Poutli's Corner.

THE NEW BONNET.

"You'll be sure to send it home on Saturday, Mrs. Smith ?"

"Certainly, Miss Johnson: you may de pend upon it." "To be trimmed with pink, you remember,

and not too full." "Yes, Ma'am, I will make it to suit you or

you may send a back."

And so the matter was left till Saturday evening, when a messenger came with a bandbox, and in the band box the bonnet for "Miss Amelia F. Johnson." It was examined, and tried first on one head, and then on another, and finally acknowledged on all hands to be very tasty, and quite becoming to Miss J. It was talked about till bed-time; it was then dreamed about; and the first thought in Amelia's mind on Sunday morning was the new bonnet. But it rained all day! and it was a day of fretfulness and impatience to this giddy girl.

Another week passed, and a bright sun chrered the next Sunday morning, but Amelia was sick! She did not leave her bed all day; a violent fever soized upon her. The new honnet was in her thoughts too, but oh, in how very different a manner! She wondered how she could have allowed that trifling object to engage her mind as it had done the preceding week-how glad would she have been to wine The bonnet had been her idol-it had comought to have rendered to God; and now seek refuge with God, she saw herself utterly estranged from him-without God, without bring him to hope.

The completion of the story must be left to that Amelia has recovered from her threatening fever- let her strictly mark out the course French and Cerman languages, which the child young and thoughtful reader feel fully perlife's end!

THE ECHO.

Little Robert had come with his mother to spend a week at his aunt's in the country, and he ran to see the garden and the rocks behind it, as soon as he got permission to leave the house. He was a thoughtless boy, of a quick temper, and sought much more his own amusement than other people's comfort. As he was running along, he took up a stone to throw at a lizard; but he missed the poor little creature, and when he found that it had made its escape, he called out in a state of vexation: "Oh, you ugly beast !" To his surprise, he heard the words: "You ugly beast!" distinctly coming back to him from the rock. He looked to see who was there, but could not discover anybody. "Who are you?" he called out then; and he heard the reply perfectly plain "Who are you?" His temper began to rise. "Come forth, you stupid fellow," he shouted. The voice came back: "You stupid fellow." He was now in a great passion, and took up stones to throw at the person who was teasing him, as he thought, but after running about along time among the trees and bushes, he had to come home, dusty and hot, and angry, and made his complaint that some bad boy was hidden among the trees behind the garden who called him all manner of names. and would not let him alone.

His mother looked very serious, and said "Robert, you have betrayed yourself, and your complaint falls upon you and upon no one else. The words which you have heard were your own, only repeated by the echo. You have often seen beard your words returned vibrations of the air. Had you called kind words, kind words would have been returned to you, Compose yourself, lament your evil tempers, and endeavour in future to measure to others, only as you would wish it to be measured to you again.

THE STRAIGHT PATH.

Very early, one delightful morning in June. Edwin and James rose together, in order to enjoy a bathe in the river, before breakfast; the drops of dew sparkled in bright profusion, upon the grass of the meadow, across which the two young friends had to pass.

"How plainly we may see our track in the dew," said James, looking back when they had arrived at the river side; "and how crooked it appears; let us, try to walk straighter on our re-

After bathing, they started off, from two points rather lower down the meadow, toward the place by which they had entered: It was with much difficulty that James refrained from looking back some half dozen times as they were crossing the field; but as this would have broken the agreement, he turned round for the first time when within a few yards of the entrance. " "Only look l'ho exclaimed, much disconcerted, "what can have been the reason? I seem to have gone first on the one side and then on the other, and never to have continued straight on for many yards together; and see how near I passed by that large hole in the midst of the meadow, and yet it was out of my way.??

##Edwin having silently observed the track of his companion, as it was visible in the dew which had been brushed off by his feet, now led him to look at his own; it was straight as a line could be drawn, and perfectly even throughout. "How did you manage to syalk so straightly?" cagerly inquired James; "Laid my hest, and had no idea atit was so difficult?2- "I will tell you while we But the friends of the African were acquiring which would have been the certain reward of are going home,!' replied Edwin, as they got

crossing the meadow." What can this have to do with the matter?" said James; "but I will tell you, if you wish. I was looking at the ground on which we were walking, and at my own fect, and sometimes at you; but I saw your eyes were fixed upon something; what was it?"

"Did you observe, James," said Edwin, "that noble tree close by the fence? When we started from the bank of the river, I began to look at it, and did not once take my eyes off from it the whole way, and thus every step I took was in the same direction; and this made my track bers. Numbers commenced to abstain from even and straight, as you saw."

Dear reader, you may try the truth of this for yourselves as you walk in the fields, or upon the sand: if your eyes wander, your path will be a crocked one; but fix some sleady object at a distance, and every step will bring you forward in a straight and even course.

