iscellaueous.

THE CHRISTIAN COMMISSION ON THE PACIFIC COAST.

Sometime since we noticed the departure of Rev. Robert Patterson, D. D., and Rev. Geo. J Mingins, as a delegation of the Christian Commission to the Pacific Coast. Since their arrival in San Francisco, they have organized a Christian Commission branch for that distant part of our country. The gentlemen composing this new branch of the Commission embrace some of the most prominent members of the Evangelical churches of San Francisco. They have already held three large meetings, all of them full of great interest. Mr. J. B. Roberts, the President of the Pacific Coast Branch, has notified the Central office at Philadelphia, that a draft of ten thousand dollars in gold is already on its way East. This is the first fruits of what is to follow.

From a late San Francisco paper we copy the following address of Rev. Dr. Patterson, delivered at the first public meeting held for the Christian Commission in San Francisco. Bishop Kipp, of the P. E. Church presided: Mr. Chairman, Right Reverend Father, and Beloved Brethren in the Ministry, and Brethren and Sisters in our Lord Jesus Christ, it is with no ordinary emotion I rise to address this first Union Meeting of all the Evangelical churches of this city, united to carry the Gospel of our common salvation, to the brave defenders of our common country. Though personally unknown to you I do not feel my-elf a stranger here, for through the arteries of our hearts the same emotion thrills your life-lood and mine—love to Christ and love to our country. Believing Him alone to be able to save our brave soldiers from ruin and misery—Him alone to be able to save our beloved country from its threatening danger and knowing that he is able and willing to save, we unite in worshiping and adoring Him the Lord of Hosts, and invoking His presence as the pledge of victory—the salvaion of God for our soldiers and our country. nited in this faith with all who love our Lord Jesus Christ in sincerity, we present here to-night the spectacle of a church united for the welfare of our Union. This meeting gives assurance that the telegraphic communion of saints which unites the hearts of the churches at the East with their sons and brothers in the army has been extended. across the Rocky Mountains, and that its messages of sacred sympathy with those noble men, awake responses in your hearts here on the shores of the Pacific; responses which encourage us to request your attention to a subject in some danger of being neglected amidst the excitements of battle -The Moral Results of this War.
I say the results—for this war must come

to an end as all wars have done. We shall yet dwell in peace with those brave erring men against whom we are now at war. From the Great Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico-from the Atlantic to the Pacific that flag shall wave over these Re-United States—one glo-ious country—one and indissoluble evermore. There are some wise men in the East, and possibly some here, who prophecy our nability to obtain men to reinforce our arnies, and to defend us from the aggressions f European powers. Sir, I come from one of the newest of our Western States, where undreds of miles of unbroken prairie yet invite the plow, and where upon thousands of farms the farmers' growing boys and blooming girls are the only help for harvest labours. But when the boom of the cannon fired against Sumter was heard across the prairie, he farmer left his plow in the furrow, and he young man building the cottage for his etrothed, left the handsaw in the plank—I lepot with clean shirts, for they were off to of the crops. The threshing machine and light for the Union. And again has this cone been enacted, till a hundred and eight. The power spinning mill, the steam y-one gallant regiments left our soil, and scription drew these men-they all volunahead of all calls and drafts, on her quota, ned French aggression, we have a few more the same sort left. It is a great mistake suppose that our population is being diminished by the war. Doubtless every ousehold feels the blank caused by the abence of the brother or son, who preferred to nticipate by a few years the common doom of humanity, for the honor of a hero's grave. But the lack is not evident in the community. A stream of emigration from the snow-clad hills of Norway, the pine forests of Sweden, the meadows of Holland and the ine-clad banks of the merry Rhine, the vorkshops of Britain, and the green bills of reland, has more than supplied the drain of the army; and to-day you could not get louse-room in Chicago unless you rented the ouse while building, and the city is obliged, great is the concourse in the streets, to wide white-gloved policemen to assist the lies at the crossings of the streets. There no danger that we shall be obliged to subait to the breaking up of our country for he want of men to defend it, thank God. Nor is the financial difficulty which men

prehend inevitable. I grant that we are ending money very fast now, but no fasthan we are making it. Our taxes cernly are large, but they are only the price he barrel that holds the flour. The whole tional debt could be paid off in one year, nd the nation be no poorer than it was two ears ago. Our great difficulty is not finan-ial. We have money enough to carry on

