Miscellaueous.

VANGELICAL LABORS AMONG THE MASSES OF LONDON.

The Isle of Dogs, including Millwall d Cubitt's town, at the extreme east of the metropolis, is formed by a horseshoe bend in the river Thames, the open end being occupied by the West India Docks. It is directly opposite to Greenwich, and although forming a portion of he great metropolis, is almost a terra incognita to the great world of London. The island having four miles of river rontage, by its position affords great acilities for trading, engineering, iron hipbuilding and other commercial enerprises. Throughout its whole extent on the margin of the river it is occuied by a variety of establishments employing a vast number of artisans. Here are to be found the most imporant branches of modern manufacture. especially those which have arisen out the more recent applications of science to political, commercial and trading purposes—such, for instance, as felt, asphalte, wire ropes, telegraph wires, palm candles, white lead, and chemical works, terra cotta, earthenware, and cement manufactories; but the principal establishments in the place are the iron shipbuilding yards, one of which, the Millwall Iron Works Company, employs upwards of 5000

There are from 12,000 to 14,000 artisans employed in the various workshops, consisting principally of engineers and workers in iron. Here are assembled men from all parts of the kingdom, up-wards of a thousand Welsh, an equal number of Scotch, and a still greater number of Irish, living on the island. The facilities afforded, and the advantages possessed by this locality, have turned it into an isle of industry, and made it one of the most important workshops of England. Here are to be seen such combinations of intellect and mechanical skill as can only be accomplished by the highest genius, the most proficient workmanship, and the outlay of a vast amount of capital. Massive machinery, powerful steam-engines, steam-hammers, steam-rolling mills, capable of bending, planking, forming, and moulding solid masses of iron into all kinds of shapes and for all sorts of purposes, with the greatest ease. Large bars and plates of iron 15 inches thick and 12 or 15 feet long, are rolled out, hammered, bent and cut, like pieces of clay or paper, from the pointing a nail to all the appointments of the "Great Eastern," which was built here.

But melancholy to say, whilst the facilities and advantages of this place have been fully developed, the moral and spiritual welfare of the men has been neglected, in consequence of which, sin and wickedness abound; drunkenness is the besetting sin of the place, accompanied by its fearful train of attendant evils—swearing, fighting, gambling, and Sabbath-breaking. Thus, whilst the masters by the employment of capital, and the men by skilful labor are engaged in producing the finest ships in the world, both for war and mercantile ductions that they occupy a foremost place in the world for skill, science and chapels in the island (and Rome has hers.) It is almost impossible to reach the men by such ordinary means. Direct spiritual agency can scarcely be brought to bear upon them. The island beer-shops—all seeming to do a thriving business. The masters appear too completely absorbed in their business to care much, inquire into, or have time for the spiritual advancement or improvement of their men. Judging from appearances and the prevalence of the evils above mentioned, the place appears more like a pandemonium than a paradise, unless it be the paradise of

Besides the religious agencies already mentioned, the London City Mission fect civility with refusal to yield any have had three of their agents for a considerable period employed upon the island-one to visit the families, one la-the other. To lie is in all cases a sin; boring amongst the Welsh, and anoth- to throw open the breast for every man er visiting the public-houses and coffee- to pry into, is required of none. The shops; and very recently the Society has appointed another of their missionaries to labor amongst the artisans. the last volume of Modern Painters, de-Mr. Lond, the missionary so sent, is a pended, it its intellectual aspect, on caman full of zeal, possessing great men- pacity to withdraw at will every tal and physical power, which he uses thought and purpose from the vulgar with an energy entirely devoted to his gaze. Homer deemed this a proof of Master's work. Already he has suc- pre-eminent intellectual power. Refer, for liquor \$20,475. ceeded in gaining the goodwill and es- ence is made to Ulysses solely, of course. teem of a great number of these work- to render it unmistakable what kind of secured. ng men and the sympathy and co-ope- ability is now pointed out. The wisest ration of several of the masters. He of the Greeks had no care for truthfulas obtained the use of a large diningfoom belonging to one of the establishnents, capable of accommodating 1,000 and baffling ingenuity the best uttered ersons, for lectures and for Divine serice for the working men and their fam- immaculately truthful. Is it with an es. Several meetings have been held, enigma, an intricate, puzzling case, that which have been well attended and ve his enemies attempt to reduce him to successful.

