

The Company had not yet got release of their contract from Sykes, DeBergue & Co., although Mr. DeBergue had given them a promise in writing that he would do so, last November, if he did not then go with the work, and when that period had expired, the Company demanded the fulfillment of his promise, but he declined doing so, they then took the best legal advice in the County, on the question, and received an answer to the effect that they might give the work to other parties if they closed, all that Sykes, DeBergue & Co. could claim of the Company would be the amount now due them, they could not prevent another Company going on with the Road.

Mr. Sherwood invited enquiry into the proceedings of the Directors, and offered to answer any questions that Councilors might wish to ask. To the questions were the Officers of the Company overpaid for the duties they had to discharge, and were so many officers necessary, he answered that he thought that they were not paid too much, for if men are required to discharge important duties, suitable salaries must be given, but it was not the Company that fixed their salaries, it was Mr. Sykes, and that the officers never received anything for their services, and, were the work going on, all the officers would be required. Other questions were asked, and satisfactory answers, but those parties in the Council, who were most forward in denouncing the Company, were silent upon that occasion, nothing was heard of the great amount of chiselling practiced by the Directors, and the frank and open manner in which Mr. Sherwood gave his explanations, and the fact that the Council were fully satisfied that the Directors had been grossly misrepresented.

Mr. Shaw, M.P., of Smith's Falls, was also heard by the Council, he corroborated the statements of Mr. Sherwood, and expressed his earnest wish that the Road would go on, and on being questioned, respecting the conduct of the Directors, had heard reports charging them with improper conduct, but he had never seen anything of the sort, he believed that the blame ought to be attached to the Contractors for all the difficulties that had arisen, and the stopping of the work.

Before I close, I may state that the Council decided upon assisting the Company in going on with the Road, should the other Municipalities unite with them in advancing the loans, necessary for the completion of the Road. The other proceedings of the Council will appear when the Minutes are published, and your readers will then be in possession of the views and actions of the Council, on this important question.

PROGRESSIVIST.
Ramsay, Feb. 11, 1856.

MODERN EMPIRICISM.

(For the C. P. Herald.)

MR. EDITOR.—One of the distinguishing features of the present age is the extent to which the sale of patent medicine nostrums is carried; and if we were to judge from the flaming advertisements which stare at us in every country store and way-side inn, we might well wonder that disease and death have not long ago relinquished their claims upon the human race. Who, that glances over the advertising columns of most of our newspapers, and reads there the flattering announcement of remedies for "all the ills of the flesh is their lot," and each of them professing to be infallible in its operation, and unattended in its extension, can fail to wonder that any one should be found silly enough to be annoyed and frustrated by the petty infirmities of their clay tenements; still more, that any one could be found insane enough to "shuffle off this mortal coil," to part with the dear old body, which still might flourish in immortal youth, the perpetual, inexhaustible instrument of the moving principle within!

Alas! that the "Philosopher's Stone" and the "Elixir Vitæ" should never have been discovered, save in the imaginations of the ancients, and the advertisements of the moderns; for "man still goeth to his long home," and man will ever be found to ponder the credulity of the public, so long as they close their eyes, and gulp down each successive cure-all, without pausing to estimate the true merits of these unblushing impostures. The people do not, or will not see, that in the first place, it is often extremely difficult to distinguish between different diseases, even by those who have made the subject the study of their lives. This is especially so where the person himself is afflicted, as, from prejudice, and the disturbing influences of disease, a wrong estimate of the person's real condition, is very likely to be formed. So generally is this principle acknowledged, that physicians prefer to place themselves under the care of a brother practitioner than to prescribe for themselves when seriously afflicted. How, then, can persons untrained as to the nature of disease, or the principles of its cure, expect to judge correctly, regarding their own case or that of an afflicted neighbor. Place a man blindfold upon the brink of a crumbling precipice, and unconscious of his danger, he fears not; but could he see the abyss which threatened his careless movements, how would his heart quake. And could many who boldly tamper with human life, their own or others', boldly because ignorantly, see the pitfalls and the snares which awaited their feet, and the gleaming shadows which gathered round them, how would they tremble at the awful responsibility which attended their misguided and adventurous efforts.

