### Louth's Corner.

#### VACATION-JOURNEY IN SWITZERLAND. Continued.

From the Rhone-Glacier, our travellers did not meet with a single hut, till they arrived at the village of Realp. Their march from the Grimsel-Hospital to this haltingplace occupied six hours, interrupted by the sight of few living things but the horned cattle which here and there enlivened the scene and broke the feeling of solitude which began to creep over minds to which this life and intercourse with men had not yet become trials to flee from. The ear was greeted by music, as well as the eye gratified by the sight, for it is customary in Switzerland to suspend a well-toned bell from the neck of each cow, so that the gentle movement of the cattle feeding on the mountains produces irregular chimes of great beauty. The young party welcomed every herd they met with, as keeping up a connection with those habitations of men which did not appear on their journey, until they reached the village. The beauty of the pasture and of the cattle, moreover, encouraged the hope of substantial nourishment at the halting-place—and that became a matter of some interest, after so long and fatiguing a march. When at last they made their entrance into the hospitable gates where it was determined to halt, it might have been disheartening to any one with a hungry stomach, and not acquainted with the monastic life of modern times, to find himself in a convent of Capuchins: such was the place to afford them hospitality in the village of Realp. But in countries where Romanism prevails, it is pretty well understood that the monks have laid aside a good deal of their professed selfdenial and mortification of the flesh. Indeed the portly stature, healthy colour, and lively eyes of the reverend host who received the travellers with all the civilities of a practised landlord, promised no mean entertainment within the walls where he ruled kitchen and cellar. The convent made it part of its business to entertain strangers, and well was that duty performed, though the long, browncoloured coats and large hoods of the monks seemed ill to agree with the occupation of receiving guests of every rank in life, and looking to the plentiful supply of their wants. The table was well provided, not only with eatables, but with Italian wine which. from its sweetness, suited the taste of the boys so well that it became needful to stop the allowance of that article; they did not Imagine that such sweet stuff could do them any harm, and if they had drunk according to their thirst, they would soon have been in a state little accordant with the religious character of the establishment. So it is in life; when the sweets of it seem to invite us to utterly unguarded indulgence, then is danger most closely at hand; we commence with using the willing gifts of God's good providence, and presently we are found to have abused them. Therefore we ever need to keep somewhat within the extent of the lawful use of temporal supplies, lest we go beyond and use them unlawfully ere we are aware of it. An old proverb says: Stop eating just when you like it best; and then you will have taken the right measure.

The tutor and the Capuchin landlord stopped the use of the cups in time to keep the young party within bounds, and yet they had become so high-spirited that they felt no fatigue at all after the good cheer found at the convent; and so they set out with a vigorous step to reach Mount Saint Gothard After walking for a while, however, they began to find the fatigue in their legs returning; and when a smart shower of rain also overtook them, they were right glad to find another halting-place in the village of Hospital, at the foot of the mountain. It was no part of their plan to climb this giant, but they had an opportunity of examining some of the riches of natural beauty which it contains, in a cabinet of St. Gothard minnerals kept by a priest who makes a pretty good business of collecting specimens, then exhibiting, and selling them to the travellers who visit the village. To be continued.

# THE TWO CHICKENS.

Some time ago, a little girl neatly dressed came to the hall-door with a basket on her arm, in which were two chickens she wanted to sell. Her mother, she said, was in poor circumstances; she, wanted money to buy some things that she stood in need of, and she had no way of procuring the money but by selling these chickens. desired her to go round to the kitchen, and if the cook were pleased with them, they should be purchased. The poor girl replied that she had already been there; but that the cook had sent her away. On inquiry, I found that the chickens were considered not at all fit for the larder; being so very thin, that they were not worth the trouble of fattening. I suggested that they might be put in a coop, but the cook said they would die of cold; and when I hinted that they might run about the yard, she declared that the dogs would chase them and fortunate chickens.

