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SUNG AT THE CONFERENCE OF THE EVANGE-LICAL SOCIETY IN PARIS.

- "Je veux t'aimer. I would love thee, God and Father My Redeemer, and my King!
- I would love thee; for without thee, Life is but a bitter thing. I would love thee full of kindness,
- Thou who first show'dst love for me. I would love thee, my protector; I for refuge flee to thee.
- I would love thee; ev'ry blessing I would love thee -- he who loves thee
- Never feels himself alone. I would love thee. Look upon me, Ever guide me by thine eye; I would love thee; if not nourish'd
- By thy love, my soul would die. I would love thee : may thy brightness
- Dazzle my rejoicing eyes! I would love thee : may thy goodness Watch from heaven o'er all I prize !
- I would love thee thee my refuge, I would love thee, thee I seek for, Thou exhaustless source of peace.
- I would love thee, I have vow'd it; While I love thee, I will never

# The Redeemer's blood forget,

## The World's Heroes. ALEXANDER.

We must not pass by the great Hero of the ancient world, though we have too much on hand to spend many sentences upon him. We will just notice that in one respect he seems to stand as the very type of those on whom honours have been lavished most abundantly by their fellow-men. His projects were of the vastest kind; his successes were perfectly marvellous; the sweep of his the globe, puts him at the head of those who have thought conquest the main element of human greatness.

Yet what came of it at all? His object up an Empire. Where was it when his course was run? What was the fruit of his making conquered capitals the abode of thriving and virtuous citizens, better ruled and better taught than their fathers, never. probably, floated before his imagination .-But where was his own spoil? Beyond the name which he coveted, and gor, and can neves loose, what did he bequeath? Nowhere, surely, could that emphatic sentence, "Vanity of vanities, all is vanity," be written more appropriately than on the tomb of Alexander. Fighting in his palace before his remains were buried,-the empty title of Royalty given soon afterwards to a new-born child who never ruled,-twenty generals disputing for the fragments of a shattered empire which had in it no principle of coheence,—not one of them bound by the ties of loyalty to his master's house, or declining, in honour or conscience, to take any part in the general scramble,-a hundred wasted Provinces overrun, parcelled out, and oppressed by men who were strong for mischief and impotent for good,-what a story is made up of facts like these, and others like them, as a sequel to that triumphant

progress from the Hellespont to Babylon! He died prematurely," his eulogists will say. "He had won half the world almost, but had not time to give it new laws. His fighting work was done; but he was not mortal, and could not command length of days to complete, or even begin, the work of framing new institutions, for his hundred millions of subjects. He had great projects about mixed colonies, in which Greece was to be the teacher, and the nations of the East to be the learners. He was no vulgar conqueror, but the patron of letters, the pupil of Aristotle, the destroyer of barriers which had shut out the light of advancing civilization from countries ten times more populous than his native Macedon." It may so; he figures on the roll of Prophecy, and had a work to do, we are sure, in rela tion to the preparation of the world for Him who was to come in the fullness of time.-But, in respect of his own aims and purposes, too much, we think, is claimed him by his admirers, considering what he did, and what he left undone. The symptoms are only too evident that he had the petite for conquest, made keener by success beyond his most daring hopes, quenched the nobler aspirations with which he may have

started in his marvellous career. He must be judged, however, be it rememgain, but could not esteem or love him,—we But the second, CHARLES XII., must have and animated French, as one of their schoolall the sons of men, and none of the helps he rises, certainly, to a level with the best Christian. We speak of him, not as one at which pity mingles with contempt. Eastern world stood aghast.

