

God the beginning of his knowledge. If he has an active spirit, rather rectify than curb it; but reckon idleness among his chiefest faults. Above all things, keep him from vain, lascivious, and amorous pamphlets as the forerunners of all vice. As his judgement ripens, observe his inclinations, and tender him a calling, that shall not cross it; forced marriages and callings seldom prosper. Show him both the mow and the plough; and prepare him as well for the danger of the skirmish as for the honor of the prize. If he choose the profession of a scholar, advise him to study the most profitable arts. Poetry and mathematics take up too great a latitude of the soul, and moderately used are good recreations, but bad callings; being nothing but their own reward. If he choose the profession of a soldier, let him know withal, honor must be his greatest wages, and his enemies his surest paymaster. Prepare him against the dangers of a war, and advise him of the greater mischief of a garri- son. Let him avoid detachment and duels to the utmost of his power, and remember he is not his own man, and (being his country's servant) hath no choice in his own life. If he choose a trade, teach him to forget his father's house and his mother's wing; advise him to be conscientious, careful, and constant. This done, thou hast done thy part, leave the rest to Providence; thou hast done it well.—*Quarles.*

* It may be well to note that this writer was well qualified from his own experience to give counsel to parents, being himself the father of eighteen children.

NEW EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—The increase and growth of the Church of England in this city, has for the last few years been very marked. We understand that in St. George's a single sitting can scarcely be obtained, and to rent a pew is impossible. The congregation has increased more rapidly than any other in the city, though the Cathedral is pretty well attended and St. Luke's, St. Stephen's and Trinity, have all got average congregations. The three last named churches, however, are all in the suburbs of the city, and the Cathedral in the centre of it. St. George's has therefore to supply sittings for the great proportion of the Episcopalians who reside at the west end of the town, and this it is now totally unable to do. A petition has therefore been drawn up, and is in course of signature, to be presented to the Bishop of the Diocese, praying him to grant permission to erect another chapel in this city. The exact site has not yet been determined upon, but we understand it is to be somewhere in the neighbourhood of Bleury Street, near Sherbrooke Street. It is probable the Rev. Wm. Bond will accept the charge, and that a new assistant minister will be appointed for St. George's Church. We have no doubt the Bishop will gladly give his sanction to the good work in question—showing, as it unquestionably does, how successfully the Anglican Church here is strengthening her stakes and widening her bounds.—*Montreal Transcript.*

OPEN-AIR PREACHING IN LIVERPOOL.—Dr. McNeil delivered an address to an immense assemblage of orderly worshippers at the Liverpool Exchange on Sunday. His text was the fourteenth chapter of Luke, the sixteenth and two following verses; and, throughout his truly evangelical address, he carefully abstained from all controversial points, contenting himself with enforcing those grand but simple truths, which are the foundation of the gospel. In bringing his sermon to a close, he said:—

"I think we shall set an example to-day to the whole kingdom. They talked of noise, of rows, and commotion. God Almighty be praised, there never was a more peaceful assemblage on the whole face of the earth. I don't know how to estimate the number of thousands, strong men, able-bodied men, and I hope I may say honest and sober men. Sober men! Can you hold up your hands to that? (Several thousand hands were raised in response). If these hands are the hands of honest, sober men, they are the strength of the country. I thank God for this day; and pray to Him most heartily that He will hear the prayer I began with, and will grant you continued health and strength, and that He will give you constant and profitable employment; that He will give you happy, honest, and kind friends; that He will enable you to be affectionate at home—gentle to your children—forbearing to your wives.

"Give them time to get the house ready, and don't run off to the public house if it is not. Remember that they have been taking care of your children during the time you have been away, and that they are entitled to your consideration. And wives, you should

have the place tidy for your husbands against they come home. you should have them clean and neat, as cool in summer and warm in winter as circumstances will admit; as far as lies in your power, you should have your home so comfortable that you might say, 'Tom shall have no cause to leave it. I will clasp him in my arms, and ask the Lord to bless him.'

"Now, my dear friends, I think it is time to say farewell. I must however tell you this. We are an orderly as well as a pious people. There is a great deal of routine, as it is called—everything in its place and everything in its time. We of the Established Church have an order to observe, which the people have no occasion to follow. We have a parochial ecclesiastical order, and here I am out of my parish. (A voice, 'The world's your parish'). Aye, the world is my mission—to preach the Gospel to every creature; but in England here we are divided into sections; and without the liberty, and permission, and kind consent of the clergyman of this parish, I could not continue to meet you here: but I think he will give his consent, and if so it would be a very good thing to have something of the sort every fine Sunday."

BENEFITS OF DROUGHT.—The State Agricultural Chemist of Maryland, Mr. Higgins, maintains that droughts are necessary to replenish the soil with minerals, which are borne to the sea by rain, and absorbed by crops. Were there no dry season, he contends, the earth would be a barren waste, yielding life to neither plant, tree, nor any green thing. The manner in which droughts supply the waste of mineral matter is stated in the following language:

"During dry weather, a continual evaporation of water takes place from the surface of the earth, which is not supplied by any from the clouds. The evaporation from the surface creates a vacuum, so far as water is concerned, which is at once filled by the water rising up from the subsoil of the land; the water from the subsoil is replaced from the next strata below, and in this manner the circulation of water in the earth is the reverse to that which takes place in wet weather. With this water also ascend the minerals held in solution, the phosphates of lime, carbonate, and silicate of potash and soda, which are deposited in the surface soil as the water evaporates, and thus restores the losses sustained as above stated."

Mr. Higgins claims to have thoroughly tested his theory by a number of satisfactory experiments.

