old bachelor not for love, but for conveniand to give to the law of God, forbidding it, that ence or for money. Hence, there are no matchprominence which it holds in the decalogue, with the clear exhibition of its sanctions, that by union of effort and prayer we may see some effect perpetrated occasionally by old widowers. tual check given to this enormous evil.

Specially would be Committee call the attention of business men to this subject, and strongly urge upon them the duty checking the profane swearer, and of reminding all with whom they associate in business relations of the impropriety people are wicked! He wants me to send it at and sinfulness of the habit in question. There once to the Post Office! I find that the man can be no reliance placed on the honesty or integrity of a profane man. Fearless of God, he nevertheless, it does not strike me that age can have no fear of man beyond the fear of law gives any peculiar knowledge where woman is general all fools? Well, I have answered the and its immediate penalties. He cannot be trustletter, but about the \$5. that is a secret of my ed, even under oath, when the temptations to sin The four letters are answered, and now assail him, and the apprehensions of human law breakfast and worship. I then go out to see my are set aside. Taking the name of God in vain horse "Billy," and examine if he is all right. he will not hesitate to violate every other moral

J. B. RICHARDSON,) A. A. Woop, Committee. A. D. Eddy.

RECEIVING THE HOLY FIRE.

The Greek, Armenian, and Coptic Churches Holy Sepulchre, over the spot where our Lord is gagements open wide the mouth of busy gosant part of the town sends me word that his reported to have been entombed, when what is sips, and too often terminate in a jilt on one child is very sick, and wants me to come at once called the "holy fire," is superstitiously believed side, or a breach of promise on the other.—Beto be sent down from heaven, by the hands, of sides, the student of divinity is constantly prohelp him on with the harness, and we go and the angels who guard the sepulchre, and given to gressing in knowledge, developing his intellect come. It is now twelve o'clock: I shall have the Greek patriarch, who enters the tomb to re- and enriching it with learning, which is rarely one hour to write! Hardly, hardly! My neigh- ceive it. The attendant ceremonies are always the case with his betrothed. She is usually bor across the way has a great swarm of bees of the most disgraceful character. A correspondemployed in domestic duties, and remains statinsults, and with a formal renunciation of the som, the very point at which the alliance voted by a council packed with the guide aims, can go just as far under the converse of the converse come out, and they are hanging on the tree, and dent of the London Times gives a particular descionary in mental culture. Of course, his views gloves! I go over and mount the ladder, and tiful structure, but which has been suffered to when the engagement was made a year or two saw the limb, and bring down the bees in a scien- fall into decay and desolation, was crowded with previously, while she was his equal in mental tific way, and get them housed in their new Greeks, Copts, and Armenians, who entered with development, is by no means the one that home. They are beautiful creatures, albeit their food and drink enough to last them twenty-four would command his admiration after the great

under the fall, and before you have time to con- Can't I eat very moderately, and write this after, truly disgusting." Men, women from the harems, me that a young lady several miles off is to be There were two ceremonials. First was that buried at two o'clock. She belonged to another by night. The pageant is described as really denomination, but their minister is gone, and magnificent. "Flags and banners, mitred heads, they want me "to be sure and attend the funeral." crosiers and diamonds, deep has voices, three Come, down with the dinner—hurry, hurry, or thousand hands armed with the living flame, I shall be late. "Billy," why did I take the crosses and genuflexions, incense and blessings, harness off? We must go again "Billy."

Roman candles and sweatmeats, all made up a harness off? We must to again "Billy."

What a funeral! A Joung girl beautiful and vision white as a lily, lies in that coffin. But what reparts of the earth to see."