But, again, few persons bear in mind, that, even the same disease, in different persons, or at different stages in the same person, require a medication as different as are the countenances of the individuals. The constitutions and temperaments and habits of men are so different, that while the same leading principles are followed in the treatment of the same disease in all, a very great difference will exist as to the carrying out of the details, and it is here that the noble field is open to the physician of securing safety to his patient and credit to himself. Alas! how often are his well-directed efforts rendered nugatory by the want of intelligent co-operation, or even the misguided prejudices of his patient!

As an example of the above principle, we might take the eye, which is composed of several distinct and different structures, each of which require a different mode of treatment in order to preserve its integrity and secure its safety, when disease assails that delicate organ. One or all of these numerous members may be attacked by inflammation, and so different are the means by which that enemy must be opposed, that what would be beneficial at its onset, would be injurious at its height, and unless the chronic form; yet, notwithstanding this, a patent "eye-water" is held up before public as infallible, not only in every case of the disease, but in all its stages! I greater insult could be offered to the common sense of intelligent men and women.

I have much more to say on this subject, but must reserve the remainder for another time.

Yours, &c.,
Hillsdale, Feb. 1st, '56.

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE PERIA.

New York, Feb. 1st. The Steamer Peria has arrived. The Arago arrived at Stockholm at night. The Peria sailed on the 17th.

The Collins' Steamship sailed on her regular day, January 23rd. She is 17 days out.

The chances in favour of a speedy liberation are on the increase. Russia's sincerity is as much a question as on former occasions, but appears to be all right and straight forward. The Czar has ordered his army in Crimea to cease hostilities without waiting for a finance armistice it is rumoured that an armistice is agreed on for 10 months.

France, England, and Austria continue in accord although it is foreseen that questions must arise during the negotiations. No place of meeting for negotiations has yet been decided on.

A despatch to-day of a leading character says the meeting will certainly be either at Paris or London. Also that Brunow will be the Russian plenipotentiary. It will be the second Feb., at least all preliminary signatures are pending to the agreement to meet.

In the meantime, Consols keep up. I had reached 91, but closed at 90. The market is easier. Rates unchanged. COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE. Breadstuffs firm. Richardson & Co. report Cotton the day the Pacific was sixteenth over last Friday's quote. Fair Orleans, 6 1/2; middling, 5 1/2; fair M. 5 1/2; middling, 5 1/2; fair upland, 5 1/2; middling, 5 1/2.

Messrs. Kelly & Gilmore of Manche had failed.

SECOND REPORT.

The Bank of England has made advances to government—selling stock the latter and this draws notes issued in payment of dividend. Owing to demand for money, against these sales, to meet to-day final instalments on Turin loan the money market on stock exchange was rather stringent. London could not get six per cent on government security out-drops, however, there was no tension.

The London Times intimates that Clarendon will probably represent Great Britain at the conference, which will be held at Frankfurt after the termination of peace are signed. Brunow and Count Orloff will appear the part of Russia.

The Persia, arrived at her dock at this morning bringing London Paper Friday, telegraphic despatches of Saturday.

The Belgians came near founderings having sprung a leak 200 miles west of the Lizard, and only by the united efforts of the passengers and crew she kept afloat. She had sprung a leak when it was found she had from 4 to 6 of water in her hold and one boiler but out.

BREADSTUFFS.—Flour—slow sales; V. term Canal 4 1/2, Ohio 4 1/2. Wheat—rat improved demand at 13s 10d. A. 11s. Red 3 7/8; Yellow 3 5/8; White nominal 4 1/2.

Provisions quiet and unchanged.

THIRD REPORT.

London, Friday. The Times' Paris correspondent writes that private letters from St. Petersburg indicate that the Austrians have declared formally that the Austrians were to be the basis of peace negotiations and for the present may be considered as true preliminaries of peace.

Among the diplomatic body and court, peace was regarded inevitable. The proposition had produced considerable sensation in the capital with the exception of the officials.

The sudden return of pacific ideas generally badly received not merely the Old Muscovite party, but also by mass.

The popular fanaticism had been roused to a pitch after the fall of Sebastopol that at present it is a work of difficulty to make them accept political arrangements as necessary and desirable for Europe.

The public mind was greatly agitated, an outbreak would not be surprising.

