o re-

### Poetrn.

# THE PUBLICAN'S PRAYER.

God be merciful to me, a sinner." St. Luke xviii. 13. O! Merciful, within Thy temple kneeling Let me not bring my heart's treasures there; Nor as I bend, one taint of earthly feeling Enter to desecrate Thine House of Prayer: But, as I hear Thy word Thy will revealing, Let me be bowed as where Thyself hast trod:

-I look to Thee, each wound, each sorrow healing, -I pray to Thee: Be merciful, O God! I know that many watch, their chains upon me

Sinful and strong, ev'n in Thy courts to fling; I know how often from those courts have won me Some wandering tone, some moth with painted wing;
I miss the sparkles of Thy Baptism on me,
Exhaled or stained in all its boly flood;
Each day, all holier thoughts and spirits shun me;
—I can but pray: Be merciful, O God!

For all, with trembling steps, as time is stealing, Help me to hasten to Thine House of Prayer; That as I bend myself, no sin concealing,
Soul, hody, spirit—all be prostrate there:
And as I hear Thy word Thy truth revealing, Let me bow down as where Thyself hast trod;
-I look to Thee, each wound, each sorrow healing, -I can but pray: Be merciful, O God!

> PHILIP AND HIS GARDEN. (By Charlotte Elizabeth.)

Philip's papa had given him a nice piece of ground make it the neatest and best managed spot on his quarter of his work properly done.

papa's land. take care to let no weeds fix themselves in the soil, and flourishing before. but to watch the young plants as they sprung up, and

protect them from injury. but after a while he became tired of bestowing so much to the sun, from which they were before screened by attention; and, satisfied that a hard day's work would the tall weeds: but do not let it discourage you. put his garden in order whenever he was inclined to Proceed in removing all that ought not to be here:

in a state of the greatest neglect. One morning his papa called to him as he was Gardening is troublesome work,' remarked Philip, walked with him to his little garden: it was in a very surface of the bed. flourishing condition, so far as appearances went, for 'It is instructive work,' replied his papa; 'and it is every thing looked quite green: but Philip knew that the greater part of those fine plants ought, long ago, dress and to keep the garden of Eden, was the em-

to have been rooted out. 'Pray, Philip,' said his papa, 'which are the flowers, and which the weeds, in this garden of yours?'

Philip. Indeed, papa, I hardly know, it is the raken as a punishment. I have already pointed out jesty wishes well to the deaf and dumb, heap not be-

ground clear from them. Futher. Not possible, Philip!

I were to give up all my play-hours, and work like a the ever-growing weeds of pride, envy, discontent, slave. I could not keep my garden in any decent order, disobedience, unbelief, and the innumerable sins faster than I can root them out?

garden, as you do to yours, it would be in the same in the course of your labour this morning, that the me."

'That is very provoking,' said Philip. 'It is very lamentable,' replied his papa; 'when pleasure and profit you hoped to derive from it?'

we consider the reason of it.'

will thrive, do what you can to hinder them, and use- kind gift, I would let it remain a wilderness of weeds ful plants take so much labor and care to bring them for ever.

Have you forgotten the sentence pronounced in conse- perish in our polluted state: and would no more have 1788, this venerable old man lived without fire until quence of Adam's disobedience; Cursed is the ground for thy sake : in sorrow shall thou eat of it all the days which he sways, than the king of England would feel of thy life: thorns also, and thistles shall it bring forth the loss of these few paces of ground, if you left them to thee? This accounts for the abundance of useless to be choked by weeds. Yet tenderly regarding us, and noxious weeds; while the labor requisite to cul- the Lord bears long and patiently with our continual tivate what is valuable, is expressed in those few em- offences; and it is not until be sees his mercy obstiphatic words; In the sweat of thy face shall thou eat nately rejected, that he utters the terrible sentence, bread. On this little plot of ground, Philip, we now 'Let him alone:' a sentence which leaves the sinner behold a sad, though silent testimony to the certainty to be filled with the fruit of his own devices, and to of the national Assembly, and his memory received of God's word-a fulfilment of what was declared nearly six thousand years ago.

and at last said, 'I wonder how it is that I never recollected this, when fretting to see my garden so full of nettles, and other rubbish.

'that renders us so slow to perceive what God has placed continually before our eyes. There is not an object in the creation but would lead our minds to the Creator, and to his word, if those minds were not Evil thoughts and inclinations are best checked on not like the ground before us, fertile in producing all their first rising—they acquire new strength from that is bad, and never giving birth even to a good every neglected moment. Remember we are to be thought, without assistance.

Philip, 'I do not deserve much blame for the state my the increase. We must labour to sow the word of garden is in. You see, weeds will grow.'

lence, that the knowledge of it ought to make you should spend our strength for nought. You expect genius is disfigured by weakness in this respect. doubly watchful and diligent. If I reasoned like you, your garden to recompense your toil, by bearing rich and left my garden to its fate, our table would be un- fruit and flagrant flowers: do not forget, that God provided with vegetables, and we should have but lit- requires the same return from you; and that the tle fruit. Labor is the lot of man: God has smitten doom of the unprofitable servant is that of the barren the earth with a curse: but when humbly and cheer- tree, 'Cut it down-why cumbereth it the ground!' and fully submitted to, that very curse produces a blessing, ponder often upon those solemn words, The earth, through the continued goodness of our Lord, who in which drinketh in the rain that cometh oft upon it, and wrath remembereth mercy.