If we turn to more modern times, and widely different scenes, we find a striking display of what passed for the heroic in the which describe the first burst of enthusiasm

Translated from the French for the Journal of Commerce coarse garment, with bare head and feet, forced upon me, I will fight on till my enehundred, addressed an audience of many they were to follow the example of their king.

commands them to forsake father and mo- a part. Indus, and embracing the three quarters of a crown of thorns, to St. Louis, whom Dr. have turned his head. Not content with course was run? What was the fruit of his victories? What the portion of his descendants? We need not ask what he did for ants? We need not ask what he did for the religion of Heroes. The contemporally his descendants? The contemporally his descendants? We need not ask what he did for was the Prince of Heroes. The contemporally his descendants are to home the horse of Heroes. The contemporally his descendants are to home the horse of Heroes. The contemporally his descendants are to home the horse of Heroes. The contemporally his descendants are to home the horse of Heroes. The contemporally his descendants are to home the horse of Heroes. The contemporally his descendants are to home the horse of Heroes. The contemporally his descendants are to home to account danger like a bride, and one of them punished with the forfeiture of his kingdom. Four years had passed since he left Stockholm. It was nured to battle from his tenderest years, re- pass Alexander, whose fame, when he read mained invincible even in the midst of the Quintus Curtius in the school-room, had

> excited which made him popular during the own insane desire of stirring up another war remainder of his reign, and has helped his against Russia keeping him from his royal reputation with posterity. But we must duties and deserted kingdom.

their shoulder, in a half-barbarous age.

remember that he had temptations beyond a place in the lower class. In his greatness, boy lessons,—Gurney. and safeguards vouchsafed to the meanest of them; in his littleness, he sinks to a point

who was content to be a Hero in the lower There is something very grand in the worldly sense, when he might have sustain- account of his sudden starting into manhood, grossed all our thoughts. Honor, wealth ed the far higher character of a "good sol- when his country was threatened at once and pleasure are the real syrens which dier of Jesus Christ;" but as one who ran a by Peter the Great, the King of Poland, charm mankind to shipwreck and death. splendid race for nought, and whose moral and the King of Denmark. Charles was To their songs the ear of man is by nature infirmities contrast strikingly and painfully eighteen, and the Confederates thought to attuned, and the heart beats in response. with power and success before which the make an easy conquest, and portion out his But for this day, the world, as a canker, a formidable combination, and not knowing religion would die-God would be forgotten and the Crusades. Certainly there are no ful form, began to talk of compromise and kind would cease to be saved—and heaven more animated scenes in History than those negotiation. The King rose up, and startled would fail of her destined inhabitants.—

and crucifix in hand, went from town to town mies are destroyed. My resolve is taken; and from country to country, telling men I shall go and attack the first of the three every where, that Christians in Palestine who declares himself, and when he is conright to those who gloried in the Redeemer's business; luxuries were banished from his name. Europe never witnessed a scene table; a plain dress took the place of costly like that which took place in the great mar- garments; his life, henceforth was governed ket-place of Clermont, when Pope Urban by the strictest rules of temperance; and II., surrounded by two hundred and thirty captains and soldiers were given to under- power of gold, he said men called it Archbishops and Bishops, and Abbots four stand that, at home and on foreign service,

thousand persons in a speech of which the Denmark was disposed of in six weeks,burden was, "Why should we waste a mo- the King heading an expedition which asment's repose while the children of Jesus sailed Copenhagen at once by land and by Christ live in torments, and the Queen of sea, and bringing its frightened monarch to Cities groans in chains?" And the mixed terms by a threat of bombardment. Then assembly of priests and laymen, of knights came the more formidable struggle with the and soldiers and traders and peasants and Czar; but no breathing-time was given; artizans, answered, as one man, with the winter was as good a fighting time as any shout. It is the will of God: it is the will other for his hardy Swedes; so, on a bleak of God. Then came the promise of the November day, while a snow storm beat in Church's protection and blessing for Christ's the faces of the enemy, and partly concealed soldiers of every degree; and old feuds were the weakness of the assailing force, Charles, ended, that men might fight side by side with eight thousand men, being the best part in the Holy War; and military chiefs, whose of his little army, broke, routed, and marched occupation was gone if Europe remained at through some fifty thousand Russians posted peace, went forth from their castles, to seek at three different points in his line of march; adventure and plunder in the East; and and, not satisfied with three battles for one simple villagers, without provisions and with- day's work, stormed a strongly intrenched out weapons, accompanied by wives and camp, defended by twenty five thousand children, left their homes in crowds, think-more, and carried half of it before nightfall. ing Jerusalem was not far off, and expecting The crowning triumph was on the morrow, when the Russian general, still holding the The earnestness and simple-hearted devo- unstormed portion of the entrenchments, tion of the first Crusaders had something capitulated on condition of laying down his very noble in them. It was Christ's name arms; and lo! a host, three times as numervery noble in them. It was Christ's name that touched and warmed their hearts. The tie of brotherhood was felt as binding them to tie of brotherhood was felt as binding them to the wondering Swedes, whom that touched and warmed their hearts. The tie of brotherhood was felt as binding them to tie of brotherhood was felt as binding them to the wondering Swedes, whom that touched and warmed their hearts. The doubt that service which belongs to doubt as a useful, again on the sphere and habits of his previous again on the sphere and habits the Holy Land. Present ease was renounc- prisoners, laid down swords and banners at ed, and perilous duties were undertaken, in their feet, and marched homeward to tell obedience, as they thought, to that law which the tale of romance in which they had borne