Alexander Moffat Esq., was chosen on the first division, 15 voting for, and against him. This is an excellent selection and places the "right man in the right place." We believe there are few men in the County so decidedly in favor of having the Railroad completed at the earliest date possible, as he, and none are so sure, who have sacrificed time in advancing the general interest of the County, than he has heretofore done. We venture to say will do for the future. We do not understand how it must follow, that we use the word "extreme end of the County," it will be very inconvenient if parties concerned in the County business take temporary allegiances. The greatest difficulty in getting the public business transacted, is unwillingness of those generally appointed officers of honor like the one in question of the duties devolving upon them, and frequently from their private affairs. In both cases, Mr. Moffat will be found to act on the reverse. With plenty of time on hand, a strong desire to see the Railroad go on, will not be his fault if arrangements are entered into with respect to the parties to complete the work at the earliest date practicable.

We may remark, en passant that we have shown a letter from the Secretary of the Brockville and Ottawa Railway Company, in which he states that five applications have been made by responsible parties for the contract, and that there appears to be no doubt but the work will be resumed early Spring.

The appointment of Mr. Moffat to the duty of the Road that will be through to Pembroke, and not left off-hand by the County of Renfrew in its Debentures.—Pembroke Observer.

Moved by Mr. McMullen, and seconded by Mr. Stoddard. That the interests of the United Church of England and Ireland in this and the adjacent Townships of Bromley and Grattan—where her members now number some hundreds, and year by year rapidly increases—imperatively call for the erection in some central spot of an edifice for divine worship.

Moved by Mr. Robert Mills, and seconded by Mr. George Wilcocks. That said edifice be built upon the North Bank of the Bonnechere River at Eganville, Township of Wilberforce, on the Site generously offered for the purpose by John Egan, Esq., M. P., and that steps be taken to secure its erection with the least possible delay.

Moved by Mr. Sibly and seconded by Mr. W. J. Warren. That a Finance and Management Committee be appointed, to raise the necessary subscriptions and otherwise to further and direct the undertaking to its completion.

The following gentlemen were appointed said Committee, viz: Messrs. John McMullen, Arthur McIntyre, George Wilcocks, Thomas B. Lett, James Leech, W. J. Warren, John McClellan, W. Stoddard, Charles Stewart, Robert Mills, Thomas Sibly, W. Boren and Thomas Kelly.

Moved by Mr. McMullen and seconded by Mr. Kelly. That the Management Committee be and are hereby instructed to communicate with John Egan, Esq., M. P., thanking him in behalf of the members of the Church for the liberal grant and assuring him of their gratified acceptance of the same.

On motion the meeting adjourned. E. H. M. BAKER, Chairman. JOHN McMULLEN, Secretary.

CARE FOR THE NEGLECTED.

Any benevolent mind must be appalled by the growth of crime in our large cities. A multitude of youth are growing up in vicious habits, ignorant of all moral and religious restraints. Humanly speaking, there seems no hope of their recovery to virtue and piety; their progress can only be from worse to worse.

Living under the very shadow of the house of God, they are as ignorant of the first principles of Christianity as if born amid the darkness of paganism. Noble efforts have been put forth in New York and Brooklyn to reach this neglected class, and eminent success with which have been crowned should encourage Christians everywhere to "go and do likewise."

The Sabbath School Journal gives the following lesson to every tender conscience: A few days ago, a poor wretched little outcast, named Miles, the son of bad parents and possessing no means, apparently, of getting a meal beyond what he could either beg or steal, was charged before an English court with stealing some dead wood from a fence. There was no doubt of the boy's guilt; he confessed it, but added that he had tasted nothing for two days, and had taken the wood to cook a few potatoes which had been given to him.

"Have you any father?" asked the magistrate. "Yes sir," said the boy, "but he is transported."

"And have you ever been in prison?" "The boy—Yes four times—once for stealing suit, once for stealing apples, once for stealing potatoes, and once for breaking into a house."

"How old are you?"

"Mother says I am sixteen."

"Have you ever been flogged?"

"Yes."

"How often?"

"Once."

"Magistrate—Well, I really don't know what punishment we can give you for a change."

The bench could not flog him, as he was below the age prescribed by the Juvenile Offenders' Act, so they sent him to jail again for a month, and told him he had better take care of himself when he came out!

The reporter, in publishing this case, says: If any one would have the kindness to point out to the unfortunate little wretch how he is to "take care of himself," he would be doing an act of benevolence. He had now been in prison five times! On each occasion he had been told that "He had better take care of himself when he comes out!" He has come out, and he has found himself scouted and looked upon with suspicion by everybody. Standing, he has thieved again, as the only means of "taking care of himself," and the same fate—a prison or the lash—has awaited him.

