REV. JAMES ALLISON, } EDITORS. ROBERT PATTERSON, JAMES ALLISON & CO., Proprietors,

TERMS IN ADVANCE. 2.50 Pastors ending us TEN subscribers and upwards, will w thereby entitled to a paper without charge, and another tirs paper for the second ten : &c. Renewaisshould be prompt, a little before the year expires Direct all lotters to

> JAMES ALLISON & CO., PITTSBURGH, PA.

For the Presbyterian Banner Six Weeks in the Potomae Army;

OR, HOW THE SICK MAN GOT WELL. No. VIII.

Warrenton Junction

"Where there's a will, there's a way." Why, we were not looking for you to drop in upon us so soon 1-and less still at the hour of four o'clock in the morning! But I have n't dropped into your tent, as invited.

You are not to blame for that: the tent has been in the wagon ever since yesterday forencon.

No matter, I have come up with you ; and as you are here, I conclude you have found a way to get off.

Yes: "Where there's a will, there's a way;" and our Agent has a will. We shipp'd-according to programme-early in the morning of day before yesterday, and with all the uncertainties named. We ran by the dreaded "Round House," and did not know but that we were clear, until the train stopped, backed up, halted, and took on board an officer, who examined our papers and pronounced them-wanting !

You began to feel anxious then, I take it-aboard with men, horses, wagon, and stores, and your papers insufficient to "pass" you, even out of town I

Of course we felt somewhat as did the Irishman, who, when at sea in a storm, Sable. said, "The country is becoming rather mountainous." We, however, could but look on-only our Agent could act in the case. He had made much effort, on the day before, to secure our clearance, and would not now be brought to, without another. Armed with a certified copy of Gen. Burnside's order for our transportation by rail, he quickly proceeded once more to the proper office, which, happily for us, was close by. It was a critical moment-now, and at once, or not at all ! But this last effort was successful. The officer yielded "stamped" our papers, and we were" passed "red tape notwithstanding-to go on our way rejoicing. Soon the green woods, white tents, winter huts, and strong block-houses were whirling past us. We found the road well guarded by troops - some of which, uniformed in red, wearing a rimless cap, and bronzed to the color of copper, appeared rather picturesque. But you came down by the same road, and doubtless noted, with no little interest, the mouldering earth works which still dot the wide, undulating plain that lies about Manassas Junction. How could any army charge across such a field upon the works of an enemy, without utter annihilation ! How sad, too, the impression produced by the fact, that not a fence, and scarcely a house, is visible in all the beautiful country that stretches out upon either side of the road between this and Alexandria. It sometimes reminds one of a virgin prairie closely pastured. Truly, desolution follows in the track of war! But you can do the moralizing yourself, at your leisure. We reached this place about noon. "The boys" of the battery took hold, with a will, to assist in getting our heavy wagon off the car. They called it the " Christian Commissionary wagon." Here we found part of the 9th Army Corps in camp, pitched our tent within the lines, and, dinner over, lay down to rest and sleep. Some of us needed both. We had worked hard, and for four nights previous, had perhaps not averaged four hours solid sleep. But before dark, our rest was suddenly disturbed by one of the most violent storms of wind and rain we ever encountered. It seemed as though our frail tent would part its fastenings and go up bodily. But by dint of holding on-inside and out-under shelter and in the rain, (tried both positions)-we succeeded in keeping it down until the storm abated. It was then time to prepare suppor; but feeling that we needed rest more than food, we "" turned in" for the night; and as we were within guarded lines, omitted appointing a watch over our team. About one o'clock in the morning we awoke, and from rattling of chains heard without, were confident that one or more of our horses were loose. We called, once and again, to parties sleeping in the wagon, only to receive no answer. We then waked our Agent, and on going out with him, found three of our horses loose. Two we readily secured, but the third had disappeared, and all our searchings through camp for him were in vain. We gave it up; and thoroughly chilledfor we had imprudently slept in all our clothes, and damp at that-we lay down, and don't know that we got warm again during the remainder of the night. Of course an early search was made for the missing horse, and to our joy the driver soon brought him in. We are not likely to sleep another night without a watch, until after we shall have procured "lockhalters." On yesterday forenoon we struck tent, packed up, harnessed and " pulled out," to go on, as we supposed, with a regiment of cavalry. We got into their train, drove round camp, waited and wondered, and waited still, only to find, late in the afternoon, that said cavalry regiment would not start on that day l By and by you will become accustomed to these feints and failures-will find out that orders and counter orders are common in the army, as in the Commission, and learn to be patient under their workings. They are annoying, nevertheless, to begin with. But if we don't learn, guess it will not be for want of lessons. We have another this morning-early. Our Agent sent five of our company on by rail last evening, and being on watch this morning, at two o'cluck, he aroused the rest of us with, "the cavality are saddling up!" Of course we "hitched up," and breakfasted in haste, and now, at past four, we haven't turned a wheel! Suppose we shall, however-and when we do, you will go along. But while waiting, let us put in the time. by telling of our dilemma on the morning we left Alexandria. We are "near-sighted," you know; not so badly, however, but that we can get round without our " glasses." We always do, about the house, and prefer to be without them in the dark, or ut twilight; and so did not put them on at starting from the Commission Rooms, that morning. But when we wanted them, behold they were missing! Of course we had left them behind, or lost them on our way to the cars; and having time, we started back, carefully scanning the sidewalk as we went, but we had reached the Sumpter House without finding them. Here we examined every Commission coatpocket we could get our hands on, and



WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 24, 1864. WHOLE NO. 618 PITTSBURGH,

And so these men who think they have | that from the Middle States, and "com | square to the largest, which is forty miles | known in the Church and the world, than | more effective service can be render to the "a place for every thing, and every thing mands a higher price than any western long; and all are covered with grass, with in its place," sometimes misplace things as grain."

well as other people. We have to acknowledge it: putting spectacle cases in pantaloons pocket is entirely out of our line; but "to err is human," and we belong to the race. **C**.

> For the Presbyterian Banner. - Lake City, Minnesota.

The readers of the Banner may be interested in a brief sketch of our fair young City of the Lake. The history of the first parallel with the river. Another will pass riod which may, for American annals, be regarded as quite remote. Fort Perrot, the first French military establishment in Min- Lake. nesota, was, in 1689, probably located about where Lake City now stands. Such is the conclusion of Neill, from an examination of the earliest French and English maps It was called after Nicholas Perrot, a French officer, who was sent by the Marquis Denonville, Governor of New France, to formally occupy the Upper Mississippi The writer is not aware that any remains of this mere stockade exist. A second Fort was built by Laperriere in the beginning of the next century, six miles further up the Lake, on the flat below Point au

The first English or American visitor to to St. Louis. (By the way, when you come. the Upper Mississippi, Capt. Jonathan Carver, in 1766, paints in lively terms his delight in beholding Lake Pepin and the repay you for your trouble in climbing up repay you for your trouble in climbing up country below it on the River. "In many to it) From St. Louis we took the steamplaces pyramids of rocks appeared, resemb- er Sunshine, and after four hours travel up ling old ruinous towers; at others amazing precipices; and, what is very remarkable, souri, arrived at Lexington, the scene ot whilst this scene presented itself on one Mulligan's siege. This city, side, the opposite side of the same moun-"Like other cities where sad war has been," tain was covered with the finest herbage, which gradually ascended to its summit bears the marks of our "Nation's Disease." From thence the most beautiful and exten-Five years ago it contained some very resive prospect that imagination can form, opens to your view." On the plain occupied by Lake City, he then saw "great are piles of stones, brick, and ashes. From the earth and as high up as possible? I plenty of turkeys and partridges," and this place I started "across the country" in a saw nothing on the road that has been so the largest buffaloes of any in America." | coach, and after ten hours' ride over a most | suggestive of interesting thoughts, as these "Here," says he, "I observed the ruins of beautiful prairie country, arrived at Hamil-a French factory, [probably at Point au ton. Thence three hours on the cars look for something better and higher in a Sable,] where, it is said Capt. St. Pierre brought us to St. Joseph, where I learned future state? resided, and carried on a great trade with that the Sunshine had forty-two shots fired Here we found a great many specimens the Naudowessies [Sioux,] before the re-duction of Canada."--(Carver's Travels, pp. 36, 37. Philadelphia, 1784.) From this point may be seen the largest by private conveyance to Leavenworth, child expressed it, "it looks like a little