Messrs. T. Lond, Smithies (editor of stance, how it will be in heaven with the The British Workman,") Captain woman married to seven brethren? He Dampbell, G. Kirkham (secretary of the removes the difficulty in a moment by pen-air Mission,) R. Craig, W. D. Ow- enveloping the supposed case in a broader in, Esq., a large employer of labor in and more spiritual light than had dawnthe island, J. Scrutton, Esq., and Mr. ed on their perceptions, and reveals at
De Jersey Evans. About 4,000 of the the same time a principle of universal working men, their wives and children, and magnificent application to the rehave attended the Sabbath-evening ser- lationships of humanity. "In the revices, and from 500 to 700 the weekly surrection they neither marry nor are evening lectures. A great number of given in marriage." That settles the open air meetings have been held, and whole matter. Has he to repulse a a good deal of opposition from the Irish hypocritical and malicious inquiry Catholics experienced, yet there appears touching the authority by which he great willingness on the part of the works miracles? He achieves his pur-

ring much energy, prayer, watchfulness and perseverance. Already the cloud no bigger than a man's hand has appeared. Prayer-meetings have been held at the close of the Sabbath services and after the open-air meetings, and many are now attending God's worship who never attended before, and some that are God's." This is the wisest answer professed to find peace through struck dumbthose who sought to betray have professed to find peace through struck dumbthose who sought to betray and perseverance. Already the cloud he was asked whether it was lawful to pay tribute to Cæsar or no. "Render," he was asked whether it was lawful to pay tribute to Cæsar or no. "Render," he was asked whether it was lawful to pay tribute to Cæsar or no. "Render," he was asked whether it was lawful to that village being an exception, the writer, in travelling leisurely three thousand miles, declares that there are other places far worse.

We do well to talk about retrenchment in dress and living generally, to save expense. Add to this the ruin of the truth. As to that village being an exception, the writer, in travelling leisurely three thousand miles, declares that there are other places far worse.

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We do well to talk about retrenchment in dress and living generally, to save expense. Add to this the ruin of the truth. As to that village being an exception, the following in the first place. The profession of the truth. As to that village being an exception, the following in the first place in the first place. The p believing. The sympathy and prayers of Christian brethren are earnestly requested that God may bless and prosper the various efforts put forth by his servants for the promotion of his own glory and the establishment of the Redeemer's king iom in this place. The

CHRIST ORUCIFIED THE GREAT THEME OF PREACHING.

We take this extract from an admirable work of the deepest evangelical character-"The Blood of Jesus," by Rev. Wm. Reid, of George Square, Edinburg. 120,000 copies of this work have been sold in Great Britain, and vast numbers in this country, in the republications of Hoyt, and of the Baptist Publication Society.

