Correspondence.

OUR LONDON LETTER.

LONDON, April, 1866. WISIT TO SCOTLAND.

My DEAR SIR:-"Our own correspondent" has been in Scotland since he last wrote to you. I told you in my Church and that portion of the U. P. last wrote to you. I told you in my Church and that portion of the of him. It was not up to his mark. I the neting accomplished much, especitions that the Free Church of Church which is in England. Fourth, Let collection through all their churches for far only: let membership, discipline, &c., month of March. We sent down deputies to preach in all the more important with helping forward with men and congregations of the large towns in means the Home Missions of the Church all directions!

Sabbaths. It is of the very greatest ters of detail that may need reformation importance that we had thus an opport or adjustment. tunity of fully stating our case to a These are the general propositions. large part of the religious community of The paper was tabled, not discussed Scotland. I have not yet heard the but it called forth the warm approval of cash result; but it will doubtless reach all who heard it, as a remarkable outto some thousands of pounds, which we gate for what seemed an insuperable will make to go a very far way.

44 THE JOINT COMMITTEE ON UNION." This Committee is composed of four comway worthy the men and the occasion. It is a noble and lofty hall, fitted up in the finest taste, and most elegant style. A large window behind the chairman is filled with stained glass, and looking -down on us from the painted panes were the fathers and founders of the Church of Presbyterian Scotland-there were Knox and Melville, Dr. Andrew Thomson, and Chalmers, and Welsh, and Cunningham, men of might and majesty, who seemed to smile silent approval on their not unworthy successors.

It was a goodly sight to see all that was holiest, and best, and ablest of the Presbyterianism of Scotland, and of England, gathered together beneath the shadow of the mighty dead. There was Candlish, and Guthrie, and Dr. James Hamilton; there was Dr. Marbyterian Church; and Dr. Goold, editor some of the older ministers not disposed shall, the Moderator of the United Presof Dr. Owen's works; there was Dr. Andrew Thomson, and Dr. Buchanan, of Glasgow; there was Sir Harry Moncrieff, worthy son of a noble sire; and there was the ablest theologian of our times, Cairns, of Berwick, and almost every man of mark in the four churches. Dr. Robert Buchanan, of Glasgow, took the chair, supported on the right by Dr. Marshall, on the left by Dr. Candlish. He opened the business with the reading of the word and praise, and then he called on Dr. Thomas Guthrie to engage in prayer. It was a choice privilege to have joined in that comprehensive pray. lished Presbytery of Glasgow met, and er, so full of the spirit of brotherly love. The deep, full tones of Dr. Guthrie's voice reach, move, and melt all hearts. I never heard anywhere a voice of such power; it melts one to tears.

I need not go into the discussion that followed. Suffice it to say that though | his speech and reasserted all his worst there was considerable difference of parts. It may be enough to say that opinion, it was no other sort of differ. the course pursued by the Presbytery ence than may be seen any day in any meeting of Presbytery, Synod, or Assem. bly. It was no difference of one committee against another committee. It was man against man, and, by a little discussion, arriving at a harmonious tish; it is, in fact, as Hugh Miller once conclusion. It was right pleasant to see | said to me, in a joke, "It is wrongly two or three Free Churchmen and two named," said he, "it should have been or three United Presbyterians agreeing | called the Irishman;" but at all events, as against a similar amalgamation of copposites; and the discussion left it indelibly fixed on the mind of an all but inactive spectator, as I was, that there could be no possible difficulty in union between men who agreed in so much and differed in so little. It was pleasant, too, to note an act of prompt courtesy and brotherly love in Dr. Buchanan. After the meeting had progressed a little. Dr. James Hamilton, of London, entered, when Dr. Buchanan, taking notice of the fact in a short and graceful utterance, vacated the chair, that Dr. Hamilton might take possession of it, which he did amid the applause of all present.

IMPORTANT PROPOSAL.