> will go down into the soul and help form char for us, for us." The Greeks and the Copts They are almost always accompanied by assassimeeting. I must go to that. There will be just dresses torn, were the external proofs of a temp-fifty present—the same tried ones who are always est that raged within. Meantime it was supposed day. They all suppose that this meeting is the flambeau. It was immediately caught up, and only duty I have had to day. How can I be the mad scene is thus pictured by the Times corotherwise than cheerful, hopeful, instructive and respondent: "It was communicated from hand to hand, it

spread from circle to circle, it rose from tier to the entire building was one entire mass of flame. So close were the people packed that the flambeaux in many cases looked like one continued has just come in—a good fellow, (only I wish he fire. Then the delight of all was at its highest. dere." A repitition of the question only brought a similar answer, the guide all the time busy in fastening and adjusting the dress.

Now here is the literal record of one day.

Perhaps some may wonder at these impress. with the exception of Mrs. T. and her \$20, belonged to my flock! And I have not done one again. They said the fire would not hurt though duty which I would not do, and which I am not it would burn, and they certainly acted as if their that is original, clear, instructive and impressive, who carried the sacred fire to all the villages They are not to blame that they cannot; but around. When any man wanted to carry his should they not believe that their minister does flambeau to another part, or to leave the Church, all that he can, and honestly intends to? I am he raised himself on the shoulders of those near not now speaking of my people, but of every con-gregation who have a frail, imperfect man to the heads of all. Numbers were constantly running about in this way. Hair was on fire, beards My brethren in the ministry will read over were on fire, dresses on fire, and the only wonder this record of a day, and each one will laugh and is the whole place is not burnt down. The heat then sigh, and say nomine mutato narratur de me. was intense, the smoke and dirt were fearful, the Up, brethren! with courage. The only thing | shricking and the noise the most horrible I ever

"And all this in the name of that meek and lowly One, the place of whose tomb, by the wise foreordination of Providence no man certainly knows, that it might not become the scene of just such Pagan ceremonials and saturnalian revelries as these !"

THE CHOICE OF A WIFE.

The Rev. B. Kurtz, D. D. LL.D., on the 3d graduating class of Theological Students in the well satisfied of the existance of the great and Missionary Institute of the Evangelical Luthegrowing evil in question; that it has become fear- ran Church, Selinsgrove, Pa. Dr. K. favored early marriages, but not early engagements, for the following reasons: "In general I advocate early marriage, and

might assign, if time permitted, many weighty

reasons to sustain my opinion. But instead

gument commonly urged against it, namely, that young men are too inexperienced and preregard the sin of profane sweaping as the most grow older, generally became proportionably as more than anything else incurring the divine | would receive additional force. But is this the displeasure, and actually calling down upon the fact? Look at your old bachelors; do they, as nation the just judgments of heaven. A nation a rule, select more judiciously than young men trusts, where irreverence and profaneness so committed by old bachelors as by young men, and this is the more likely to be the case because es more absurd than those sometimes made by this class of men, unless indeed, it be those The Germans have a proverb to the effect, that when God wants a fool he takes an old man's wife from him,' because the old widower is so prone to act fantastically and foolishly, and make himself ridiculous when in search of a wife. Now, I readily grant, that there are many honorable exceptions in regard to the follies attributed both to bachelors and widowers; concerned, or which is likely essentially to assist in choosing a wife.

"It appears to me, then, that the objection to early marriage, arising from want of experience and mature judgment, is not a valid one. If a man at twenty-one is deemed old enough to preach the Gospel, to practise medicine and law, to engage in mercantile pursuits, or any other business which also requires the exercise of prudence and judgment, why should he not have sense enough to choose a wife, if he will only properly exercise his sense?

But while I advocate early marriage, I am have a yearly ceremonial at the Church of the not in favor of early engagements. Such en-

lissolved by mutual consent. Many other reahasty and premature engagements but these to employ their time, and cares enough to vorry them, without adding to them those of a ash engagement."

MEN TO BE HONORED.

