

non sense by which we matters." "What did he say, by all that about ex- ability." "It is a mere said my father, "intro- shallow reasoners, as if argument in it. The e wrought by our Lord ed that he was the divine d to be, and consequently, delivered by Him and his truth. These miracles isands, who could not be es, and had no object in and we believe them up- ransmitted down to us. the same principles that obert Bruce defeated the ckburn, that King Charle r any other remarkable "But no," say these re- nts which you call mira- to experience; they are n course of nature. Now me; for if they were not ings of ordinary occur- not have been miracles, ve answered the purpose ve miracles were wrought. y possible and probable ould happen; and there- believe them." Now ob- ther, "what this argument ;—it comes precisely to we shall believe nothing except we have seen som- lar; it is making our own indard of what we are nited would our knowledge "Ay, you caught Tom about the volcano." "He the possibility of such a inciple," said my father, wonders described by tra- of the great discoveries of or any remarkable fact in t, there would be an end ere would be an end of ould be an end of philoso- believe almost nothing; ful for common sense, ex- ability!" continued my ort pause, his voice some- my experience of the pow- hat nothing that he should robable; it is above me, and within me; I see it in es that keep their appointed n the insect that flutters ee it in every little flower n its proper season, perfect I feel it in the astonishing own body, in every beat of ry motion of my arm, in the rful powers of my mind, taught me to rise to himself, outined he, clasping his g his eyes to heaven, "is infinite! I have only to has done, and I must be- anything. In the bible he is the words of eternal truth, and immortality to light, s the way by which we may le has placed us in the world ears, and has appointed the we are to occupy in it; and f attention to that awful the distinctions which ex- are to cease for ever, when shall sound, and the dead ncorruptible, and small and before God. Then shall ich is to be eternal. Ah! what little moment is every we think of eternity! Let with fidelity and integrity which God has placed us, at his eye is upon us every be thankful for the mercies bestows on us—let us trace his power in all that we see, by the way which he has Budge, let us aspire to im- father sat down to his loom, ong day's work, for wages but I thought he looked e active than I had seen ears; he sat more erect than expression of his countenance might we returned, content- our humble fireside; and as his practice, called his

family around him to join in his eyeing sacrifice of prayer and thanksgiving. "Let us give thanks to God," said he, "for his daily mercies, for health and peace, and the many comforts of this life that he gives us; but, above all, let us give thanks for the poor man's best inheritance—the Bible."—*Leisure Hours.*

Impressions in Youth.

Parents and others should remember that very lasting impressions can be made on the minds and on the hearts of youth. The great Frederick of Prussia once called on his nephew, afterwards Frederick III, when a lad, to recite to him; and drawing from his pocket an edition of LaFontaine's "Fables," pointed out one for translation. It so happened that the youth had been familiar with that particular fable, and so did it fluently. Upon being praised for his improvement, "I informed him," said Frederick William, in after life; "of my having previously translated it. His face brightened up, and patting me on the cheek, he said, 'That's right, my dear Fritz! always honest and honourable. Never seem to be what thou art not; but be more than thou appears to be.' That admonition made an indelible impression on my heart: and though I disliked falsehood from my childhood, from that time I have hated and detested all species of dissembling and lies."

General Miscellany.

The Golden Eagle.