You know that one of the rocks ahead which I refer, a proposition was tabled finally into a siding from which he never expressed great interest in the conversion was tabled finally into a siding from which he never expressed great interest in the conversion was tabled finally into a siding from which he never expressed great interest in the conversion was tabled finally into a siding from which he never expressed great interest in the conversion was tabled finally into a siding from which he never expressed great interest in the conversion was tabled finally into a siding from which he never expressed great interest in the conversion was tabled finally into a siding from which he never expressed great interest in the conversion was tabled finally into a siding from which he never expressed great interest in the conversion was tabled finally into a siding from which he never expressed great interest in the conversion was tabled finally into a siding from which he never expressed great interest in the conversion was tabled finally into a siding from which he never expressed great interest in the conversion was tabled finally into a siding from which he never expressed great interest in the conversion was tabled finally into a siding from which he never expressed great interest in the conversion was tabled from the conve by Dr. Marshall, of the United Presby-returns to the main line. He spoke an islot of study was listened to others who were well known in that ance; yet, with all deference to the citizens? Not surely by annexing almost there."

union between the English Presbyterian be common to both. Let there be one

Scotland. We held public meetings in in England. Let there be a given Edinburgh, in Glasgow, and in Aberdeen, which were attended by large and from each Church to sit, derate, and wote in the Supreme conference each labors were spread over two or three five years, to adjust and arrange all mat-

difficulty. In my opinion, there is still a Whilst in Scotland I had the opportudifficulty. It lies in this, that the United nity of being present at a meeting of Presbyterian brethren in England might for the wealth and honor of such a post not agree with these propositions. They love Mother Church at home; they mittees appointed respectively by the look forward to their annual visit to her Free Church, the United Presbyterian | Synod as the supreme event of the year; Church, the Reformed Presbyterian and many of their better men look for-Church, and the Presbyterian Church of ward to the day when they may happen England Each of these committees to be chosen moderator of their Supreme sits and prepares matters for the Joint Court as the crowning event of their Committee, which meets from time to life. It may be that, with a union, our time, to discuss, and consolidate, and Church here would he so large and prepare a final report for their respective respectable that to be chosen moderator charches. The meeting to which I of it may soon become as great an refer, and at which I was present, was honor as in the other; for with union we held on Wednesday, March 21st. It was should number upwards of two hundred well attended. It assembled in the Free churches, and might soon double that Church Offices, a building newly erected number with the help of Scotland-but close by the Free Church College and it is a painful thing to break rudely in Assembly Hall, on what is called "The on the cherished dreams of the ambition Mound," an eminence which overlooks of a long life time. We shall soon see the deep valley which divides the new what the results of these conferences are town of Edinburgh from the old. The to be; the Synods and Assemblies meet spartment in which we met was every shortly, and then the mind of the respective churches will be more clearly brought out.

> GREAT CHANGES AND MOVEMENTS IN SCOT-LAND.

Scotland is greatly changed since I first knew it. All things are effervescing there, in the ecclesiastical world, with a singular force. When I knew it, fifteen of all countries, ecclesiastically. Now, all is in "movement." Organs are erecting everywhere; hymn-books are taking the place of the time-honored Psalms; dissatisfaction with the confession of faith, with subscription to creeds of all sorts; a desire to render the worship of God externally more "attractive"-these and other modern notions have gained vast ground and stability since I left the country. I found, too, the movement party. One old minister said to me, "Sir, the pot is boiling fast; but it is Christ himself that is stirring | single cause that could be named. Vale. the fire; let it alone; he will bring purity out of it, in his own good time and way." Instead of union, I should not be very greatly surprised to see more disruptions there.

CASE OF DR. M'LEOD.

After all the noise that was made in Glasgow about Dr. McLeod and his famous speech on the Sabbath, the end has been a puff of smoke. The Estabafter various speeches and motions, with closed doors, the result was a whitewash of Dr. McLeod, and the dismissing of the whole case; with some "grave censure;" and this, too, after that reverened gentleman had repeated the substance of has met with the warm approval of The Edinburgh Scotsman. That newspaper has long been known and noted for its decided enmity to all evangelism, to all that is peculiarly sacred or Scotthe Scotsman thinks the Glasgow Presbytery has done well in setting Dr. McLeod free.

Last week there was a long debate in the Free Presbytery of Edinburgh, on an overture introduced by Dr. Candlish for the purpose of adding twenty-five new hymns to the Paraphrases presently sung in our churches. After a keen debate, Dr. Candlish carried the transmission of his overture to the Assembly by the narrow majority of 25 to 20. I expect the subject will be warmly debated in the next Assembly.

CARLYLE EXTEMPORE.

