

rebellion, which we are convinced they have hitherto been.

Moved by JOHN DOUGALL, Esq.; seconded by FRANCIS FARISH, Esq.

Resolved 5.—That the establishment and maintenance of a general and impartial system of Education, necessarily requiring an ample and permanent provision, is the object which most urgently demands the proceeds of these Reserves, and no other appropriation of them is likely to be so acceptable to the great body of the people.

Moved by the Rev. W. TAYLOR; seconded by JOHN MATTHEWSON, Esq.

Resolved 6.—That whether we regard the unjust and impolitic endowment of 57 Rectories in Upper Canada, or the unscrupulous efforts now making by the Church party, both in England and this country, or the fact, that a general system of Education is about to be established; we alike see the necessity of standing forth at this time to testify temperately, but firmly, to the British Government, that the principles embodied in the foregoing Resolutions, are those which we have conscientiously embraced, and are determined to maintain, by all prudent and lawful means.

Moved by J. E. MILLS, Esq.; seconded by JAMES THOMPSON, Esq.

Resolved 7.—That the following gentlemen, with power to add to their number, be a Committee, to prepare a suitable memorial and protest, based upon the resolutions now passed; and that it be their duty to procure signatures to the same throughout the two Provinces, by employing agents, and corresponding with individuals and societies now laboring in the same good cause. The necessary funds for defraying expenses to be raised by contribution.

Rev. W. Taylor	Messrs. R. Froste
H. Wilkes	John Dougall
N. Bosworth	J. E. Mills
G. W. Perkins	S. Ward
Dr. Davies	Jas. Roy
Mr. Jas. Thompson	Henry Vennor
J. Matthewson	L. Kidd
Frs. Farish	Geo. Savage
Adam Ferrie	T. Mitchell.

MICROSCOPIC

WONDERS OF CREATION.

Minute examination discloses occasionally prodigious accumulations of microscopic shells that surprise us no less by their abundance than by their extreme minuteness. The mode in

which they sometimes crowd together, may be estimated from the fact that Soldary collected from less than an ounce and a half of stone found in the hills of Cascinia, in Tuscany, 10,454 microscopic chambered shells. The rest of the stone was composed of fragments of shells, of minute spines of Echini, and of a sparry calcareous matter.

Of several species of those shells, four or five hundred weigh but a single grain; of one species he calculates that a thousand individuals would scarcely weigh one grain. He further states, that some idea of their diminutive size may be formed from the circumstance that immense numbers of them pass through a paper in which holes have been pricked with a needle of the smallest size.

Our mental, like our visual faculties, begin rapidly to fail us when we attempt to comprehend the infinity of littleness towards which we are thus conducted or approaching the smaller extremes of creation.—*Buckland's Bridgewater Treatise.*

"IT IS NO TASK."

At the annual meeting of the Cambridge Bible Society, the Rev. Professor Scholfield related the following anecdote of Mr. Hone, the well known author of the *Every Day Book*.—Mr. Hone, in the days of his infidelity, was travelling in Wales on foot, and being rather tired and thirsty, he stopped at the door of a cottage where there was a little girl seated reading, and, whom he asked if she would give him a little water. "O yes, sir," she said, 'if you will come in, mother will give you some milk and water;' upon which he went in and partook of that beverage, the little girl again resuming her seat and her book. After a short stop in the cottage he came out and accosted the little child at the door. 'Well, my little girl, are you getting your task?'—