HURON SIGNAL.

TEN SHILLINGS IN ADVANCE. | "THE GREATEST POSSIBLE GOOD TO THE GREATEST POSSIBLE NUMBER." | TWELVE AND SIX PENCE AT THE END OF THE YEAR.

VOLUME II. GODERICH, HURON DISTRICT, (C. W.) THURSDAY, AUGUST 2, 1849. NUMBER XXVI.

Cards.

DR. P. A. McDOUGALL,
CAN be consulted at all hours, at the *British Hotel*, (LANCASTER'S.)
Goderich, Sept. 13th, 1848. 33-

ALEXANDER WILKINSON,
Provincial Land Surveyor,
OFFICE AT GODERICH,
HURON DISTRICT:
Nov. 24, 9. 43

J. K. GOODING,
AUCTIONEER,
WILL attend SALES in any part of the District, on reasonable Terms. Apply at the *British Hotel.*
Goderich, March 9th 1849. 2v-5n

I. LEWIS,
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, &C.,
June, 1848. GODERICH.

JOHN J. E. LINTON,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
Commissioner Queen's Bench,
AND CONVEYANCER,
STRATFORD.

Stokes,
CHEMIST and *DRUGGIST,*
WEST-STREET,
GODERICH.
March 8, 1849. 2v-5n

ALEXANDER MITCHELL,
AUCTIONEER,
BELL'S CORNERS,
SOUTH EASTHOPE.
March, 29, 1849. v2-n8

A. NASMYTH,
FASHIONABLE TAILOR:
WEST-STREET,
GODERICH.
Goderich, April 12, 1849. 2v-n10tf

J. R. PHILIP,
SURGEON,
STRATFORD.
April 13, 1849. v2-n10

1,500,000 ACRES OF LAND
FOR SALE IN
CANADA WEST.

THE CANADA COMPANY have for disposal, about 1,500,000 ACRES OF LAND dispersed throughout most of the Townships in Upper Canada—nearly 500,000 Acres are situated in the *Huron Tract*, well known as one of the most fertile parts of the Province—it has trebled its population in five years, and now contains upwards of 20,000 inhabitants.

The LANDS are offered by way of *LEASE, for Ten Years, or for Sale, CASH DOWN—the plan of one-fifth Cash, and the balance in Instalments being done away with.*

The Rents payable 1st February each year, are about the Interest at Six Per Cent. upon the price of the Land. Upon most of the Lots, when *LEASED*, NO MONEY IS REQUIRED DOWN—whilst upon the others, according to locality, one, two, or three years Rent, must be paid in advance,—but these payments will free the Settler from further calls until 2nd, 3rd or 4th year of his term of Lease.

The right to PURCHASE the FREEHOLD during the term, is secured to the Lessee at a fixed sum named in Lease, and an allowance is made according to anticipated payment.

Lists of Lands, and any further information can be obtained, (by application, if by letter post-paid) at the COMPANY'S OFFICES, *Toronto* and *Goderich*; of R. BIRDSALL, Esq., *Asphodel*, Colborne District; Dr. ALLING, *Guelph*, or J. C. W. DALY, Esq., *Stratford*, Huron District.
Goderich, March 17, 1848. 7

MARBLE FACTORY,
SOUTH WATER ST., GALT.

D. H. McCULLOCH continues to manufacture HEADSTONES, MONUMENTS, OBELISKS, TOMB TOPS, &c., in Marble and Freestone, as cheap as any in the Province, all work warranted to order, or no charge will be made. Prices of Marble Headstones from 10 to 50 dollars; of Freestone from 6 to 30 dollars; Monuments &c., from 50 dollars upwards.—Written communications addressed to the undersigned containing the Inscriptions, and at what price, in Marble or Freestone, will be punctually attended to.
D. H. McCULLOCH.
Galt, Nov. 8th, 1848. 42m3

CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Subscriber having been appointed Agent of the "CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE CO.," is prepared to receive proposals for Assurance, and will be happy to afford to any person the necessary information, as to the principles of the Institution.
JAMES WATSON.
Goderich, 12th June, 1849. v2n10tf

FARM FOR SALE.

