

duty, thus make good His own words, 'For the oppression of the poor, for the sighing of the needy, now will I arise, saith the Lord: I will set him in safety from him that puffeth at him.' "

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

"Amid the din of this unhappy war in what was the United States of America, it is impressive to find words of reverence and love for the quiet and peaceful Sabbath. The press has united in condemning Sunday battles, and has pointed out that those who commenced them have almost invariably been defeated. One and another General has called attention to the duty and blessing of resting whenever it is possible on the Lord's Day." Thus speaks our esteemed cotemporary in our own beloved mother country, and in a similar thankful strain does our respected cotemporary of the United States commence Document No. XXIV., entitled "The Civil and Sacred Sabbath," thus, "The facts of the last two eventful years of the Sabbath reform are deemed worthy of record. They complete the history of some of the most important enterprises undertaken by the Committee in previous years, and embody the incidents and results of other plans in behalf of the Civil and Sacred Sabbath. Covering a period of war and universal commotion, it is matter of grateful wonder that this record of the progress of Christian reform should be one of uniform success, under His benediction who makes even "the wrath of man to praise Him."

ABORTIVE EFFORTS TO REPEAL OUR SUNDAY LAWS.

Everything that could be devised or attempted by liquor venders, the proprietors and holders of Sunday theatres, beer-gardens and dram-shops, &c., seems to have been done to effect a reversal of the Sunday Liquor Law and Sunday Theatre Act of 1860, but happily in vain. The right and the true has triumphed, chiefly through the powerful and indefatigable efforts of the New York Sabbath Committee. Mass meetings were held by the Bacchanalian crew, and petitions got up, but after all their outcry and boasting, their petitions, instead of containing 25,000 to 100,000 names gathered chiefly from beer-gardens and dram-shops, numbered less than 8,000. An enthusiastic meeting of Germans tended much to defeat the designs of the lovers of strong drink and Sabbath breakers. At this meeting it was resolved, "That the rights of laboring men to a weekly season of rest, of Christians to a day of worship, and of all citizens to a periodical exemption from traffic, care, and noise, as secured by the laws of this and other States, are among the inalienable and most precious rights of freemen; and that every attempt to invade or pervert them by making the common rest-day a period of trade, dissipation or folly, tends to subject labor to capital, to debase public and private morals, to weaken the restraints of religion, and to undermine our free, self-governing institutions." "Resolved, that we therefore earnestly deprecate and protest against the repeal of the existing laws which protect the civil Sabbath from the most dangerous and offensive forms of popular demoralization—the Sunday liquor traffic and beer-garden theatrical exhibitions." These proceedings were communicated to the Legislature, and had no little influence in defeating the plans of the anti-Sunday combination.

Abortive attempts have also been made by the lovers of pleasure and alcohol, under the plea of liberty of conscience and of religious liberty,