Edinburgh is all astir just now. Mr. Thomas Carlyle has just been there at a monster meeting of the University, to be has been the question of a British or a installed as Lord Rector. Seldom has Scottish Church. Some of all sections Edinburgh seen such a crowd as was of the Church contend earnestly for a that day gathered to greet the great British Church to comprehend all the writer and thinker of modern times. the Saviour. Those who went there count as from obvious duty to the colored Presbyterian (non-established) of the He spoke extempore. I am very sorry three kingdoms; others would exclude for this. I think it a great pity he had the Irish portion only; and yet others, not written his address and read it; for and they by far the most numerous, he writes better than he speaks. In say "we cannot think of going one jot speaking he is constantly led into all ings for Peoria. beyond Scotland." At the meeting to sorts of digressions, and often goes off which I refer, a proposition was tabled finally into a siding from which he never expressed great interest in the conver- Now, sir, I am but a private citizen,

proven the moment it was stated. It the largest in Edinburgh. I am sorry win lips; then they said they would be publican liberty of saying what I think. that portion of the U. P. Church in Eng- to say his health is far from good. I convinced of its reality. After Mr. land be dissevered from the part in Scot- had a long walk with him a week or two Tammond's return several of these genland. Second, Let there he union in before he left for Scotland; and he was Scotland between the three Churches, is the wont of most literary men. All turn bey reported the good work still the Free, the U. P., and the Ref. Presb., the papers have full reports of his speech, on a suitable basis. Third, Let there be on a suitable basis. Presbyterian with leaders on the man and his works.

A feting was held here last night I hardly think the address was worthy for me only. The hall was filled, and other auditor but my own solitary self. befc. Christians visited the saloons Extension in England. That collection common board to deal with all the mis- He is, beyond all doubt, the most able Extension in England. That confection common board to dear the compensation of the sions and mission aries of all the Churches and fluent talker to whom I ever list yet the than all it was the Holy Spirit toned and how he does bindle to the compensation of the sions and mission aries of all the Churches. Let the Church in Scotland charge itself tened; and how he does kindle up as that rew together that multitude of he goes on flashing and corruscating in men ver a thousand, representing all

HARD-WORKING BISHOPS.

aside from ill health. After preaching in St. Paul's, he fainted away, and was considered for some days in a critical state of health. He has now so far recovered as to be able to be brought down to the drawing-room; but it is thought he can be able to perform no duty for months to come. The work of a Bishop, in a diocese so large as his, is very hard and constant. And in "the season," which is now in full flood, it is more difficult still: as the calls of fashion are very many and constant. A man pays dearly The opening of his daily letters alone, and the directions for answering them, occupy him many hours daily. A friend once told me he traveled in a railway carriage with a fat, full, ecclesiasticallooking man, who, so soon as he entered the carriage, fitted up a sort of extempore traveling writing-desk before him, took a huge bundle of letters, selected to which he wrote replies, sealed, they reached the close of the journey, who that was-"Sir," said the man, "that is the Bishop of Oxford." Yes, the Bishop of Oxford is, perhaps, one of the hardest wrought men in all?Eng-

The Church of England gets rapidly worse. One of the most eminent of her ministers in this West End said to me, the other day, "There is a great, a very great number of our clergy who want now only to acknowledge the Pope as their spiritual head, to be complete and perfect Papists." In the week call it, they have been taking full swing; incense, altar lights; elevation and adoration of the Host, full Popish vestments, are now quite common everywhere. And Parliament will not interfere. They are busily engaged in discussing and quarreling over a Reform Bill, and leaving the ancient landmarks to be swept the poet of the party, the author of the true friends; and yet I suppose his poetry has done as much to feed and fosier this Popish movement as any

THE AWAKENING IN PEORIA.

PHILADELPHOS.

Yours ever,

This article has been accidentally mislaid and deferred.

The work of the Holy Spirit still conman came to the city to buy goods, but in it? found it difficult to carry out his purpose, for he said nearly every one was distillery, who was stopping at a hotely declared that this was the work of the Spirit, and he wished that his own soul might. receive a blessing. Crowded audiences still fill the hall where services

Last Sabbath evening the exercises were peculiarly solemn and impressive, and at the close of the meeting nearly five hundred persons rose for prayer. The hearts of Christians in Peoria have been greatly encouraged by the work of grace in the neighboring town of mond to that place. He could only stay long enough to hold three meetings, and many were fearful that very little good would result from so short a period of labor; but God wonderfully blessed the effort. At first the prospects were very the afternoon was not a very large one, but in the inquiry-meeting it was found that quite a large number had been led by the Spirit to feel their own sinfulness, and were anxiously inquiring the way of life. In the evening the hall, which was quite a large one, was filled to overflowing, and those present testified that seldom had they seen such a will be a loyal majority everywhere, and solemn assembly, such an intensely in- possibly a sufficient counterpoise against terested audience. At the morning meeting next day, about one hundred and fifty declared that they had found fearful of the results, came home rejoic- people, the effectual guardianship of these ing because of the great things God had wrought, and with faith greatly strength. sideratum. To adjust the form of such ened thereby, asking still greater bless- a guardianship is, therefore, the main

