

April. On that day, having to visit one of his parents, who lay sick at Avenches, he rose early in the morning, and passed as quickly as possible through Payerne. But he was observed. Orders were immediately given to the gens d'armes to pursue him, and, upon his apprehension, to lead him to Vevey. He was not allowed to return home and take leave of his wife and children; and the same evening he was conducted, like a vagabond, under the escort of a gendarm, to the place of his destination.

Moved with compassion, a young man offered him a seat in his vehicle, part of the road, and thus spared him somewhat of the fatigue of the journey; otherwise this worthy servant of God, who is more than fifty-four years of age, would have had to travel on foot ten leagues (more than thirty miles) that day. M. L. Pilet, pastor at Ormont-Dessus, has also been removed to his parish; and they have done my dear brother Scholl and myself the honor to place us also upon the list of exiles, which now reckons eleven names.

On Easter Sunday, about thirty persons came to join in my family worship, and to partake with me of the Lord's Supper. Rarely have we experienced so lively and delightful a sense of the Lord's presence, and the entire service proceeded in the most perfect tranquillity. I had just pronounced the benediction over this little assembly, when the prefect of the district of Vevey entered, accompanied by the inspector of police, and ordered us to separate. There was no crowd before the house; we had only remarked, before commencing our worship, four or five persons who narrowly observed those who entered. The Wednesday following, I received notice that the Council of State had ordered me to be removed from Vevey, and assigned me Echallens as a place of residence. Here, then, I am rudely torn from my family, my peaceful engagements, and the flock of which I have the spiritual superintendence; and this without any regular legal proceedings. I am banished from my native town as a man dangerous to the public peace, without the possibility of forming an idea when I shall be able to return thither.

M. Scholl has received orders to depart for Rossinière, which is a mountain village; but he has also been compelled to appear before the police tribunal of Lausanne, with Madame Vinet, at whose house the meeting complained of took place. They were sentenced on the 6th inst. To the widow of the eloquent advocate of religious liberty, and to one of his most intimate friends, was to belong the honour of appearing first in such a cause. They were assisted in their defence by two of our best counsel. But their presence as culprits spoke louder than

all the arguments which it was possible to present in their favour. The audience were deeply affected when Madame Vinet's counsel said, that the meeting which was the subject of accusation had been dissolved in her apartment upon the anniversary of the day on which M. Vinet, then an invalid, had quitted it for Clarens; that she had received the summons to appear in court upon the anniversary of the death of her husband; and that the day on which the sentence was pronounced was that of the funeral of that distinguished man. The counsel for M. Scholl showed that the Emperor of Russia might justify his persecution of the Roman Catholics of Poland, by the same arguments as the Vaudois Council of State employs against the Free Church. He declared, that in England not a judge would be found to enforce such a decree, and gave the judges to understand that the only honourable course, in a case of this kind, was for them to tender their resignation. Before the discussion closed, M. Scholl took an opportunity of speaking, and all who heard him agree in the opinion that his speech was calm and dignified, and that it produced a deep impression. He showed that, as a pastor of the Free Church, he could not act otherwise than as he had done; that it was not only his right to meet his parishioners to celebrate Divine worship according to his conscience, but that it was his duty; that, above all human laws, there was the supreme law of God, to which his judges as well as himself were under an obligation to submit. Notwithstanding these serious considerations, a legal majority of the judges sentenced Madame Vinet and M. Scholl to a fine of fifty francs each, and to costs *en solido*.

A few more such trials and sentences as these, and we may hope that the cause of religious liberty will be definitively gained among us."

### Prussian Poland.

Letter from Rev. A. Post to Rev. F. Herschell:—

"POSEN, June 3, 1848.

Rev. Friend and Brother in Christ,—I did not return home till yesterday, blessed be the Lord, in the enjoyment of good health, where I found your letters. You can easily imagine my surprise and joy, dear sir, when I was struck with the sight of a bill for £18 in your letter. I was almost without a farthing, and already compelled to contract some debts, and now I was at once removed out of all cares and difficulties. The old proverb: 'When the anxiety is most pressing, then is the Lord most near to us,' was again confirmed in my own experience; and both I and my wife, who was moved to tears, were