Our difficulty is the moral difficulty—the decat of success. It is the great difficulty which overturned every military republic known istory—the political power of a demoraldarmy. Spartan austerity, Athenian culc. Roman courage and discipline, alike before the returning conquerors of other ions; and the fate of the French Republic is before our eyes. Every unchristian reblic has fallen by war.

We must not shut our eyes to the influenof that military education to which we exposing the youths of our Republic dug that susceptible period when character s the impression of circumstances, and dst circumstances which tend to confuse distinction betwen the ignoble vices of camp and the noble patriotism of the We withdraw our boys from the busiof daily life, and from the influences of lic opinions, and from the refining influc of female society. We employ them

hours in the day in a wearisome and motonous drill; and when that is over, we ve them to an equally monotonous indo-There is the same camp beyond ich they may not stir, the same compan-, the same hard-tack, pork and coffee ough the year, with no luxury, save sky, and no amusement, save cards, and general tone of conversation around

many youths give way to vices from which they would have recoiled with horror at with the defense of the world's liberty, deof religious ordinances, the remembrance of the Sabbath, and the stated preaching of the Gospel, and what restraint is left upon those vices which military discipline deems beyond its range?

s range: Our republican institutions are based upon the moral character of our citizens. How long could they stand if our people became a gambling, drunken, licentious, oath despising people? Look at the Spanish republics! Remember the return of the army which conquered Mexico—though but a mere handful compared with the hundreds of thousands who shall return if God wills their return to their homes.

How shall they return? How shall mothers receive the boys they sent forth so brave, and pure, and manly? Shall they return recking with whisky, and polluting the air with oaths, to take up their posts at the taverns and become patterns of vice to the community? for they will be the heroes and admired examples of our children. They will be elected to all public offices. They will give tone to the manners and morals of our republic for the next thirty years. Shall they come back under the influences of the Gospel, temperate, reverent, pure? They may if you will send them the restraining influences of the Gospel.

The military discipline of an army is necessarily strict and imperious, its essential principle is obedience to orders; which is the very opposite of the liberty of the citizens. An army is a despotism, a one man power. must be so. One mind must direct, and all the rest allow him to do the thinking for them. The General is master—absolute ruler—on any other principle an army is simply a mob. Now so far as this ideal of an army is realized, its members become unfitted for civil life, and especially for the management of Republican Government. They are being trained by the military training—if that is the only education they are receiving, and if no moral and religious influences are at the same time brought to bear upon them they are being trained to submission to despotic government; and I put it to you to say whether it is safe to expose boys to this constant omnipresent and all powerful influence, without at the same time, giving the soldier those powerful higher motives, which will enable him to submit to the orders of his officer from respect to the authority of his God. Engraft the principles of military obedience upon the conscience, and you will never see a Christian soldier lifting his hand at the bidding of any man, or at the more powerful promptings of ambition, against his country. He will lay down the sword with which he has fought his country's battles at her feet, like our own noble Christian hero, George Washington. But give to men who have been educated out of their consciences an unprincipled General and a convulsed nation and you shall see, as in France, a powerful army bribed into the service of an adventurer, transforming the republic into an empire and a builder of empires upon the ruins of American republics. The Gospel of Himself of no reputation, and took on Himself the guise of a servant—is the only known power which is capable of restraining the General and of inspiring the soldier, and of uniting both in a willingness to lay down their arms, when no longer needed for the

defense of their country.