ther for the gospel's sake. Among the Charles should have died on that day; leaders, too, who figure in the history which (so it is with these world's Heroes; they occupied so large a portion of the twelfth and live on too long; while God's Heroesthirteenth centuries, there were men whom using the words in an awful sense, and withwe may class among God's heroes, for the out irreverence-die too soon;) he never purity of their own lives and purposes, from saw such another, and his rapid successes, Godfrey of Bouillon, who would not wear a at an age when common men are still under crown of gold where his Saviour had worn the discipline of school or college, seemed to Arnold used to style "the noblest and holiest of monarchs." But Englishmen can claim no such praise for their Crusading him, intrigued with traitors, overawed the king. In courage he may rank with the Diet, and pleased himself with having given best. If strength of arm, skill in the use of to another the crown which would have been weapons, delight in the excitement of the his own if he had stretched forth his hand battle-field, and the spirit which leads the to take it. Three kings, then, were vanwas the Prince of Heroes. The contemporary Chronicler, Vinsauf, an eye-witness of time, surely, for one whom God had made what he relates, speaks of him as fighting be- a Sovereign, and not merely a soldier, to fore Joppa from morning to night; as hem- return and reap the fruit of his victories in poverty. med in by thousands, yet escaping with his a peace which might have lasted for his life. life; as coming out from the melee, "stuck But his passion for the excitement of war, all over with javelins, like a deer pierced by by this time, had become insatiable; noththe hunters;" and puts him above Achilles ing, he thought, was impossible to armies because he had one vulnerable point, and which had done so much; he would march above Alexander, whose soldiers he says, to Moscow, and dethrone his greatest enewere braver than himself, and above Judas my, the Czar: whether his dreams stopped Maccabaus because he was slain, and his there, or embraced Persia and the East .brothers with him; whereas "King Richard, whether he hoped literally to rival or sur-

enemy, and his body, as if it were made of kindled his boyish ambition,—who shall say? brass, was impenetrable to any kind of wea- At any rate. Pultowa taught him that victory was not chained to his car; and What ever there may be of poetry in this Bender, the place of his voluntary banishdescription, we may say confidently, in plain ment for three years and a half, was like prose, that he was quite worthy to have another St. Helena, as exhibiting to the headed the charge of the Light Division at world the miserable spectacle of one, who Balaklava, and that we take to be quite as had been lifted to the highest pinnacle of good praise as the comparisons we have human glory, descending to the meanest quoted. His faults, moreover, were not and paltriest arts, sulking, cheating, plotting hose of meanness or insincerity; and his in a small way, talking like a monarch on frank and forgiving nature contrasts favour- his throne, and acting like a spoiled child, ably with the selfish, intriguing policy of his -with the aggravation in his case of dwellrival Philip, and the utter baseness of his ing there by choice, of being, not the prirebel brother. His country, too, felt itself soner of the Sultan, but his guest, housed wronged and dishonoured by his captivity, and fed according to the approved laws of so that a feeling of generous compassion was Turkish hospitality, and nothing but his

forget his treasons at home, -his wholesale When his dignity was affronted at one butchery of prisoners abroad, -his unnatural time, because his unreasonable demands returns to a forgiving parent, -his own ad- were not complied with, he took to his bed nission, in a well-known retort upon the for ten months. When Turkish patience monks, that " pride and avarice and licenti- was quite worn out, and he was politely reousness were his three daughters,"-before quested to depart, money at his own request we can listen with patience to anything like praise of one whom poets commended because he was a brother minstrel, and whom soldiers leved because he was literally the bravest of the brave, but whom we must class with the common herd of reckless war-