Some of the leading men in Pekin tion that have been brought forward.

and tops and compelled men to come in; see that their own righteousness is as nothing, but only the righteousness of Jesus will avail with God. Strong wills

curring almost every day. Mr. Hammond leaves on Friday for Springfield, Illinois. We trust, however, that the Spirit of God will not leave us, but that the labors of his faithful servant may bring forth fruits after his departure.

LETTERS ON RECONSTRUCTION.

NO. IX. DEAR SIE:-Turning from the President, who has policy without jurisdiction, and following the subject into Congress, I find with concern, that at the end | desire it. Mr. Stewart's scheme is virof a four-months' consultation, abounding first one and then another from the heap in jurisdiction as they do, they have as yet no policy definitely matured. With stamped, and laid them aside. Before some dozen of law-projects before them, mostly right in general purpose, but he had finished off about a dozen in this each preferred by a few, the strength of way, some short and some long, which the body seems swamped in a little sea a treaty than a law. This is one objeche coolly put into a post-box when he of small antagonisms. Why should it tion. And the terms of the proposed reached the station. He asked an official be so? Why should noble-minded men (the majority) be pertinacious about or at least this one condition, that in all forms, when in substance so well agreed?

I am afraid none of their proposed forms is quite the thing; for things exactly right are apt to conciliate the ap- | ded to the test oath, it might suffice; probation of all.

May it not be doubted whether the best order of business has been followed, to secure the largest unanimity? Were repeal the test oath. a council of physicians called upon a case of physical disease, I fancy their law enough already-fundamental law. first step would be one of diagnostic scrutiny, to find out the true nature and years ago, it was the most conservative that is past..." Easter Week," as they character of the malady to be dealt with; all the States of the Union. What this after which bey could hardly fail to agree upon something proper to be done. Our case is, indeed, political, but yet a case of disease. Our public order has been shattered by an earthquake. Not simply traitors, but traitor States of the Union have made war upon us, becoming national enemies, if ever there were away. And Keble, too, John Keble, such. And now that they are conquered, and their slaves liberated, how is Christian Year, has gone to his rest, our system to be readjusted so as to be must be administered by the people for He is mourned by a very large circle of safe against the recurrence of past evils? he President would take the rebels back just as they are, "unhouselled, unan- choice, and not simply of the choice of a nealed." He tells us they have not been preferred class or classes among them. enemies at all, nor anything worse, fla- Such is our grand axiom of political libgrante bello though it were, than friends erty and manhood. For a time, by an in disquise. Do Congress agree with unwilling and deplorable compromise, him? Some of them do, of course; some there was an exception to the rule in do not; some hold directly opposite opin- our practice; but it exists no longer; ions; some are undecided. Would it and henceforward let us be consistent not have been well to try, by friendly as well as just. discussion, to wilt down these differences tinues in this community. The interest into as large a consistency of views as is not only kept up but increasing. Re- might be, touching the legal conse- their understanding of the Constitution ligion is the common subject of conver- quences of the war, and the existing re- in this all-important point. I would sation, even on the street. A gentle- lations of the parties that were involved have it in the fewest possible words;

> talking about religion. The owner of as self-degraded to the rank of mere territories, (the honest truth, in my judgment) what a world of trouble it would have saved us in resolving specifically what to do with them. It is fashionable, I know, to talk of wishing to get them the people, which I do not believe. At any rate, I am not in the fashion: I prefer delay, as both safer and pleasanter. Yes, sir, and I would like to see put upon them for a season the wholesome harness of a territorial organization, to serve as a haste for a repetition.

Unfortunately, (for so it strikes me) Congress, waiving all preliminary ques-

have seen. Two things press heavily on their attention: one, the impenitent disaffection of the South, which the President's 'whitewash" refuses to conceal; the other, the precarious condition of the Freedmen. If the rights of the Freedmen can be thoroughly secured, there the virulent disloyalty of most of the whites, till time shall tame them into better principles. As well on this accolored people is, perhaps, the grand descope of the various plans of reconstruc-

And first, I think the law-projects of too many of them in the form of Constineedful to the purpose in hand, though perhaps desirable.

