

france." He has been the means of having fifteen school-houses, built of stone, erected in the fifteen parishes into which the country is divided; and since then has had several school-houses built in each district. He has given at least 100,000 francs of his own money towards this object. He has likewise been the means of forming there a missionary school or college, in which young men are brought up for the work of the ministry as missionaries. It has already sent twenty seven young missionaries to different stations abroad. This country has produced great men in the Christian Church, and that college is now producing useful missionaries. The character of the country is vastly improved. The Gospel is practised every where. From thence the Bible finds its way into various parts of Italy. It is the centre of good—it is the focus from which proceed rays of the purest light. It is a proof of the powerful effect of Protestantism, and of pure religion, when once it gains root in a community.

The summer and autumn journey of Mr. Baird began in Belgium. In that country there are from twelve to fifteen Protestant ministers—and no more. There are very few Protestants in Belgium. But the Bible is extensively distributed by means of the British and Foreign Bible Society. In last year from 10,000 to 15,000 copies of the Bible were circulated. In Brussels there are two good Protestant ministers. They used to preach in the same church. Their separation at first appeared a great calamity; but, like the separation of St. Paul and St. Barnabas in the first ages of the Christian church, it has been productive of good. Of Evangelical clergymen in Belgium there are, of course, very few. The case of Belgium is, however, a strong and clear proof of the wisdom of God, and how Providence overrules that which at first appears an immense evil. "The revolution of 1830 in Belgium," said Mr. Baird, "was made against Protestantism. There can be no doubt as to that. I have the best means of knowing this, as I have had abundant opportunities of conversing with some of the Catholic chiefs of that movement; and they declared to me that it was made against Protestantism. But as the revolution was made in the name of liberty, they could not exclude the principle of religious toleration; so that in no country in Europe with which I am acquainted can Protestants labour more freely, and without any sort of apprehension of being molested, than they can in Belgium. Chapels may be opened—Protestantism may be preached—books, tracts, and Bibles may be distributed—and Belgium affords a large field to Protestant missionaries. The constitution of Belgium is, perhaps, the most liberal of any now existing in Europe. Thus, again, from seeming evil, good has been educed."

To be continued.

MISCELLANY.

MUSIC.—Shun all the wretched folly and corruption of light, silly, and amorous songs, on the same principle that you would shun books of the same nature. Sacred music is the refuge of the Christian musician. I wish your ears, your hearts, and your tongues were often tuned to such melodies. The play-house, the opera, and the concert-room, have deluged the world with the abuses of the lovely art of music. Music was designed to lead the soul to heaven, but the corruption of man has greatly perverted the merciful intention. Do not you belong to such perversions, nor seem to take pleasure in those who do.—Lugh Richmond's advice to his daughters.

BOOKS.—Characters are speedily discovered by their choice of books.—Novels in prose I need not now forbid; ignorant as you are of their bad tendency by experience, you, I am persuaded, trust me on that head, and will never sacrifice time, affection or attention to them. But beware of novels in verse.

Poets are more dangerous than prose writers, when their principles are bad. Were Lord Byron no better poet than he is a man, he might have done little honor; but when a bad man is a good poet, and makes his good poetry the vehicle of his bad sentiments, he does mischief by wholesale. Do not be ashamed of having never read the fashionable poem of the day. A Christian has no time, and should have no inclination for any reading that has no real tendency to improve the heart. The finest rule ever met with in regard to the choice of Books, is this:—Books are good or bad in their effects, as they make us relish the word of God, the more or the less, after we have read them.—There are too many valuable books

on a variety of subjects, which ought to be read, to allow of time to be dedicated to unworthy and useless ones.—*Ibid.*

WHITBY.—A Marvellous Story.—On Thursday, the 2nd instant, an event occurred, of a nature so extraordinary in itself, and so wonderful in all its minor and consequential circumstances, that it is extremely doubtful whether any one's experience can furnish to it a parallel. About 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the "Victoria" coach, which runs between Middlesbro' and Whitby, started from Guisbro' for the latter place, taking the low road, which leads through Skelton, Brotton, Lofthouse, &c. To those who are acquainted with that part of the country, it is needless to describe the character of the road; and to those who are not, it is sufficient to say, that they cannot find a worse one to travel on between the Land's End and John O'Groats. The hills are precipitous; the road rough, narrow and crooked; and the bridges, which are exceedingly steep, seem to have been built for the express purpose of intimidating travellers.—Notwithstanding all these obstacles, the coach, which was heavily laden, pursued its course steadily and safely, leaving behind it Dale-house, Mill-bank, Lythe-bank, and Dansley-lane. When they had arrived at a place called Aislaby Chapel, about two miles from Whitby, the pole chain suddenly broke, and the coach, in consequence, became unmanageable. The coach, after reeling a little from side to side, at length slipped of the edge of the road, broke in two a stone post of a foot in diameter, fell down a precipice between thirty and forty feet high, rolling over in its progress three times, with all the passengers, horses and luggage. In the inside were six passengers, and on the outside three. Mr. Hutchinson, of Brotton, distinguished himself by his activity in giving aid to the poor females, who uttered the most distressing cries. As soon as the coach had finished its circumvolutions, that gentleman smashed the window to pieces, which was closed, and, effecting his escape by that outlet, proceeded to liberate the rest. A commercial traveller, of the name of Simpson, who, in his gig, had accompanied the coach for some distance, also rendered what assistance was in his power, and then rode rapidly to Whitby, to dispatch chaises and surgical help. But the most wonderful part of this affair remains to be stated. Amongst all the passengers (ten in number) there was not one materially injured—the horses were unhurt—and the coach little or nothing damaged. The driver was thrown off in the first instance, and the coach rolled over him—he also was unhurt! An outside passenger, the master of a Middlesbro' collier, was hurled with much violence to the ground, and he lay for some time without animation, but recovered. The first impression was that he was dead. At the time this accident happened, it was quite dark, and every thing was viewed by the uncertain light of a lantern. The place into which the vehicle was precipitated was a deep dell surrounded by briars and bushes. The breaking of the pole-chain was the sole cause of the misfortune.—*York Chronicle.*

SILK A PROTECTION AGAINST INFECTION.—A silk covering of the texture of a common handkerchief is said to possess the peculiar property of resisting the noxious influence, and of neutralizing the effects of malaria. If, as is supposed, the poisonous matter is received into the system thro' the lungs, it may not be difficult to account for the action of this very simple preventative; it is well known that such is the nature of malaria poison, that it is easily decomposed by even feeble chemical agents. Now it is probable that the heated air proceeding from the lungs, may form an atmosphere within the veil of silk, of power sufficient to decompose the miasma in its passage to the mouth, although it may be equally true, that the texture of the silk covering may act mechanically as a non conductor, and prove an impediment to the transmission of the deleterious substance.—*Dr. Lardner's Cabinet Cyclopædia.*

EFFECT OF LABOR.—It was lately stated in a lecture delivered before the London Royal Institute by Mr. Dent, that a watch consists of 992 pieces, and that 43 traders, and probably 250 persons, are employed in making one of these little machines. The iron of which the balance spring is formed, is valued at something less than a farthing—this produces an ounce of steel worth 4s 2d, which is drawn into 2,250 yards of spring wire, and represents in the market £13 4s.; but still another process of hardening this originally farthing's worth of iron renders it workable into 7,450 balance springs, which will realize at the common price of 2s. 6d. each, £956 5s.; the effect of labour alone.