portion of Lake Pepin, a most-beautiful sheet of water. Opposite is the Wiscon- After procuring our "outfit," consisting of sin shore, three miles distant, sprinkled blankets, pistols, tin plates, cups, knives, burg, at which place the emigrants for Cal-with villages, Pepin, Stockholm, and Maid- forks, sprons, &c., we joined our "train," ifornia cross the Platte-hence called the en Rock. Between us and the latter place consisting of ten wagons, each drawn by "Upper Crossing." One mile from this stands forth boldly into the deep blue was six mules. All of the freighting, and a place is the Colorado line, which we crossed ters the massive form of the "Maiden great deal of the travel, over the plains, is at 7 A M. On the morning of the 22d we Rock," four hundred feet in height, nearly done in wagons. Travelers who wish to go got the first glimpse of the "Sierra Nevahalf of it a perpendicular gray wall, faster, however, take the "Pike's Peak Ex. da," or Snowy Range of the Rocky Moun of magnesian lime-stone. It was known press "- a line of four horse coaches- tains, at a distance of one hundred and by the French as "Cap des Sioux," and which travels day and night for about one forty miles. It appeared at first like a hundred and seventy hours, without inter- small cloud about the size of a man's hand. sometimes as the "Lover's Leap." Lake City lies within an amphitheatre mission except for meals and changing and we could not have distinguished it f bluffs that shield it from the winds of horses. Of course it is very "fatiguing," from the clouds, had not a miner who was the prairies above. The entire plain is especially when the coach is crowded with with us pointed it out. In the heat of the nine miles long, of irregular width, em- passengers. Our party, consisting of four day it could not be seen; but the next bracing about ten thousand acres of rich men and a lady, preferred the train; and morning, when thirty miles nearer, we and. The whole view is commanded by after a great many preliminaries in fix- could see the snow on the Sierra with the several points, one of the most conspicuous ing ourselves comfortably for the "voy- greatest distinctness, and the grand, subof which is a sharp, tall peak, called "Su- age," we started. lime old mountains stretching away in the Technically speaking, twenty-five wag. distance, until we could not discern their gar Loaf." From these the magnificent expanse of water, and plain, and bluffs, and ons, whether drawn by mules or oxen, form outline, even with a glass. rocks, is spread before the eye for a dist- a "train." Each train has a "wagon masance of fifteen or twenty miles in either ter," who commands the whole "outfit," Denver City, which, remembering its age direction, lit up, as it were, by the transand who fixes the camping-ground; an and then looking at its situation and prosparent atmosphere and bright sky of Min-"assistant," whose duty it is to act as wag. perity, would seem to have sprung up as if nesota. Lake Pepin and the Falls of St. on master when that worthy is absent or by enchantment. Anthony are the chief points of attraction | asleep, or unfit for duty; an "extra," of the Upper Mississippi to the tourists of whose duty it is to act as driver when any trip over the plains, and would like to rest. the Atlantic States. Invalids are here en- of them become sick or disabled, and to Be it so. After you have rested I may, in couraged to ride, or walk, or fish for the make himself as useful as possible on all another communication, "show you round" trout that abound in the brooks and rivers | occasions; and a "caveard driver," whose | the city. that pour into the Lake from the Wisconbusiness it is to drive the loose stock besin side, or hunt prairie chickens, quails, longing to the train. Trains however are or wild pigeons. The Lake affords fishing of all sizes, from one to sixty wagons, and are drawn by mules, or horses, or oxen--for pickerel. Lake City is situated within what was, sometimes by cows in the emigrant trains. ting in the chair editorial, several and until a few years ago, a Half-breed Reser. The largest part of the business out here, sundry things would, to the advantage of vation. By the treaty of July 15, 1830, at Pfairie du Chien, between the United done in large wagons—"prairie schoon-States and several of the Indian tribes, it ers"—drawn by six yoke of oxen, with a Presbyterial proceedings. Scarce one of was agreed that a tract bordering on this load of about one thousand pounds to every these reports that does not contain someside of Lake Pepin, fifteen miles in width, yoke. And you may judge of the vast thing of general interest, and yet the space for a distance of about thirty-two miles, amount of business done in this way, when should be bestowed on the half-breeds of I tell you that almost everything men use that is given to them is out of all proportion. Were these separate reports conthe Sioux. Ten years ago Congress au- out here-dry-goods, groceries, machinery, densed weekly by the editors into one, they thorized the issuing of scrip to these half- &c.--is brought in wagons from the Miswould occupy but little room; and, to minbreeds, as compensation for the relinquish- souri river. isters at least, they would be very interestment of their title. The scrip was issued Our train left Leavenworth on the morning. They would as naturally turn to n 1857. Some of the half breeds located ing of June 10th, and after traveling slowly these articles as some do to the marriages their scrip within the Reservation and sold ten miles over the "bluffs," we came to the the land to whites, others upon lands be-longing to the Government, elsewhere. good roads, and above all, the prairie wind, yes-well, to tell the truth, some would be There are none of them left here now. assisted to make us comfortable. Even offended because of the omission of their The town plot of Lake City was surveyed the mules seemed to enjoy themselves, and numes. and laid out in lots in May, 1856. traveled briskly till, late in the afternoon, Within the past six years, Lake city has our wagon master " correlled the train," judge us country bishops by such a low grown with great rapidity. The great and we went into camp. beauty of its situation on the Lake, its en- This "correlling" is simply placing the standard you do us a grievous injury. Perhaps you city ministers are taken with ire freedom from the malarious influences wagons in line, and sufficiently apart to such things. We country ministers may that infect many towns on the Mississippi keep the mules from hurting each other wish to see our names for a time or two, River, which are more or less surrounded An ox train, on the contrary, is correlled just to let our friends know that a respectby low and moist ground, its exemption in a circle, into which the cattle are driven from the dissoluteness of the lumbering to be yoked. giving us the title of D.D. If in that pardistricts, the efforts to prevent or check in- After feeding the mules, and getting ticular you will indulge us, we are willing temperance, and the exceeding fertility of their own suppers, the teamsters spent an and anxious to have the condensation take the tributary back country, have been sig- hour or so in singing, dancing, telling place. nal advantages. It p ssesses already a pop- stories, and smoking; then, with " lariat ulation of more than a thousand. and "picket pin," each one "staked out" the understanding that the Presbyteries. - The first minister who came here was his mules in the grass, and the day's work shall pay ten ceuts for each name of a Revthe Rev. Silas Hazlett, of the Presbyterian was done. Some of our teamsters had lived erend published, and twenty-five cents for Church, from Pennsylvania, who preached many years in the West, and their own adthe names of Doctors of Divinity. If you the first sermon in May, 1856, and is now ventures with Indians and wild animals, as will adopt the rule, I will pay you one pastor of two churches in this vicinity. they would relate them around the campdollar the first time my name appears with The next was Rev. D C. Sterry, from New- fires, were very interesting-made more so. the fardels attached. England, of the Congregational Church, who | too, by their Western mode of expressing established the first organization. There their ideas. One met a "Grizzly" in the are now, in addition to these organizations, mountains, and "S'zi I, ole fellar, your acothers of the Baptists, Methodists, and quaintance may be a very nice thing : but b'lieve I won't take any in mine." Anofrom God his Saviour a believer's own Episcopalians. There is an excellent graded public ther one, telling an Indian adventure, re- heart is filled, then, and thereby, through school, for the use of which a building will, marked that there was no such thing as an love, he exerts a beneficent influence on the soon be finished at a cost of \$5,000, besides honest Indian. "That's about the size of world. Standing in the midst, between two private schools. We have numerous it," said one; "they're every one treacher- God and his neighbor; a Christian—not good stores, a banking establishment, and ous." "Treacherous !" added another; himself a motive power, but only a receptreacherous' is no name for it." tive vessel-gets on the upper side, and so three good hotels. On the fifth day from Leavenworth, we gives on the lower side. By faith he re-The rapidity with which the agricultural interests of this point have grown up, may passed through Marysville, near to which ceives, and by love he labors; thus, his life be illustrated from the shipments of wheat. is the dividing line between Kansas and on earth alternates. like the heart that is Up to 1859, wheat and flour were brought Nebraska Territory, and crossed the Big beating in his breast, antil, with the heart's in. In 1859 the first wheat was exported, Blue. On the eighth day we saw two last throb, the life leaps over into a larger amounting to 18,000 bushels. In 1860 it antelopes; on the tenth, a "prairie-dog place—a life free, full, eternal. had risen to about 100,000; in 1861 it was town;" and on the eleventh, buffalo, anteabout 200,000; in 1862, 300,000; in 1863 lopes, and a jack-rabbit. These last are and bearing. These two are different but the season opened with 200,000 bushels in about four times as large as a common rab- inseparable, like the confluent sources of a store, awaiting shipment, and the amount bit, can "go" very rapidly, leaping about river, or the two diverging stems of a bisent away was probably, in all during the sixteen feet at once-are of a greyish color; furcate tree. Still more exactly, perhaps, season, 400,000 bushels. From a general do not run straight from you, but go in a both in their distinction and their union, agricultural report for 1860, the latest we ["zig zag" fashion, first to the left, then to they may be compared to the right and