But not merely the welfare of our republic the best interests of the world demand that the power of religion be felt in our army. Our nation is a microcosm. All the nations of the earth flock to our shores. The Chinese and the German meet in your streets. Here alone of all the nations of the world, are all nations welcome. Here only has the great experiment been tried of the ability of of floral effects. men for self government. We are regarded by the people of all nations as their natural ally. The Lord has led us by a way we knew not,

into a wonderful prominence among the nations. This nation was being prepared for loom, and the sewing machine made it possimothers and children gazed wistfully yet ble to clothe our vast armies in a short time. proudly on the receding columns. No con- Mines of iron and coal were made accessible by canals and railroads, and engines of To-day, Illinois has furnished, tremendous power were working iron plates for boilers and bars for railroads, and ship-12.473 of the sort of boys who took Fort builders were experimenting upon floating Donelson; and if Father Abraham should iron ships. Millious of workingmen of all seed another million men to repel this threat-lands came, impelled by some Divine instinct to our shores, and when God's trumpet sounded the call to the war, the German, the Hungarian, the Swede, and the Irishman marched shoulder to shoulder to the defense of their adopted land. Without any plan or forethought of ours, and contrary even to the traditionary maxims of the fathers of our Republic, we find ourselves the most powerful nation in the world, with a large army, and a more powerful navy than any nation on We have one million of men under earth. arms to-day, and over eight hundred vessels of war afloat. The quality and armament of our armies and navies is even more extraordinary; the developments of the strife perfeetly astounding. For when the Congress and Cumberland sunk at Newport, the wooden navies of the world went down with them. The wooden walls of Old England fell before the Merrimac, and her long boasted supremacy of the ocean foundered as they sunk before the iron monster. Thenceforth the ironclad ship was the only ship of war. All the rest in her presence were only wooden coffins. Thus by a wonderful series of providences we have been enabled to build from our own work-shops a large number of iron ships actually affoat and in service, and armed with larger and more powerful artillery than France, or England, or than either one of these powers and all the rest of Europe combined

Now this is a navy which we cannot sell or al. We have money enough to carry on give away, and consequently we must keep it, is war until it shall please the Lord of and whether we will or not, remain the first naval power in the world. Should we never use a rifle, never move a ship from her anchor, we must be an influential people, to be consulted by the other nations of the earth. Were we ever so peacefully disposed, they cannot fail to remember when they want to divide the people and nationalities of the world among themselves, that there are a million of armed men and eight hundred ships of war across the Atlantic within twelve days sail of Europe, and 3,000 of our commercial marine, capable of being armed and sweeping the commerce of Europe from the face of the ocean; and this fact may have its influence on their minds when they propose to overrun this continent with a swarm of

bastard Emperors.
But it seems all too evident that we are not to be left in peace to exert a usual influence. The Lord is mustering the nations to the last great struggle between freedom and slavery, truth and error, and wish it as we may, He does not design that we bury the power He has forced on us. We are being thus trained not for idleness. The arbitrament of the world's destiny, the fate of the liberty of the human race, depends on the American army and navy.

And now, fathers and brethren, if these facts be undeniable, and our nation's destiny —yea and the destiny of mankind, depend on the moral character of our soldiers, how profane; need we wonder that very unspeakably important is the evangelization tian who is otherwise minded.—Ibid.

mands a Christian army. Give it the open Bible, the symbol of our common Protestant Christianity. And yet three-fourths of all our regiments are destitute of Chaplains, and almost all our batteries of artillery, and only three ministers of religion are afloat among our vessels of war. Rise, I beseech you, to an earnest endeavor to secure the blessing of the Lord of Hosts upon our arms and the inluence of religion upon our armies.

THE RESURRECTION FLOWER.

