## framily aiandiug.

THE LOGIC OF TILE LIFB.-A TiSUE STORY.
There is one any, and that after all, the best way, in which the simplext and least learned belitver may meet and put down the subtlest infidel; a way in which he may face the serrner as Datid did the uncircumecised Philistine, with nothing save a sling and a stone, get, in the " name of the Lord of husts," be "bold as a lim." The why I mean is, to contend, not so much hy rords as by deeds; not so much by the Iogic of the lip, as by the logic of the Life.
I shall best make my meaning plain by a simple account, which shall be quite true, because it will be about what lately happened in my own parish, and partly under my own eye.

Juhn ——_ is a dyer, who lives in a corner of my district. Sume years ago, he was as bad a character as can be well conceived ; a drunkard, a blasphemer, a cruel husband, a moted buxer, a practical infidel. And as is usual in such cases, his house was the hume of uretchednoss, unturnished and deserted; his wife was in rags, his cupbord empty, and debt and shame were his constant companions. About three years ago, however, he came under the notice of an assistant of mine. Ilis wife was induced to open her house for a catage lecture, and the husband, after a time, besan to steal inti the back part of the dwelling during the little services, and to lend a balf-unwilling ear to what was going on. It pleased Him , who leads the blind by a way that they know not, to reach his conscience in this manuer. He became very uneasy, and, in spite of his mean clothes, began to attend chureh. Fur a time his anguish of mind was greater than can be told. But at list that Siviour who came "to bind up the bruken hearted," and who died on the cross to save sinners, manifested Ilimself to him as he duth not to the wurld, giving him beauty for a-hes, the oil of joy for mourning, the garment of praise for the spirit of heaviness." Isa. Ixi. 1, 3 .

The calm morning after a stormy night is not a greater charge than that which followed to the life and lot of happy John. All things became new. He set himself at once to wipe away the heavy scores which stoud against him at the tavern and the shop, till at last be owed no man anything but love. His house was made clean and tidy, and une piece of furniture after another was purchased till the whole face of his cotrage was changed. Ilis wife and himself, decently dressed, were in their places at church whenever the Sabbath-speaking hell bade them to the house of prayer, and ere long they were seen kneeling side by side at the table of the Jord.

A light thus pat on a candlestick could not be hid. So striking a change in one who had been so muthrious culled forth much notice. Ile hecane a wonder unto mony. Sume admired, others mocked, and many persecuted him. Ilis former infidel companioms were more especialiy mad against him. They jeered him, reproached him, enticea him, swore at him, and did all in their power to draw or ${ }^{t}$ drive him from his Shvinur. Bat, deeply sensible uf his own utter helplessness, he clung to the strenght of G.id, and thus out of weakness being made strong. his enemies only served to prove his faith, exercise his patience, and increase his watchfulness. The blast of temptation, which hays in the dust the plant which our heavenly Father hath nut planted, only routs the deeper every " tree of rightcousness" which IIe has planted in the garden of his grace.

John had most to bear at his daily labour in the dyehouse. It was his hard lot to work amongst a band of Sucialists, and they had it nearly all their own way. For a time, indeed, two men, members of a religious body, timidly took the Christian's part; but after a while, even these, worn out by annoyance, and ashamed of the cross, deserted buth him and their profession of religion, becum-