Two men I honor and no third First the oil-worn craftsman, that, with earth-made imlement, laboriously conquers the earth, and akes her man's. Venerable to me is the hard and coarse hand; wherein, notwithstanding, lies cunning virtue, indefeasibly royal, as of the sceptre of this planet. Venerable, too, is the rugged ace all weather-tanned, besoiled, with its rude atelligence! for it is the face of a man living manlike. Oh, but the more venerable for thy rudeness, and even because we must pity as well as love thee! Hardly entreated brother! For us was thy back so bent, for us were thy traight limbs and fingers so deformed. Thou vert our conscript, on whom the lot fell, and fighting our battles wert so marred. For in thee, oo, lay a God-created form, but it was not to e unfolded; encrusted must it stand with the hick adhesions and defacements of labor; and hy body, like thy soul, was not to know freedom. Yet toil on; thou art in thy duty, be out of it who may; thou toilest for the altogether indispensable, for daily bread.

A second man I honor, and still more highly im who is seen toiling for the spiritually indisensable; not daily bread, but the bread of life. Is not he too in his duty; endeavoring toward inward harmony; revealing this by act or by word, through all his outward endeavors, be they high or low? Highest of all when his utward and his inward behavior are one; when we can name him artist; not earthly eraftsman only, but inspired thinker, that with eaven-made implement conquers heaven for If the poor and humble toil that we have food, must not the high and glorious toil for him n return, that he have light and guidance, freedom, immortality? These two, in all their derees, I honor; all else is chaff and dust, which t the wind blow whither it listeth.

Unspeakably touching is it, however, when I find both dignities united; and he that must toil outwardly for the lowest of man's wants is also toiling inwardly for the highest. Sublimer in this world know I nothing than a peasant saint, could such now anywhere be met with. Such a one will take thee back to Nazareth itself; thou wilt see the splendor of heaven light shining in great darkness. It is not because of his toils that I lament for the poor. We must all toil or steal, (howsoever we name our stealing,) which is worse. No faithful workman finds his task a pastime. The poor s hungry and athirst; but for him also there s food and drink; he is heavy-laden and weary, out for him also the heavens send sleep, and of he deepest. In his smoky cribs, a clear dewy neaven of rest envelopes him and fitful glitterings of cloud-skirted dreams. But what I do mourn over is that the lamp of his soul should o out; that no ray of heavenly or even of earthy knowledge should visit him; but only, in the naggard darkness, like to specters, Fear and Inlignation. Alas! while the body stands so broad and brawny, must the soul lie blinded, dwarfed, stupefied, almost annihilated? Alas i was this too a Breath of God; bestowed in heaven, but on earth never to be unfolded? That here should one man die ignorant who had capacity for knowledge, this I call a tragedy, were t to happen more than twenty times in the min-

SAD SIGHTS.

ute, as by some computations it does.—Carlyle.

A correspondent of the Evangelist from the pattle-field of Gettysburg, thus closes his letter: In the 11th Corps my heart was saddened by the pitiful condition of some of the poor Gernans—perhaps the more from my inability to of the saints. And most heartily do we unite converse with them. It wrung the heart to our prayers with yours, that the powerful see them dying with no friend to speak to them | Christian nations, to which we respectively beword of comfort. It pressed from the soul a ery of anguish for that day when "peace on | in deadly strife, but may stand up together for arth" shall be the glad song of men and angels. But it was in the 2d Corps, whither we were ent to make a register of the wounded for the the Christian people of these nations cultivate Directory kept by the Sanitary Commission at a mutual respect and regard, and be ready to Washington, that the saddest scenes met our cooperate in any good works for the welfare yes. In two great camps, one upon a bare of mankind, and the advancement of Christ's hillside, the other on a wooded hill across a kingdom in the world. reek, lay our wounded men of this corps. The rain was rapidly falling, the stream was wollen, the earth soaked, the way muddy. The ents were many of them the little shelter tent. ind straw was very deficient—it could not be ad. Intermixed with our men were wounded

But at the bottom of the hill was a piteous ight. On a muddy flat, mainly without any helter, lay many wounded rebels, where they ad been deposited after the battle nine days efore. Nine corpses lay in a row beside the fence, half covered with gray blankets. A o be moved. We were happily able to give and, whilst making our register, the army wagons followed us, the shricks of the poor There, for nine long days and nights, had they lain. One poor fellow from Mississippi, with a voice and face of profound melancholy, said o me, "I thought I had a good deal of patience, but it is almost gone." He was shot through the thigh. We hade him be of good cheer and keep up heart as the wounded who could room for others. O God, when shall thy law of love rule the world!