his house, and fought again like a lion at bay. The hunters, however, were too many; escape was impossible; generously, at the We pass over five hundred years, and cost of many a comrade, they spared the taking for our period the beginning of the life which was justly forfeited; but the last century, we find the eyes of Europe proud head was bowed at last, and the strong hero's vice of self-idolatry, and that the apturned to a country very insignificant in limbs were fettered, and the man who had point of size, and hardly thought of now-a- hoped to give laws to Christendom was a days in any of the great political combina- prisoner in the hands of Infidels. We may tions which determine questions of peace and pity him as we pity the bound maniac, but war,-Sweden, I mean,-yet ruled, twice on no other terms. Let him have his place over, in the course of sixty years, by Mon- amid the world's heroes; worse men are on bered, as one who walked by the light of na- archs whose personal qualities made, them the roll, but none wilder or more fool-hardy. thre. If he worshipped a base idol, he knew the wonder of mankind, and whose brilliant A brilliant youth, and wasted manhood, hot the living God. If he desired more achievements fill some of the most interest- the camp his home,—his kingly duties forworlds to conquer, he knew of nothing more ennobling and more satisfying to fill a heart of them, Gustavus Adolphus, I must pass his wanderings,—barren victories followed which was sated with enjoyment and success. over, because he was far too unselfish and by merited reverses,—an iron will, and con-If his later years were disgraceful for cruel- unambitious, too pure and noble in his aims, fidence in his own fortune which amounted structure. He knew that to forbid his disty by intemperance, by pride, and self-will, to be classed with the world's Heroes, and I to presumption and impiety,—these must and occasional fits of fury, which made him have no room to-night for a middle class, be written down as the heads of a story an insulated being in the midst of men who consisting of men who fought with the world's which none can ever forget who have had followed him from habit, or flattered him for weapons, though not for the world's prizes. the good fortune to read it in Voltaire's easy

No SABBATH-No Religion.-Where no Sabbath is, there is no religion. But for this day, earthly things would have enkingdom for their spoil. Hitherto he had would rust, currupt, and consume all the given no indications of being wise beyond dispositions to piety, and all the hopes of his vears, and his Council, alarmed at such heaven. The soul would be benumbedwhat a soul of fire lay hidden in that youth the death of Christ would be vain-manhis Cabinet by announcing his purpose as How desolate the prospect! How strongwhich describe the first burst of enthusiasm kindled throughout Europe, when Peter the Hermit, mounted on his mule, clad in a follows:—"Gentlemen, I will never enter ly would this world resemble the regions of final despair.—Dwight.

Wer of gold, he said men called it
"A god'; and in devout and humble plight
Before it kneeled, the greater to the less;
And on its altar sacrificed case, peace,
Truth, faith, integrity: good conscience, friends,
Love, charity, benevolence, and all
The sweet and tender sympathies of life:
And to complete the horrid murderous rite,
And signalize their folly, offered up
Their souls and an eternity of bliss,
To gain them—what '—an hour of dreaming joy,
A feverish hour that hasted to be done. A feverish hour that hasted to be done. And ended in the bitterness of wo.

This devotion to gold would be considerof unsatisfied natural wants. Property pro- Let him live by faith, and be content. trinsic value of the benefits it confers, they give it the first place in their affections, and render it that service which belongs to God man's subsistence, when past labor, depends man's subsistence man's su

ble toil, dulls their perceptions of things spiritual, sets them on three with feverish every man's disposition of his property will desires after unattainable terrestrial bliss, be actually controlled by the measure of his and dries up the fountains of inward enjoy- conscientiousness, his religious light, and ment for ever. The aspic's poison is not the intensity of his spiritual affections. more fatal to the life of the body, than is As we view this whole question of the the inordinate love of property, so characture uses and the abuses of property, it teristic of this mammon worshipping age, to strikes us that the only method by which the true life of man.