A GOLDEN THOUGHT.—We know not the author of the following, but it is one of the most beautiful productions that we have ever read:

"Nature will be reported. All things are engaged in writing their own history. The planet and the pebble glow, attested by their shadow. The rolling rock leaves its scratches in the soil; the animal, its bones in the stratum; to the fern and the leaf, their modest epitaph in the soil. The falling drop makes its sepulchre in the mud or stone; not a foot steps into the snow or along the ground, but in characters more or less lasting, a map of its march; every act of the animal, ascribes itself on the memories of its fellow, and in his own face. The air is full of sound—the sky of tokens: the ground is all memoranda and signatures, and every object is covered over with hints that speak to the intelligence."

From what small causes great effects may come! In auctioneer's hammer is a little thing, yet it is capable of knocking down the largest house, and breaking up the most extensive establishment.

Montreal, Feb. 8, 1856.

AMES—Pots per cwt. 3 1/2 a 2 1/2
Pears, do. 4 1/2 a 0 0
FLOUR—Canada fine per
bbl. none.
Superfine No. 2, do. 0 0 a 0 0
Superfine No. 1, do. 4 1/2 a 0 0
Fancy, do. 4 1/2 a 0 0
Extra, do. 4 1/2 a 0 0
Sour, do. none.
Farina, do. none.
per cwt. 0 0 a 0 0
INDIAN MEAL—per 196
lbs. 25 0 a 25 6
OATMEAL—per bbl. 25 0
lbs. 25 0 a 25 0
GRAIN—mixed, 60 lbs. 10 0 a 11 0
U. S. do. 0 0 a 9 0
Red, do. none.
L. C. Red, do. none.
BARLEY—per cwt. 4 6 a 0 0
OATS, do. 1 9 a 1 10
PEASE—white, do. 4 6 a 4 9
PRIME CORN—per 56 lbs. 5 6 a 0 0

PROVISIONS:—
BEEF—Mess, per bbl. 0 0 a 0 0
Prime Mess, do. 0 0 a 0 0
Prime, do. 0 0 a 0 0
CARGO, do. 0 0 a 0 0
PORK—Mess, do. 107 6 a 110 6
Do. (American), do. 105 0 a 110 0
Prime Mess, do. 0 0 a 0 0
Do. in hand, foreign inspection, do. 0 0 a 0 0
CARGO, do. 0 0 a 0 0
BUTTER—inspected, No. 1, per lb. 1 0 a 0 1
Do. No. 2, do. 0 0 a 0 0
Do. No. 3, do. 0 0 a 0 0
Good Village, do. 0 0 a 0 0

THE ART OF PAINTING.

The following receipt, prepared by a practical painter, have been sold for a dollar, and give them to our readers, taken from the *Due West Telescope*:

1. To Boil Oil.—Is boiling oil, never all your little more than two-thirds, or it may run over and take fire. Place your kettle on the coals, simmer your oil till it will scorch a feather, when it will be fit for use.

2. To Grind Paint.—Put your paint on a large flat stone, with a smooth face, wet your point with oil, and grind until fine; be careful to grind fine, or there will be a waste of the paint, and your work will not look well.

3. A Mixture for Drying Paint.—Take 5 ounces of red lead, 5 ounces of litharge, 5 ounces of amber; make fine, put them into a gallow of oil; simmer together one hour, then strain, pour in one pint of spirits of turpentine. Add one gill to one quart of paint to make it dry fast.

4. Painting on Wood.—In any kind of painting, your paint must be of the proper consistency, your wood clean and smooth, and you must have a proper brush, or you cannot do good work. It is as necessary that a painter have good tools as any other mechanic, to enable him to make a good job. I have seen houses and other things spoiled with poor brushes and bad paint.

5. To Paint a House White.—Mix 4 parts of linseed oil with one keg of white lead thoroughly. Commence at the top and paint six or eight boards at once through, using great care to lay the paint even and smooth. In putting the three coats, make the first coat of white, adding a little of the blue to the last coat, to make the white more clear. Be careful not to use too much blue; and you must put all the holes and cracks before the last coat is applied.

6. Cream Color.—Add finely ground cream color to white paint, (see No. 5.) a little at a time till the shade is reached. You must add yellow every coat to have a good finish.