UNION.

The Princeton Review in its notice of the acion of the two Presbyterian General Assemblies touching fraternal correspondence as looking to future reunion, says:-

have thus auspiciously inaugurated the mea- One of the blind men, on being interrogated sures which contemplate the ultimate re-union with respect to his knowledge of spiritual of the great churches which they represent things, answered: 'I never saw till I was The causes which led to the separation of the blind; nor did I ever know contentment when two bodies, were partly diversity of opinion I had my eyesight, as I do now that I have on matters of doctrine; partly diversity of prin- lost it; I can truly affirm, though few know ciple and practice on matters of ecclesiastical how to credit me, that I would on no account, the import of the formula of subscription to the | with any that I ever enjoyed before I was blind.

attempt to escape from it. Indeed, it would gradually ceasing to exist." There is, perhaps, perhaps be better for both parties if it were at this moment, greater harmony of views between the two bodies on all these points, than sons might be mentioned to expose the folly of has existed at any time since the separation. Certain we are, that every Old School man are sufficient. Hence we warn young men would joyfully subscribe to every principle, against them, and especially while prosecuting and cordially sympathize with every sentiment heir studies, as they then have anxieties contained in the beautiful address of the revenough to perplex their minds, duties enough erend Moderator of the Philadelphia Assembly, above quoted."

THE ADDRESS FROM EUROPE.

REPLY TO THE ENGLISH AND FRENCH MINISTERS. At a meeting of the ministers of New York City, held at the Bible House, on the 10th inst., Rev. Dr. Vinton being in the chair, the follow ingowas adopted: 2 6

Reply to an "Address to Ministers and Pastors of Christian Denominations throughout the States of America," from Ministers in France

REVEREND AND DEAR BRETHREN: -We have received with much pleasure the "Address to Ministers and Pastors of all Christian Denominations throughout the States of America," adopted by the "Anti-Slavery Conference of Ministers of Religion," held in the city of Manchester on the 3d of June, 1863, and presented to us by the Rev. Jas. W. Massie, D.D., LL.D., of London, and the Rev. J. H. Rylance M.A., of Westminster, who were appointed a depu-

tation for that purpose. The personal character of the gentlemen composing this deputation, and the honorable and dignified assemblage which they represent, bespeak for the Address our most respectful attention. And its importance is enhanced by the consideration that it represents not only the immediate Conference at Manchester, but also 4000 ministers of Great Britain, and 750 ministers of France, who had agreed in protesting against the recognition of "a Confederacy which lays down as the corner-stone of its constitution the system of Slavery as it exists at present in the Southern States." That so many intelligent and thoughtful men in the ministry of the gospel should have united in such a protest, is equally honorable to them and gratifying and encouraging to us.

Perhaps we ought not to wonder, and certainly we will not now complain, that the severe struggle in which we are engaged, is looked upon by our Transatlantic brethern so exclusively in its relations to the 4.000,000 of Africans held in bondage upon our soil. As Christian men, we also are fully awake to the sin and the shame of American Slavery, and are instant in prayer to God, that the time may be at hand when this hateful institution, which has inspired the present gigantic Rebelion, shall be utterly

But we are Americans, contending in arms for the preservation of our national life, and, for all the great interests of Constitutional liberty and order, which are at stake upon the issue of this conflict. The dismemberment of our Republic would be, not merely the loss of territory and power to the Federal Union, not merely the ruin of existing forms and institutions of Government, but the downfall of Constitutional liberty itself upon the North American Continent. Nor can there be any well-founded hope of ultimate deliverance for the enslaved among us, but in the triumph of our arms in this conflict between antagonistic civilizations—the one asserting and vindicating the dignity of labor; the other scorning labor, and trampling it under foot.