And now think which is the steady object upyour path through life to eternity; and if you would wish to pursue a sate and steady course, suffer nothing to divert your regard from that which alone can guide you to your haven of rest. [See Hebr. XII. 2.]

A JOYFUL RECOGNITION.

After the battle at Talavera, among the prisoners sent to France was an interesting child, about seven years old, concerning whom one of the English officers received an account, that he was the son of a sergeant M'Cullum, who had served the very remembrance of it out of her mind! in the 42nd Highland regiment, under Sir John Moore, in the Peninsula, and was killed in the battle pletely unfitted her for the worship which she of Corunna. The child's engaging manners had greatly won upon several persons, one of whom, when she felt how needful it was for her to as he passed through Toooso, immediately took him valer his provetion, and obtained leave to and, having a recommendation what he had heard, felt such an interest in year before at Corunna, he replied, "Sir, I did not know any man of that name who was killed; but will you be so good, sir, as to tell me why you have asked that question?" "Because," Jamie, don't you ke we me?? The scene, as may be supposed, was truly affecting. The feelwith the rush of thought upon the past scenes of the boy abroad, so overcome the officer, that he was obliged to retire into an adjoining shop, to give vent to his emotions.

What a train of providences is here! How improbable that the boy, whose mother, with whom he had been left sick at the hospital, had fallen a victim to disease, and his father reported as dead, should have survived amidst the dangers and confusion attendant upon capture in a foreign land, and while the war reged with the utmost those members of the Church who felt that fury! But he found fayour with God, who far more extensive efforts must be made, than brought about those events, which, at length, in had yet been attempted, for the conversion of the streets of London, led the lost father into the distant nations, in obedience to the Saviour's arms of his lost son, and the lost son into the arms command that the gospel should be preached of the lost father! It seems, that the report of to every creature. That Society, as well as the father's death cross from his having been the British and Foreign Bible Society, and severely wounded in the battle, from which he other religious institutions conducted with a your face reflected in the water; just so you have not only recovered, but was actually the bearer of view to the glory of God, and the salvation of of the remedies hest calculated to remove them. to you by the a letter, from his superior officer, to Lord Huntly, souls, found in him a liberal contributor and at the time the interview took place, informing active supporter. At their Anniversaries, his him, in answer to an inquiry his lordship had voice was often heard as their eloquent and made, if the child had any friends living in Scotland, that M'Cullum was alive, and would deliver him the letter; but of the contents of the letter public. His contributions to various religious the sergeant was totally in ignorance until, some hours after having kissed his dear boy, he reached the house of Lord Huntly, and delivered his letter. -Anecdotes : Rel. Tract Soc.

WILBERFORCE. Continued.

In the summer of 1789, Wilberforce spent few days at Mrs. Hannah More's place of retirement, Cowslip Green, near Bristol. The cliffs of Cheddar are esteemed the greatest cariosity in those parts. One morning, Wilberforce rode out to see them; he took some lunch with him, but brought it back untouched, and when asked how he liked the scenery, he replied, it was fine, but he had found dreadful destitution and ignorance among the people. His mind seemed filled with the subject: 'Something must be done for Cheddar,' was the result in his mind from his day's excursion. A variety of plans were discussed. how the people might be supplied with the comforts of life and with means of instruction : at last Wilberforce exclaimed : "If you will be at the trouble, I will be at the expense." This decision on his part gave occasion to the establishment of different schools which Hannah More superintended, and which proved an in-calculable blessing to the neighbourhood.

In the mean time, those who were concerned in continuing the slave-trade, had made successful efforts in enlisting votes of members of Parliament in their fayour, and Wilberforce sistency and perseverance had enabled him for had the mortification to find, in 1791, that only 88 voted for the abolition, while 163 were for the relief of the oppressed, sacrificing the for the continuance of this hateful traffic. prospects of that temporal aggrandizement

plates which showed the manner of stowing the delight of his soul flowed from a higher the negroes in the holds of ships for their passage across the Atlantic-the chains and shackles and instruments of punishment made use of-extracts from the evidence given before Committees of the House of Commonsand similar means of information. A glow of indignation began to pervade the community, ready to burst forth in hundreds of petitions to Parliament, as soon as might become necessary for the purpose of effect upon the memthe use of sugar altogether, or to take only that produced in the East Indies-old and young had the matter daily before them in private discussion and in public prints: and in 1792, there were 238 in the House of Commons who voted that the slave-trade should be abolished; only it should not be at once, but step by step. The number of votes against it was 85. When, on which you must fix your eyes as you pursue | however, the question came before the House of Lords, they entered upon the inquiry quite afresh, and the decision was put off to an indefinite period.