TO BE SOLD by private bargain, Lot No. 23, on the 5th Concession of Goderich, containing 80 acres, 20 of which is cleared and under cultivation: ten acres are newly underbrushed and ready for chopping. The land is of excellent quality and well watered. There is a good substantial log Dwelling House on it, and one acre of superior fruit trees in bearing condition. And as the proprietor is desirous of entering into other business, he will dispose of it on moderate terms. One-half of the price will be REQUIRED DOWN, and the other half in three equal annual instalments.
☞ For further particulars, apply at this Office, or to the Proprietor on the premises.
GEORGE ELLIOTT, Junior.
Goderich, 13th Oct., 1848. 37tf

TRAVELLER'S HOME.
STRASBURG, WATERLOO, 28th February, 1849.

THE Subscriber hereby intimates to his friends and the Travelling Public generally, that he has removed from New Aberdeen to the Village of Strasburgh, and will now be found in that well-known house formerly occupied by Mr. Jones,—where he will be ready and able to conduce to the comfort of those who may honor him with their patronage. And while he returns thanks for past favors, he hopes, by strict attention to the wants and wishes of his customers, still to merit a continuance of their patronage.
JOHN ABEL.
N. B.—Good STABLES and attentive Grooms. v2-n4tf

TO BE SOLD,

AN excellent Farm, being Lot No. 12, Maitland Concession, Township of Goderich, containing 100 acres—30 of which is cleared. The land is of a superior quality, and well watered. It is situated exactly nine miles from the town of Goderich on the Huron Road, and at the junction of six different roads; and as it is in the center of a populous and prosperous locality, it is excellently adapted for a Tavern stand or a Store. This farm is well entitled to the attention of persons desirous of an eligible situation for business, and will be sold on very reasonable terms. For particulars apply to Thomas Dark, Tavern-keeper, Goderich, or to the proprietor
JONAS COPP,
Village of Harpurhey.
June 15, 1849. v2n19tf

FOR SALE,
THE MAITLAND BREWERY PROPERTY.

THIS property consists of three acres on the bank of the river Maitland, and on the road side leading to Mr. McDonald's Grist Mill, near Goderich. Upon which there is a BREWERY with excellent cellarage, a Malt house and Malt Kiln, all complete. There is also an excellent site for a Distillery on the lot, and the owner has a right to the water on the bank on the opposite side of the road which is sufficient at all seasons of the year for three such works.
For particulars intending purchasers may apply (if by letter postage paid) to
DAVID DON, Goderich.
Goderich, May 11, 1849. v2-n14

FARM FOR SALE.

THE South half of Lot 16, on the 2nd Concession of Wawanosh, will be sold at a moderate price, one half of the purchase money will be required in hand, and the purchaser will be allowed to retain the other half for a number of years on common Interest. The land is of excellent quality and well watered. An undisputed title will be given.
For further particulars apply to John Stewart Esq., Barrister Goderich.
Goderich 25th May, 1849. v2-n16

NOTICE,

THE Subscriber having LEASED, for the term of Twenty years, the Property on the North side of the Market Square, at present occupied by Theodore Rei, Esq. wishes to intimate to those who wish to avail themselves of an ELIGIBLE SITUATION for BUSINESS, that he will LEASE BUILDING SITES for any Term not exceeding Twenty Years, at a moderate Rent per annum.
HORACE HORTON.
Goderich, March 28, 1848. 2v-n8tf

Blank Deeds and Memorials,

AND all kinds of DIVISION COURT BLANKS, and BLANK PROMISSORY NOTES, for sale at the Signal Office. Every discription of BOOK and JOB Printing executed with neatness and dispatch.

LAND FOR SALE,
CAEAP FOR CASH!!