The golden eagle is the noblest species of his family; and he was at one time abundant in all the mountainous districts of England, and may still be frequently seen in some parts of the Scottish Highlands, and of the western mountains of Ireland. He has a dull brown plumage, a horn coloured beak, a bright golden red crown, and firm and massive wings of about eight feet in expanse. The female's nest or eyry is usually built on some inaccessible crag or pinnacle of a lofty mountain, and consists of twigs, heath, rushes, and other similar materials; and her brood are usually two, or at most three, and are commonly fed on the warlike blood of lambs, kids, ducks, or smaller and less domestic animals, which she has just seized on the plains, and carried swimmingly aloft to her eyry. She excels the male in size and courage, and at least equals him in power of flight and vision; and she is far superior to most birds in both the tenderness and the sagacity of her natural affection. The inspired writings compare the shortness of life to the fell sweep of her flight; the moral energy of lively Christians to her vigour and longevity; and the care of God for his people to her wise and untiring solicitude for her young. "When an eagle sees her young ones so well grown as to venture upon flying, she hovers over their nest, flutters with her wings, and excites them to imitate her, and to take their flight; and, when she sees them weary or fearful, she takes them upon her back, and carries them in such a way that the fowlers cannot hurt them without piercing her own body." Now, "as an eagle stirreth up her nest, fluttereth over her young, spreadeth abroad her wings, taketh them, beareth them on her wings; so the Lord alone did lead Israel, and there was no strange god with him; He made him ride on the high places of the earth, that he might eat the increase of the fields."—*British Mother's Magazine.*

Franklin and the Idler.

The following story, told of Franklin's mode of treating the animal called in those days "Lounge," is worth recording, that the plan may be tried occasionally, even in this age and generation. One fine morning, while Franklin was busy preparing his newspaper for the press, a lounge stepped into the store, and spent an hour or more in looking over the books, &c., and finally, taking one in his hand, asked the shop-boy the price. "One dollar," was the answer. "One dollar," said the lounge, "can't you take less than that?" "No, indeed; one dollar is the price." Another hour had nearly passed, when the lounge asked, "Is Mr. Franklin at home?" "Yes, he is in the printing-office." "I want to see him," said the lounge. The shop-boy immediately informed Mr. Franklin that a gentleman was in the store waiting to see him. Franklin was soon behind the counter, when the lounge, with book in hand, addressed him thus: "Mr. Franklin, what is the lowest you can take

for this book?" "One dollar and a quarter," was the ready answer. "One dollar and a quarter? Why your young man asked only a dollar." "True," said Franklin, "and I could better have afforded to have taken a dollar than that to have been taken out of the office." The lounge seemed surprised, and wishing to end the parley of his own making, said, "Come, Mr. Franklin, tell me what is the lowest you can take for it." "One dollar and a half." "One dollar and a half! why, you offered it yourself for a dollar and a quarter." "Yes," said Franklin, "and I had better taken that price then, than a dollar and a half now." The lounge paid down the price, and went about his business, if he had any, and Franklin returned into the printing-office.

Singular Properties of the Figure 9.

Multiply 9 by itself, or by any other of the digits, and the figures of the product added together will amount to 9. The component figures of the amount of the multipliers, (viz. 45) when added together, make 9. The amount of the several products or multiples of 9, (viz. 405) when divided by 9, gives a quotient of 45; and the component figures of either the dividend or quotient added together make 9. Multiply any row of figures either by nine, or by any one of the products of nine multiplied by one of the digits, as by 18, 27, 36, 45, 54, 63, 72, or 81, and the sum of the figures of the product added together, will be divisible by 9. Multiply the 9 digits in the following order, 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9, by nine, or by any one of the products of nine mentioned in the last paragraph, and the last product will come out all in one figure, except the place of tens, which will be an 0, and that figure will be the one which multiplied into 9, supplies the multiplier; that is, if you select 9 as the multiplier, the product will be, (except the place of tens) all ones; if you select 18, all twos, if 27, all threes, and so on. Omit the 8 in the multiplicand, and the 0 will also vanish from the product, leaving it all ones, twos, threes, &c., as the case may be.

"Hold On!"

The late Judge Pease, of the Supreme Court of Ohio, was a noted wag. A young lawyer was once making his first effort before him, and having thrown himself on the wings of his imagination into the cloudland, was preparing for a still higher ascent, when the Judge struck his ruler on the desk, and exclaimed to the astonished orator, "Hold on, hold on, my dear Sir! Don't go any higher; you are already out of the jurisdiction of this Court."

Temperance.

A Better Use for his Money.

