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Religious Miscellany.

What is it to die?

BY THE LATE REV. W. C. M'KINNON.
What is it to die? It is the end of strife,
It is the twilight ere the dawn of life,
It is to reach the land, the voyage o'er,
And view the traversed ocean from the shore.
It is to watch away the hours of night,
Then see the dawn of everlasting light—
The end of dreaming, bursting from the clod,
The spirit awakens in the light of God.

It is to sigh no more, to feel no pain,
No sultry summer sun—no wintry rain,
No more of human wrongs and faults to weep,
No more by opiates lulled, in sorrow's sleep.

To die is to depart, to be with Him
Who sits enthroned above the cherubim—
The sceptered King of glory erst who trod
The vale of death, to make us sons of God.

What is it to die? It is to hear no more
The discord heard to time's recording shore,
To catch instead the melodies divine
Which flow eternal from the heavenly shrine.
To see the crown'd Redeemer high in glory,
And hear him teach the sacerdotal story—
To see the martyrs—glorified forever,
And drink with them from life's perennial river.

To gaze with longing eyes on faces known
Of days of time, and now before the throne,
To look on Jesus, crown'd his people head—
"If this be death, three 'blessed are the dead."
The voyage ended—on the shore they stand,
And drink the vintage of the promised land,
And eat the grapes of Eschol in the beams
Of light eternal: Often in my dreams
My spirit wanders to a much-lost spot,
And bathes in ocean of celestial bliss,
And earth remains, and wears, and faint again,
My soul returns from Paradise to pain—
From scenes of glory to the sea of life,
From peace unpeppable to earthly strife.

Oh! death, if thou wert warden of the gate,
Thou shouldst resign thy post, and let me pass,
For I have seen the radiant world of God,
And know that Heaven by other paths hath trod,
Than thee—not thy presence shall be sweet,
Come where thou wilt, with thy noxious pest,
From east to west, from north to south,
And break to me the bowl of life—but I will not
Be made to move, with God's own Son to dwell,
Beyond thy power, Oh! baffled king of hell!

Sea Salt.

At luxury in the present
Is a luxury in the past,
And the luxury in the past
Is a luxury in the present.

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Holy Freedom.

BY REV. DR. VAUGHAN, OF ENGLAND.
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Has made one. They have spoken as if it
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Who was by no means weary of this world, nor
invald, nor afflicted, "To be with Christ is the
highest happiness which a man can conceive."
These were not transient emotions in seasons
of high spiritual enjoyment and holy communion,
but the constant temper of the soul, the expres-
sion of a life hid with Christ in God. Doubtless
such expressions are unintelligible to all those
whose hope and portion is on earth, and perhaps
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true and deep piety. Christ is the dearest friend
of the true believer; and any event which brings
him nearer to us should be viewed with holy joy.
We delight to live, that we may labor for
him; we rejoice to wait his holy will, and to
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him on the earth; but it is sweet to look for-
ward to that time when every veil shall be re-
moved, when we can see him without sin or
imperfection, when we can behold his glory, and
in a manner worthy of his exalted character and
claims.

From the Christian Advocate and Journal.

What the Scriptures say Concerning Property.

To whom does it belong?
The silver is mine and the gold is mine, saith
the Lord of Hosts—Hag. ii. 8.
If property is placed in my hands by the pro-
vidence of God, it is not then my own, to be used
as I please?

The kingdom of heaven is as a man travelling
into a far country, who called his own servants,
and delivered unto them his goods—Matt. xxv.
14.

And said unto them, Occupy till I come—
Luke xix, 13.

It is lawful to possess such property?
The Lord maketh poor and maketh rich—1
Sam. ii, 7.

Blessed is the man that feareth the Lord,
Wealth and riches shall be in his house—Psalm
cxli, 1-3.

What are its advantages?
I know that there is no good in them, but for
a man to rejoice and do good in his life—Eccl.
iii, 12.

It is more blessed to give than to receive—
Acts xx, 35.

And Lord said unto him; Will thou, good
and faithful servant; thou hast been faithful over
a few things, I will make thee ruler over many
things; enter thou into the joy of thy Lord—
Matt. xxv, 23.

Many that were rich cast in a much—Mark
x, 21.

What are the evils attending the pursuit and
possession of property?
Behold all was vanity and vexation of spirit,
and there was no profit—Eccl. ii, 11.

He that loveth silver shall not be satisfied
with silver; neither he that loveth abundance,
with increase—Eccl. v, 10-11.

They that will be rich fall into temptation and
a snare, and into many foolish and hurtful lusts,
which devour them in destruction and perdition.
For the love of money is the root of all evil;
which, while some coveted after, they have erred
from the faith, and pierced themselves through
with many sorrows—1 Tim. vi, 9, 10.

He that is greedy of gain troubleth his own
house—Prov. x, 27.

Lay not up for yourselves treasures upon
earth—Matt. vi, 19.

How are we to employ what God intrusts to us?
Honor the Lord with thy substance—Prov.
iii, 9.

Remember them that are in this world, that
they may give thanks unto the Father which
worketh in them, and that they be rich in good
works, ready to distribute, willing to communi-
cate, laying up in store for themselves a good
foundation against the time to come, that they
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Religious Intelligence.

Letter from China.

FUN-CHAU, OCT. 20, 1864.
THE FIELD.
"The field is the world," and the field of the
ninety-five missionaries in China is one third of
the world's population. And though we usually
preach the gospel to a very small part of the whole,
yet multitudes still we are striving from year to
year, to establish trains of influence which shall
ultimately reach and pervade the whole mass.

Think for a moment of the magnitude of the
work. Geography and history tell us that the
Empire contains an area of five millions of
square miles, equal to a third of the continent,
or a tenth of the habitable globe; that its circuit
equals half of the earth's circumference, and
that it is the largest empire that ever existed,
Russia only excepted. We find in China proper-
ly even which is about two-fifths of the whole,
is about one-half the size of Europe, and equal
to seven such countries as France. Notwith-
standing the fact that no less than five distinct
races inhabit its hills and broad valleys; the
Chinese, the aboriginal Mantas, the Mongols,
the Manchus, and the Tibetans; and that the
varieties of the local fauna of the first men-
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