7. Lead Color.—Add finely ground lamp-black to white paint, (No. 5.) till the color suits you.

8. Blue Paint.—Prepare a sufficient quantity of white paint, then add finely ground Prussian blue in oil, a little at a time, until the color is light or dark as you may want the shade.

9. Black.—In preparing black paint, grind lamp-black in oil; and as black dries slowly you should add two ounces of litharge to every pint of paint. Always use boiled oil for black, to give time till the shade is reached.

10. Verdigris Green.—Wrap verdigris in cabbage or other large leaves, and place it on the hearth, over which scatter cold ashes then cover with coals; let it roast one hour, remove, and when cold grind in oil. This is not so apt to fade as other greens, and is used for outside work.

11. Saxon Green.—This is composed of nearly equal quantities of Prussian blue and chrome yellow. It must be ground very fine in oil. The shade may be varied with white-lead.

12. Another Green.—You may purchase patent green ready for grinding, which is beautiful if genuine; to be ground as on plate.

13. Stone Color.—Bare upon an iron plate till it is of a reddish cast. No color looks better for a room if well put on.

14. Stone Color of a beautiful Green Shade.—Add to white paint, sufficient to make a light drab; then green enough to make a green shade.

15. Orange Color.—Combine white-lead with chrome yellow in the proper proportion to make a bright straw color, then add red lead to tinge it to an orange.

16. Dark Stone Color.—Add amber to light lead color, (see No. 7.) till the color suits.

17. Blazon Color.—To white paint add red or Venetian red, till the color pleases. Red-lead is the best.

18. Flesh Color.—To white paint add chrome yellow enough to change its shade, then some red-lead, and a very small quantity of black, till the color suits.

19. Gum Shellac Varnish.—Reduce two pounds of gum equal to fine powder and pour into a copper kettle that will hold three or four gallons, and melt it over a fire of charcoal. When the gum is dissolved, add one pint and a half of hot flax-seed oil, stirring removed the gum from off the fire, having smartly adding the oil. When it is properly mixed, add slowly three quarts of spirits of turpentine, still stirring. Care must be taken that the contents of the kettle are not too hot nor too cold while adding the turpentine; if too hot it will take, if too cool it will not mix well. Strain whilst warm.

20. Carriage Varnish.—Manage your oil as directed in No. 20. Use five parts of hot oil of turpentine, and one part of turpentine, and proceed as in No. 20. This varnish will not crack.

21. Gum Shellac Varnish.—Put two pounds of Shellac gum into two quarts of spirits of wine and shake occasionally; and when it is dissolved it will be fit for use. This will not stand exposure; and will dry in a few minutes, and answers for collars.

22. Varnish to Render Paper Transparent.—Heat two gills of spirits of turpentine in an earthen vessel; when hot add two ounces of resin, and stir until dissolved. Varnish both sides of your paper with one coat, and when dry, it will be clear enough to read the paper on. Lay pictures on it, and mark the outlines, then cut it out, and paint through the whole. In this manner you may paint any figure you may desire.

THE FATHER'S DUTY.

We estimate a mother's importance in her family as a rule, and we do not believe that she monopolizes all the qualities needed for the great work of training up human beings. Her very familiarity with her children places her, in some respects, at a disadvantage for the exercise of wholesome authority. The wise father will not indeed take the reins of family government from his wife, but he will make his children feel that he is a man, and that his mother's tender heart stands a cool judgement, and a will stronger even than their own, and that they cannot impose upon the one nor resist the other. But if he would be truly the father of his family, he must be a stranger to them. It will be his purpose for him to home once in a while to meet some great emergency, and save down rebellion by hard authority. He must be the companion, the friend of his children. Strong natural love must be the basis of all beneficial discipline.

But this is also, the father himself. Nothing keeps the heart so fresh and young, saves it from bitterness and corrosion through the cares, and conflict, and disappointment of life, as the daily enjoyment of a happy home. And a man of business, or a scholar, who for the play of the domestic affections, will, in the course of years, have accomplished more, with less wear of mind and body, than one who has been all the time on the stretch seeking "to catch the nearest way" to wealth or any other object of personal or public good.—Selected.

HOW WELL THOSE CHILDREN BEHAVE.

How obedient, attentive, how consistent! Not a word of jangling or discord, not a single word. All is calm, peaceful, lamb-like. Up in the morning. Yes, sometimes, are these

glorious king of day is seen—their faces washed, their heads combed—then, O how lively bristled with life. Every one knows what to do, when to do, all is done, in a moment, the twinkling of an eye—nearly, orderly, sympathizing.