The war with the French, and a seditious spirit which spread among the people of Eugland, had a very unfavourable effect upon the nuestion so near Wilbertorce's heart. The minds of men were otherwise engaged, and the fears of many good people in the country were excited at the mention of any thing like breaking down established practice, at a time when the convulsion of society in the French republic filled all Europe with horror. The question was brought before the House of Commons from time to time, but scarcely any progress was made during the remainder of that century; in the year 1799 only there was reason to believe that the cause was gaining ground again. In the mean time, Wilberto the Duke of York. His royal highness, from force had become a married man, and had published his work "A Practical View of the kind reader. "Let her take it for granted the boy, that, when brought into his presence, he Christianity." This publication met with took him on his knee, conversed with him in the extraordinary and unlooked-for favour. Religious books were so little sought in those which in that case is the only safe and con- knew, and make arrangements promptly for his days, that the publisher thought he was going sistent one for Amelia to pursue; then let the admission into the Military Asylum, at Chelsen quite far enough by printing 500 copies of It being necessary to obtain the signature of Lord Wilberforce's work. But that number was snaded that is the only safe and consistent Huntly before the boy could be admitted, the sold in a few days, and it was printed again course for her to follow-and God give her officer and his little protegé were proceeding to four times in the course of six months, amountgrace to enter upon it and persevere to her Richmond House for that purpose, when, on ing to a circulation of 7500 copies in that time. reaching Charing Cross, he perceived a soldier in It has ever since been valued as one of the the highland uniform, walking before him: he most important books on the side of religion quickened his pace, and soon overtook this man, that have been published. Fifteen editions of who happened to belong to the 42nd regiment. It had been printed by the year 1826, in Eng-On inquiring of him if he had been acquainted | land; it has been often re-printed in America; with sergeant MiCultum, who was killed the and translations of it have been published in French, Italian, Spanish, Dutch, and German. When the Bishop of London, Dr. Porteus, had road it, he wrote thus: "I shall offer up my fervent prayer to God that it may have a powsaid the officer, pointing to the boy, "that is his circul and extensive influence on the hearts of child, whom I found in Spain." "O, sir, said men, and in the first place on my own, which he, rushing over to the boy, "he is my child! is already humbled, and will, I trust, in time be sufficiently awakened by it." Coming from a man of wealth, and rank, and political emiings depicted in the soldier's countenance, on the nence, and bearing a testimony to the imporsudden discovery of his long-lost child, together tance of religion on the part of one who, according to the estimation of common men, had every thing to induce him to conform to the world rather than to walk in religion's ways, it excited a degree of attention which would not have been paid to a similar work proceeding from another quarter; and it begat a secret conviction that the author must have found the ways of religion indeed ways of pleasantness.

The formation of the Church Missionary Society in the year 1800, found him among voice was often heard as their eloquent and edifying advocate, and his presence was looked for and cheered by an attached and grateful and charitable purposes are found to have amounted to one fourth of his income; £2000. are counted up as having been thus bestowed, in his records, not quite complete, for one year. In 1801 he found that he had spent £3000 more than his income; and in thinking how to reduce his expenditure, he never alluded to his charities, but proposed to give up one of his country-houses, in order that one fourth of his income might still remain free to be given away.

The question respecting the slave-trade had been repeatedly before the House of Commons without leading to any decisive result, when the death of Mr. Pitt caused a change in the ministry which raised to office several very decided friends to abolition. This was in 1806; and in the course of that year several important steps were gained in the noble cause of African freedom. The great statesman Fox rendered very effectual aid, but he also died in the same year. The question was at last taken up in the House of Lords first. where 106 voted for, and 34 against it. In the House of Commons, on the 23rd of February 1807, the vote was 283 for, and only 16 against it. It was thus decided that, to be any wise engaged in the slave-trade was a crime like stealing and robbery, which is to be punished by transportation and hard labour. From every quarter now did congratulations pour in upon the man whose Christian conalinost nineteen years to continue a struggle APOTHE over the sile into the coad; but first you must by the circulation of the slave-trade; exhibiting philanthropist. It was a triumphant day; but he had been content to be the politician instead of being the Christian tell me what you were looking at when we were the nature of the slave-trade; exhibiting philanthropist. It was a triumphant day; but 5th, March 1846.

source than earthly applause and distinction from man.

To be continued.

CHRIST'S DIVINE AND HUMAN NATURE. Man can suffer, but he cannot satisfy; God can satisfy, but he cannot suffer; but Christ being both God and man, can both suffer and satisfy too; and so is perfectly fit both to suffer for man, an dto make satisfaction to God, -to reconcile God to man, and man to God. And thus, Christ having assumed my nature into his person, and so satisfied Divine justice for my sins, I am received into grace and favour again with the Most High God. Upon this principle, I believe that I, by nature the son of man, am made by grace the son of God, as really, as Christ, by nature the Son of God, was made by office the Son of man, And so, though in myself, "I may say to corruption, Thou art my mother," yet, in Christ, I may say to God, "Abba, Father." -Beveridge.

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