

Awful Thou, Heaven's Majesty !
Yet see doth Thy salvation flow ;
Bid open Thy mercy's fountain,—favor show.

Forget not, Saviour, Lord,
My guilt hath caused thy mortal life,
Give me to conquer in the final strife.

Borne for me Thy crushing load,
For me endured the Cross' pain :
Oh ! be not all Thy mercy's toil in vain,

Just Thou art, avenging Judge ;
Oh ! yet ere dawn that awful day,
Do Thou, in pity, wipe each stain away.

Ever scourges me remorse,
Ever burns me sin's devouring shame,
I, suppliant now, Thy generous pity claim.

Thou did'st Magdalen forgive,
And heard'st the robber's humble prayer ;
Me, too, (I hope in Thee) Thou'lt gracious spare.

Ah ! how worthless all my vows !
Yet, for Thy bounteous, Heavenly name,
My soul Thou'lt save from Hell's eternal flame.

Ever 'mongst thy faithful few,—
Thy chosen ones,—Thy throne beside,
My place secure,—far from Thy foes divide.

Be Thine enemies abashed,
Hopeless, condemned to endless fire ;
Amidst Thy saints to dwell shall I aspire.

Humble and suppliant ever,
Contemite, my soul each sin deplores ;
Mine end be peace,—my treasure Heavenly stores.

Oh ! that day ! what tears shall flow !
When guilt-stain'd man from dust shall come.
The judgment seat around, to meet his doom.

Spare, O Lord, each sinner spare,
Thy mercy, Jesus, liberal show,
Thy blessed peace eternally bestow.

AMEN.

SCIENCE.

Leaves from Gosse's Romance of Natural History.

(Continued.)

THE YAST.

Upper California is the home of the most gigantic of vegetable productions, which form two species of a sort of Cypress, named respectively *Sequoia sempervirens* and *Seq. Wellingtonia*. The latter has attained the most celebrity. "About thirty miles from Sonora, in the district of Calaveras, you come to the Stanislas river; and, following one of its tributaries that murmurs through a deep, wooded bed, you reach the Mammoth-tree Valley, which lies fifteen hundred feet above the level of the sea. In this valley you find yourself in the presence of the giants of the vegetable world; and the astonishment with which you contemplate from a distance these tower-like Conifers, rising far above the lofty pine-woods, is increased when on a nearer approach you become aware of their prodigious dimensions. There is a family of them, consisting of ninety members, scattered over a space of about forty acres; and the smallest and feeblest among them is not less than fifteen feet in diameter. You can scarcely believe your eyes as you look up to their crowns, which, in the most vigorous of the colossal stems, only begin at the height of a hundred and fifty or two hundred feet from the ground."

Each member of this wonderful group has received a familiar name, in many cases indicating in its homely associations the rude mind of the backwoodsman. A hotel has been built close to the group, which has become a scene of attraction to visitors from all parts of the country. An enumeration of a few of the more prominent trees, with

their statistics, will enable us better to form an idea of the scene, particularly if we take the monument of London as a standard of comparison, whose total height is two hundred and two feet, and fifteen feet the diameter of the column at the plinth.

Leaving the hotel, and proceeding into the grove, the visitor presently comes to the "Miner's Cabin," a tree measuring eighty feet in circumference, and attaining three hundred feet in height. The "cabin," or burnt cavity, measures seventeen feet across its entrance, and extends upwards of forty feet. Continuing our ramble, admiring the luxuriant growth of underwood, consisting of hick, cedars, dogwood, and hazel, we come to the "Three Graces." These splendid trees appear to grow, and perhaps do grow, from one root, and form the most beautiful group in the forest, towering side by side to the height of two hundred and ninety feet, tapering symmetrically from their base upwards. Their united circumference amounts to ninety-two feet; it is two hundred feet to the first limb on the middle tree. The "Pioneer's Cabin" next arrests our attention, rising to the height of one hundred and fifty feet (the top having been broken off), and thirty-three feet in diameter. Continuing our walk, we come to a forlorn-looking individual, having many rents in the bark, and, withal, the most shabby-looking in the forest. This is the "Old Bachelor;" it is about three hundred feet high, and sixty in circumference. The next tree is the "Mother of the Forest," presently to be mentioned as having been stripped of its bark by speculators in 1854. We are now amidst the "Family Group," and standing near the uprooted base of the "Father of the Forest." This scene is grand and beautiful beyond description. The venerable "Father" has long since bowed his head in the dust; yet how stupendous even in his ruins! He measures one hundred and twelve feet in circumference at the base, and can be traced three hundred feet, where the trunk was broken by falling against another tree. A hollow chamber, or burnt cavity, extends through the trunk two hundred feet, large enough for a person to ride through. Near its base is a spring of water. Walking upon the trunk, and looking from its uprooted base, the mind can scarcely conceive its prodigious dimensions, while on either hand tower his giant sons and daughters. Passing onward, we meet with the "Husband and Wife," leaning affectionately towards one another; they are sixty feet in circumference, and two hundred and fifty feet in height. "Hercules," one of the most gigantic specimens in the forest, stands leaning in our path. This tree, like many others, has been burnt at the base; it is three hundred and twenty-five feet high, and ninety-seven feet in circumference. The "Hermit," rising solitary and alone, is next observed. This tree, straight and well proportioned, measures three hundred and twenty feet high, and sixty feet in circumference. Still returning towards the hotel by the lower trail, we pass the "Mother and Son," which together measure ninety-three feet in circumference; the "Mother" is three hundred and twenty, the "Son" a hopeful youth of three hundred feet. The "Siamese Twins and their Guardian" form the next group: the "Twins" have one trunk at the base, separating at the height of forty feet, each measuring three hundred feet high; the "Guardian" is eighty feet in circumference, and three hundred and twenty-five feet high. Beyond stands the "Old Maid," slightly bowing in her lonely grief; she measures sixty feet in circumference, and is two hundred and sixty feet high. Two beautiful trees, called "Addie and Mary," are the next to arrest our attention, measuring each sixty-five feet in circumference, and nearly three hundred feet high. We next reach the "Horse-back Ride," an old fallen trunk of one hundred and fifty feet in length, hollowed out by the fires which have, in days gone by, razed through the forest. The cavity is twelve feet in the clear and in the narrowest place, and a person can ride through on horseback, a distance of seventy-five feet. "Uncle Tom's Cabin" next claims our admiration, being three hundred feet high, and seventy-five in circumference. The "Cabin" has a burnt entrance of two and a half feet in diameter; the cavity within is large enough to seat fifteen persons. Two other trees we must note; one of which, named the "Pride of the Forest," remarkable for the smoothness of its bark, measures two hundred and eighty feet in height, and sixty feet in circumference. The "Burnt Cave" is also remarkable; it measures forty feet nine inches across its roots, while the cavity extends to the distance of forty feet—large enough for a horseman to ride in, and, turning round, return. We now reach the "Beauty of the Forest," a tree sixty-five feet in circumference, fully three hundred feet high, symmetrical in form, and adorned with a magnificent crest of foliage. Reaching the road, and returning to the house, we pass the "Two Guardians," which tower to the height of three hundred feet, and are sixty-five and seventy feet in circumference, forming an appropriate gateway to this wonderful forest.

Two of these trees have been used for the satisfaction of public curiosity at a distance from their home. One of the noblest, called the "Big Tree," was felled; a work of no small labour, since the trunk was ninety-six feet in circumference at the base, and solid