Then again, at table, they are like olive plants, courteous, temperate, affable. Not a whisper, not a scowl, not a wry face. All is cheerful, peaceful, smiling, obedient.

Also at the family altar—every one knows his place, and keeps his place. The big book is opened; those who can read, read; those who can sing, sing. All is clock-work; such as hush can be, solemn as heaven!

Every knee bows, from the infant to the greatest. Even little Johnny lifts up his tiny hands in prayerful attitude.

O lovely sight! What a heaven on earth is well-ordered family!

"The God of heaven is pleased to see A little family agree; And will not slight the praise they bring, When loving children join to sing."

"The gentle child that tries to please That hates to quarrel, fret, and tease, And would not say an angry word— That child is pleasing to the Lord."

THE FIRE-SIDE.

The fireside is a seminary of infinite importance. It is important because it is universal, and because the collection of its children, being women in with the world, gives form and color to the whole texture of life. There are few who can receive the honors of a college, but all are graduates of the hearth. The learning of the university may fade from the recollection, its classic lore may moulder in the halls of the memory, but the simple lessons of home, enshrined upon the heart of childhood, defy the years, and survive the maturer but less vivid pictures of after days.

So deep, so lasting, indeed, are the impressions of early life, that you often see a man in the imbecility of age holding forth in his recollection the events of his childhood, and in all the wide space between that and the present hour is a blasted and forgotten waste. You have perhaps seen an old and half-obliterated portrait, and in the attempt to have it cleaned and restored, you have seen it fade away, while a brighter and still more perfect picture, painted beneath, is revealed to view. This portrait, first drawn upon the canvas, is an imperfect illustration of youth, and though it may be concealed by some after design, still the original traits will shine through the outward picture, giving it time while fresh, and surviving it in decay. Such is the fireside—the great institution.—Goodrich.

AFRICA.

At this day, when many eyes are turned toward what for centuries been "the land of darkness and the shadow of death" with intense interest, as opening a door for the down-trodden outcasts of our own land, every item in regard to the interior of its physical as well as moral character claims attention. Nor is the amount of information any longer meagre, whether drawn from the history of the past, or the discoveries of the present age. There is abundant reason to believe that the resources of Africa are in no wise inferior to those of other portions of the globe, notwithstanding her vast and trackless deserts, and the scorching heats of her tropical condition. We need not bat at a few facts, well established by history and modern explorations. It was once the granary of the Roman Empire, and sustained millions in Europe, as well as its own population. When Greece was in the 13th century, she carried on an extensive and lucrative trade with it. Scarcely a country on the globe is so thickly peopled, or the soil so rich and productive, as the interior of Ethiopia, notwithstanding the imperfection and rudeness of its cultivation. It is the uniform testimony of travellers and missionaries, who have penetrated the interior of the continent, that there are found some of the finest countries of the world, as to climate, soil, productions, mineral and animal wealth. It is a well watered country, with beautiful and large streams of pure and cold water flowing from its lofty mountains and intersecting it every part; it is well timbered also, bearing gigantic trees of immense height and luxurious foliage, and of every variety and quality; soils are exceedingly fertile, and produces grain, roots, fruits, and trees with one rapidity almost incredible. No country is in so good a position for sustaining so dense a population to the square mile.—Millions of acres are still uncultivated, while the already sown 1500 millions of people. Surely, Ethiopia shall one day stretch forth her hands unto God, and her long enslaved sons shall return with songs of joy to the land of their fathers.

PRIDE AND HUMILITY.