questioned the right of a disciple of Jesus and social benefits, the power of enabling its teach, that the religion of Jesus requires it

cating moral defilement as the ground be- laid out with strict regard to the will of is no argument against its lawful use. Un- niving at their destruction by placing them bles him to use property and all other gifts

of God without abusing them. to amass a reasonable amount of property he can. He will deny himself all injurious is proven by the recognition and protection gratifications, that he may have the more to of the right of property, which is found in the law of God, as written on the natural the gospel. In a word, he will use all the conscience, and in the Decalogue. The property he can innocently acquire, as the natural conscience never condemns the hold steward of God, and in view of the accounting of property, lawfully obtained; but it ability of the last day. And he who does does thunder censures on him who fails to this faithfully, will learn how to use prorespect the right of its owner. The Deca- perty without abusing it .- Zion's Her. logue also protects that right, by hurling its anathemas against the covetous man, and the thief. Can it be wrong to exercise a right so

clearly recognized, and so strongly guarded?

kitt, and other commentators. And who really as He is of the history of the Church, strung to such intense action as the conviccan successfully controvert their opinion? although by a different manifestation. Her-ings. Though he taught an eminently sun. The elegant historian of the Decline spiritual religion, he never forgot that his and Fall of the Roman Empire, fell indisciples were men destined to live with to a smilar error. Comte finds the end men, and to act their part in a great social of the historic course in a social or sciciples to acquire property, would be to doom of Hegel's scheme is a political freedom, the means of self-propagation. Hence, he did to each of these distinguished writers, their one's own good nature and good will. Soft character very similar to that of Mr. Cooke

injury to their spiritual affections and hea-venly destiny. To thoroughly comprehend, and false historians. "What is the history which of some special property, as to use it without a spiritual affection and hea-errors as philosophers, made them partial blaze more fiercely.

Kind words make other people good naand to faithfully practice this confessedly of the world without Christ?" exclaimed tured. Cold words freeze people, and hot bination which, I assure you, has some special confessed to the conf difficult lesson, is every good man's duty. Muller. What would the world be without words scorch them, and bitter words make cial points of interest to an American obtimate uses of property.

imposed on every man by the necessities of ized opponent. household "worse than an intidel."

sical incapacity, and of old age. All are exposed to the dependency inseparable from the discovery of its processes, not yet begun to use kind words in such future. It will be seen, by comparison with abundance as they ought to be used.—Pascal. the above figures, that Methodism is very

Mammon worship, the idolatry of man at acquiring as much property as may be sufficiently, the processes of mathematical computations acquiring as much property as may be sufficiently. were their brethren, and their woes were a reproach to Christendon, and that the land, bold." All his youthful pleasures were at reproach to Christendon, and that the land, bold." All his youthful pleasures were at reproach to Christendon, and that the land, bold." All his youthful pleasures were at tyrannizes over millions. It defaces the Christian should indulge an anxious carefulmost beautiful features of the human soul, ness, or make injurious exertions, or with- a nicer discernment for its detection. They and the Evangelical Union—the latter being and dries up its noblest aspirations. The hold contributions from charitable objects, operate also, more slowly. Generations, a confederation of dissenting Churches which poet mourned its triumphs truly, when sing- to accomplish this object. He should follow and sometimes ages intervene before their wished to escape either the nationalism or ing in his saddest strains, concerning the the indications of Providence in this, as in effects all become palpable in history.— the state restrictions of the other two. ed madness if it were not so common. It vide for him in the day of his emergency, liminary processes which ushered in the en-

> cures the luxuries which delight the senses But how may a conscientious man deterand gratify the appetites. It secures the mine the amount of property he is at liberty leisure and means for intellectual enjoy- to expend upon himself for present subsista god. Thus perverted, it becomes their be laid down. Every man must judge of evil genius; dooms them to ceaseless, igno- his own duty on these points in the light of

we can learn the one, and avoid the other, Shocked by this humiliating spectacle of is to subject our property, with ourselves, to man's noble nature self-chained to the tread- the dominion of Christ. We must regard mill of mammon, some good men have spo- it as the gift of God: having, in addition to ken lightly of property, and have seriously its value as the basis of multiform physical to acquire any considerable amount. They possessor to contribute to the happiness and have insisted on the duty of distributing all comfort of the poor, to the advancement of income, beyond what may be required for civilization, and to the spread of Christianity. present personal necessities, in acts of cha- This is its highest use. Employed thus, it rity. All effort to acquire a competency, makes its owner God-like; it becomes to