together disconcerted with these resolutions. She eloquently pleaded the merits of the and after that to go a little way into the yard Church. We say more. Peter, not by his aninuals, and as a last resource, tried to enlist the children in her cause. Here she Living and the constraint

the cook. They were delighted with the appearance of the creatures. Oh, mamma!' cried Emily, 'there is one of the most beautiful chickens ever was seen : see what a fine tust one of them has got. You know you promised me a hen, and I will keep this for one, to lay eggs, if you will buy it for me. Oh, do maimma; pray do.' There was no resisting this appeal, particularly as I had the best of the bargain; so I looked at the little despised fowls, and saw that one of them was of the golden pheasant breed, with a crown of feathers on its head nearly as large as its body. The other was of the common kind of poultry, and not a very handsome specimen either; but it was settled that the ugly one was to be bought to keep the Irandsome one company, as we had no other chickens at that season of the year. So the bargain was made, the girl paid, and the chickens changed mistresses, apparently to the satisfaction of all parties; and the cook consented to keep Miss Emily's chickens in the kitchen, at least for a few days, to see how they behaved themselves; for I assure you there is a great difference in the dispositions of chickens as well as children. They proved to be very well conducted for their age, were very tame, and never flew up on the dresser to break the jugs and plates; so the cook placed a little stick near the fire for them to roost on; and they picked about the kitchen all day, and in the evening the cook put a chair under the perch, and they jumped up, first on the seat, then on the back of the chair, and then made a fly to their roost, where they slept quietly side by side all night; and in the morning, when daylight came, they flew down, and just went on as the day before. They were indeed very good chickens, and soon won the regard not only of Emily, who was predisposed to love them, but of the cross old cook, with whom they became most particular favourites and companions. In short, in a few weeks you would not have known them to be the poor miserable little orphans that they were before Emily adopted, and the cook nursed them; and well they showed the cook's care, for they were fat and well-feathered, and comfortable to look upon.

I have now told you how fond Emily and the cook were of them, and the ugly one was just liked as much as the pretty one, although they called one 'the Beauty,' and the other 'the Waiting-maid,' for distinction. But now I have to tell you of the affection they had for each other; they, it appeared by the following account, made no distinction of rank or beauty either:-

One evening Beauty was on the perch

alone; and so, after waiting some time to see if the Waiting-maid would come in herself-for by this time they had extended their excursions to wherever they chosethe cook commerced looking for her, and after trying the yard and out-houses in vain, she inquired of every one it she had been seen lately by them. The only tidings she could obtain were, that the men who were thrashing had seen them both that day in the barn. The cook was in great tribulation, and so was Emily, as they both came to the conclusion that the dogs had chased and killed her; but just as the cook was putting the kitchen in order for the night, she discovered the poor litte Waiting-maid sitting bere is our strength; Jesus Christ is always maintain the true faith with meekness and or rather lying in a corner, under the large with us, even unto the end of the world. determination, -our hearts table, quite unable to move. We sup- Much is now spoken of the real-by which filled with joy. Sir, you and your friends posed that she had been touched by a flail is meant the corporeal—presence of the when in the barn, for she had no limbs broken, but she had lost the use of them, as if her back had got a hurt: we never could find out how she had contrived to come into the house afterwards. She was taken up tenderly, and placed on the roost. The next morning Beauty went forth alone. The Waiting-made was quite helpless, and had to be waited on herself. Although the cook's friendship was difficult to obtain, yet, when once gained, it was very sincere, and to be depended on, which she proved in this instance: for she removed the invalid to her own room, which was boarded, and put her on the floor, with some hay to lie on, where she would not be annoyed by dogs, cats or poultry, but could be perfectly quiet; perhaps too quiet; for, indeed, lonelines was all that she had any reason to complain of But now a strange sight commenced; for Beauty-contrary to the usual customs of birds and beasts in general which dislike those of their species who are sick or wounded, and often kill them-every morning, after she had taken a walk in the vard, came in and, making her way to the cook's room, sat down beside the Waitingmaid, where she remained all day; so that, one day happening to see them, I asked if Beauty was lame too; for she had her feet tucked up under her like the other, and sat there all day without stirring, until evening again, when she went out to air herself; and the moment the kitchen-door was opened for her, she ran to her sick companion, and sat beside her all the night too, forsaking the perch altogether. For six weeks she tended her with the greatest diligence and care; invariably regular, and untired by the duty she had imposed upon herself. The good effects of sympathy and kill them. The cook had clearly set her face friendship soon appeared. The Waiting-against having anything to do will the till maid begin to look more cheefful and to The poor chicken merchant was not aland she had the satisfaction in a short time