That we are to succeed in this struggle. and by the blessing of God come out of it an unbroken nation, we do not doubt. It appears to us also to be the purpose of Providence, that the Rebellion and its guilty causes shall be buried in the same grave. In this, as Christian men, we do greatly rejoice. It sweetens the bitterness of our present lot to believe, that in vindicating against an inexcusable conspiracy, the just and beneficent authority of the nation, at so great a cost of treasure and blood, we are at the same time serving the cause of universal liberty.

We thank you, dear brethern, for your words of cheer. We rejoice in the fellowshin long, may never be arrayed against each other the maintenance of righteousness, of peace, and of freedom. - And to this end, may

> Francis H. Vinton, Chairman. Joseph T. Duryea, Secretary.

It was resolved to request the publication of this address in the religious papers, and that the ministers throughout the country be desired to send in their signatures to it for transmission abroad by the hand of Rev. James Massie, D. D., LL. D., and the Rev. J. H. Rylance, M. A., the English deputation.

FOOLISH THOUGHTS.

WE are apt to believe in Providence so long as we have our own way; but if things go otherwise, Southern chaplain, with a volunteer physician then we think, if there is a God, he is in heaven from the Christian Commission, came to beg and not on earth. The cricket in the spring from us some stimulant, as the men were about | builds his little house in the meadow, and chirps for joy because all is going well with him. them a bottle of brandy. We crossed the creek, But when he hears the sound of the plough a ascended the opposite hill to the other camp, few furrows off, and the thunder of the oxen's tread, then the skies begin to look dark, and his heart fails him. The plough comes crunchwretches at every jolt telling of their suffering. ing along, and turns his dwelling bottom side But this was not all. A little farther, on an- up; and as he is rolling over and over, without other hillside, we found a hundred and fifty of a home, his heart says, "Oh, the foundations of hese wounded rebels with no shelter whatever. the world are destroyed, and everything is going to ruin!" But the husbandman, who walks behind his plough, singing and whistling as he goes, does he think the foundations of the world are breaking up? Why, he does not so much as know there was any house or cricket there. He thinks of the harvest that is to follow the track of the plough; and the cricket too, if he walk were being sent off rapidly, and so making will but wait, will find a thousand blades of grass where there was but one before. We are all like the crickets. If anything happens to overthrow our plans, we think all is gone to ruin.—H. W. Beecher

THE BLIND MAN HAPPY.

In a journal of a tour through Scotland, by Rev. C. Simeon, of Cambridge, we have the following passage :- "Went to see Lady Rosa's "Every Christian must rejoice in the spirit grounds. Here, also, I saw blind men weavmanifested in both the venerable bodies which ing. May I never forget the following fact: organization; partly difference of views as to change my present situation and circumstances stings are awful. But, neighbor, why do you use the old box hive; since Langstroth's is so incomparably better? Well, they will do nicely now!

It is now one o'clock and the dinner bell rings.

It is now one o'clock and the dinner bell rings.

In each of and drink enough to last them twenty-four the twenty-four change that has been wrought in his taste by hours. The scene is described as revolting in the twenty-five, and change that has been wrought in his taste by hours. The scene is described as revolting in the twenty-five, and change that has been wrought in his taste by hours. The scene is described as revolting in the change that has been wrought in his taste by hours. The scene is described as revolting in the change that has been wrought in his taste by hours. The scene is described as revolting in the change that has been wrought in his taste by hours. The scene is described as revolting in the change that has been wrought in his taste by hours. The scene is described as revolting in the change that has been wrought in his taste by hours. The scene is described as revolting in the change that has been wrought in his taste by hours. The scene is described as revolting in the change that has been wrought in his taste by hours. The scene is described as revolting in the change that has been wrought in his taste by hours. The scene is described as revolting in the import of the import of