an occasional willow bush. The view from

We are upon the margin of the stirring the bluffs is grand and beautiful. The world, not shut out from it. We have river winding away in the distance, the one tri-weekly and two daily lines of pas- water shining like silver, the trains camped senger steamers, besides several freight along in the bottoms, and the "thousand steamers, and several tow-boats, ploughing isles" of all shapes, form a picture rarely the deep waters of our splendid lake, and equalled for extent and beauty; and what connecting us with various points from St. makes it more unique is the fact that the Paul to St. Louis, and with the points of Platte runs for scores of miles with the departure by railroad for the east. The clean grass growing to the water's edge, telegraph is in operation. A railroad has without a tree or bush on its banks to obbeen surveyed, and will be built, running struct the view.

On the 13th we saw a large, grey "buffaappearance of the white man upon the southward and eastward, not far to the west lo wolf," and a wild Indian's wigwam. shores of Lake Pepin extends back to a pe- of the county line. Such are some of the points of interest | buffalo and deer skins, the poles protrudconnected with our fair young City of the ing, and the smoke issuing from the top.

We went into it, and found several "braves" A CITIZEN OF LAKE CITY. armed with bows and iron-pointed arrows. For the Presbyterian Banner. and some squaws and papooses, who began immediately to beg for bread. We gave Letter from Colorado. them some cakes, and then they wanted

mail facilities, my letter is somewhat de-that is, matches, One of our party told them he could n't see it; and soon we took layed; but you will excuse me when you our, departure. These Indians claimed to be reflect that I write from a place in the Sioux. They are great beggars, anyhow. "Far West" where we have but one mail in a week, and where we must travel four miles to the Post Omce. Leaving the "Smoky City," I came day we saw some Indian graves. These through Cincinnati, and Bloomington, Ind., are made by placing four posts in the form this floor the corpse is laid, wrapped up in blankets and skins; also his bow and arrows, and then a net-work of poles is fixed over him to keep out the large birds. This done, he is buried. When we came along, the wind had loosened the net-work of one grave, and the ends of blankets and pieces of skins and strings were fluttering in every direction. What instinct or revelation spectable public buildings, and many fine | taught these poor heathen children of nature residences; now, its distinguishing features to bury their dead up in the air, as far from

"Quantrel's gang." From St. Joe we went by rail to Atchison, Kansas, thence by private conveyance to Leavenworth, whence we were to start "over the plains." howstack of red flowers."