We proud! Of what? Of our ancestors? They were driven out of paradise. Of our patrimony? "Sad inheritance!" Of our wisdom? Hath not God made us foolishness? Of our wealth? It is not worth the pains of its acquisition. Of our earthly honors? They die in their birth-place. Of our worldly influence? "The prince of this world" has more. Of our virtues? They cannot atone for one sin. Of our passions? They point to a cold grave. Of our relatives? "I have said to corruption thou art my father; to the worm, thou art my mother; and to the worm, thou art my father." Death laughs at us, and mocks our immortality! Without Christ there is no everlasting destruction "from the presence of the Lord" But look at humility! It adorns humanity; it dignifies its possessor; it enables his intellect; it blesses his heart, and makes him a blessing to all with whom he associates. It is intellectually gifted; it is a fellow-man approach him with confidence, and sit around him with composure, while his lips feed many. Are his graces conspicuous? They shine upon others, that many may be benefited. Has he been intrusted with wealth? He feels that he is a steward, and that he must occupy till the Master come; and he relieves the necessitous, clothes the naked, feeds the hungry, and causes the widow's maid to sing for joy. Is he poor among men? There is a treasure laid up for him in heaven, of which he has by that gospel which tells him that he that humbly himself shall be exalted. Has he few companions on earth? He has companions in heaven, and with them he will dwell. The angels are sent forth to minister unto him. Is he despised by the proud? His body is a temple of the Holy Ghost, and Christ reigns in his heart. Is he unknown in the world's palaces? He has a name in the skies. Does he serve for a piece of bread? He is Christ's free man, and his name is written in heaven! Happy disciple! Envious lot! Who would not be low in the dust, and humble himself before the high God, if that be the appropriate condition and a necessary characteristic of the man of whom these things are predicated!—Leask's Moral Portraits.

VISIT YOUR SCHOOLS.

The following remarks are worthy of the attention of those interested:

You could not do a better thing. Your boy has the idea that you care scarcely more than a fly about his progress there. Your girl thinks you are to busy about more important matters to worry about her recitations. Grammar as dry as dust to her. Geography is tedious, Arithmetic is a bore, Reading is horrid, Writing is her special abomination. If she speaks of either at the

table she is hushed up. You talk of stocks and bonds, and she looks at you with a stare. The young ones learn to think their duties small matters in comparison with yours. But visit your school to-day. Hear a lesson or two recited. Learn from their teachers what their standing is, in what they often fail, in what they excel. See who sits next them in the school-room. See how they compare in personal appearance, whether they look happy and at home. If acquainted with their school habits, you cannot but be interested in them, and then you cannot possibly avoid talking of them.—Making their matters subjects of home conversation will certainly stimulate their better efforts—make better scholars of them. By all means then visit your schools. Go alone, if no one will go with you. You will always be welcomed by the teacher, unless he is fit to be turned out.—Pittsburgh Visitor.

"A WHOLE FAMILY IN HEAVEN!"—The following eloquent passage is from the pen of Rev. A. Barnes, of Philadelphia:

"A whole family in heaven—who can describe their everlasting joy! No one is absent. Not father, nor son, nor daughter, are away. In the morning of the resurrection they ascended together. Before the throne they now together adore God. On the banks of the river of life they walked hand in hand, and as a family, they have commenced a career of glory which shall be everlasting. There is no separation in that family. No one is to lie down on a bed of pain. No one is to wander away into temptation. No one is to be backslidden. No one is to die. Never in heaven is that family to move along in the slow procession clad in the habiliments of woe to consign one of its members to the tomb. God grant in his infinite mercy that every family may be thus united."

BEAUTIFUL SENTIMENT.—Shortly before the departure of the lamented Heber in India, he preached a sermon which contained this beautiful illustration:

"Life bears us on like the stream of a mighty river. Our boat at first glides down the narrow channel—through the playful murmuring of the little brook, the whisper of its grassy borders. The trees shed their blossoms over our young heads, the flowers on the bank seem to offer themselves to our young hands; we are happy in hope, and we grasp eagerly at the beauties around us—but the stream hurries on, and still our hands are empty. Our course in youth and manhood is along a wider and deeper flood, and objects more striking and magnificent. We are animated at the moving picture of enjoyment and industry passing us; we are excited at some short lived disappointment. The stream bears us on, and our joys and griefs are alike left behind us. We may be surprised, we cannot be delayed; whether rough or smooth, the river flows on; its home till the ocean in our ears, and the floods are lifted up around us, and we take our leave of earth and its inhabitants, until of our further voyage there is no witness save the infinite and eternal!"

BIRTH.

At Pembroke, on the 19th ult., Mrs. Thos. Ellis, of a son.

MARRIED.

At Mirriokville, on the 3rd inst., by the Rev. D. Farley, Daniel Conway, Esq., of Prescott, to Catherine, second daughter of Michael Kelley, Esq., of Mirriokville.

DIED.

At Ashton, on Tuesday the 5th inst., Mr. John Campbell. Aged 30 years. He resided in the 2nd inst., Hilda Beatrice, daughter of P.