FIFTY-SIX Acres of excellent Land, being the West part of Lot 16, 7th Concession of Wawanosh, will be sold for less than the Government price. One half of the purchase money will be required down, and two years will be allowed for payment of the remainder. Intending purchasers may apply to Mr. JOHN ALLAN, Tavern Keeper, Goderich.
Goderich, 13th July, 1849. v2-n25tf

STRATFORD HOTEL.
(LATE MAY'S.)

THE Subscriber informs his friends and the Travelling Public, that he has leased the large BRICK TAVERN, at the East end of Stratford, (now the county town of Perth,) lately occupied by Mr. Isaac May,—where he will be ready at all times to afford the usual comfort and supplies, and promote the personal convenience of his guests.
WINES and LIQUORS of the best description. A steady Hostler always in attendance. ALBERT G. HATCH.
Stratford, 13th July, 1849. 2v-n25tf

Poetry.

FOR THE HURON SIGNAL.

Oh! take off that rubbish of mould'ring years,
And open that silent tomb—
Awaken again that fountain of tears,
That were shed over Margaret's doom,

For ten long years she hath slept alone.
Alone! though a youthful bride;
But a kindred spirit now bids her "come
And sleep with me side by side."

So lay all that mould'ring rubbish aside,
That grave shall no longer keep
In yonder tomb—'tis large and wide,
They both shall be placed to sleep.

And silent and sweet that sleep shall be,
For they were as one in their lives,
Feeling and generous, constant and free,
The fondest of mothers and wives.

To one favorite form of earth both clung,
One grave shall them both span;
So place them side by side to sleep,
Margaret and Hester Ann.
St. Mary's, 25th July, 1849. J. R. C.

European News.

Arrival of the "Caledonia."

Seven Days Later from Europe.

We are indebted for the following to the *Patriot* Extra.

New York, July 23—6½ P. M.

The Caledonia has 75 passengers for Boston, exclusive of 18 of the 42 survivors of the ill fated barque *Charles Bartlett*, of Plymouth, Mass., William Bartlett, Master, which on Wednesday, the 27th ult. at 2½ P. M. about 700 miles west of Cape Clear, was run down by the steamship *Europa*, and sunk in three minutes, with 284 of the passengers and crew. The catastrophe occurred during a dense fog, and although the boats of the Europa were instantly lowered and every possible assistance rendered, only 40, out of the 284 souls, were saved—the captain, secondmate, and ten of the crew are among the survivors. The Europa is acquitted of all blame, not only by the survivors, but by the unanimous voice of the British press and the public. A subscription of £352 was promptly raised by the passengers of the Europa, to which the proprietors have added £20—all the money—for the relief of the wants of the survivors from Boston to New York free of all expense. The Charles Barlett was bound from London, to New York with emigrants—had on board 450 tons of merchandise, consisting chiefly of lead and chalk—R. B. Forbes, Esq., passenger per Europa, behaved with surprising gallantry on the occasion, and has been presented with the Gold Medal of the "Liverpool Ship Wreck and Humane Society." The Europa sustained no material damage by the collision.

HUNGARY AND AUSTRIA.

An official bulletin has been issued by the Austrians, announcing the compulsory retirement of the Hungarians, who are said to have retired towards Gos. Previous to the capture of the city, some of their forces had been defeated

The number of Magyars in killed and wounded at Raab, is not stated, but 900 prisoners had been sent to Vienna; thirty carts containing wounded have also reached that city.

PRUSSIA AND BADEN.

A desperate battle was fought on the 29th ult between the Prussians and the insurgents, in the neighborhood of the village of Calasch and Nimgleuteine, between Carasnet and Radstedt. The insurgents have been defeated generally.

ENGLAND.

The quarterly statement of the revenue was published on Friday, and, compared with the last year, exhibited a considerable falling off in the Customs—of the quarter there is a decrease of £319,055: on the Excise there is a decrease of £453,201: the aggregate decrease, £772,256.—Increase, £278,406: and the nett falling off upon the quarter, £493 850.