had no such critical judges to deal with as | maid was in a week or two able to run about | James, are still teaching us. The whole pretty smartly, and finally she had the of them keep their functions in the church power to fly up to her old perch in the and no one has any authority to take their kitchen. In these movements, Beauty always attended the Waiting-maid as if delighted to see her well and happy. Now, they go on together as if no accident had occurred, reposing every night on the perch, to the great delight of Emily and the cook and I suppose when Beauty lays her first egg, there will be as much rejoicing over her as there was over Barney Brady's goose.

Now, from the conduct of these little chickens two lessons may be learned. In the first place, their good conduct and civil deportment procured them kind friends, who aided them in their necessities. For it is not when we are in need of friends that we must make them; no, that is the time to prove the sincerity of their friendship. The second lesson is to be taken from the example of little Beauxy, who was not only so affectionate and kind a nurse to her companion, but also never got tired of her occupation all the time that it was necessary. Now, I know, that young people are not fond of being with those who are sick, and soon grow tired of attending them, and think it very wearisome to stay in a sick room. I would wish to know, when it is their turn to only, but of all other continental countries be sick, how they would like all their playfellows to go from them, and never come near or stop with them. They should remember to do as they would wish to be done by; and not only for a selfish reason would I wish them to consider their conduct, but as their heavenly father is merciful and good to them every day and every hour, they should also try to do all in their power to relieve the wants, and alleviate the sufferings of their fellow-creatures; and if they are neglecting their duty in this respect, I would admonish them to remember Beauty.—Chambers' Journal.

#### THE SOCIETE EVANGELIQUE OF FRANCE.

On the 1st of this month, a large assembly met to breakfast together at the Music Hall, Liverpool, to bid welcome to the Rev. Merle D'Aubigné, of Geneva, on his visit to the city; addresses were afterwards delivered by him and several other ministers. on the progress of the work of reformation through the agency of the above Society, which receives a large portion of its support addressed the meeting, introducing the celowing extract from Mr. D'Aubigné's speech will be read with interest.

"Perhaps there is a deficiency of power in the church itself. Of energy we have some striking examples in some of the servants of the Lord here: but perhaps we have not combined force enough-not enough efficacious union of all those who friend, Mr. M'Neile, (renewed cheering,) confess the Lord, and rely on the efficacy of his blood. I indeed see in the sky of the church many stars of the first magnitude, but should they appear isolated in the joy. Yes, sir, when we have heard you as firmament? I wish to press on England the duty of acting as that great army of but that the faithful are the church, the miin life. The state of the church is sad in teach, to exhort them with all doctrine, this point of view, and discouraging. But that every believer must do what he can to Lord. We are they who believe in the true of England; and if continental Christians real presence of the Lord-we alone. have your church in esteem, it is for the Others may believe the presence of some sound doctrines which you advocate and meat, some flesh, some bones; we believe uphold. May your hands become stronger the real presence of him who is ever the same. Yes; Jesus Christ is really present in his church. The Son of Man is in the midst of the seven golden candlesticks. We see his eye as a flame of fire; we hear his voice as the sound of many waters: and when seeing and lamenting the dangers of the church, we fall at his feet as dead, but he lays his right hand on us, saying, "Fear not: I am the first and the last; behold, I am alive for evermore. Amen." Friends of the Lord-of the present Lord-we are assembled for the interest of the great battle which is now waging everywhere between Romanism and the Gospel-between the Pope and Jesus Christ. We desire the evangelisation of all Roman Catholic countries-of France, Belgium, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Ireland, and all others. We desire it first, that we may be instrumental in this way for the salvation of souls; and secondly, that we may, by the word of God, pull down the strongholds of the Papacy, and cast down the power that exalteth itself against the knowledge of Christ our righteousness. Well, dear friends, where is our power? It is the Word of Godthe Word of God alone. By that word -by the power of the Holy Ghost acting by that word-by bringing that word everywhere, we shall overcome. It is true that many say, at London and at Oxford, it is not the Word of God we are to look to, but the traditions of the church, and the authority of the church. What then ? Let it be considered as the traditions if you will. There is an apostolic tradition, and from that source alone comes the knowledge of the true Christian, faith. But that apostolic tradition is exclusively the Holy Scripture of the New Testament. Peter, they say, to see her take a step or two along with her, by his vienr, is teaching the Holy Cutholic with her ... Invigorated by the fresh air, and | vicar, but by himself. And not only Peter,

