'Mother,' said George Hanson, 'may I go with the boys and skate on the great pond this

vening?'
No, George; I do not like to have you go this evening.

'Now, mother, do let me go; it will be such a fine evening, and the boys all want that I should come.

'I do not think it best for you to go, George. Why not, mother?"

'You have a cold, and perhaps if you go it will make you so sick you will be unable to attend school for several days'

'Oh, no, it won't make me lick, mother; I am sure it will be such a beautiful evening, do let me go, mother, do; won't you?" 'I am afraid, my son, that the pond

frozen over hard enough." 'Yes, mother, it is. Only think what cold nights we have had; besides, James Edwards is going, and his father never lets him go when the ice is thin. Won't you let me go,

mother? 'You had better wait till to-morrow night.' 'But the boys are all going this evening, and perhaps they will not go to-morrow night. Now, mother, only say yes, to-night, and I will

not ask you again this week.' 'Was there ever such a teazer! Do go, for I am sure you will tease my life away if you stay at home; but do not complain if it makes

The next noon Mrs. Hanson's oldest daughter came to ask her mother's permission to visit one of her young friends.

'Susan asked me to come this afternoon, may I go ?' said Mary. 'No, you cannot go,' said Mrs. Hanson, as

she sent her away with a frown. Now, Mary was a girl of delicate feelings. She was by no means so fond of teasing as her mother supposed. On the present occasion, as often before, she had quite a struggle with herself, as to the course she should pursue. Cn the one hand, she shrank from the task of obtaining a reluctant consent from her mother by teasing; on the other hand, she very much wished to visit her friend, and had reason to think, from past experience, that she might obtain consent by means which had so often proved successful. In the present instance her mother, who had half repented of refusing a request which, on reflectiod, did not appear unreasonable, was easily persuaded to withdraw her refusal, and gave the desired permission. A few days after this, Mrs. Hanson paid a

visit to her friend, Mrs. Day. 'Mother, said Henry Day, when he returned from school at night, 'Edward Smith asked me to come and see him next Saturday; may I go? 'No my son, you have been there very recently; I do not think best for you to go

'May I go out and slide with the boys till tea time?

Mother,' said Emma, 'Cousin Sarah wishes me to spend the afternoon with her next Satur-

day; may I go? Next Saturday, my daughter, is some days shead. I cannot decide now; come Saturday noon and I will let you know. I shall be happy to gratify you, if it is best for you to but if anything should occur to prevent, hope my daughter will bear the disappoint-

cheerfully" When the children had left the room, Mrs. Hanon exclaimed: 'I wish my children were like yours, Mrs. Day Do tell me if your children never tease. My children wear me out teasing, from morning till night. If my George had been in your Henry's place, he would have given me no rest from now till Saturday noon, I had refused to let him go.'

My children,' said Mrs. Day, 'never tease ; and pardon me, my dear friend, if I say that when I see teasing children, I always attribute the habit entirely to the parents, regarding it es the natural effect to causes which they have set in operation.

'I cannot agree with you. I think there is a great difference in children. Some are natural teasers. I believe my children love

Again I must differ from you. I do not believe there is a child in the world who loves to tease. I think teasing itself is naturally disagreeable to my children, they would not follow it so incessantly as they do.'

'I am by no means sure of that. We all often consent to do disagreeable things, if by such means we can secure some favorite object. My own experience has convinced me that teasing is nearly or quite as disagreeable to the teaser as to the teased. When I was a child, I had the reputation of being a great teaser: but I can well recollect the reluctance with which I set about the task of procuring my mother's consent to some favorite scheme by this means. Like all children, I greatly desired the indulgence which I sought to obtain, and I had found by trial that my point was often obtained in this way, and seldom in any other. Depend upon it, no child will ever tease who has not been in the habit of gaining something by it. Children will not work so

hard for nothing.' 'I do not believe it would be possible to keep my children from teasing. The other evening George was bent upon going with the boys to skate upon the pond. I did not like to have him go, as he had a bad cold, but he teased every moment till he had obtained my consent.