Our matured conviction is that the great thing needed at present is not so much revival sermons, or revival prayer meetings, as REVIVAL TRUTH; and as the very essence of that truth is "the gospel of God concerning His Son Jesus Christ our Lord," (Rom. i. 1, 2,)—or, in other words, the testimony of the Holy Ghost (externally in the preaching of the Word, and internally in its spiritual application) to the all-sufficiency and infallible efficacy of "THE PRECIOUS BLOOD of Christ," (1 Pet. i. 19;)—that which is pre-eminently required in order to the general revival of religion is a full, clear, intelligent, and earnest utterance of the grand leading doctrines of "the gospel of the grace of God," (Acts xx. 24.) True revival is not obtainable by merely preaching about revival, but by the constant proclamation of that all-important truth which is employed by the Holy Ghost to produce it,—that "Christ also hath once suffered for sins, the just for the unjust, that he might bring us to God," (1 Pet. iii. 18.) He will prove the most effective preacher in bringing about a holy, deep, spiritual revival, who gives the greatest prominence to these three great facts:—"That CHRIST DIED for our sins according to the Scriptures; and that HE WAS BURIED; and that HE ROSE AGAIN the third day according to the Scriptures," (1 Cor. xv. 3, 4.) And I am convinced that the reason why so many ministers exhaust nearly all their converting power (I mean instrumentally) during the first few years of their ministry, while some continue to possess it, and finish their course with joy, is greatly owing to the former leaving the simplicity that is in Christ and betaking themselves to sermon-writing about secondary matters, while the latter make Christ Crucified their "Alpha and Omega." Oh! that all the ministers of Jesus Christ would return, for a few months at least every year, to all the common texts from which they preached discourses which seemed to be so much blessed to awaken purposes, a variety of machines; and and save souls in the early days of their showing by the perfection of their pro- ministry! Were they to take a series of such texts as Matt. xi. 28; John iii. 16; Rom. i. 16; 1 Cor. ii. 2; 1 Tim. i. industry, religion and morality amongst 12-17; 1 John i. 7; and, after restudythe men are at the lowest ebb. There ing them, and bringing all the light of are two churches and three dissenting their reading, spiritual insight, and experience to bear upon the exposition and enforcement of them, to preach from them with the Holy Ghost, and with a lively faith, that, by the grace of the Holy Spirit accompanying their preachhas about fifty public-houses, including ing, the unconverted among their people would be immediately converted, there might be a great and general awakening, and tens of thousands might be added to the Lord.

THE ANSWERS OF CHRIST.

to combine perfect truthfulness and persatisfaction to inquisitive insolence, on pended. the one hand, or to crafty malignity on character of the Homeric Ulysses, as profoundly conceived by Mr. Ru-kin, in ness; the answers of Christ, while transcending infinitely in mere shrewdness by the Greeks, are at the same time silence, and thus humiliate him before Addresses have been delivered by the people? Do they ask him, for ingreat winingness on the part of the glorileople generally to listen to the glorilus truths of the gospel.

The work of preaching the gospel and heaven or of men. How perfect the apboring in the cause of God in this preciation of the character and circumblace, surrounded by so much drinking stances of his assailants thus displayed?

the Roman power. To have taken exception to it would have thrown them open to the charge to which they sought to expose him. But while serving this first purpose, how marvelously rich are the words in significance and in truth! They indicate a fact and a law as long and as broad as human history-that where the dominion of conscience begins the dominion of the civil magistrate ends. They enunciate a principle to regulate the conduct of Christ's Church in all ages towards the civil authority, providing for the har-monious, mutually beneficial action of each in its sphere. They are an ex-haustive formula of duty, political and religious,-duty to God rising over and casting light upon duty to man, as the blue vault of heaven spans the green floor of earth. Think of the amplitude of intellectual vision displayed in those words; think of the delicacy of tact which applied them to the case in hand: and then say whether the intellect which produced them had anything in common with that of the fanatic or visionary, or whether it is conceivable that it dreamed itself into a belief of possessing miraculous powers.—Testi-mony of Christ to Christianity.

CHANGES IN THE PRODUCTIONS OF ' PALESTINE.

