

dom of the Press, and the right of Public Meeting. What triumphs! What conquests! What grounds for hope in behalf of humanity! What a highway has this opened for the ultimate diffusion of the truth which alone can heal the moral maladies of the nations!

Let no man suffer his hope to be shaken by the temporary tumults which now exist, or which may arise hereafter. A political machinery so vast, and every where so new, necessarily superintended and worked by hands wholly unpractised, and, in many cases, with hearts far from cordial, demands time and needs patience, before it can be brought into full and efficient play. There must, without miracle, be, for a long season, much friction, and frequent breakage; but time and experience will work wonders, and set all right. When death shall have swept away the present race of Kings, Princes, Potentates, and Aristocracy, with all who now mourn their departed glory, and who never can forgive the authors of their humiliation—when this is done, and when a new race shall have sprung up around the New Institutions, with minds and hearts cast into their mould, and inspired by their spirit, it will then be seen, that truth is for man, and man for truth,—that perfect liberty is the condition of all real human happiness, and true national glory! We look forward with exultation to the day when Europe shall become one great School of the Young, and one great Church of the Old—when the Word of the Lord shall have free course and be glorified. Let the people of God lift up their heads, for their deliverance draweth nigh!”

The principal thing that is required is, that the church should be faithful;—to truth—to conscience—and to God. Commerce is crippled; the fountains of prosperity seem to be drying up; the managers of our public institutions are announcing purposes of retrenchment. Meanwhile, expecting nations ask for the bread of life. The rude hand of revolution has thrown open to Christian philanthropy, countries which till lately were tabooed by tyranny, both secular and ecclesiastical. This call must be obeyed. *Re-*

*trenchment!* It must begin at home—in luxuries—in furniture—in dress—in equipage—in all mere indulgences and superfluities. But the cause of Christ must be sustained, and Christians must be prepared to deny themselves, if need be, for the sake of that cause.

There is a grave view of the whole question, as it affects this hemisphere. Jesuits, driven out of Europe, are flocking to America. Their efforts, and those of Romanists in general, will not be confined to their own sect. The arts for which they have long been celebrated, or rather infamous, will be in full requisition. Already, unwonted activity is perceived, and extraordinary measures are adopted to rivet the influence of the priesthood on their adherents, and to allure Protestants to the apostacy. This is not the time for coldness or neutrality. Our debt of gratitude for the blessings of the Reformation is to be discharged by diligent efforts to propagate and defend the truths for which the martyrs suffered.

#### Illustrations of Scripture.

Psalm cxxi. 6.

The effect of the moonlight on the eyes in this country [Egypt] is singularly injurious: the natives tell you, as I found they afterwards did in Arabia, always to cover your eyes when you sleep in the open air. It is rather strange that the passage in the Psalms, “the sun shall not strike thee by day, nor the moon by night,” should not have been thus illustrated, as the allusion seems direct. The moon here really strikes and affects the sight, when you sleep exposed to it, much more than the sun: a fact of which I had a very unpleasant proof one night, and took care to guard against it afterwards: indeed, the sight of a person who should sleep with his face exposed at night, would