disciples to devote themselves to perpetual and it will be valued chiefly for this power to do good; it will be used as far as possi-To this extreme opinion we demur. It ble for this purpose. Let a man's heart be accords with neither reason nor Scripture. an overflowing fountain of spiritual life, and It stands upon a false and irrational assump- he will not seek to spend as much as possition, implying that there is something in ble in pampering the body, in feeding pride, property essentially evil; so that, like pitch, in indulging vanity, in heaping up more cannot be handled without defilement. money than is necessary for the demands of This is obviously nonsensical. Property, business, and the emergencies of future whatever may be its shape—always except- years. He will not desire to lay up large ing property in the bodies and souls of men, sums, to be the curse of his children and the which is a base and wicked prostitution of ruin of his heirs. On the contrary, what human nature—is as incapable of communi- he expends upon himself and family will be neath or the stars above us. It is the love, Him who is its true owner. He will "lay the inordinate affection, which men cherish up" no more than the demands of business for it, that defiles and enslaves them. But and the necessities of the future, when reathis is an abuse of that which is in itself a sonably considered, require. He will proa fact demanding careful self-restraint, but ages and true interests, nor dream of conregenerate man abuses every gift of God. above the need of vigorous exertion. Ani-It is for the Christian to demonstrate the mated by these views of the relations of propower of his faith, by showing that it enapossible to him in works of charity. Following Mr. Wesley's excellent rule, he will That it cannot be wrong for a good man get all he can, save all he can, and give all

# God the Life of History.

There is a living spirit in history, which is But is not the Christian strictly forbidden as the creature in Ezekiel's vision. He who but guilty and wretched beings, coming to to amass property? We think not. The does not discern this, will perceive in the God for mercy and salvation. No preachriors, with or without the holy badge upon when they were overpowered, retreated to words prohibit nothing more than that inor- confusion of a complicated chance work. something more than beautiful, and that life dinate love for property which leads men to And what can this life-spring be but He was more than a theatre for acting, or for and a prosperous future, I trust, awaits it. regard it as a treasure,—as a foundation for whose presence fills all time and space-giving the display of sensibility. No man can its first labours here were in 1790, when happiness. It is not its acquisition or pos- motion and order and beauty to the material preach with power who does not feel that Jean de Quetteville began to preach at Coursession, but setting the affections upon it, world, and whose evolving purpose in the existence is unutterably solemn; that it is a seilles, a village near Caen; he was from which Christ here forbids. At least, such final historical development will bring a highis the construction placed upon the passage or beauty and harmony to the moral world. by Clarke, Benson, Whitby, Brown, BurGod is the life of the world's history, as of God. Nothing keeps the faculties of man thus reached him, and through the language In thus implying the right to acquire and der undertook a universal history on the plan Maker—a feeling such as is expressed in Jersey and Guernsey have in this manner properly use property, the Saviour spoke of excluding Christ; a work as impracticable that sublime bymn of Wesley, which stirs tical life which characterizes all his teach- lar system on a principle that leaves out the

classes of society, and to deprive it of the alization. But with the excellences peculiar To do this, he must studiously note the legi- the purpose of redemption, the pivot on them bitter, and wrathful words make them server. The first use of property is to procure event in its history is modified by its remedi- kinds of words in our days. That it seems labourers a band of twenty ministers and the means of present subsistence. This is al element of which the Church is the organ-desirable to give kind words a chance among five evangelists—twenty-five, who, with five

man can justify himself, who, having the history—is much more difficult than to trace all other matters. If, by being diligent in a lawful business, by wise economy, by honorthe evolution of the divine decree. Recwhich have not yet entered into this Union. can enlarge his business, or invest a moiety and compound elements to be resolved into elements of dissent from the prevalent relito God. If not-if, after all his reasonable and subordinate ends to be reached, before as Protestant exist here. In almost all dihim from acquiring a competency, will pro- ordained results. How complicated the pre- scheme of search after them and of minis-