The City of London election took place on Wednesday, and resulted in the re-election of Baron Rothschild by an overwhelming majority: the event is regarded as an unmistakable sign of the determination of the citizens to secure what is termed full religious liberty. The opposing candidate was Lord John Manners, who was beaten by a majority of over 3000.

In the course of a debate in Parliament, Lord Palmerston expressed a confident hope that the President of the United States will, in his annual message to congress, propose a change in the Navigation Law, corresponding with that which will come into operation in Great Britain on the 1st January next.

The Marriage Bill, after an ineffectual attempt to exempt Scotland from its operation, has passed through the Committee in the House of Commons.

On Tuesday Fergus O'Connor brought forward his motion in favor of the Peoples' Charter. His speech was full of invective, especially in his allusion to the Irish members, whom he styled the "lick spittles" of the treasury side of the House. He was supported by Mr. Hume, and 12 others in a House of 235.

Lord Brougham gave notice on the 5th, that on the following Monday week he would submit a motion to the House, relative to the intervention of the French at Rome.

IRELAND.

Public attention in Ireland is absorbed in the promised visit of the Queen, which is announced to take place on the 1st or 2nd week in August. The anticipation seems to have brought about an entire act of oblivion of all party feeling. In Dublin preparations are being made to receive Her Majesty with every demonstration of loyalty and affection.

THE CROPS.

Concurrent statements from all parts of Ireland and England, confirm previous reports of the cheering prospects of the approaching harvest.

The papers contain some flying reports of a recurrence of the potatoe disease, and especially in the South of Ireland—but they are not of a character to merit much attention.

FRANCE AND ROME.

The Legislative Assembly has been the scene of much turbulence and recrimination during the past week. The despotic spirit which marks the proceedings of the Government is having the effect to unite the various sections of the Assembly not heretofore friendly, into a compact opposition to the Barrot Ministry, and in defence of Republicanism. Towards the close of the sitting on Wednesday evening, some astonishment was created among the members by M. Girardin, declaring that another movement was in preparation. The statement, however, was so vaguely given by the hon. member, and appeared to have no foundation in fact, that it soon ceased to produce any impression.

On the 30th ultimo the Constitutional Assembly of Rome finding that further resistance to the French arms would be in vain, ceased hostilities and virtually surrendered the eternal city to the beseigers.

On the 15th inst., an official notification was made to the French Legislative Assembly, that in consequence of the arrangement entered into between Gen. Oudinot and the Roman Triumvirate, the gates of Paralo Portisea and St. Pancrazio had been thrown open to the French troops, who are adopting measures for the immediate occupation of Rome, which would take place with perfect quietness and order. This communication produced a deep sensation in the Chamber.

A correspondent writing from Paris says just as the Bourse was closing it was stated positively that the Government had received a telegraphic despatch announcing the entry of the French army into Rome on the 2nd, and they were received with acclamations by the people. The divisions of Garibaldi had been conducted to Civita Vecchia, where they laid down their arms. Two divisions of the army would be lodged and maintained by the Roman Government. The funds rose 1 per cent on the receipt of the news.

Just previous to the receipt of decisive news from Rome, Gen. Bedeau left Paris to take command of the arms in Italy, and Gen. Oudinot was ordered home. Immediately on the receipt of the news of the surrender of Rome to Oudinot, a telegraphic despatch was sent to Marseilles, desiring General Bedeau to wait there for fresh instructions before proceeding to Rome.

COMMERCIAL SUMMARY.

LIVERPOOL, July 7th.

The results of this week's business is highly satisfactory. Almost every branch of trade, if perhaps we except Colonial produce, is giving signs of activity and confidence. A slight improvement will be noticed in the value of wheat, flour and cotton; while the statements from the manufacturing districts furnish strong assurance of extensive operations.

CHRISTIAN PEACE, OR CHRISTIAN UNION?

