

establish your own righteousness. All you can do has no merit, and will never propitiate the favour of him from whom alone must come your blessing.

Just as you are; for he waits to be gracious to you. He has invited you as a sinner; why should you wish to present yourself in any other character? Can you doubt that such graciousness will secure your assistance as soon as you come unto him?

Just as you are; for his grace is infinite, and cannot fail to cover the whole extent and enormity of your guilt. Did he not know the whole case of ruined sinners, when he undertook the work of redemption? Has he not all fulness in himself, and can there be a case so desperate that he cannot rescue and save?

Just as you are; for it is only as a sinner saved, that you will have any disposition or capacity to rejoice or to join in the blessed anthems of the redeemed. Oh! what is the theme of their present and their eternal praises, but the grace that has made them clean in the blood of the Lamb?

Just as you are; for he may not wait longer if you delay. Oh! hell is peopled with those who have refused until the compassionate Saviour has turned from them, and wept over the infatuation that decided their ruin.

Just as you are; for you have nothing else to give. Penances are of no account with him; all your righteousness is as filthy rags; even your confessions, and lamentations, and self-reproaches, render you no more acceptable in his sight. It is only your polluted soul that he wants, and only that you have to give. Oh, then, wait no longer, but make the resolve to go to Jesus just as you are. Give yourself up to him to be saved just as he sees fit to save, and say—

"Here Lord, I give myself away—
'Tis all that I can do."

THE LEPER'S WIFE.

In the middle ages "Lepers" were cast off from the communion of men by a ceremony resembling funeral rites. In many instances the wives abandoned the world for their sakes, and assuming the Leper's "taint," voluntarily embraced the doom of their husbands.

The Leper he stood apart from all
Save the vested priest; and the funeral pall
Was over him thrown; and the prayer was said
And the requiem chanted, as if for the dead,
When sudden a low, a stifled sound—
'Twas scarcely a sob—yet so profound
Was the stillness of those who gazing stood—
It smote on his heart, and it curdled his blood;
Then frantic he stamped on the marble stone,
And signed with his arm, and bade her begone;
But as her eye, through its struggling tears,
Caught the anguished glance of her loved of years,
She unclasped her hands with a cry and forgot
All—all save him with the leper-spot!
Ere the astonished priest could shriek—"Forbear!"
Or the shuddering gazers gasp a prayer,
Her circling arms his waist had prest—
Her burning cheek was on his breast,—
Her doom was sealed! he kissed her brow—
The leper's taint was on her now;
She knew it, but her eyes were bright,
And heart was glad, and her step was light;
And the accursed went not forth alone,
For woman's love as a halo shone
Around his path, and lighted the gloom
That hung o'er his lone and fearful doom.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

The Great Exhibition continues to excite an increasing intelligent interest, in place of the vague and mere sight-seeing curiosity which it at first awakened. Up to this time, the total number of visits paid to the Exhibition ("including staff and Exhibitor's attendants") is estimated at four millions two hundred and five thousand! On Tuesday, it was visited by 1,000 persons from Sunderland, who had associated for the purpose, headed by the Mayor and Mr. James Hartley, the extensive glass-manufacturer; and the *Times* of this morning states, that eighty artisans have been sent over to this country from Sardinia, to visit the Exhibition, their expenses being defrayed by a subscription liberally headed by the King. We may remark by the way, that the Third Part of the Official Descriptive Catalogue is just issued, containing an account of the "Manufactures and Fine Arts," with abundant illustrations; which will not only greatly facilitate an intelligent examination of the various articles in the Crystal Palace, but be permanently valuable as a repository of scientific and various information, and as a memorial of the unexampled collection of works of art while the style in which the Catalogue is got up, will render it an ornament for the drawing-room table.