INFLUENCE OF NEWSPAPERS.—We clip the following brief but complimentary paragraph on the Patrons of the Press from a late English paper:—"Newspaper readers are readers, excelling in pronunciation and emphasis, and consequently read understandingly. They are better spellers and define words with ease and accuracy. They obtain a practical knowledge of geography in almost half the time it requires others, as the newspaper has made them familiar with the location of the important places, nations, their government and doings on the globe. They are better grammarians, for having become so familiar with every variety of style in the newspaper, from the common place advertisements to the finished and classical oration of the statesman, they more readily comprehend the meaning of the text, and consequently analyze its construction with accuracy. They write better composition, using better language, containing more thoughts more clearly and connectedly expressed. Those young men who have for years been readers of the newspapers are always taking the lead in the debating society, exhibiting a more extensive knowledge upon a great variety of subjects, and expressing their views with greater fluency, clearness and correctness in their use of language."

AN INTERESTING INCIDENT occurred in the progress of the inquiry before the Arctic committee. Mr. Lizakianon, the chairman, received a letter from Lady Franklin, claiming for her unfortunate husband the honor of having been the first to explore a north west passage though unknown to Captain McClure, just as the passage discovered by the latter was subsequently explored by Captain Collinson. That Franklin did so is proved by the situation in which his remains were discovered by the Esquimaux. Captain McClure, however, was the first to make the passage from ocean to ocean, and Lady Franklin does justice to his indomitable perseverance. The Committee have inserted her letter in the report of their proceedings, as a mark of their sympathy and respect, and call attention, in the concluding paragraph of their report, to the fact that it may be almost literally said that Franklin's spirit led the way, and that it was

the attempt to trace his steps through the icy solitudes of the Polar sea that the north west passage was finally discovered.

THE AMOOR RIVER.

If the statement was made to the allied fleet at Petropaulovsk, that the Russians had 8,000 or 10,000 men at their fortress on the Amoor river, and we are inclined to think it true, we shall not be surprised to hear of a place, up to this time entirely unknown to the world, which will bid defiance to the formidable fleet that has been sent to destroy it.

Among the great rivers of the world, the Amoor, Amur, or Seghalien of Northeastern Asia is perhaps the least known. Yet we know that of all the streams in Northern Asia, boundless as that region is, it is the only one that empties itself into a navigable ocean which is open to commerce. All the great rivers of Northern Asia discharge their waters into the Polar Sea, and are thereby lost to commerce. The Amoor cannot properly be called a river of Siberia, but of Chinese Tartary or Manchuria. It rises in about longitude 100 east, and latitude 49 north, and after a very winding course of about two thousand miles reaches the lower part of the Sea of Okhotsk, opposite the great island of Saghalien. It may, therefore, be called the only highway of nature that directly connects the central steppes of Asia with the rest of the world. It receives several large streams which rise in Mongolia and Manchuria: and the country watered by it is said to be extremely rich in furs.

The Chinese and Russians formerly had many settlements on its upper waters, but during the latter part of the last century the latter withdrew. As early as the year 1636, the Russians began to establish colonies on both banks of the Amoor, intending to annex the country to theirs, but coming in contact with the Chinese, they relinquished what they had acquired, and fell back to about the 55th parallel, near which is the southern boundary of Siberia. The Chinese took good care, during the last century, that they should not again obtain a foothold on the lower parts of the river, for which purpose they not only established forts, but kept armed boats there. But it now appears that during the last forty years, while Europe had been at peace, the Russians have quietly possessed themselves of this country and erected strong fortresses near the mouth of the great river. So little is known of this stream that we can find it nowhere stated what its magnitude is. Judging, however, from its length, its numerous tributaries, and the vast region drained by it, it must be as large as the Mississippi, independent of the Missouri.

The people of Manchuria have considerable civilization, and from it comes the present dynasty of Chinese Emperors. If, therefore, the Czar has been enabled to enlist the natives in his cause, he may with the aid of iron and timber, which are said to abound there, have erected a more formidable fortress than is to be found on the whole coast of Eastern Asia.—*Providence Journal.*

EGYPTIAN EXCAVATIONS.—Mr. John B. Greene, son of an American banker, (the English papers tell us) has succeeded, notwithstanding the difficulties attendant on clearing away the palace of Medinet Habou, in discovering the celebrated Egyptian calendar of which Champollion could only copy the first lines. A cast of this monument was taken on the spot by means of a peculiar kind of composition. Different colossal figures, the upper part of which was only visible, have now been cleared away, and brought to light; one of them in excellent preservation shows the features of Ramesses III., and is about sixty feet high. The excavations of Mr. Greene, which have just completely made known one of the most important edifices of Pharaonic Egypt, will, by the numerous inscriptions which they furnish, throw fresh light on the different points of Egyptian philology.

THE POPE INTERDICT.—The Dublin Tablet, a Roman Catholic Paper, thus disposes of every difficulty attending the promulgation of the "New Dogma."

"Theologians may tell us what the faith is, but they cannot tell us what God has revealed till the Holy Ghost has inspired the Supreme Pastor of the Church to declare the truth. We believe in the Immaculate Conception of the Most Blessed Mother of God; but no private theologian, before the 8th of December, 1854, could tell us whether it formed a portion of the revealed truth or not.

STOP THAT JOY.—A cigar in his mouth, a swagger in his walk, impudence in his face, a care-for-nothingness in his manner. Judging from his demeanor he is older than his father, wiser than his teacher, more honoured than the Mayor of the town. Stop him he is going too fast, he don't see himself as others see him, he don't know his speed. Stop him ere tobacco shatters his nerves, ere pride ruins his character, ere the loafer masters the man, ere good ambition and manly strength gives way to low parents and brutish aims. Stop all such boys! They are legions, the shame of their families, the disgrace of their towns, the sad and solemn reproaches of themselves.