Providence, which is the better name for ments. It purchases the strength, the skill, ence, to invest in his business, or to lay up Homer represents the gods as moving the talents, the services of men. It invests for future exigencies? There is no absoits possessor with a certain degree of social lute rule by which these questions can be nity that allows ages to intervene between and political importance. Property, in a decided; in fact, there can be none, owing one step and another. How majestic in this word, is as Bentham terms it, the basis of to the diversities in men's circumstances. view, are what seems to be the superficial expectation,—the fountain of manifold ad
The amount requisite for the support of a observer, the delay of Providence —God, vantages. And because it is so, men natu- family depends entirely on its sphere, its who is the life of the world, and whose unrally desire it; but overestimating the inprogress; God, who is from eternity to eterconclusion upon ill-established premises.-"The logic of Providence in history, says a French historian, "Will not be less convincing for reasoning slowly." There can be no errors in the unfolding of the world's action. Nothing is too early or too late. Nothing is irrelevant or abortive. Nothing is redundant or defective. All events hold their just relation to all other events, past, present and all, the fall of an apple, as the decline of an empire, are tributary to the general movement and the final result.

Upon this line of Providence in history one may then look backward and forward, as along a thread of golden light. From what has been, he may sagely conjecture what is to be. The most philosophical historian is, therefore, the best uninspired pro-

the unity of that unfolding Divine purpose, which constitutes both the unity and the life of history. It elevates the department far above the rank of a mere cabinet of events. a museum of beasts and birds, petrified fish and forests, and the bones of huge animals, wired together but all dead and very dry. As the unfolding of sublime plan, originating in the attributes and perfection of the Divine mind, and ultimating in a renovated world, the whole is a region of life and improvment, or of intelligence and hope.

# A Religion of Mere Taste. There is a class of minds that contemplate

religion chiefly as a matter of taste. Poetithrough the golden haze of fancy. They talk much of the religious sentiment, and sions, nor subdue the terrific depravity Then we are not merely creatures of taste, a careful guard over it. "A charge to keep I have,

A never dying soul to save, And fit it for the sky." -N. Y. Evangelist.

ongue or lips. And we have never heard ness of healthful age, and is justly esteemed his church to social inferiority and ineffici- idea of the old Roman commonwealth, of ot any mental trouble arising from this as the leader of the cause here. He was ency—to confine its influence to the lower which Prussia has well nigh attained the requarter. Though they do not cost much, joined in 1819 by the excellent Henri de yet they accomplish much. 1. They help lersey, a much-esteemed preacher, of a not prohibit them; he only taught them to works are essentially defective in the main words soften our own soul. Angry words for evangelical purity and zeal, and who so regard property, as to use it without element of true philosophical history. Their are fuel to the flame of wrath, and make it also, like Dr. Cooke, joins the traits of a

which its whole government turns? Every wrathful. There is such a rush of all other I find on the printed lists of their fellowthem. There are vain words, and idle recently received, constitute the present his condition and the injunctions of duty. With great beauty Cousin says, "The words, and hasty words, and spiteful words, corps of itinerants in France. This number Circumstances are at war with him, and he principles of history are as inflexible as and silly words, and empty words, and pro- will doubtless agreeably surprise American must act against them by industrial effort, those of geometry; all its epochs, their fane words, and boisterous words, and war- readers; though, when we recall the fact effort for the subsistence of himself and his opment, are written on high in unimputable own image on men's souls. And a beautiful since the introduction of

