Miscellaneous.

PEACE BY FAITH.

faith in Christ after a long period of gloom. She had clear and pungent con- reason it is impossible for us to apprevictions of ain, felt the necessity of immediate repentance, and the absolute need of an atoning Saviour to save her from condemnation. She seemed to understand her dependence on the Holy Spirit, and the danger of grieving him, and was earnest in her private devotions, and in constant attendance on the of precisely the same principle. In. means of grace. But for many weeks she made no progress. Her friends and companions one by one rejoiced in hope of pardon, but she remained in deep gloom. Her pastor had many long conversations with her, but could not understand what obstacle hindered her conver-

One evening on his way to church he called at her house. He found her just where she had been for many weeks. On leaving her he said:

"I would aid you most willingly, if I could, but I can do you no good. "I do not think you can," said she, calmly, "but I hope you will still come

"Yes, I will," said I, "but all I can say is, I know there is salvation for you; but you must repent and you must flee to Christ.'

On reaching the church he gave out the hymn closing with the stanza: "A guilty, weak and helpless worm.
On thy kind arms I fall."

The next day she came to see him, to tell him she had made a new discovery, and on his asking her what it was, she

"Why, sir, the way of salvation all seems to me perfectly plain. My darkness is all gone. I see now what I never saw before. All is light to me. I see my way clear; and I am not burdened and troubled as I was. I do not know how it is, or what has brought me to it. But when you were reading that hymn last night I saw the whole way of salvation for sinners perfectly plain, and wondered that I had never seen it before. I saw that I had nothing to do but trust in Christ-

"A guilty, weak and helpless worm, On thy kind arms I fall."

I sat all the evening just looking at that hymn. I did not hear your prayer. I did not hear a word of your sermon. I do not know your text. I thought of nothing but that hymn, and I have been thinking of it ever since. It is so light and makes me so contented. Why, sir don't you think that the reason we don't get out of darkness sooner, is that we don't be-

Simple faith in Christ will always bring peace to the soul.

TRINITY AND ELECTION IN NATURE.

But in addition to these general anal-But in addition to these general analogies between the incomprehensible in Nature and Revelation, it would not be difficult, taking up one by one the mysterious doctrines of God's Word, to show that each for itself is paralleled in nature. Indeed, "no difficulty," says Sir William Hamilton, "emerges in theology which had not previously emerged in publications of the surface of the world this last declaration of the tube being closed by the train—the atmosphere becomes rarified, or attenuated, and this process goes on a second or two till the air in the tunnel is made to the many others who have not yet learned the tube being closed by the train—the atmosphere becomes rarified, or attenuated, and this process goes on a second or two till the air in the tunnel is made to the surface of the surround the value of leaves. In their desire to keep the garden and grounds neat, they put the fallen leaves out of sight without thinner—rarified—by about one per cent, and the pressure of the surrounding away. Leaves are useful in atmosphere becomes rarified, or attenuated the value of leaves. In their desire to keep the garden and grounds neat, they put the fallen leaves out of sight without the pressure of the surrounding away. Leaves are useful in two ways; in their desire to keep the garden and this process goes on a second or two till the air in the tunnel is made or two till the air in the tunnel is made or two till the air in the tunnel is made or two till the air in the tunnel is made or two till the air in the tunnel is made or two till the air in the tunnel is made or two till the air in the tunnel is made or two till the air in the tunnel is made or two till the air in the tunnel is made or two till the air in the tunnel is made or two till the air in the tunnel is made or two till the air in the tunnel is made or two till the air in the tunnel is made or two till the air in the tunnel is made or two till the air in the tunnel is made or two till the air in the tunnel is made or two till the air in the tunnel is m in philosophy." This is certainly true of "he left to the world this last declara- nel, and the sucking process going on the wooks in autumn and look under the trinty, confessedly the most incom- tion, which he delivered in the presence all the time, the train runs its third of the leaves and you will find various prehensible of all the utterances of inspiration. Nature has many forms. forces, and processes which are strangely trinal. Unity in Plurality, the point of special mystery in this doctrine appears oftentimes both in the material and mental world. Thus, among the few elements or simple substances which make up the globe we inhabit, some have the singular property of appearing under several separate and utterly diverse forms. One in their essence, they still manifest themselves if we may so speak-in several distinct personalities. Carbon is one of these Allotropic elements, and the forms of its manifestations are three. The charcoal, with which we kindle our fires, the graphite or black lead used in art, and the diamond that adorns the brow of beauty, so utterly diverse both in appearance and use, are still in reality one and the same substance. They are all carbon; and should you take, as every chemist knows, precisely the same quantity of each, and burn it in oxygen sense, be said to be one, in another, it faith on his own philosphy in the prosmay truthfully be said to be three.* pect of the coming judgment. He re-The same is true of man. We cannot nounced his opinions, but died in the better define ourselves than by the asbetter define ourselves than by the assertion of a trinity. To say that we are body, soul, spirit, is the most combeing. Nor is this all. The simple physician that he must die. He was els in this arm of the service. For plete statement that we can give of our act of self-consciousness in its last analysis, is found to be a trinal act. The human soul, one and indivisible, is still contemplated by us under the three-fold division of the intellect, the sensibilities of France he said, "Madame, your fand economical to waste much time in the saddle, but prefer driving where

