

Poath's Corner.

THE WAY TO FIND MEANS.

Mrs. Turton told Lucy that if a little girl would exert herself as much in the way of work, as most little girls do exert themselves in the way of play, she could earn money, no doubt of it.

Lucy said immediately, she would promise to hem any work that she might get, and work steadily, and very willingly, too.

Mrs. Turton told her that, as a great many people came to her shop, she sometimes heard of some work to be done, and she would try if she could get some for Lucy to take in hand, hoping that she would do faithfully whatever she undertook; that is, that she would do it neatly and punctually.

Mrs. Turton went on to say that if a little girl liked to use her feet, her ears, and her tongue with as much earnestness in going errands, as most little girls do in romping and chatting, she might make herself very useful indeed, and earn some money in that way.

Lucy said she was quite sure she could do all this, and she hoped that she would do her best, if Mrs. Turton would give her a trial. Her kind friend said she was willing to do so; but she must now stop to make sure, first, that Lucy's mother could spare her little girl for this kind of work: before, therefore, she said any more about it, Lucy had better go home and tell her mother all they had been talking about, in order that her consent might be properly given.

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Lucy saw that this was just and proper; and when her work closed, and she got three pence for the services she had rendered to her kind employer, she was full of joy in taking them home to her mother, and promising that she would bring her all the money she might earn by her labour, and if it were ever so much.

Her mother was glad indeed to find her little girl both diligent and dutiful.

The next time that there was a collection at church, she asked her what she would like to give towards it, and she might keep so much out of her earnings. Lucy was not willing to keep any, for she said, none of her earnings were her own, and she had several pence of her savings which she could put into the plate.

Her mother, who did not use to give anything, for she thought she had nothing to spare, began now to contribute whenever there was any call; and it was surprising to Lucy and to her mother, to find how much could be done by self-denial and industry, with the blessing of God, and a liberal heart.

They lived in comfort and contentedness, and Lucy grew up to be an example to the younger children, and the chief delight that her mother had upon earth.

at the judgment-seat of Christ. She looked to Jesus as her Advocate and Surety—to the Holy Spirit as her Sanctifier and Comforter—and to God as her reconciling Father, who owned her as his child, guided and protected her, and at last took her to dwell with him in his eternal kingdom.

FAITH ILLUSTRATED.

Several years since, at a small seaport in Massachusetts, one of those easterly storms came on which so often prove fatal to vessels and their crews on that coast.

On the morning of a Sabbath, many an old weather-beaten tar was seen standing on the highest point of land in the place, looking anxiously at her through his glass, and the mothers listening with trembling to his remarks on the apparently doomed vessel.

At length, a number of resolute men, perfectly acquainted with the intricate navigation of the bay and harbour, put off in a small schooner, determined, if possible, to bring her into port.

The schooner was laid to the wind, and as the ship came up the captain was directed to follow in their wake until within range of the light-house, where another ship would allow them to run alongside and put a pilot on board.

The new pilot having made the necessary inquiries about the vessel, requested the captain and his trustiest man to take his wheel; gave orders for the stations of the men, and changed the captain on the deck of his ship, not to change her course a hand-breadth but by his order.

All the canvass she could bear was now spread to the gale, and while the silence of death reigned on board, she took her way on the hazardous tack, directly toward the framing breakers.

On, on she flew, until it seemed from her proximity to those breakers, that her destruction was inevitable.

"He knows what he is about," said the captain to the man at his side. "He is an old salt, a safer every year of him," was the language of the seamen one to another, and the trembling passengers began to hope.

ing forward, if only to grasp the hand of their deliverer in token of gratitude.

And now for the application.—The ship's crew had faith in their pilot. He came out of the very harbour into which they sought entrance. Of course, he knew the way.—Their faith amounted to confidence.—They gave up the ship to his direction.—It was an obedient confidence.—They did not say "He will save us," and sit down indolently and neglect his orders.

From a letter addressed by the Rev. J. C. H. West to the Secretary of the London Society for Promoting Christianity among the Jews, describing the state of the Warsaw Institution for Inquirers and Converts.

There are, among our present inmates, three brothers, whose conduct and piety afford me much satisfaction; the history of their coming to the Institution is rather interesting.

On May 6, 1846, he had the pleasure of seeing a younger brother of his coming to the Institution, who had been sent to Warsaw by his father, for the purpose of being admitted into the theological school, but who had followed the example of his elder brother, and was, according to his wish, received into the Institution.

On Dec. 4, a third brother came to Warsaw, desiring to be admitted into the Institution. He was accordingly received, and will be baptised (as usual) within a fortnight, having acquired a sound knowledge of Christianity, accompanied, as I trust, with converting grace.