I once knew a young man, who, on removing from the country to the city, was introduced to a very respectable circle of persons about his own age, who were in the habit of meeting periodically for the nominal purpose, at least, of conversation and social improvement. But any looker-on at their symposia, might not have been deemed uncharitable, had he supposed that the supper, the wine, and the cigars, constituted the principal attraction. He became one of their number, and for a time enjoyed the hilarity, and shared the expense of the entertainments; but, being rebuked by his conscience for this mode of spending both time and money, he quietly withdrew from the club, though without abandoning his intimacy with its members. Through one of their number, he learned the average cost of their suppers, and taking an equal sum from his own scantily filled purse, he laid it aside, as a fund for charity. At the end of a single season, he found himself in possession of a hundred dollars, wholly made up of these sums saved from genteel dissipation. This amount he took to a poor, but most exemplary family, consisting of a widow and several small children, all of whom were struggling, as for life, and against a series of adverse circumstances, to maintain a show of respectability, and to provide the means of attending the public school. The bestowment of this sum upon the disheartened mother, and the fatherless children, together with the sympathy and counsel that accompanied it, seemed to put a new heart into the bosoms of them all. It proved the turning point in their fortunes. Some small debts were

paid, the necessary school-books and a few articles of decent clothing were obtained, and the children sprang forward in their studies, equaling or outstripping all competitors; and, at the present time, they are all among the most respectable, exemplary, and useful citizens in the State. Now, it would be to suppose myself, not among men, but among children, were I to ask the question, as if doubtful of the answer, which of these young men extracted the greatest quantity, and the purest quality of happiness, from his hundred dollars! Nor can such a charity ever fail to benefit him that gives as much as him that takes.—*H. Mann.*

Seneville Village.

There are no licensed doggeries in Seneville. A remonstrance, signed by about 500 people, was sent up to Court, and the prayer of the petitioners was heard. Still the abominable traffic goes on. A widow lady, whose husband died in peace a few months since, and who is a member of one of the churches, sells the article in this fashion. A curtain is hung up to conceal the vender and the drinker, and thus the work of death goes on. Her son, who is the bar-keeper, was happily converted, it was thought, about a year or so ago. He wished to join a certain church, but she advised him not, as their rules forbid the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors. She had not yet opened a public house, but intended soon to do so, and did not wish her son to join a Church of that kind. He took her advice, and the result is, he has gone back to the world. It is rumored that on one occasion liquor was called for and with tears he declined handing it out, but the old lady gave the keys to another person, and the customer was accommodated.

What a horrible picture! A Christian woman selling liquor! A CHRISTIAN! and a WOMAN at that! Were it not for the commonness of the thing, we would be almost as much astonished at this, as if we had caught an angel in theft!

Important Movements conducive to Temperance.

It will, no doubt, be cheering to Teetotalers to find that the following are among the regulations as to refreshments in the CRYSTAL PALACE, now in the course of erection for the Industrial Exhibition of 1851. Three areas are to be fitted up for the sale and consumption of refreshments, which are not to be taken out of the areas:— Area No. 1 (in the centre of the building) for ices, pastry, and sandwiches, patties, fruits, tea, coffee, chocolate, cocoa, ginger-beer, spruce-beer, and similar drinks, a list of which must be approved by the Executive Committee. There must be no seats. No cooking whatever will be allowed, and no heating apparatus can be used except for the purpose of warming water and making tea, coffee, chocolate, and similar beverages. The contractor at such refreshment area, must supply fresh filtered water in glassa cruetts to visitors, and keep a sufficient supply at each area of the articles specified as above. No wine, spirits, beer, or intoxicating drinks, can be sold or admitted by the contractor. The ADMIRALTY REGULATIONS which follow, will also be regarded as movements in the right direction:— It is stated, in the United Service Gazette for November, that the Admiralty have at length determined to allow no person to be entered on board Her Majesty's ships, or be employed in the service as a 'messman,' in the gun-room mess. The reason assigned for this regulation is, that their lordships have fully satisfied themselves that most of the extravagance, and all of the intemperance, with its concomitants—ruin, disgrace, degradation, and loss of position in the service and society—are attributable to the practice of the gun-room mess of large ships appointing a regular 'messman,' from whom any quantity of

spirits or wine could be procured by paying for it.