place. Yes,—the apostles of our Lord Jesus preach now, everywhere, the remission of sins, and conversion to God by the name of the Lord; they forgive sins, and they retain them; they lay the foundation of the church, and teach the missionaries and the preachers. They do all this by the word they have left to the church-not a dead but a living word—by the influence of the Holy Spirit, by which those holy men of God were moved. The Papists bonst to lrave among them, the successor of the successor of the successor, and so on, of St. Peter. We have more than they have. We have Peter himself. And not only him but the founders of the church. And above all, we have that divine Head of the church who was dead for us, but who is now living Now, dear friends, I wish to mention a few particulars which I am sure will engage the consideration of every minister and Christian among us. We speak about evangelising, and you have heard some striking facts brought forward by my dear friend and brother, Monsieur Roussell. Now for the evangelisation of Europe, not of France -two things are necessary :- First, liberty of action; and secondly, reality of action. First, the door must be opened; secondly, we must enter in and speak. [The chief

particulars appeared in the Berean al-Mr. Chairman, let me express my joy to meet you, and after many years of corres-

pondence to see you face to face. I must express here the sadness, the sorrow, of continental Christians on hearing much bad news which comes from England. When we hear that it is maintained by some in the Church of England that your true evangelical tenets are not to be interpreted according to the common opinion of their framers, but in what some are pleased to call a catholic sense,—when we hear that the catholic sense of the Church of England doctrines is consistent with the decrees of the Council of Trent,—that Protestantism is in all its bearings the religion of corrupt human nature, and essentially antichristian, -that you must recede more and more from the principles of the Reformation,of our holy and blessed Reformation-(enthusiastic cheering,)-when we see men from friends of the truth in England. The holding a high station in the church speaking Rev. Chancellor Raikes presided, and first of Roman doctrine, of apostolic succession, and baptismal regeneration, as the whole lebrated Historian of the Reformation, and of the Gospel,—when we hear them say, also the Rev. Pasteur Roussell from France | "The church, the church," and who delivered the next address. The fol- not "Christ, Christ, Christ,"-then, sir, we on the continent are afflicted and mourn. The best friends of the church lose hope, and say, "O Zion, the crown is fallen from thy head !" But, sir, how can I express the joy of continental Christians, when I see men like you,-like your worthy Bishop,—(much applause,)—and like our -maintaining with courage the Gospel of Christ? Sir, the testimony of you has come to us, and has filled our hearts with serting that the clergy are not the church, heaven which should be one in action and nisters of that church being employed to

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THE LATE FIRE. NOTICE is hereby given to those whose Pulles
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NOTICE.

CHRISTIAN WURTELE,

St. Paul's Street.

Apply to

11th Feby, 1945.

THE undersigned has been duly appointed Assignce to the Estate of the late Mr. W. B. JEFFERYS, Plumber and Painter. Ail persons having claims against the late Mr. Jefferys, are requested to send them in duly attested, without delay. CHRISTIAN WURTELE,

St. Paul's Street.
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NOTICE.

THE undersigned having entered into part-nership, will from and after the first of May next, carry on business in this City under the firm of Welch & Davies.
HENRY W. WELCH.

W. H. A. DAVIES. Arthur Street, Quebec, 25th April, 1845.

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