Some of the doctrines of the Bible seem to represent God as partial in the tions of an ecclesiastic whose boundless bestowment of spiritual blessings. This ambition had overruled his sense of account it was easier for the South at is particularly true of that doctrine to moral obligations and whose adroit once to raise cavalry regiments than for which, in the schools of theology, we apply the term election. "God, of his mere goodness, and not out of respect, to any works of their's done or foreseen, from all eternity elected a certain number of lost men as the subjects of his saving mercy, determined to give to them, and to them only, first effectual grace, and finally immortal glory."

That there is indeed nothing in this doctrine inconsistent with the perfect justice of God, is clearly manifest. For as salvation is, in every case of grace, never of debt, so if God sees

*See The Church Monthly, for July, 1864. p. 7. †Smalley's Sermon.

why an election, when all were equally gle day to live. He died with the dein need, when the power to save all was fully possessed? We cannot tell the dark. Paine, in his last sickness, would cry out with affright if left alone to destroy. es," gives a touching account of a young woman who suddenly obtained peace by faith in Chair and aroutrary election, but would ery out with affright if left alone dom we cannot indeed doubt. God never performs a single act without collision of the suddenly obtained peace by never performs a single act without some good and wise reason. But that hend. It is Christian faith only that enables ma even to recognize its exist-

But this doctrine of Revelation, so beset with difficulties, is yet favored by all the analogies of Nature. In creation and providence we find abundant traces he should entertain doubts of his own buying horses, but never for taking of precisely the same principle. In creed. stead of a dull uniformity in this world, God has made things even of the same kind, in an almost endless diversity. He has chosen some of every class to honor, and others to dishonor. All stars do not shine with equal glory, nor do they all occupy positions of like importance in the universe. Some stars elected from all eternity to be both of motion and light the centres, the others as their attendants simply revolve around

these and ceaselessly reflect their beams. All vegetable life is not the same in beauty and greatness. Here is the cedar. of Lebanon, and there the hyssop that springs out of the wall. Here is the lilly with her gorgeous attire, and the rose with her delicious fragrance, and hard by springs up the weed, homely and vile. And if from God's material and irrational creation we turn to man, it is only to see still more evident marks of the same truth. Indeed what strange what startling contrasts do we every-where behold in human society? All men in their origin and final destiny alike, the difference that God has, yet of his own free will, chosen to make among them in this life, is almost incredible. Genius walks by the side of the witless. Knowledge sojourns beside ignorance. Wealth is but a span from poverty. Luxury that sickens with its own pomp is within sight of destitution, which grows pale with famine. Men, erect and beautiful, and with every muscle and limb obedient to the will go hand in hand with the decrepid and the maimed. And the merry peals of health stir the same atmosphere that continually sobs with the sighings ofthe sick. In one word, there is an election in Nature. God has his chosen ones, amongst stars and flowers and trees, and amongst men too in their earthly conditions and relations. Why then should he not have the same in the bestowment of the grace of salvation?—Rev. Dr. Darling, in American Presbyterian and Theological Review.