Concluded.

We have been somewhat surprised, in looking at works upon "Christian union," to discover a proneness to point out some mode, of human invention, which may operate as a charm to heal all divisions and restore peace and harmony to the warring sects. One suggests a new method of studying the Bible; another proposes some change in modes of religious organization. But, as we have reflected carefully on this subject, we have failed to discover any plan of our own adequate to all the necessities of the case and to the accomplishment of the desired purpose. We have been met, at every point, by the plain instructions of the Gospel. We find, we think, in these all that is necessary to make the "divided Church one." We feel that if men would but obey the practical precepts of the Gospel, nothing further would be required. Of this we shall be convinced, if we look at some of these precepts. "All things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them." This is a practical precept, relating to the conduct of individual Christians, and taking cognizance of all their treatment of their fellow-men. Suppose that every Christian should conscientiously obey this precept, in all matters of difference upon religious subjects. Would there not be a change at once in the whole aspect of the Christian community? We, for example, are Unitarians; we are unwilling to be denied the Christian name, to have our views of Christian truth made the subject of sarcasm and ridicule, of censure and reproach. We know what our own feelings are, when we are treated by others in an unchristian manner. In these feelings we find our rule of duty in regard to those who may differ from us. And in following this rule, we shall, in regard to all such, carefully avoid those bitter denunciations, that ridicule, and sarcasm, which when applied to our own views are so painful to us; while, at the same time, we exercise the liberty of pointing out freely, but in a proper spirit, the inconsistency between their opinions and the truth as it is in Jesus. Let then this single practical principle of the Gospel be heartily obeyed, in all the intercourse of those who, though they differ in opinion, yet claim alike to be the followers of Jesus, and the fountains of unchristian bitterness would be at once dried up.

Still farther; we are taught to forgive, to pray for, and to bless those who may treat us unkindly. Suppose, then, that we hear of unkind remarks, which members of other denominations have made in regard to us, we summon a spirit of forgiveness, lift up our heart in prayer for them, and seek for opportunities to do them a favor, to return good for evil. Would not this ready and full obedience to a practical precept of the Gospel save us from much of the unhappiness, which unkind treatment might otherwise cause us? And might it not operate to soften the feelings of those who are now filled with bitterness towards us? But if it should not, if our opponents should repeat their unprovoked attacks, still we find in the instructions of Jesus a practical precept which meets the case. If our brother offend against us, even to seventy times seven, still we are directed to forgive. In other words, the spirit of forgiveness should be exhaustless in our hearts; we should in no instance cherish a revengeful temper, but should ever seek to return good for evil. We may see others embracing what we deem dangerous errors, and may be pained at the sight. But here too, there is a practical precept of our religion for our guidance—"To his own Master he standeth or falleth,"—we are not appointed his judges. We may meet what we deem his errors with argument, but we should refrain from any unchristian denunciation of the man.

We have thus proposed what we have been led to regard as the "cure of religious dissensions." It consists in the sincere and diligent endeavor, on the part of each individual, as an individual, to acquire and breathe the spirit of Christ—the spirit of devotion to God and of love to man, a spirit which will prompt him to recognise the rights of all who differ from him, and forgive all who treat him unkindly. The cure we propose has in its favor one recommendation of a peculiar character. All Christians, of all denominations, will at once acknowledge the reasonableness and the importance of the course suggested. The precepts to which we would direct attention are not the parts of the gospel system, in regard to which there is dispute. All recognize them as gospel principles, and admit that they are binding upon themselves as individual Christians. In order, then, that the course we recommend may be reduced to practice, no one is asked to change his opinions, to study the Bible in any new way, or to receive to the arms of his fellowship, as of the same faith with himself, those from whom he widely differs in what he regards as the essentials of the Gospel. Men are only asked to obey, in their intercourse with and treatment of each other, what they themselves acknowledge to be gospel precepts, which they are under the most solemn obligations to obey.