In the next place, so far as those projects bear ostensibly upon the franchise

Let us go straight to the mark, and let apologies in their very structure, calculated rather to excite suspicion than to obviate objections.

A good deal has been said about Senator Stewart's scheme in particular, and in favor of it. Among other things I believe he vouches for the President's concurrence; an argument I do not feel the force of at all. Like the too great literary volume of the scheme itself, it is rather a circumstance of distrust, considering what has lately happened. No, sir, I do not like the thing. I would not have Congress stoop to a convention with rebels, though the President says to the disloyal States, "if you will make the blacks equal to the whites, we will do as much for you, by making you equal with ourselves, and unconditionally so." The measure would be rather treaty is another. I want conditions; questions of allegiance in time to come, Federal allegiance be held paramount. If a qualification of this nature were adthough it would be safer in the Constitution; for the copperheads, should they come again into power, would, of course,

As regards the Freedmen, we have And first, the Constitutional provision for republican forms of government in provision requires, is and can be no secret. We know, from the etymological meaning of the word republic, and from the long continued historical application of it, that it means a government for the equal benefit of a whole community without distinction of classes; and we know, from the origin and progress of our own republican institutions, that in our modern conception of this style of polity, it whose benefit it is intended, through re-

Now, sir, I should like to see a concurrent resolution of Congress, declaring and I would let the South know at once. Had the conclusion been thus arrived that they will be expected so to model at, that the rebel States are actually their local politics as to conform to it honestly, by way of necessary preparation for their return to Union privileges. This would content me. It covers the whole ground. The colored people would be then in full possession of this selfgovernment principle, and that would back into Federal-fellowship as speedily afford protection to their civil rightsas possible; as if this were called for by the only adequate protection. It is the proper office of political rights to take care of those that are civil.

There is another part of the Constituamendment, which in effect, if not in Pekin, Illinois, ten miles from here. On harness of discipline, till they shall learn terms, (for I do not remember the Friday last, about fifty Christians and anew the proper style and manners of language) raises the freedmen unreservyoung converts accompanied Mr. Ham- State rank. It is bad enough to have edly to citizenship. They were citizens been betrayed once; let us not be in in fact before. Chancellor Kent's definition of the word is, "free inhabitants. born within the United States, or naturalized under the laws of Congress." tions, have kone directly forward to the (2 Comm., 258.) They were citizens, quality the new amendment is recordevidence.

By-the-by, is it not curious that one of President Johnson's objections to the "Civil Rights" bill was, that it declares the freedmen citizens? He had himself adopt the amendment securing their citizenship; but when Congress offered him a statute to make the security practical, he was greatly shocked!

Citizenship, sir, is a result of jural relationship to the Constitution and Government of the country. And there are three ways of acquiring it: by birth, by naturalization, and by territorial accession. I know of none besides.

Which again reminds me of the President, and of his feeling of unhappiness lest the citizen-making rights of the States should be interfered with. The

with all but universal and cordial ap- | with intense eagerness by a dense mass | tity. They could scarcely believe the | many wise, able, and good men in the | foreign territories to the national dowith all our universal and column approval the main hall, eport, and wished to hear it from their National Legislature, I shall use the remain, and not by naturalization. How proval the moment it was stated. It of people congregated in the main hall, eport, and wished to hear it from their National Legislature, I shall use the re-main, and not by naturalization. Alas, citizenship by birth is also nareconstruction now before Congress are tional, and not local; for go where he will throughout the land, the birthland. Second, Let there he union in the form of Constination much. He is dyspeptic, as Lorthad done for them. On their retutional amendments. I agree with Mr. right citizen is at home everywhere— Sumner, that no such amendment is no State can claim him in special property; none can refuse to receive him. I hope Mr. Johnson will be comforted by these considerations.