REMORSE OF DYING INFIDELS.

John Wilmot, Lord Rochester, was an accomplished nobleman and a favorite of Charles II. He became dissolute, a votary to the wine cup and to sensual pleasure, and a defender of infidelity. He confessed to Dr. Burnet, that, for five years, his dissipation was so excessive that he was at no time master of of the great God, who knows the secrets of a mile in some forty-eight or fifty secall hearts, and before whom he was preparing to be judged, that, from the bottom of his soul, he detested and abhorred hour will be attained with ease. the whole course of his former wicked "O remember." he said to a life." friend who visited him on his deathbed," "that you contemn God no more. He is an avenging God, and will visit you for your sins, and will, I hope, along with the most luxurious ease imtouch your conscience sooner or later, aginable. The ventilation of course is as he has done mine. You and I have been friends and sinners together a a gale of pure atmospheric air every great while, and, therefore, I am the time a train passes. more free with you. We have been all mistaken in our conceits and opinions; our persuasions have been false and groundless. Therefore, God grant you to build several lines under Londonrepontance."

"I am abandoned by God and man!" exclaimed Voltaire in his sickness. After a long exile, he had returned to Paris in triumph. His name was the signal for enthusiasm. He had even feared that he should expire amid the acclamation which his presence called gas, the result in each case would be forth at the theatre. But neither the precisely the same. Thus while this shout of the populace, nor the assurance simple clement, carbon, may in one of his atheistical friends, could stay his

"Guenard has said it! Guenard has courtier." Such were the sober reflecthe sceptre of France. But Mazarin, though awakened to his situation, was too much joined to his politics and pleasures to turn manfully to religion. Cards were one of his last amusements: receive the flattery of his courtiers on

his apparent recovery.

There are hours of sober thought, and times of imminent peril, when the soul is not that Southerners do not know seems to forecast the dying hour-when how to ride, but that our cavalry have it starts at the view of its conscious ergrace, never of dear, so it does and rors, and utters, as from dying lips, its are now well officered. They have been happiness and to leave the remain- settled convictions. Hobbes was subject improving while the rebel cavalry has nappiness and to touthe most gloomy reflections, and was been growing less effective, because give others, breaks the bridge over der, he clearly does these last no in to the most gloomy reflections, and was been growing less effective, because give others, breaks the bridge over der, ne crearly does these mass no injustice any more than if all had been thrown into a state of terror if left their supply of horses has given out which he must pass himself; for every alone in the dark. He declared, on one The South had depended upon Kentucky man hath need to be forgiven. Lord alone in the dark. He declared, on one The South had depended upon Kentucky man and the dark. He declared, on one The South had depended upon Kentucky man and the dark. He declared, on one The South had depended upon Kentucky man and the dark. He declared, on one The South had depended upon Kentucky man and the dark had been and the dark the dark had been and the dark had

" in Marian, and Transler,

claration that he was taking a leap in helped them, but the Mississippi river

sailing on Lake Ontario, was thrown into a state of consternation very inconsistent with his philosophy, as a sudden storm exposed him to imminent peril. Shelley, during a storm at sea, hopeless breaking down of the right arm was stupefied with terror; and when of the rebellion is that want of care and the danger was past, declared to Lord bitterness of death that, in the future,

PNEUMATIO BAILWAYS IN LONDON.