We copy the following from the July number of the Continental Monthly. The curious botanical object it describes, was procured from an Arab in Egypt, in the year 1848, who declared he had taken it from the breast of an Egyptian mummy, a high priestess. One of two specimens hanging on the stalk was presented to Baron Humboldt, who "acknowledged it to be the greatest floral wonder he had yet seen.' The other is now in possession of Dr. C. J Eames, New York. It is regarded rather as a pericarp or seed vessel than a flower. The reader may, or may not, believe the Arab's story as to its connection with the mummy; but what is called the hygrometric variety of plants: i. e. those which open and shut under the influence of moisture and dryness and which preserve the property long after they have been detached from the stem, is well known to botanists and curiosity hunters. It includes the Rose of Jericho, specimens of which are found in cabinets of this country, which retain their elasticity after fourteen years and more, the Ground Star. found in Saratoga county, N. W., besides other species.

If a traveller in Egypt were to bow before the Sphynx, and receive a nod in return, he could scarcely be more surprised than I was to-day, upon seeing a little, dried-up thing—the remains of what had once bloomed and faded ''mid beleaguering sands'spring into life and beauty before my very eyes. All the Abbott Collection contains nothing more rare or curious. Old, perhaps, as Cheops, and apparently as sound asleep, it is startled at the touch of water, and, stretching forth its tiny petals, wakes into life as brightly as a new-born flower.

No one could believe, upon looking at this little ball, hanging on its fragile stem, and resembling both in color and shape a shrunken poppy-head, or some of the acorn tribe, what magical results could arise from

merely wetting its surface—yet so it is.

Sleeping, but not dead, the flower is aroused by being for an instant immersed in water, and then supported in an upright position. Soon the upper fibres begin to ruins of American republics. The Gospel of stir. Slowly, yet visibly, they unfold, until Christ—who humbled Himself and made with petals thrown back in equidistant order, it assumes the appearance of a beautifully radiated, starry flower, not unlike some of the Asters in form. Resting a moment, it suddenly, as though inspired by some new impulse, throws its very heart to the daylight, curving back its petals farther still, and disclosing beauties undreamed of even in the loveliness of its first awakening

To say that, in general effect, its appearance resembles the passion-flower is to give but a poor description, and yet one searches in vain for a more fitting comparison. Lacking entirely the strong contrasts in color of the latter, it yet wears a halo of its own, unlike any other in the whole range

When viewed through a powerful lens. the heart of the flower, which, to the naked eye, lies flooded in a warm, colorless light assumes the most exquisite iridescent hues, far more beautiful than the defined tints of the passion-flower. Melting to the eye in have seen it there—and workmen fell into line in their working clothes, and sent word to their wives to meet them at the railroad time for securing the wholesale harvesting same relation to that chosen type of the great suffering, that peace bears to passion,

or that promise bears to prayer. Soon the aspect of the flower changes. As though over the well-spring of its eternal life hangs some ruthless power forcing it back into darkness, before an hour has passed, we can see that its newly found vigor is fading away. The pulsing light at its heart grows fainter and fainter—slowly the petals raise themselves, to drop wearily side by side upon its bosom—and finally, its beauty vanished, its strength exhausted, it hangs heavy and brown upon its stem, waitfor the touch that alone can waken it again.

A GUINEA A YEAR.

A rich old gentleman, residing at Manchester, was lately called upon by some members of the Bible Society there to subscribe his mite; he replied that he had been thinking about it, but would first wish to become acquainted with their plans, etc., and wished them to call again. Some time after, they did so, and he told them he had made up his mind to subscribe a guinea a year, and immediately began to count out upon the table a quantity of guineas. When he had got to twenty-one, the gentlemen stopped him and said, as their time was rather precious, they should feel obliged if he would give them his subscription, that they might go. The old gentleman still continuing to count them out upon the table, they interrupted him a second time, when

he simply hoped the gentlemen would suffer him to go on, and on he went, till he had counted down eighty guineas.

"There, gentlemen," cried the old man, "I promised you a subscription of a guinea a year; I am eighty years old, and there are the eighty guineas."

THE HEART of the believer affected with the glory of Christ is like the needle touched with the loadstone. It can no longer be quiet, no longer be satisfied in a distance from him. It is put into a continual motion towards him. This motion, indeed, is weak and tremulous. Pantings, breathings, sighings, groanings in prayer, in meditations, in the secret recesses of our minds, are the life of it. However, it is continually pressing towards him. But it obtains not its point, it comes not to its centre and rest in this world.—John Owen.