The cure of religious dissensions which we have proposed, has another important advantage. Many sincere Christians have often felt unwilling to unite with those who differ from them on what they have felt that by so doing they would be giving their sanction to what they have regarded as dangerous errors. And this difficulty will always arise so long as we speak of Christian "union," in the common acceptation of the term. But if we seek only Christian peace and harmony, a peace and harmony secured by an obedience on the part of each individual to the practical precepts of the Gospel, we shall be relieved from any such difficulty. We can maintain the kindest intercourse with each other in the midst of our differences, without being thought to give our sanction, even in appearance, to what we deem errors. Each individual will stand by himself, and will speak only for himself. Each in treating the other courteously will not thereby approve, but will simply manifest his own regard for the practical precepts of the Gospel. Nor will individuality prevent us from uniting, heart and hand, for the advancement of important objects of philanthropy. If we approve of the object, we may contribute to its advancement without being understood to express thereby our approval of every other person who may contribute to the same object. The Unitarian and the Trinitarian may unite in efforts to spread the Bible or to advance the cause of Temperance, and may thus show, not that they agree in all points of Christian doctrine, but that they both alike approve of the cause for the advancement of which they have united. We may contribute to Missionary funds, not because we agree in religious opinions with every other person who contributes, but because we approve of the object and of the manner in which it is conducted. If we seek for Christian peace, rather than for Christian union, we shall escape the perplexities which often arise in regard to ministerial exchanges. It will be understood at once, that courtesy of treatment does not imply approval of opinions. We may recognize in others the rights which we claim for ourselves,—to form their own opinions upon their responsibility to their consciences and their God, and to publish them in their own way and without hindrance from us. We may give them credit for honesty in their opinions, even where these differ the most widely from our own, and for all of goodness which they exhibit in their characters, and thus we may seek to live in peace and harmony with them. But at the same time, and in perfect consistency of character, we may endeavor by fair argument to refute their errors, and may decline all active instrumentality in aiding them to disseminate what we regard as dangerous opinions.—The whole subject of ministerial exchanges, in this aspect of it, is often misunderstood. No one minister may demand of another an exchange of pulpits, as a matter of right.—It is wholly a matter of courtesy. And if so, exchanges cannot be regarded as tests of Christian fellowship; they will be regulated simply on grounds of expediency. We may admit a brother minister to be a Christian, and may entertain a high respect for his Christian character, and yet, on account of what we may deem errors in his opinions, or of infelicities in his mode of ministration, or of prejudices among our people which would prevent their hearing him with profit, we may deem it inexpedient to exchange pulpits with him.

In conclusion, we would observe that this subject seems to us to be eminently a personal and practical subject. Men have been too much inclined to look at it in its relation to communities and denominations, and not to regard it as a personal matter, except so far as individuals may have felt themselves bound to carry out the plains of the denominations to which they belong.—And this mistake has arisen from the circumstance, that men have thought of Christian union, rather than of Christian peace and harmony. But if we seek for peace, the subject becomes at once eminently personal and practical, relating to every man's daily conduct in his intercourse with his fellow-men. An individual, especially in the humbler walks of life, may feel that he can do but little to accomplish so glorious an object, as that of bringing the divided Church into a state of love and harmony.—But still every one can do something.—When one hears the views which he holds dear assailed, he may give that "soft answer which turneth away wrath," he may recognize the rights of others, and manifest a spirit of forbearance and of forgiveness towards all who may treat him unkindly: and in this way, by returning good for evil, by ever manifesting the spirit of Christ, he may allay the bitterness of those who differ from him, and impart much of his own spirit to those with whom he may associate. This gospel spirit of peace and love is to be manifested, not upon religious subjects merely, but in all the intercourse of life. We must seek for a spirit of devotion to God, of confidence in his wisdom and goodness, a spirit of personal heliness, a spirit of kindness to all around us and of ready forgiveness towards all who may oppose and injure us. These traits of character must be manifested in our business intercourse, in our political efforts, in our social circles. And then may we hope to maintain and manifest the same spirit amid all our differences of religious opinion.