But, last of all, the father himself came to Warsaw, at the beginning of March. We naturally expected that he would be more violent, and blame his believing sons more than any of his children, when his had previously sent for that purpose; but quite the contrary proved to be the case.

He brought no evil report upon the Institution. He rejoiced to see his sons well and happy; pleased to see their affection for and love to their father, and could not place in the great change that had taken place in one of them, when, according to his own statement, had formerly as a Jew been perverse and disobedient; he is now one of the best inmates I have ever seen (it is he who came second to the Institution). The father, a pleasant and upright Jew, expressed himself very thankful for the benefit his sons derived from the Institution, and the instruction they received.

I trust to the Lord that besides these three that are at present in the Institution, some more of that rare family, if not all of them, will be brought by the mercy of God from the darkness of Judaism to Christ's marvellous light.

From the Journal of the Rev. F. C. Ewald. I entered into conversation with a learned Rabbi about the hope of Israel. I addressed him in the following narrative: "You are far advanced in years; humanly speaking, eternity will soon open upon you; how do you think to appear before God as a sinful man, for you will not deny that the best of men is a sinner before God, according to the Scriptures?"

Does not the Scripture tell us that a brother cannot redeem, nor save, nor procure salvation for a brother?—How much less can you be saved, because you are a son of Abraham? Only through the merits of him of whom Isaiah says, "he was wounded for our transgressions, and bruised for our iniquity; through his stripes we are healed."

tion, that when many of our own nation shall say, "there is no redemption for Israel, there is no Messiah," as is the case in our days, then the Messiah will come.

I made the aged and venerable Rabbi acquainted with the Gospel plan, and begged him to search the Scriptures in order that he might find the Redeemer of Israel.

THE RAGGED SCHOOLS. Lord Ashley, on the 6th of June, brought before the House of Commons the physical and moral condition of that portion of the population of London which furnishes the children for whose benefit the Ragged Schools have been established with so much success.

That it is expedient the means be annually provided for the voluntary emigration, to some one of Her Majesty's colonies, of a certain number of young persons of both sexes, who have been educated in the schools ordinarily called "Ragged schools" in and about the metropolis.

The resolution was seconded by Sir Henry Verney who expressed his hope that a similar measure would be adopted for the benefit of the population similarly situated all over the country.

Lord Ashley brought together in one view the two great specific remedies, education and emigration. He saw the rising population of your lowest class, if you would preserve any trace of national feeling or Christian character among them, if you would not see obliterated every trace of decency, honesty, and conduct among the multitudes who will hereafter constitute the majority of your town population; if you would not have a brood of thieves, ruffians, and rascals growing up in mockery of your greatness and your wealth.

The fact consideration that arose was as to the probable number of this peculiar class. It was not an easy matter to arrive at a correct estimate as to their numbers, but from all the inquiries he was able to make, he should say that the class of naked, filthy, diseased, roving, lawless persons, the very next step of the crime of the metropolis, was not less than 50,000.

He meant this particular class as distinct from the ordinary poor, and he believed that 30,000 was below the real numbers. He would now state what the peculiar habits and pursuits of this class were—the nature of their dwellings—he might say in one word their natural history.

Sixty-eight were the children of convicts; 125 had step-mothers, to whom might be traced much of the misery that drove the children of the poor to the commission of crime; 306 had lost one or both of their parents, the larger proportion having lost both.

He recollected a boy who told him that last year, during the inclement part of the winter, he passed a great portion of his time in the iron roller in the Regent's Park. And to show the sympathy and good feeling which may exist even amongst this class, he told a companion that he would let him in for a good thing, and communicated to him the secret of the roller,

and for the remainder of the winter both of them passed night after night in the iron roller.

It would now read to the House a description of the lodging-houses, those abominable sinks of all iniquity, where many of these persons slept. It was the description of a City Missionary, and it was by no means exaggerated.

The quantity of vermin is astonishing. In a few moments I felt them dropping on my hat from the ceiling; they may be gathered in handfuls. Of water there is nothing of the sort; and one of the inmates broke a lamp in order to be sent to prison, which he knew would procure him a cleansing.

It was not only in the lodging-houses that temptations to vice existed. Even in the outer air, boys were exposed to the influences which were so deleterious to their morals as to render any escape hopeless.

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raised by speculation, kept up by extortion, and mismanaged houses. A new order of things may arise with a new kind of edifices and new appendages. But this is a work of long time. Years and years must elapse before the good seed can bear its fruit.

Something, then, must be done beside educating the poor and building model lodging-houses for them. It is most obvious on a priori grounds; it is most obvious on the suggestion of present resources.

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