THE GLORY, LIFE AND POWER of Chris tian religion, as Christian religion, and as sealed in the souls of men, with all the acts and duties which properly belong thereunto, and are therefore peculiarly Christian, and all the benefits and privileges we receive by it, or by virtue of it, with the whole of the honor and glory that arise unto God thereby, have all of them their formal nature and reason from their respect and relation unto the person of Christ; nor is he a Chris-

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From Rev. Joseph H. Kennard, Pastor of the Tenth Baptist Church:

Dr. Jackson—Dear Str': I have been frequently requested to connect my name with commendations of different kinds of medicines, but regarding the practice as out of my appropriate sphere, I have in all cases declined; but with a clear proof in various instances, and particularly in my own family, of the use of Dr. Hooffand's German Bitters, I depart for once from my usual course, to express my full conviction that, for general deblity of the system, and especially for Liver Complaint, it is a safe and valuable proparation. In some cases it may fail; but usually, I doubt not, it will be very beneficial to those who suffer from the above causes. Yours, very respectfully, es. Yours, very respectfully, J. H KENNARD, Eighth st., below Contes, Phila.

From Rev. Warren Randolph, Pastor of Baptist Unurun, Germantonon:

Dr. C. M. Jackson—Dear Sir: Personal experience enables me to say that I regard the German Bitters prepared by you as a most excellent medicine. In cases of severe cold and general debility I have beer greatly benefitted by the use of the Bitters, and double not they will produce similar effects on others. You'rs truly.

W. RANDOLPH. truly,
Germanlown, Pa., May 31, 1860.

From Rev. J. H. Turner, Pastor of Hedding M. E. Church:
Philadelphia, April 20, 1859.

Da. Jacsson—Deur Sir: Having used your German
Bitters in my family frequently, I am prepared to say
that it has been of great service. I believe that in most
cases of general deblity of the system it is the safest
and most valuable remedy of which I have any knowledge. Yours respectfully, J. H. TURNER,
726 North Nineteenth street.

From the Rev. Thomas Winter, Pastor of Roxborough Suptist Church:

DE. Jackson—Dear Sir: I feel it due to your excellent preparation—Hoofland's German Bitters—to add my testimony to the deserved reputation it has obtained. I have for years, at times, been troubled with great disorder in my head and nervous system. I was advised by a friend to try a bottle of your German Bitters. I did so, and experienced great and unexpected relief. My health has been very materially benefitted. I confidently recommend the article where I meet with cases similar to my own, and have been assured by many of their good effects. Respectfully yours, T. WINTER. Roxborough, Pa., December, 1858. Roxborough, Pa., December, 1858.

From Rev. J. Newton Brown, D. D., Editor of the Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge:
Although not disposed to favor or recommend Patent
Medicines in general, through distrust of their ingredients and effects; I yet know of no sufficient reasons
why a man may not testify to the benefits he believes
himself to have received from any simple preparation
in the hope that he may thus contribute to the benefit
of others.

in the hope that he may thus contribute to the benefit of others.

I do this more readily in regard to Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, of this city, because I was prejudiced against them for many years, under the impression that they were chiefly an alcoholic mixture. I am indebted to my friend, Robert Shoemaker, Esq., for the removal of this prejudice by proper tests, and for encouragement to try them, when suffering from great and long continued debility. The use of three bottles of these Bitters, at the beginning of the present year, was followed by evident relief, and restoration to a degree of bodily and mental vigor which I had not felt for six months before, and had almost despaired of regaining. I therefore thank God and my friend for directing me to the use of them.

Philada, June 23, 1861.

J. NEWTON BROWN.

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There are many preparations sold under the name of Bitters, put up in quart bottles, compounded of the cheapest whiskey or common rum, costing from 20 to 40 cents per gallon, the taste disguised by Anise or Coriander Seed.

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