The pneumatic principle—using air as a motor—has recently been applied in London to railway purposes on a large scale. The first pneumatic railway experiment on this principle, was a small underground line, about three feet in diameter, for carrying mails and parcels, which has been in operation from the Easton (London and Northwestern) Railway terminus to the Northwest District Post office, in the northwest part of London. This has been in successful operation, carrying the mails twenty or thirty times a day, for over a year and a half. Subsequently, a line for goods and mails, about five feet in diameter, has been built under the streets, like the smaller one, to carry the mails to and from the general post office, and that is soon to be opened. This line, besides carrying the London mails between the post office and the railway, will transport one thousand tons of goods a day between the heart of the city and a suburban railway station, and all through a single cast iron tube, and with one stationary engine. Two weeks since a passenger line was opened. This, as described by a correspondent, is about six hundred yards—say a third of a mile—in the Crystal Palace Park, and is between ten and eleven feet in diameter-and will take in a Great Western (broad-gauge) train, and transport it from one end to the other. The line has been purposely constructed with all the disadvantages that any railway is liable to—neither straight nor level, but with a very short curve, and up a steeper incline (one foot in fifteen) than is practicable for any locomotive to work. The trains are blown through in one direction, and then sucked back on their return, the power working equally well in each direction, The process by which the trains are

moved is thus specifically described: The process is precisely the same as that of a boy sucking a pea or a bullet through a hollow reed. The train stands at the further end of the tunnel or tubes, a quarter of a mile from the pneumatic machine. Then the air is onds—eighteen to twenty miles an hour. On lines of any length fifty miles an

give a brilliant light; and, having none of the gases or smoke or the heavy jolting that attends the passage of a locomotive in a tunnel, the passengers glide

ground railways fully, and Parliament one to go under Oxford street to the Bank, from the West End. This invention gives you the way to solve the great problem of city traffic in New York. A pneumatic railway under Broadway is entirely feasible, and can be made at once the cheapest, most comfortable and most rapid mode of transit from one end of New York island to the Christanni starcht

OUR CAVALRY.

The first year or two of the rebellion showed the Union cavalry to be greatly said it!" mournfully said Cardinal Ma- inferior to that of the rebels, and our zarin, alluding to the declaration of his artillery despaired of rivalling the rebheard to exclaim, "Oh, my poor soul, some time they did not think it worth what will become of thee? Whither while to attempt it. The Northern roads wilt thou go!" To the queen-dowager | are good, and our population is too busy again, I would be a monk rather than a they cannot secure the steam horse. The Southerner learns to sit in the saddle as soon as he can walk, and on this policy had virtually placed in his hands us. They did, and their teasing raids were just sufficient stimulus to make our commanders set their wits to work to form by slow degrees a compact and reliable body of horses. And while our cavalry is stronger than ever, the rebel and when dying, he ordered himself to horses have utterly given out, and in be roughed and dressed, that he might every charge where cavalry can be employed, our men appear to ride over and trample down rebel horses and their riders, and drive them off the field. It been properly trained and mounted, and

During the last winter, the want of food destroyed or ran down most of the rebel horses, and the care of our officers prevented them replenishing from ours. This is one great source of their weak ness. But a still greater and more comprehensive cause of this sudden and forethought which the preservation of a Byron that he tasted so much of the cavalry force requires to keep it up. The South has been a great country for that, while the horses of the United States had increased from four to six millions, the Southern States had not multiplied their horses, and hardly preserved their own numbers. Alabama had 128,000 horses in 1850, and only 127,000 in 1860. Virginia is the only State east of the Mississippi, now in the rebellion, which in 1860 had 200,000 horses; while Illinois in 1850 had 267, 000, but in 1860, 575,000, Ohio had in creased from four to six hundred thous and and Pennsylvania from one to four A Southern man rides a horse down without mercy, and, when down, knows not how to recruit him by care and food and rest and bring him round.