In this connection the changes in the productions of Palestine are worthy of notice, as indicative of a change of soil and climate. Several of the distinguishing products of the country have entirely disappeared; others linger in decayed and stinted growth, as if struggling for subsistence on the unfriendly soil which once generously yielded them a boundless luxuriance. The balsam, for example, or the balm of Gilead, once included in the costly merchandize of the country, of which Theophrastus, Dioscorides, Pliny, and Justin, Strabo and Josephus, make mention, in common with the Scriptures—this has entirely disappeared. Not a vestige of the palin remains on all the plains of the city of Palm Trees, and but a few solitary remnants linger in all the land. The vine, which once sent out her boughs unto the sea, and her branches to the river, has withered away. It still flourishes in the valley of Eschool, but is rarely seen on the hills which once were covered with the shadow of it. "The spoiler has fallen upon her summer fruits and her vintage, and joy and gladness is taken from the plentiful, field." The labor of the clive has failed man who has a home shead keep it; let in a great measure. Near Bethlehem an extensive olive-yard is cultivated; a few olive trees still linger in Gethsemane, at the base of the Mount of Olives; elsewhere, at distant intervals, a few may be seen, lone remnants, and representatives of former luxuriance. Even the fig languishes, as if hastening on to its final extinction. At Jerusalem, in answer to the inquiry: How can the city obtain a supply of fuel; there is no forest timber in all the land, | ing Nov mber 10, 1864. no coal or peat? the missionaries resident there replied: "There is no lack of fuel. The city is abundantly supplied from the roots of olive trees, which are grubbed up and brought to market, as from an exhaustless storehouse; the supply always equaling the demand." This single fact presents the no coal or peat? the missionaries resihouse; the supply always equaling the demand." This single fact presents the

demand." This single fact presents the past productiveness of the land in striking contrast with its present destitution.

—Dr. Coleman in the Bib. Sacra.

COST OF INTEMPERANCE.

In the village of M—, N. Y., containg about two thousand inhabitants, and the centre of trade for about two thousand more, there were sold during the year 1863, 581 barrels of liquor and 551 of ale. Let us see what could have been done with the money thus expended.

Allowing 81 barrels of the liquor to If there is one capacity more than and the centre of trade for about two another characteristic of a wise, circum-spect and steady mind, it is the power the year 1863, 581 barrels of liquor and

Allowing 81 barrels of the liquor to have been used for mechanical and medical purposes, a generous allowance certainly, we have a balance of 500 barrels. This is equal to 15,750 gallons. Supposing one-half of this (7875 gallons) to have been sold by the gallon at only \$1, and we have 17875. Selling the remainder, which is equal to 252,000 gills, at only five cents a gill, we have the snug sum of \$12,600, making in all

With this \$20,475 could have been

20 quarterlies Rent for reading room..... Fuel, lights and postage.... 34 lyceum lectures, at \$100... Printer's bills....

\$20,485 So much for the liquor. Now for the ale. In 551 barrels of ale there are Stewartsville, NJ, 10, Mrs SM S, do, 2-12 141,056 pints. This, sold at 5 cents a Ladies' Chris Com, 3d Ref Pres ch, Phila, pint, would amount to \$705,280. As per Mr W D Patton, 96; Coll'n at Succeapint, would amount to \$705,280. As ale-drinking is considered a lower form of intemperance than wine-drinking, etc., we will put this sum in part to a lower, but none the less worthy service. We will pay a clergyman to preach to the 150 inmates of the county almshouse, \$1000; 2 teachers for the children there, \$260 each, \$500; 15 poor students in the academy \$200 cock \$15000 co. in the academy \$300 each, \$45,000; 2 students in a theological seminary, \$525, \$1050; and leave a balance of \$2 80 in treasury.

The writer has no great confidence in statistical arguments. Men will say that this is guessing, and that this illboring in the cause of a very lace, surrounded by so much drinking stances of his assailants thus displayed? fated village is an exception. There is the Falls, N Y, per Rev S B Gregory, 7.50; and wickedness, appears to be of a very lace of them. But the most wonderful price at which it is sold. The stances of the per body at Ologo. addous and difficult description, requisition, silenced them! But the most wonderful price at which it is sold. If we are in 5.65; proceeds of a parlor fair held at Olney,

soul and body with estate; and my figures ought to claim attention. - Congregationalist.

GET A HOME AND KEEP IT.

A leading object with every young man should be to secure himself a permanent home. And for its greater stability, it should consist partly in land, and up to a certain limit, the more of it the better, if paid or. The house should be as comfortable and attractive as one has the means of making it. It should be one that the heart can grow to, and will cling around more and more firmly with every passing year. Its owner should desile and purpose to keep possession of as long as he lives, and his children shuld grow up feeling that there is one place, fixed and stable for them through all changes.

