after the water-brooks." St. Paul know it, when he gloried in his tribulations. It was ombodied in him, when he was "carried up into the third heaven, and heard things not inwful to be uttered." St. Stephen was filled with it, when he, "saw the heavens opened," and prayed for his murders. By it martyrs were supported, when they were stored and sawed asunder. And until we feel it in ourselves, we shall never fully know how gracious the Lord is. If we can acquire this spiritual abstraction, we shall at once have made our fortune for eternity. It will be of little moment what may be our lot on earth, or what the distinguished vicissitudes of our life. Prosperity or adversity, health or sickness, honour or disgrace. a cottage or a palace, will all be so many instruments of glory. The whole creation will become a temple. Every sense and every object will lead our minds to God; and in his greatness and perfection we shall insensibly lose the littleness, the glare, and tiusel, of all human things.

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THE PRAYING WIFE.

In the village of B--the first seal to the preaching of a minister there was a poor woman, the wife of a day labourer. Previously to this time they had lived very happily together; but now the husband became a bitter persecutor, and because his wife would not relinquish the service of God, he frequently turned her out of doors in the night, and during the winter season. The wife, being a " prudent woman," did not expose this cruelty to her neighbours, but, on the contrary, to avoid their observations, she went into the adjacent fields, and setook herself to prayer; and Ren in a subordinate senso, it might be said of her-

"Cold winter, and the midnight air, Witness'd the fervour of her prayer; The desert her temptations knew-Her conflict and her vict'ry too."

Greatly distressed, but not in despair, her only encouragement was, that with God all things are possible; she therefore resolved to set apart one hour every day, to pray for the conversion of her persecuting husband, This she was enabled to do, without missing one day for a whole year. Seeing no change in her husband, she formed a second resolution to persevere six months longer, which she did up to the last day, when she retired at about twelve o'clock as usual, and, as she thought, for the last time. Fearing that her wishes in this instance might be contrary to the will of God, she resolved to call no more upon him-her desire not being granted, her expectation appeared to be cut off. That same day her husband returned from his labour in a state of deep dejection, and instead of sitting down, as usual, to his dinner, he proceeded directly to his chamber. His vite followed and listened, and, to her grateful as onshinent, he who used to mook had returned pray. He came down stairs, but refused to eat and retured again to his labour but refused to eat and retured again to his labour untill the evening. When he came home, his wife affectionately asked him what was the matter. "Matter enough," said he, "I am a lost sinner, about twelve. o'clock this morning," continued he, "I was at my work, and a passage of Scripture was so impressed upon my mind, which I cannot get rid of, and I am lost." His wife encouraged him to pray, but he replied, "O wife, it is of no use—there is no forgiveness for me." Smitten with remorse at the recollection of his past conduct, he said to his wife, "Will you forgive me?" She replied, "O yes." "Will you pray for me?" "That I will with all my heart." They instantly fell on their knees, and wept, and made supplication. His tears of penitence mingled with her tears of gratitude tears of penitence iningled with her tears of gratitude and joy. Both husband and wife from this time attended the means of grace. Theirs became indeed a house of prayer," and they now together devoted their lives to "works of faith and labours of love."-Report of the English Baptist Home Miss. Society.

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Christians are the salt of the earth, and they should diffuse the saviour of piety; the light of the

when he longed for God "as the heart panteth and he had provided for his child, he had but £150 a year left: of this, however, he gave £100 to the poor; and that with such judgment and discretion, that he produced more good from it, than some could have done with three times the sum. For the about the last ten years of his life he applied his By charity to Wales, where it was much wanted. He urged the rich to lond him their assistance. He re-lieved persecuted ministers, and instituted three or four hundred schools for the children of the pook He procured an edition of 8000 of the Welch Bible.

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The good works of a Christian have been comared to the vine, which though it does not support his house, udorns it.

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Work minds always consider it most safe to adopt the sentiments of the multitude. They never ven-ture an opinion upon any subject, until the majority These decisions, whether upon men or things they implicitly follow, without giving themselves the trouble to enquire who is right, or upon which side the truth lies. The spirit of truth and love of equity indeed are only to be expected from those who are fearless of living alone. Men of dissipated minds are nover the protectors of the weak, nor the avengers of the oppressed. Are the various and powerful hosts of knaves and fools, your enemies? Are you injured in your property by injustice, or in your fame by calumny? You must not hope for redress from light characters, or for support from mon of dissipation, for they will only repeat the voice of error, and propagate the fallacies of prejudice."

Dye From Polatoe Flowers .- Sie John Sinclair has addressed a letter to the Caledonian Horticultural Society, announcing the important discovery, that the flowers of potatoe, hitherto thought of no value, are capable of producing brilliant and permanent colours, equal to the finest tints procured from foreign materials, and in richness of shade they are said to be, in some cases, superior. The discovery of this dye is the result of a series of experiments, and will be of the most beneficial consequences to several branches of manufactures, particularly to that of shawls. One peculiar advantage attending this discovery is, that the cutting off the flowers of the potatoe is not prejudicial to the plant; on the contrary, by preventing the formation of the seed or apple, there is great reason to believe that it will add to the weight, and improve the quality of the root.—Liv. paper.