On the 19th we passed through Jules-

Three more days of travel brought us to

But perhaps you are tired of this long

Presbyterial Reports.

-others, to the deaths.

Who has not thought that, were he sit-

Why is this not done? "Because-or-

I tell you what, Mr. Editor, if you

Christian Love.

0.M.C.

A. B. M.

remedies.

For the Presbyterian Banner.

the bearers The results of active love cause of Christ. How widely useful such bulk more largely in history than those of laymen as Newton, Bacon, Boyle, Hale passive love; but perhaps in the inherent Pascal, Boerhave, Johnson, Addison and merits of the case, and in the judgment of Goode were, and this, mainly because of the Omniscient, faith has borne as much their eminence in sacred learning.

and as precious fruit in enduring evil as in In one particular, laymen have a decided doing good. Those ancient warriors who advantage over ministers in this regardwere left-handed, and could sling stones at in that they are exempted from the sus an hair's breadth and not miss, contributed picion of professional interest, in what they as much to the prowess of the army in the say and do in behalf of Christianity. Let day of battle as their fellow soldiers who then every person, no matter what his grasped broad swords in strong right hands. worldly profession or occupation may be The meek, Christ like bearer of evil, is as endeavor to acquire as extensive and promuch needed and as much used in the found an acquaintance with the sacred

work of the kingdom, as the active, Christ like doer of good. Assuredly those early disciples of the Lord found the duty as lifficult as any positive work in which they minutes before his death. Afterward nuthad ever been engaged. In trying to fulfill ting his arm around that friend, he said : t, they speedily reached the bottom of. "Let us talk of heaven. Do not weep for me; I am happy. Think of me, and let their own resources; finding that they possessed not the sufficient supply for meeting the thought press you forward. I never knew happiness till I found Christ my and satisfying this new domand, they said to the Lord, "increase our faith." Saviour. READ THE BIBLE-READ THE If the city were suddenly doubled in

place. Through all my perplexities and size, and consequently a double quantity of water drawn from the ever-increasing mul distresses I never read any other book, and I never felt the want of any other. It has titude of openings in its water channels, the inhabitants, feeling some faintness and been 'my hourly study, and all my knowl-As we went further, however, they seemed a tearing more, would raise a united cryfor edge of the doctrines, and all my acquain-to improve, until they ceased to heg, seem-ing to be quite independent. The next is thus that the disciples of Christ are kept religion, have been drawn from the Bible is thus that the disciples of Christ are kept religion, have been drawn from the Bible from failing. Their confidence rests not only. I think religious people do not read only. I think religious people do not read the Bible enough. Books about religion on the sufficiency of their own attainments, but on the fullness and freeness of their may be useful enough, but they will not do Saviour's love: Although it seems paradoxin the place of the simple truth of the Biical in form. it is, nevertheless, strictly ble."

true in fact, that their security in great It may be added, that few laymen have been more thoroughly acquainted with Holy Scripture than William Wilberforce. emergencies lies not in their fullness but in their emptiness, according to Paul's sharply' defined, experimental antithesis, "When I am weak, then am I strong."-

End of the World.

Since the creation of Adam, there have been vast and innumerable physical changes in the condition of the earth, and in its relation to the heavenly bodies. The scoffers in the time of Peter, like the scoffers of our day, defied law, and believed in an impersonal God. They argued from the uni formity of the operations of the laws of nature, that matter must be eternal, and the

world perpetual. The apostle replied that there had been great physical changes, and there was yet to be another and a greater; and he argued, moreover, that all these physical changes were part of the methods by which the Almighty Sovereign was un-telding the principles of his moral administration, and vindicating his justice and holiness. And in like manner, we argue now, that as God hath worked hitherto, so he works also now. We study our dry sciences and speculate about countless themes but Revelation tells us that he who made the world, rules it still. The earthquake

shock, and volcanic flame, and watery del-When on the other side thy feet u. e, and lightning bolt, and all the innumerable agencies of nature, whether fierce

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joy that all my property is consumed !' No; but that you have so much property that no fire can touch. This turn checked her grief, and she wiped away her tears, and smiled." So we spent not an unprofitable hour, we trust, by the bed side of our diseased, pious parishioner.

Why I take a Religious Newspaper.