J. W.

A LIVING ANIMAL IN THE EYE.—A Canadian paper recently published the following most singular case of occular disease:

"A singular case occured last week at the Glasgow Eye Infirmary. A girl of sixteen years of age, having applied on account of loss of sight of her left eye, the cause was ascertained to be the presence of a living worm, dydatid, the (*eystercus* of scientific naturalists,) in the eye, close before the pupil, which is completely obstructed. The species of animal consists of a round bag about the size of a small pea, from which on one side springs its body, which is a filament consisting of numerous rings, and capable of being elongated and contracted at the creature's will. This body ends in the neck and head, and the latter is supplied with four lateral suckers. All this was plain to the naked eye in this instance, but appeared still more so when the animal was viewed through the microscope. As the existence of such a creature in the interior of the eye not only prevents but ultimately destroys the whole texture of the organ, it was resolved to remove it by operation.—This was successfully effected on Saturday last. The patient behaved with perfect steadiness, & found her vision immediately restored. The whole was extracted in far more than half an hour after being extracted. As only four similar cases are on record, the worm excited much curiosity, and was examined by numerous visitors both lay and medical."

AFFECTING INCIDENT OF THE WAR OF 1812.—In the town of Stonington, during the last war, resided a widow with an only daughter. When the attack was made on the place by a British naval force, [an attack memorable in the annals of war] this widow was dying. All the other inhabitants, gathered their household goods, and fled into the country. One house was occupied by the dying woman and her faithful daughter who refused to leave her, balls passed through the house, Shells exploded all around them, The thunder of the cannon shook the foundation of the house.—But the thunder of the cannon might not prevail to repel the sleep of death, which stole as calmly over the lip and eye, and fell as gently on the old woman's heart, as if it had been a sunny spring morning on the glorious ocean shore. Fiercer and louder grew the sounds of battle without, contrasting fearfully with the calm scene within, where the devoted child sat by her dying mother's side, and held her hand, and heard her murmur as the shot flew by, of long forgotten fields in olden times. Death came at length, that "calm, safe refuge" from all battlings. Undisturbed by the warringe, she fell asleep and heard the sound of the battle no longer. Rising then from her long and holy watch, the daughter called soldiers from the fort to aid her in burying her dead. They wrapped the body in the blanket, in which it lay, and carried it in solemn procession to the burial ground in whose inclosure slept the fathers of the village. There was something sublime in that procession. Men bore their kindred dust along deserted streets, heedless of the missiles of death that darkened the air, and entered the place of rest with their load of clay. Even as they entered a shell fell before them, and exploding threw up the earth, and in the trench thus opened they laid the body and covered it out of the reach of war. Then, and not before, the daughter left her mother alone, and sought safety for herself.

MORAL TREATMENT OF ILLNESS.—I think it a pity to lavish indulgence—privileges—upon a sick child, for two reasons; that such indulgence is no real comfort or compensation to the suffering child, who is too ill to enjoy it: and that it is witnessed by others, and remembered by the patient himself when he has forgotten his pain, so as to cause sickness to be regarded as a state of privileges: a persuasion likely to lead to fancies about health, and an exaggeration of ailments. All possible tenderness, of course, there should be, and watchfulness, to amuse the mind into forgetfulness of the body; but the less fuss and unusual indulgence the better for the child's health of body and mind, and the purer the lesson of patience which he may bring out of his sickness.—Illness is a great evil, little to be mitigated by any means of diversion that can be used: and a child, unusually trained to patience, may be trusted to bear the evil well, if not misled by false promises, and it is much kinder to him to let him rest on a quiet and steady tenderness, than to promise and offer him indulgences which will be longed for hereafter, but which wholly disappoint him now, and add another trial to the many which put his patience to the proof.—*Household Education, by Miss Martineau.*