The celebrated chesnut tree, the property of Lord Ducie, at Tortworth, in the county of Gloucester, is the oldest, if not the largest in England, having this year attained the age of one thousand and twenty-nine years, and being fifty-two feet in circumference; and vet it retains so much vigour that it bore nuts so lately as two years ago, from whic! young trees are now being raised.—London pa.

Long Life.—The Ontario Repository informs us that there are six brothers now living, of whom Judge Chipman, late of Richmond in that county, now of Sheldon in the county of Genesce, is one; the eldest of whom is 77, and the youngest 61 years of age. The aggregate of their uges is 423, and the average 70 years and a fraction over. These brothers were all born in the NE corner of the state of Connecticut, from whence they went to Vermont about the year 1774. Four of them were lawyers and two of them physicinus; and all of them have been remarkable for their industry and early rising.

SIR ISAAC COPPIN.-An anecdote has been related to us of thegallant Admiral, which illustrates that family affection for which he is distinguished, and is also a pretty good specimen of his humor. During the late war the worthy Baronet made a visit to Dartmoor prison for the purpose of releasing from eaptivity all the American prisoners who hore the name of Coffin, and migr tiesupposed to be of his family. -- After a number nad been liberated, a negro presented himself and world, and they should spread the onlivening rays claimed his liberty by the same title.—'Ah,' said the of heavenly knowledge. Mr. Thomas Gouge was Admiral,' you a Coffin too?' 'Yes Massa.' 'How omigent for holinoss and usefulness. Before the old are you?' 'Me thirty year, Massa.' 'Well then fire of London, he possessed a large estate, but-lost you are not one of the Coffins for they never turn so much in that calamity, that when his wife died. black until forty."—Mass. Jour.

THE JOURNAL.

REPURY OF PEACE.—The Boston Courier of the 26th October, and the New-York Atlas of the 24th, sny, that a London paper of the 27th Sopt. received at the latter place, contained a statement, that Poaco had been concluded between Russia and Turkoy. This intelligence, if true, is highly important. At the date of our previous advices, the state of affairs at Constantinople and its vicinity, was such, as to render such an event highly probable; but the intelligence requires confirmation, before it can be ontitled to implicit confidence. If peace actually be concluded, and that through the mediation or intervention of the Amhassadors, of France an England; we may reasonably conclude that it is upon such terms, as will be satisfactory to the English and French Governments .- By the next arrivals from Great Britain, we may expect to get more particular information on the subject.

REGIMENTAL LIBRARIES .- From the New Montreal Gazette we learn, that the non-commissioned officers and privates of the 79th Regt. now in Upper Cauada, have a library, and that it is in a flourishing condition. Several of the officers, with a view to encourage the praiseworthy desire after knowledge manifested by their soldiers, have given donations of books and money, so that the library hide fair soon to contain 1000 volumes. This example is worthy of imitation by the men of other Regiments.

The following outline of the plan, upon which some Schools in the State of New-York, are conducted, is worthy of the sorious attention of Teachers, and others concerned in the management of Schools; and especially of those Schools, in which the higher branches of learning and any of the seiences are taught :-

Rensselaer School in Courtlandt County.—Mr. O. OATMAN, late one of the Professors of the Rensselaer School in Troy, is about to open a similar institution, in Courtlandt village, Courtlandt County.

The following is a brief outline of the plan:-

The distinctive character of this plan consists in giving the pupil the place of a teacher, in all his operations.—For example, if the student is studying Chemistry, he first hears a course of lectures and sees the experiments of the professor, then commences and gives a full course of lectures and experi-ments with his own hands on the same subject, with his fellow students sitting as auditors. This lecting must be extemporaneous, that is, from concisely written memoranda. He, in his turn, sits as auditor, while a lecture is given on the same subject by another of his division, until all have passed through with the same subject. After his division have all got through with that subject, they retire to the reading room which is furnished with a good scien-tific library, to qualify themselves for the next day's lecture.

This course is pursued on all the experimental and domonstrative sciences. In this manner, while the student is acquiring a thorough knowledge of all those branches, he is also acquiring the habit of correct extemporaneous speaking, which can never be acquired on the old plan-

According to this plan the teachers constantly associate with the scholars as one gentlemen associates with another; and he is governed by a sense of right, instead of the ordinary rules of school discipline.

This school will have two departments. The higher department will be confined to the Natural sciences, and under the direction of Mr. Oatman. The lower departmen will be confined to allatho branches usually taught in our reademies, and under the direction of a competent teacher. Students are admitted to the scientific department

only when their acquirements are deemed sufficient by the superintendent.

The course is considered as completed when the student has a thorough knowledge of practical Chomistry with is application to the arts of life; has a good knowledge of all branches of Natural History; is a good practical Surveyor and Engineer; and has heard and given a full course of Natural Philo-

sophy, &c.