I had rather dispense with the tea and coffee and take my morning and evening beverage from the running stream, than do without my religious newspaper. Let me say why:

I. Because I believe, with Solomon. that knowledge is better than choice gold. The cost of such a paper is nothing compared with the information I glean from it. I learn more about the geography, the manners and customs of different nations, than I can get from any other source. Besides the knowledge I thus gain of my own country, of its laws, institutions, domestic and foreign intercourse, internal improvements, &c., is great. But, more than all, BIBLE! Let no religious book take its . I thus learn about the prosperity of Zion throughout the world.

2. Because I cannot repeat the Lord's Prayer intelligently without information.

3. Because I am unwilling to lose the enjoyment I thus obtain.

4. Because of its benefits to my family. My children read and converse about what they read. Thus they acquire a facility in reading, become intelligent, and at the same time receive a religious impression. In a pecuniary view, I had better pay \$30 a year than not take such a paper; and in a moral view, it is richer than rubies.

5. Because of its influence on the heart. I take up my paper and read a stirring sketch on practical godliness—on revivals in progress or in prospect, on the conver-sion of the world, and my heart is softened. It beats quicker with sympathy for the perishing, and warmer with love to God and man.

6. Because of its influence on the community. Who can estimate the influence of a well-conducted religious newspaper on 6,000 subscribers, and on five times that number of readers?

7. Because, while a religious paper contains tenfold more important matter to me than a paper exclusively secular, it is tenfold more difficult to sustain it.

Secular papers are principally sustained by their advertising patronage. Religious papers publish few advertisements, and consequently derive little revenue from this source.

For these, and many other reasons, I take a religious newspaper, deeming it neither just nor generous to myself, to my family, to the public, nor the publisher, that he should be left to bear the pecuniary burden alone.-Boston Recorder.

will go from this couch of restlessness and Sorrow can never wholly fill the heart And the Sabbath is as truly profaned whenpain, to that world where "the inhabitant the week's work is voluntarily so pursued that is occupied with others' welfare. hunted every nock and corner in which we saw very few, and they were very wild, corresponding member is for the moment shall not say I am sick, and where sorrow to unfit for the duties of the sanctuary. The price of land, unbroken, is perhaps from the fact that the emigrants had been left comparatively at ease; at other times \$5 an acre. The addition of \$3 or \$4 will hunting them. Here we saw the first "do- the weight is distributed equally between as when secular work is done within the and sighing shall forever flee away;" and Constant melancholy is rebellion. might by any possibility have left them, only to be disappointed still. We re turned to the railroad, thinking that surely hours of the Lord's day .-- Watchman and where "an exceeding and eternal weight of po an able. The addition of wood A cul- by houses "-houses built of sods, or sun- them. In like manner, the Christian life Archbishop Usher says, "If good people glory" will be yours. Andpay for breaking up the virgin sod. A out-tivated farm may be purchased for one-third or one-fourth of what it would cost in the Middle or Eastern States. The fatigue and one settlement is called "Dobytown." On Reflector. some one of our company must have them. would but make their goodness agreeable, and smile, instead of frowning, in their e na statute "A hope so much divine May trials well endure." This last hope was found vain also; and we concluded, that if we went at all, go without them we must! virtue, how many would they win to the Study of the Bible. With reference to this blessed immortal inexpense of working it are incredibly di- the same day, (11th), we passed Fort Kear- equal measure. I could not venture to degood cause !" Not because an individual is not a min- heritance laid up for him in the skies, we Rather a sorry conclusion for a traveler. expense of working is and instanting in the soil, com- ney, and camped on the Platte. This termine whether is the greater Christian, ister of the Gospel, is he therefore absolved are told the following anecdote : when he knows that he can scarcely recogminished by the nature of the boil, com- hey, and camped on the finese. This termine whether is the greater Ubristian, posed of rich vegetable loam, mingled with river runs very rapidly, and its banks are the man who bears injuries patiently in a Grace tried is better than grace and more "I, one day," says Mr. Newton, "visitfrom the duty of making himself thoroughnize a man across the street, nor see disblack sand quickly warmed by the sun, and full about this time every year, owing to forgiving spirit, or the man who labors in ly acquainted with the Holy Oracles. He ed a family that had suffered by fire, which , than grace ; it is glory in its infancy. Who tinctly five rods ahead of him. an abundance of lime which envigorates it the melting of the snow in the mountains; some department of duty, bearing down by knows the truth of grace without trial? And how soon would faith freeze without is bound nevertheless to "search the Scrip had destroyed all the house and the goods. tures," and to have them "dwell as richly I found the pious mistress in tears. I said, But we had come to it-there was no for the production of wheat and other but later in the Summer, it often "goes sheer force all the obstacles that stand in help for it-when, thrusting a hand into Minnesota wheat weighs from dry"-so the teamsters say. It is full of his way. in him" as possible. The more of this Madam, I give you joy! Surprised, and a cross? Bear your cross, therefore, with our pantaloons pocket, lo, and behold, two to six pounds to the bushel more than islands of all shapes and sizes, from a foot The doers, as a general rule, are better valuable knowledge which he obtains, the ready to be offended, she exclaimed, 'What! joy. there was our "spectacle case !"