'And can you think it strange if the next time he wishes to gain your consent to his plans, he remembers the circumstances, and is encouraged to try again? Henry would like, very much to visit his triend next Saturday; but he is perfectly aware that, with his parents, no means no; and that no importunity changes no to yes; and he does not think of making

But sometimes I refuse my children, when afterwards I am sorry I did so. What can one

'I think, my friend, we should be very careful never inconsistently to refuse our children's requests. We should remember that our decision, when once expressed, ought to be, like the laws of the Medes and Persians, unchangeable; and therefore we should not allow ourselves to be hasty in making known a decision which cannot be repealed without serious blast will overturn it. But the same tree, injury to the child. If it is evident that the request is reasonable, we should always grant tinually beaten upon by the tempest, becomes it with cheerful promptness. This will gain the confidence of our children. They will come openly and frankly with their requests, assured that we shall not refuse them from | not otherwise have attained. mere caprice, and afterwards yield to their im-

'But if you have inconsistently refused them a reasonable request, may you never prefer rather to climb up hill with difficulty,

change your decision ? 'I think not. It will be better for them to yourself.

abide by it, while you learn the lesson to be more careful in future But suppose you cannot make up your mind

at once ? 'Then name some future time when you will let them know your decision, and let it be understood that nothing further is to be said to you on the subject till the time arrives. Pursue this course with decision and perseverance, and you may be assured that your children will quit a habit which they find not only disagreeable but unprofitable. It greatly promotes the happiness of our children to meet their wishes in this prompt and decided manner. You never saw a child in the act of teasing whose countenance did not express more or less of a restless anxiety. He may gain his point by importunity, and he may not; and in this way the mind is often kept on the rack of suspense for hours, to the serious injury of the temper and disposition of

#### THE GREAT TRANSGRESSION.

(From the Episcopalian, Nov. 25.)

Hev Newman Hall says that thirty thousand members are excommunicated yearly from the English church for intemperance." We clip this statement from an exchange

in which we place confidence. But we shall be happy to find the members are greater than the truth. We fear, however, that the statistics of the manufacture and sale of alcoholic drinks will warrant the proportion of fallen church members which is above stated.

If this is true, or anything like the truth, what a sad and alarming comment on the great evil of the drinking usages of society. The fall from intemperance is so open and conspicuous that the scandal cannot be hid, the offense cannot be avoided. If thirty thousand members are cut off from the church. how many are deterred from becoming members in the churches, owing to the same indulgence in drinking? It is the tavern which causes much of the indifference to attendance on the house of God, and if all the inmates and frequenters of the drinking shops, saloons, and parks, where such drinks are to be obtained, and gardens where they are sold, should go to church, the present accommo dations would not be sufficient to hold them. How can the spiritual man contribute by his acts, by his indulgence, by his example, to swell the tide which is sweeping away so many from the very precincts of the Lord's house to destruction ? Will not conscience, awakened by the word of God, and by the pressure of the finger of Divine Providence, arise and flee from the enchanted ground of indulgence in and approval of using alcoholic drinks? Must the work of excommunication go on, and clergy and laity be cast out to meet the doom and punishment of the servant who knew his Lord's will and did it not. We would advise every church member who becomes cognizant of the fact stated at the head of this article to become, if not so at present, a total abstainer from all alcoholic beverages.

### WOE TO THE INHABITERS.

"Since the overthrow of the Bourbons in Spain, five hundred Jesuits had fled to

And no doubt the land was glad at their departure. Every one who knows the nature and history of "the containy" will be appre-hensive where they shall find lodgment when driven out of any country. But wee to the people or nation among whom they take refuge. That instant plotting against their liberties and their souls commences.

