

to which we were accustomed, and altogether, this single want was found to be sufficient to embitter all our comforts, and for a long time afterwards it was felt to have been a check to the advancement of the settlement, from the number of horses and cattle that died during the winter. Now that I have told you how my experience has taught me the inestimable value of salt, let me ask you whether we should have been any better off if we had been ever so largely supplied with salt that had lost its savour? So far from it, that we should only have been tantalised, by seeming to possess what we wanted so much, when in reality it was good for nothing. And now, do you understand why our Saviour calls his faithful people the salt of the earth? It is because they are scattered about in different parts of the world, that their example, and conversation, and labours, and prayers may, through the grace of God, restrain the power of sin and corruption, which, without such a check, would overwhelm the whole world in ruin and condemnation. Wherever they are, the knowledge and worship of Jesus Christ is not altogether lost. They may be few in numbers, and feeble in strength, like missionaries in heathen lands, where multitudes are ignorant of their faith or opposed to it; but while they continue faithful in word and in deed, and are careful to shew in all things the power of Christian principles over their own lives, they will possess a purifying and healthy influence in the community of which they are members, and may hope, by the blessing of God on his own appointed means, to deserve the character they received from Christ himself, when he said, "Ye are the salt of the earth." Every true disciple of our Saviour should strive to be included in