We read, also, in the Portsmouth Naval Gazette, that the Admiralty have prepared a circular, declaring that officers of the fleet shall not be allowed to purchase spirits duty free.

Correspondence.

For the Wesleyan.

Amherst Circuit.

REV. AND DEAR SIR,—I am happy to inform you, that we have lately held a series of religious exercises at Nappan in this circuit, and which continued with but little intermission for a fortnight. We were privileged with the valuable assistance of the Rev. Messrs. HENNIGAR and PICKARD, from Sackville, and also with the help of two of our Local Brethren, Messrs. H. Starr and A. Black from the Academy.

The cause of God had been in a declining state at Nappan for some time past, but the true-hearted friends of Zion in that place never ceased to pray for the revival of the work of God.—At length the time had come to "favour Zion," and in the strength of our God we lifted up our banners. The "men of Israel" from Amherst and other parts of the circuit came to our help, and earnest prayer was made without ceasing for the out-pouring of the Holy Spirit upon us. A very deep seriousness rested upon the congregations from the first of our assembling, and the greater part of our society appeared to be in earnest for a blessing. This was truly encouraging to the Ministers and Brethren present.

Observing several in the congregation who appeared to be affected even to tears, we gave an invitation to all such to come forward, that we might have the opportunity of advising them how to "flee from the wrath to come," and that we might pray with and for them. Four persons responded to the call in the first instance, and their numbers increased from day to day to the number probably of thirty persons. This was undoubtedly a great cross to them, but they felt the force of the old saying "No cross, no crown."—The pardoning mercy of God through faith in the Atoning Blood, was soon experienced by nearly every individual that came forward, while several who shrunk from the cross remain "unblest and unforgiven."

The afternoons were devoted to the special benefit of the Society, and those who were conscious of some declension in the divine life, sought and obtained a "restoration of the joys of salvation."

Several penitents were brought into the liberty of Christ with remarkable clearness, and yet with less emotion of the passions than is generally manifested on such occasions. This will be readily accounted for by the fact, that at least twelve of the persons referred to are children of Methodist parents, and nearly all the others are regular attendants on our ministry. Thus we see the great importance of having the judgment well informed on the subject of experimental religion, and parents should take encouragement to persevere in the great duty of training up their children in the "nurture and admonition of the Lord." None of the persons referred to were permitted to attend dancing parties, or frolicking of any kind, which are, alas! but too prevalent in many parts of this country. Do these young persons now regret the restraint laid upon them in the days of their ignorance? I believe not, but on the contrary are thankful to God and their watchful parents.

Several of those who have experienced religion are heads of families, and have all I believe set up an altar to the true God in their houses,—and others who had omitted this great domestic duty have begun to call upon the Lord with their households. May they all persevere in well doing until they and their children shall meet in heaven.

It is reasonable to suppose that while these delightful events were transpiring, both Ministers and people would participate in the sacred joy. This was truly the case—it was really "a time of refreshing coming from the presence of the Lord," and we have since learned, that many of our members from other places, who visited Nappan during these meetings, were greatly blessed.

I am more than ever convinced of the great importance of these special means of grace, both to Ministers and our churches, especially where the ministry of the word is so seldom heard—as on this circuit. It brings us all back to first principles—to that happy, happy day when first we knew the Lord! And it gives to Ministers a new and blessed demonstration of the reality of their evangelicall call to preach the everlasting Gospel to a sinful world; and it assures all that God hath not forsaken his people that truly trust in him.

I am truly thankful and yet deeply humbled, before God, for his love towards such an unworthy worm, in that he permits me to take a part in this blessed work that he is doing in the world. May I be more than ever faithful to Him, and ultimately finish my course with joy, is the prayer of your's most truly,

WILLIAM CROSCOMBE.

Amherst, 23d December, 1850.