At any rate, the freedmen are citizens, Tast letter that the free unuren of Church which is in England. For words and such in absolute phrase. For words sections had agreed to give a general the two Churches so formed be united thus and such in absolute phrase. For words politic and wrong. We cannot hope to of popular endowment are always to be meddle successfully with that great taken largely, liberally. It is a law branch of State-rights sovereignty; and principal. The ancient Greeks had every indication of a desire to do so, will several grades of citizenship, only one only weaken our cause with the people. of which embraced the voting privilege. Thirdly, I regard the projects in ques- There are two or three in England, with class and professions. A number of tion as unnecessarily prolix and verbose, alike discrimination as to popular sufmor men, who have heretofore de- with a too formal scaffolding of "where- frage. Even in England, citizenship, and or Bichou of Landon has been laid unded upon their morality, despising as" recitals. There is, of course, a great without words of qualification, means althe blood of Jesus, have been brought to difference among them in this respect; ways the highest degree of general politibut none of them has seemed to me as cal endowment. And that it means no terse and simple as could be wished. less in this country, may be affirmed for the additional and unanswerable reason, are being broken, and proud hearts our measures stand or fall by their own that here, our citizens are all of a class, humbled; new cases of interest are oc- merits, without a profusion of verbal with no acknowledged difference of legal grades among them.

Well, sir, what follows? Not that all citizens may vote at our elections, for we have tests of fair and wellgrounded discrimination by which to determine who are fit for the electoral trust. No, sir, but it follows that every citizen is entitled to vote, whose character and circumstances will bear the application of those tests of electoral fitness and competency.

Now the freedmen are citizens, absolutely such, and the white men of the South are nothing more. The franchise ought therefore to be dealt out to both races by a common rule, and Congress tually such a convention; it virtually have an unquestionable right to say it must be so.

Still, I think it would be better for them to act under the other clause, the republican polity clause of the Constitution. A measure of respect is due to popular prejudices, and the less we seem to bear upon the franchise of election, the less reaction will oppose our pro-

Upon the whole, my essentials of reconstruction are but two:-

1. A provision (by Constitutional amendment, if possible) making Federal allegiance paramount; and

2. A declarative announcement that the State Governments of the South must in future be of and for the whole people, without distinction of classes, and administered by agents popularly chosen as their representatives.

The test-oath of uninterrupted loyalty should of course be perpetuated as regards all Federal offices of much importance. Once a rebel, always a rebel, in my estimate of character. I can forgive treason, but I can never venture into political fraternity with traitors.

I am, dear sir, etc., H. W. WARNER.

AN EXAMPLE.

DEAR BROTHER MEARS:-There is in Northern Illinois a minister of Jesus made quite instructive. Be it premised that he has already passed by three years the allotted three score and ten of human life, that he has no regular charge, and that what he does is done voluntarily and freely.

The record of a part of one of his recent missionary excursions was as follows:-Leaving home at daylight on Friday morning he traveled about forty miles by railroad; then he walked in the course of the day twelve miles, visiting five families. On Saturday he walked seven miles, and visited seven families. On Sunday he rode on horseback four miles, walked three miles, visited three families, and preached twice. And this was done in extreme cold weather in the last of March. Does not such a story rebuke the laziness and luxury of many younger men in the ministry and the Church?

PUTTING OFF REPENTENCE.

A hermit (so runs the fable) was conducted by an angel into a wood, where he saw an old man cutting down boughs to make up a burden. When it was large, he tion under which the same end might tied it up, and attempted to lift it on his be very fairly reached. I mean the late | shoulders and carry it away; but finding it very heavy, he laid it down again, cut more wood and heaped it on, and then tried again to carry it off. This he repeated several times, always adding something to the load, after trying in vain to raise it from the ground. In the meantime, the hermit, astonished at the old man's folly, desired the angel to explain what this meant. "You behold," said he, "in the foolish old man, an exact representation of goal of ultimate reconstruction; balking then, by the two attributes of American those who, being made sensible of the burdiscouraging; the children's meeting in sadly, however, in the approach, as we birth and freedom. Of which latter den of their sins, resolve to repent, but soon grow weary, and instead of lessening their burden, increase it every day. At each trial they find the task heavier than before, and so put it off a little longer, in vain hoping that they will by-and-by be more able to accomplish it. Thus they go compelled the Southern Legislatures to heavy to be borne; and then, in despair of God's mercy, and with their sins unrepented of, they lie down and die. Turn again, my son, and behold the end of the old man whom thou sawest heaping up a load of boughs." The hermit looked, and saw him in vain attempting to remove the pile, which was now accumulated far beyond his strength to raise. His feeble limbs tottered; the poor remains of his strength were fast ebbing away. After a convulsive attempt to lift the pile, he fell down and expired.

BEAUTIFUL was the reply of a venerable