Americans are altogether too roving n their habits. Ne build houses cheapy and pull them down without regret. Or we sell out and move away a half dozen times in/a lifetime in the vain hope of bettering ourselves. It is better to choose ahomestead early in life, and then lay place with reference to abiding there. Eyen though our gains be less than are promised elsewhere, a certainty should seldom be given up for an uncertainty. "A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush."

Only those yho have experienced it know how firally a family become attached to their long-loved homestead. No children byes homes as well as those

No children oves homes as well as those who have known only one. As the young bec/me of marriageable age, they should go out, one by one, from the old honestead, feeling it to be the model after which their own should be established, and knowing that this will remain inchanged as long as the parents live, a place to which they can return, and where they will ever be welcome. A pleasant writer confirms our doctrite thus:

"There is a great gain in being settled. It is two fold. Each year accumulates about the farmer the material

by which labor is lessened.
"The rough channels of labor become worn and smooth. A change involes a great loss, and farely is there a corresponding gain. Time is lost, labor expended, money paid; the wear and tear of removal is no small item; and above all the breaking up of old associations is often disastrousin the extreme. Parents and children become unsettled in their habits, if not/in their morals. Let a him that has cone get one, and labor to render is a freasured remembrance to the absent, and a constant joy to those who abide in it." To all of which every intelligent, khoughtful person must give a hearty approval.—American Agricutu

U. S. CHRISTIAN COMMISSION.

T Smith' See, 100; Chris Com, Albany, N Y, per Wm McElroy, Treas, 150; Proceeds of lecture at Academy of Music by Rev Bishop M Simpson, 174, 55; Union Sab-sch, Daven-

port, Iowa, per Edward Roberts, 10; Coll'd by Rev. John D Smith, Ontario, N Y, 32;

Juniata co, Pa, 60 50; Coll'n at Wysox, Brad

ford co, Pa, per B S Russell, 25; Soldiers'

Aid Soc, Athens, Bradford co, Pa, per Miss S P Perkins, Sec. 51; Balance of coll'n, Rochester, N Y, per Geo H Dana, 16; Mrs E

P Beach, per M K Jessup, N Y, 20; Aid Soc,

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Mansfield and Covington, Pa, per Rev W M Haseall, 45; Coll'd at lecture by the Rev Mr Richards, Cape Vincent, N Y, 38 11; Cedar St Pres Sab-sch, Phil, per Sam'l Muck, 50; Miss Eliza E Townsend, Painted Post, N Y, 100. Ten Sab Cappen Pa, 15. 1st Rep.

10; Epis Sabsch, Carbon, Pa, 15; Ist Bap ch, Spartansburgh, Pa, per Lewis Ketchum; Sec, 32.55; Pres ch, Essex, N Y, per J T Willett, pastor, 34; Miss Eliza Hyndshaw,

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1 bbl; Lower Providence, Ladies' Aid Soc, 5 boxes; Penningtonville, per Mrs LP Brosius, 1 box, 2 bbls; Athens, Ladies' Chris

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Aid Soc, per Mrs Geo R Smith, I box; Buffalo, Ladies' Chris Com, per Mrs F Gridley, Sec'y, 8 boxes, 2 kegs, 17 boxes shipped direct to Nashville; Hornellsville, Presb en, per Rsv Milton Waldo, 1 box, 2 bbls; Penn Yan, Miss N R Long, 1 bbl; Poughkeepsie, per C A Tooker, Sec'y, 4 bbls; Delta, Ladies' Aid Soc, per Miss J E Frisbie, 1 box; Waterford, Sol Relief Soc, per Mrs G W Eddy, Sec'y, 8 bbls, 1 half bbl, 1 box, 3 kegs.

kegs.

New Jersey—Montclair, Aid Soc, per Miss
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