But besides this, the Southern cavalry are so essentially irregular in their training and habits, that the steady discipline of the North now entirely defeats it. In history, the irregular cavalry of the East was always victorious, until the Turks, whose horses were inferior, and whose horsemen had to be trained, trusted to discipline and order. But from the time when Alexander the Great, in his battle with the Persians at Arbele, made his celebrated charge at the head of his Macedonian horse, cavalry generals have been felt to be of the highest importance in the critical moment of war.

It was his superiority in cavalry which enabled Hanibal to hold out for sixteen years in Italy against the whole power of the Romans, who were never good horsemen. And when Hanibal's cavalry gave way, Italy could no longer be retained by him. It will we haliore cavalry gave way, Italy could no longer be retained by him. It will, we believe, prove so now in regard to the rebels; n exact proportion as their cavalry gives way their power goes. They cannot secure supplies nor take advantage of critical movements, nor follow up successes when attained. The victories of Sheridan, the noble attacks of our own Gregg, are now telling most decisively upon the South.—Philadelphia Ledger.

SAVE THE LEAVES.

"R. J. H." writes that an old gentleman, a neighbor of his, who has a large garden, said to him: "I don't know what on airth to do with these pesky sucked by this powerful apparatus out leaves, they kiver up everything, and of the tunnel. Of course, as the air is make things look kinder shiftless." Acof the tunnel. Of course, as the air is make things look kinder shiftless." Acgradually blown out—the other end of cording to our observation there are the tube being closed by the train—the many others who have not yet learned the leaves and you will find various seeds sprouting under them and getting a sufficient start to enable them to winter under this genial covering, and break into vigorous growth with the return of spring. The beautiful wild flowers which die out when taken to the The carriage is lighted by lamps that turn of spring. The beautiful wild flow-ive a brilliant light; and, having none ers, which die out when taken to the ers, which die out when taken to the garden, are in the woods nicely tucked up under a coverlet of leaves; they sleep warm and awake strong and respectively. Sold by JOHN H. PARKER, corner of Eleventh and Market streets, Philadelphia. JAS. WEBB, corner of Eleventh and Warket streets, Philadelphia. WEBB, corner of Ele garden, are in the woods nicely tucked sleep warm and awake strong and refreshed. There is no better winter covering for a strawberry bed, and for perfect, the whole train being swept by herbaceous plants generally, than a good coating of leaves. The great diffi-culty is, they will blow away. This ground railways fully, and Parliament them, or giving them a light sprinkling McINTIRE & BROTHER, of soil. Plants protected in this way Mainting of Soil. may be prevented by laying brush upon injurious effects of sudden changes of temperature, but will not pack so close ly as to endanger the health of the plant. Decomposed leaves are valuable, and in the form of leaf mould are considered chief fertilizers. Aside from the purely vegetable matter they contain, the leaves have also a great deal of mineral matter which is deposited in them during the constant evaporation that is carried on during the growing season. This mineral is in just that finely divided and soluble state which makes it ready to be again taken up by other Gentlemen's Furnishing House, plants. The leaves of trees when burn ed, give from ten to thirty per cent. more ashes than the wood of the same tree. It will be seen that leaves are of the highest value in the compost heap, the barn-yard, and the pig-stye, and he who neglects to save them disregards the source of fertility which nature is kindly offering him. Even thus early in autumn many leaves will fall, and the collection should be begun and continued, and any place, large or small, will find a well sheltered pile of leaves valuable to draw upon for mulch, for winter covering, and for use in equal proportion with manure in hot-beds. Those not needed for these purposes may add to the richness of the manure heap. By all means save the leaves .-

> FROM CHINA.—The Paris press has given another volume on China by M. i' Escayrac de Lauture, whose imprisonment and tortures in that country produced a great sensation in the public mind some years ago. The present work is devoted to the state of religion in that empire.

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