One well-known voice thy heart shall greet ! 'T is I; be not afraid !

Rev. W. Arnot.

From out the dazzling majesty, Gently he'll lay his hand on thee, Whispering, "Beloved, lovest thou me?. 'T is'I: be not afraid!"

'T is I: be not afraid.

The Saviour's Voice.

Above the tempest, soft and clear, What still small accents greet mine ear?

'T is I who led thy steps aright, 'T is I who gave thy blind eyes sight, 'T is I, thy Lord, thy Life, thy Light, 'T is I: be not afraid !

These raging winds, this surging sea, Bear not a breath of wrath to thee:

That storm has all been spent on me;

This bitter cup fear not to drink; I know it well---oh! do not shrink;

I tasted it o'er Kedron's brink. 'T is I: be not afraid.'

Mine eyes are watching by thy bed,

Mine arms are underneath thy head, My blessing is around thee shed :

Toss'd with rough winds, and faint with fear,

'T is I: be not afraid !

'T is I: be not afraid !

Sleepy Hearers. Lan Fr

that " time shall be no longer." There are some persons who always sleep There is not hardihood enough in any t church. No matter what is preaching of the sciences to enter a protest against or by whom, they sleep. Summer and either the possib lity or probability of this Winter are alike to them. Their sleep climax of human affairs. Astronomy tells "has all seasons for its own." There are us that there have been worlds which have others who attribute their drowsiness to changed their places, or have ceased to Summer heat. It is certain that the ranks shine. Chemistry declares that a slight of the sleepers are apt to be recruited durmodification in the composition of our atng the warm season; though, after all, mosphere would plunge the world into an the difference of seasons has less to do with instantaneous conflagration; and geology, the phenomenon in question than is often watching every foot print in the sands of supposed. A majority of those who sleep time, proclaims it to be likely that again in Summer sleep the year round. the mountains will grieve with resounding How discouraging this habit is to the moans, and the valleys be tossed about once

preacher, how mortifying to the church, more in the wild commotion of disturbed and often dishonorable to religion, need not powers, and that the sea will forsake its be insisted on, for it is known and read of bed, and rush in terror before the fury of a all men. But it is worth while to inquire fiery tempest, that shall submerge the world into the causes of it.... in ruin.

With some it is the effect of bodily dis-I say science cannot protest, on the conease. They cannot bear to stay away from trary it intimates these things; but it has the sanctuary, but cannot keep awake when been reserved for Revelation to make the they get there. They are to be pitied. disclosure sure, in language to shake the It is often due to defective ventilation. soul. "Seeing, then, that all these things There are meeting-houses in which the shall be dissolved, what manner of persons most wide awake people may be warranted ought ye to be in all holy conversation and to be caught napping. The original sin is go iliness, looking for and hasting unto the that of the constructors of the house. The coming of the day of God, wherein the actual sin is that of proprietors, who, after heavens being on fire, shall be dissolved, notice of the fact, neglect to institute proper and the elements shall melt with fervent heat? Nevertheless, we according to his

Some are sleepy from the effects of an promise, look for a new heaven and a new inseasonable dinner. A man of active earth, wherein dwelleth righteousness." habits during six days of the week, on To this conclusion all the dipensations subsiding into the Sabbath quiet, needs to

have been converging. We live in the last dispensation of grace. How long it may dispense with a portion of his ordinary allowance of tood, if he would not have his continue we cannot tell. But we know tomach stupefy body and soul. Sunday that amid wars and tumults, turnings and dinners make many sleepy hearers. overturnings, He is coming whose right After all, there is a numerous class it is to rule. And when his final rule patients whose case has not been treated. shall be established, there will be an earth

The great reason why they are-sleepy on the Sabbath is that they have worked so hard during the week as to be completely fagged out. They have no energy left able college has done itself great honor in They are good for nothing on Sunday but to sleep. You can see, as they take their seats in their pews, that you have at church only a poor remnant of their proper selves. The minds will be out of hearing all the time, whether their eyes are open Suppose that you make the trial. with or shut.

Now, whatever may be the reason for so

against God to toil in the service of mammon at such a rate as to have no energy left with which to engage in his service. There are, it is true, slaves to mammon, persons whose servitude is not wholly voluntary. They are hired laborers at occupations which seem to leave them no choice but to work hard and work long. Their time is not their own. But the farmer. master-mechanic or master-trader, whoever has the laying out of his own work and the disposal of his own time, is without excuse f he does not restrain his worldly business from encroaching upon the Sabbath hours.

agricultural report for 1000, the latest we like ag institut, his to the left, then to they may be compared to the right and have at hand, it appears that this county the right; and they "eat very well after left hands of a living man. In the body, produced 43 bushels oats, 38 bushels corn, they are caught." We managed to kill, sometimes the right hand and sometimes 157 bushels potatoes, 28 bushels wheat to one with our pistols. Of the buffalo we the left bears the chief strain, while the