But the great mistake of most who read of the expulsion of the Jesuits from any country, is to suppose that all the members of the company are ever ejected. There are professed members and suspected members; but there are also secret and concealed members; and the latter more dangerous. They are of all characters, ages and capacities They undertake the most menial and disagreeable employments; they assume all possible disguises. The very pen that writes the instrument of ejection, may be a Jesuit. The officer that arrests, that carries the writ into execution, may be a member. Wherever they are, distrust, suspicion and fear arise, and the people may well be alarmed. They inspirit all opposition to public schools, while they may be teachers in those schools. They may write, 8nd speak, and fulminate against the papacy, and yet be secretly promoting subjection to" its sway. They are trained to all deceivableness of unrighteousness, and are a power to be feared, most cautiously watched, and prayed against unceasingly. No skill, prudence or human combination is availing against them without Divine power accompanying our efforts.

We shall be much surprised if Spain not yet realize that there is an enemy within the domain, and that trouble will yet be experienced from an unseen and unsuspected source. It is a remarkable fact that every rev lution in government which tends to progress and liberty strikes first at Jesuits, yet some of the leaven always remains, and in course of time again leavens and corrupts the whole mass. Let all who live in this land or freedom be warned and be cautions in regard to the inmates of their household, and carefully watch all who are raised to places of au thority in Church and State. Woe to any land which is brought under the influence and dominant away of the company .- Episcopallan.

FOUR IMPOSSIBLE THINGS. --- 1. To escape tremble by running away from duty. Jonah made once the experiment but did not succeca. Therefore, manually meet and overcome the difficulties and trials to which the post assigned you by God's providence exposes

2. To become a Christian of strength and maturity without undergoing severe trials. What fire is to gold, that is affliction to the believer. It burns up the dross, and makes

the gold shine forth with unalloyed lustre. 3. To form an independent character, except when thrown upon one's own resources. The oak in the middle of the forest, if surrounded on every side by trees that shelter and shade it, runs up tall and comparatively feeble; cut away its protectors, and the first growing in the open field, where it is conits own protector. So the man who is compelled to rely on his own resources, forms an independence of character to which he could

4. To be a growing man, by looking to your position in society for influence instead of bringing influence to your position. Therefore, than to be steamed up by a power outside

THE moment we learn that we are sinners we may look in the face of the Son of God, and claim Him as our own.

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MONTREAL, 4th September, 1867. SIR,-I take pleasure in certifying that I have one of Woodward's Patent Carbonizers in use in my house for some time, and am perfectly satisfied that it is a valuable improvement. I believe that I am saving a large amount of gas, as I am using onè-foot burners instead of three feet, which I used without the carbonizer, and the light is fully satisfactory To R Alsop, Esq. A. J. I and, 345 Notre Dame Street.

MONTREAL, 9th Sept., 1867. DEAR SIR, --- I have much pleasure in adding my testimony to the usefulness of Woodward's Carbonizer, both as regards increased illuminating power and also diminished consumption. Having now had one on my premises for some time, which is working with undiminished vigour, I very confidently recommend it as being able to do all you promised for it.

I am, &c., D. H. FERGUSON, 100 McGill Street. To R. Alsop, Esq.

MONTREAL, 9th Sept., 1867. DEAR SIR,-In answer to your enquiry, it gives me much pleasure to say that Woodward's Patent Carbonizer, which you placed in my billiard-room in Victoria Square, has so far given entire satisfaction. I have no doubt of its economy, as I am now using two feet burners, and have fully as good light as I had with four feet burners without it. I confidently recommend it to all who wish to economise in using gas, believing it will do fully as much as you promise .-- Very truly yours, HENRY MCVITTIE.

MONTREAL, 5th Nov., 1867 DEAR SIR,-In answer to your enquiry, we rould say that your Carbonizer, placed in our billiard-room on Great St. James Street on the 4th September, has given us entire satisfaction. Before we had it introduced we were burning about 1200 feet of gas p r night, with 50 burners, running about 5 hours. We are now burning less than 2000 feet per night, running about 61 hours, with 62 burners, and fully as much light. We therefore confidently recommend it to all who wish to economise in burn-

ing gas.—Very truly yours, Jos. Dion & Bro.

The Subscriber begs leave to call the attention of all who are using gas to the above really valuable improvement.

Do not suffer yourselves to be influenced by the prejudice produced by the numerous socalled improvements which have been offered within the last few years; but see and judge for vourselves. Every information will be given, and the

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