# Letter from Paris.

able participation in works of charity, he tionary movements are to be turned back, Indeed it is surprising to observe how many of his profits, he should do so with gratitude simple ones; side issues are to be settled, gious errors of the country, Popish as well efforts to save, he finds it impracticable, let a suitable platform can be raised for the ex- rections may be found individual minds him cheerfully submit to his lot. In such a hibition of long talent, yet powerfully operat- which seem to be seeking and thirsting after case, the same Providence which hinders ing causes, in the full majesty of their pre- the pure truth. If an apostolic missionary arises out of the fact, that men see in the His heavenly Father knoweth his needs, trance of the chosen people upon the promisssession of property a source of power. and because He intends to supply them in ed inheritance! How prolonged the move-Property offers security against the pangs His own way, forbids him to cherish care. ments preparatory to the advent of the Mesgathering them into small Churches, movement would ensue through much of the country. Conversions of Papists are not at all uncommon here, even in the present condition of Protestantism. Little Churches of such are found scattered about the nation waiting for something better. I referred in my last letter to the Independent Churches at Lyons which have not yet joined the Union. The Almanach Annuaire Protestant says that these are chiefly " ex- Catholique Romains;" there are five hundred communicants among them; and this significant work of grace has taken place in that most rancorously Papist city of France .-This Protestant body has, as stated in my last letter, eight chapels in Lyons and its vicinity. What might not such a beginning come to if energetically and apostolically

prosecuted! These good men keep yet away from the Union," not because they do not sympathize with its doctrines and discipline, but their experience of hierarchical control and corruption has rendered them justly fearful of all forms of Church consolidation. They will soon, however, it is supposed, add their important strength to that of the confede

rated dissenters. Besides these Churches of Lyons, there are reported in the published religious statistics several other dissenting societies .-For instance, at Thiers there is a Church of one hundred members, who have come forth from Popery; and another at St. Etienne of eighty members; and at least twelve nore are named without reports of mem-

A manuscript, presented at the last Evan-"twenty-five to thirty places of worship" to these unconfederated Independents, and "from thirty to thirty-five to the Union."

There are Bantists also in France: they have I am told "about a dozen Churches and four ordained pastors." Their Church in Paris has about twelve or fifteen members. They do not seem to succeed here as

Mormonism tried its fanatical experiment in France, and at first with some local success. Its missionaries had for nearly a year monthly periodical in Paris, and baptized some forty converts in Paris and Rouen .--The delusion seemed really started, and might have spread seriously among the lower classes, had not the government put its strong hand upon it. Its polygamy justly entitled cal and imaginative, they see everything the state to interfere with it, as it should in the United States. The result has been that it is extinguished, root and branch .appeal to the feeling of moral beauty as the There are occasionally forms of religious persuasive to virtue. We confess the charm error which amount virtually to popular and of their writings, and often linger over their social vices; and whatever may be our nopages. But, after all, what do we find in tion of the feasibility and desirableness of their brilliant rhapsodies? It is the spirit of religious liberty, the intervention of the poetry, which silvers the world with moon- civil arm in such cases is not only salutary, light, beautiful, but cold. Such reveries but absolutely necessary. Mormonism is may fascinate the mind in its dreamy moods; such a case, and France has set an example but they cannot conquer the stormy pas- for America respecting it which should not of a be longer deferred. American Mormonism numan soul. It is astonishing how little has, much to our national dishonour, insinupractical power a religion has which depends ated itself into several European countries; on art, on painting, and music, and cathethe government here keep a vigilant eye drals. Sentiments of beauty have their upon it; but as "it generally transfers its place in the worship of God. They may proselytes to America, and as usually these attract to the porch of the temple, but when converts are not of a character to be a serious we enter and become really interested, these loss to their native countries, the latter are light emotions give place to deeper feelings. mostly content to let it operate, keeping only

senting body in France, next to the Evanratively small success it has yet obtained: but its foundations seem to be fairly laid. hearers are passing logether to the tribunal belongs to England. English Methodism of the island reached France. I may remark in passing that very providentially Guernsey Wesleyan, was the successor of Quetteville. M. de Pontavice followed Mahy. The real epoch, however, of Weslevanism in France was the beginning of the labours of Dr. Cooke in 1816. The vene-KIND WORDS-They never blister the rable and beloved man still lives in the freshperfect French gentleman to those of

or die: duty counts him who refuses this number, their order, and the relative develcharacters: and history is not a sublime but image it is. They smooth, and quiet, and country, it seems a small result. It is in Another use of property is to provide a living geometry." While this analogy of comfort the hearer. They shame him out of fact a small result for so long a past; but it against the probabilities of sickness, of phy- history to the exact sciences is obvious to the his sour, morose, unkind feelings. We have may be a grand beginning of the longer