How Christ Exalted Nature.

or gentle, fulfil his Word, and carry for-Christ exalted our whole conception of ward his grand designs toward the period, nature by habitually associating it with when the Archangel's trump shall sound, the spiritual instruction of man. He made and the dead awake, and the dust yield its the wind God's minister to raise the mind long-treasured spoils, and the sea give up. of Nicodemus to a conception of the Spirit's influence. He quickened the its garnered trophies-and the tribes and kindreds of earth shall hear with dismay Christian energies of his disciples by pointing to the fields whitening to harvest. He marked the fluttering wings over the stony upland round the Galilean lake, and drew a warning for the frivolous and the fickle in all ages from the devouring of the seed by the birds and the withering of the shallow rooted corn. While nature, in its beauty and hallowed suggestiveness, was ever present with Christ, he showed no trace of the ecstacy of mere indolent contemplation. He never paused to lay on the colors of the scene-painter. Nature he viewed as made for man ; in her illuminated lettering he used to impress upon man the lessons of Divine wisdom. The lilies of the field were to be considered in their monitions to humility, in their lessons of trust in God, in their gentle, yet most expressive satire on regal glory and gorgeous apparel. All this attests a state of perfect health, a settled calm of power and peace, a still and placid elevation of soul, infinitely beyond reach of any cloud or any wind by which the clearness of the intellectual eye might be dimmed or its calmness fluttered — Bayne.

A Profitable Mistake.

One day, as Felix Neff was walking in Lausanne, he saw at a distance before him a man whom he took for one of his friends. He made up to him, tapped him on the shoulder, and before looking him in the face, asked him: "How does your soul prosper, my friend ?"

The stranger immediately turned round and looked at him in surprise. Neff perceived his mistake, apologized, and went his way. About three or four years afterward a person came to Neff, and introducing himself, said he was indebted to him for his inestimable kindness. Neff did not recognize the man, and begged that he would explain himself. The stranger replied :

"Have you forgotten a certain person whose shoulder you once touched in one of the streets of Lausanne, and whom you asked: 'How does your soul prosper?' It was I. Your inquiry led me to serious reflection, and now I find it is well with

my soul." "Lo, all these things worketh God oftentimes with man, to bring back his soul from the pit, to be enlightened with the light of the living."-Job xxxiii : 29, 30.

The Journey of Life.

The following every-day rules, from the papers of Dr. West, are thrown together as general waymarks in the journey of life: Never ridicule sacred things, or what others may esteem as such, however absurd they may appear to you. Never resent a supposed injury till you know the views or motives of the author of it. On no occasion retaliate. Always take the part of an absent person who is censured in company, sofar as truth and propriety will allow. Never think worse of another on account of his differing in political and religious subjects. Never dispute with a man who is more than seventy years of age, nor with an enthusiast. Do not jest so as to wound the feelings of another. Say as little as possible of yourself and of those who are near to you. Never court the favors of the rich by flattering either their vanities or life. Soon your present suffering life will their vices. Speak with calmness and de-close, and be succeeded by an unending. liberation, especially in circumstances which tend to irritate.

distressing a habit, if it is within the reach of remedy by the victim, he ought not to rest till it is overcome. He has no right to indulge his stomach at the cost of a disgraceful slumber in the house of God during the hours of worship. If his dinner makes him sleepy, away with dinner altogether, rather than make such a spec-Faith works by love. Through faith tacle before angels and men. If it is the effect of over-working during the week, there must be an "early closing movement" on Saturdays. The obligation to keep the seventh day of the week holy implies the duty to order the occupations of the six days so as not to make the Sabbath a mockery. It is a sin

resplendent with beauty, and a sky illumined by the light of the Divine counter nance -Rev. E. S. Porter, D.D., in National Preacher. Our Sick Parishioner. We have a Parishioner-a worthy mem ber of the Church, who is a great sufferer by an acute and incurable disease. Visit-

ing him a few days since, we endeavored to onsole him thus. 1, This disorder is not the work of chance or fate, but comes from God, your heavenly Father, who you admit does all things well

2. It is a discipline which is intended by him for your good. He not willingly afflicts you, but for your profit. "Whom the Lord loveth, he chasteneth."

3 Your malady unlike many, is not the legitimate fruit of your excesses and irregularities. You have not been gluttonous, intemperate, or licentious.

4. There are numerous precious promises in Holy Scripture, suited to your case, which you confidently appropriate to yourself, and by which you may be comforted

and supported. 5. Your affliction has its alleviations. You are not-as a multitude of sick ones now are-away from home, among strangers, in military hospitals, and prisons. and in need of kind nursing; but are under your own roof, surrounded with sympathizing Christian friends, and have every necessary attention.

6. All is well with your soul. You have a good hope through grace of everlasting life of enjoyment. Before you is an opening heaven A few days at most, and you