A special interest has been excited by the successful rivalry, in some branches of the useful arts, by which *Brother Jonathan* has retrieved the rather inconsiderable figure which he cut with his scanty display at the opening of the Exhibition. The *Times*, with an excess of generosity, owns to our having been beaten in yachting, in lock-making (or picking,) in gun making, and in agricultural implements. "It only remained for our cousins to pump us dry by centrifugal force, in order to return home from the Exhibition with a song of unqualified triumph. Mr. Appold's centrifugal pump however, is pronounced to have been proved decidedly superior to that of Mr. Gwynne, his American competitor, having performed about four times the work of the American pump, with about a hundred revolutions fewer per minute. With regard to the other American achievements, notwithstanding Messrs. Chubb and Son's bluff denial, that their locks have been picked by "the American pick-lock," it appears, that their patent locks, as well as Bramah's, have been opened by Mr. Hobbs. At the same time, the extreme ingenuity of the principal of the American lock, which is adapted to an infinite variation of the key, must be acknowledged. As to "the destructive merits of Colt's revolver," we understand, that the time occupied in the discharge, renders them not very superior to the common weapons of destruction or defence; but an English gun-maker has very successfully improved upon the American invention. The corn-reaping machine has a rather unwieldy appearance; but we have already reported, that it has been tried in this country with success, acting perfectly on level land; and, there is no doubt that, by the improvements of which it is susceptible, it will be rendered available for general use. This machine is so much the more valuable, as it will supersede or diminish, not regular husbandry employment, but only occasional labour during the very short period in which corn must be cut, for which extra supply our farmers have been hitherto dependent upon the influx of Irish labourers; and it appears singularly Providential, that, when this supply of labour is failing them, through the excessive emigration to America, and the other causes of depopulation in Ireland, America should have sent us in exchange, and as it were in compensation, for our Irish emigrants, this admirable substitute for their labour. "If," remarks the *Economist*, "the agricultural department of the Great Exhibition should produce no other advantage to our own husbandmen than the introduction to their notice of the American reaping-machine, there seems to be reason for believing, that such single benefit will amply repay all the trouble that section of the Exhibition has cost."

In yachting, confessedly, *Brother Jonathan* has distanced our gentlemen sailors; and the question now is, we are told by a writer who has exposed "the vice of our yachting system," whether the perfection attained by the English yachting has not been the perfection of a system radically faulty. "The vice of the system is, reliance on a vast spread of canvass;" and "the reliance placed on the powers of pressing a vessel with canvass, is so much taken from the care of improving or making the best of the model." In point of speed, the *America* has the decided advantage; but a yacht it is observed, must have stowage and accommodation; and both these points are, in the *America*, sacrificed to speed. Our English yachtsmen, undaunted by their present defeat "on our own element," are preparing to adopt such improvements as shall enable them next year to compete with "our cousins" in speed as well as in other qualities.—*London Patriot*.

In a note which we have received from *brother Edwards, Clarence*, he says, "the good work continues to go on in this neighbourhood. I have lately baptized eight persons; and several others have joined the church, who had formerly belonged to it."

Convention at Hamilton.

AN INVITATION having been given to the different Regular Baptist Churches in the Province to meet in Convention in Hamilton, in October instant, which, having been pretty generally responded to affirmatively, the Churches are hereby notified that the said meeting will take place on WEDNESDAY, the 8th October, in the *John Street Chapel, Hamilton*.

The Services will be commenced by religious exercises, at Eleven o'clock, A. M. on the said day.

Delegates are requested to be punctual in their attendance.

A. T. McCORD.

Toronto, October 1, 1851.

JUST RECEIVED;

A LARGE ASSORTMENT of the Publications of the London Religious Tract Society, including several New Works:

Sabbath School Libraries and Requisites, from London and Philadelphia.

Bibles and Testaments, with the metrical version of the Psalms and Paraphrases, from Edinburgh.

The whole of the above are for sale at the Depository of the Upper Canada Tract Society, upon the most reasonable terms.

[By Order of the Committee.]

JAMES CARLESS,
Depository.

47, Yonge Street,
Toronto, July 26, 1851.

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Colporteurs Wanted.

THE Upper Canada Tract Society will give employment for one year to a Colporteur to travel with a Horse and Wagon, to dispose of religious publications throughout the country.

Also, Two other persons to travel for a few months, for the same purpose on foot.

None but religious persons need apply. Students of Theological Seminaries might find the employment for the latter period to answer their purpose.

Apply at the Depository, 47, Yonge Street, or if by letter, addressed to the Secretaries.

By order of the Committee.

JAMES CARLESS,
Depository.

Toronto, August 8, 1851.