Philip. What blessing, papa?

own wants, and ability to relieve those of others; and whose end is to be burned .- Heb. vi. 7, 8. thus, likewise, it is with our souls. Far, very far, gone from original righteousness, the imagination of man's heart is evil from his youth. The fruits that spring up in the fleshly soul of the carnal mind are poisonous, and bring death to the soul: before it can be made to yield the fruits of the spirit, it must be changed, and turned more completely than you turned this earth with your spade, and the good seed of the word must be carefully sown; and the heavenly dew of Divine grace, the beams of the Sun of Righteousness, must visit it continually; or all the labor that we can bestow is vain.

Philip. What is the Sun of Righteousness, papa? Futher. Jesus Christ: He alone gives light to a world darkened by sin. The sun possesses light and heat in itself, and communicates them to this globe on which we live, and so it is that Jesus Christ, who has in himself the light of life, and the perfection of righteousness, imparts both, to those who believe. You know what He says, While ye have light, believe in the light, that ye may be the children of light. Man, like the earth, is under a curse: but the Lord come a curse for us, and to suffer the penalties of our guilt. And now He, the Sun of Righteousness, is

the many evil things that defile your heart and life, to befriend all around him, for which he and encourage you with the promise of Divine help, markable in after-life. His father destines to use all diligence in overcoming them. The longer scientific career, in which he had already n you neglect the work, the more difficult you will find advance; but at the age of seventeen he for

as now; but you are mistaken: every day the root strikes deeper, and becomes more fixed; the stem gan the study of theology. acquires strength, the branches spread, and the wholesome plants that you wish to preserve, will either be choked beneath them, or so entangled, that you must pull up all together. Go to work immediately, my boy; and let me not apply to you the reproach of the wise man, I went up by the field of the slothful, and by the vineyard of the man void of understanding; and lo it was all grown over with thorns, and nettles had covered the face thereof. Prov. xxiv. 30, 31.

Philip's papa walked away after saying this; and the little boy lost no time in commencing the work of reformation in his garden.

This was no easy task: the weeds had overgrown the flowers, and twined themselves about their tender roots: and many a delicate little plant of mignonette, larkspur, sweet pea, and other nice annuals, did poor Philip behold, unintentionally pulled up with the weeds, and lying withered among them: besides, he got some severe stings from the nettles; and several had struck so deep, that their stems broke, when he pulled violently to up-root them, leaving him the the meantime, the nourishment of the soil would be drained from the better plants around. Moss had covered the crooked arms of the goosebury bushes, of for a garden; there were several rose trees growing which their sickly looks showed the bad effects; and, of doing good, gave to his countenance that expression on the border, and two or three gooseberry bushes, in tearing it off, he was continually scratched by the with some flower roots, and slips of different shrubs. thorns, now grown quite numerous and sharp. Still, There were also an apple and a plum tree. Philip, he persevered, though with less good temper than tuous and modest man, a pious and tolerant priest, greatly delighted, promised himself much pleasure, when he began; and when the dinner bell rang, he and credit too, from this garden: he determined to left his employment, tired and dirty, with scarcely one

His papa perceived his discontented looks, and the No sooner were the lessons of the morning finished, numerous scars that disfigured his hands, but took no but you might see little Philip with busy and impor- notice. After dinner, they walked upon the lawn, and tant looks, carrying his small spade across the lawn, Philip proposed returning to his work. 'To stoop and going diligently to work in his garden; it was down immediately after eating a hearty meal,' replied carefully dug, and then raked, and presented a very his papa, 'that is not wholesome; but let us see what them. Under the belief that these children would live clean and pretty appearance. His papa, to encourage you have already done.' They walked to the spot; such industrious habits, gave him a number of seeds, and Philip beheld with grief, the sickly drooping asand told him what was the proper season for sowing pect of the plants, now free from weeds, and the naked, each kind. Then as spring advanced, he bade Philip broken appearance of the soil, that seemed so green

Father. This is the consequence of neglecting the work too long, Philip: the roots of these flowers have For some time Philip observed his papa's directions; been rudely shaken, and their leaves suddenly exposed take the trouble, he gave himself very little concern the dew of evening will revive your sickly plants, and about it, and suffered it to remain for several weeks they will acquire fresh vigour from the absence of their worthless companions.

amusing himself on a distant part of the lawn, and as he carefully smoothed down a part of the rugged

ployment of man in his first blessed state of innocence and holiness, before sin had called down the comworst soil I ever saw: the weeds come up so thick, to you the resemblance between this earth and man's nefits upon my aged head, bowed towards the tomb, and grow so fast, that it is not possible to keep the heart in its polluted state; and, oh! my child, how but on them themselves." The Emperor seized the can we enough admire and adore the long-suffering, the patient forbearance with which the Lord designs Philip. I mean, it is hardly possible, papa: unless to work on the stubborn soil of these hearts, to check and Dumb Institution in Vienna. the soil, my dear. It is in no way different from the rest of the good plants that have there taken root under his hand! Have you not been tempted to wish, Philip, dumb person from her country to be instructed by also Judges', Queen's Counsel, and Barristers' Robes, in the garden had never been yours? and did you not con- Thirty deaf and dumb persons were gratuitously prices. sider the trouble and vexation, far more than all the taught by him.

Philip. Indeed, papa, I cannot deny that I felt so; Philip. What can the reason be, papa, that weeds and, only that it would have been like despising your

Father. Then think what is the loving-kindness Father. I am surprised at this question, Philip. of God our Saviour, who might justly have left us to pupils with comforts. During the rigorous winter of missed our paltry world from the immense creation

reap the wages of sin in everlasting death. 'Papa,' said Philip, 'I shall now find enough to the foundation of the Paris Institution. Philip seemed surprised;—he looked thoughtful, think of while I am working in my garden, and I will

pray that my thoughts may be profitable to me.' us to do all things to the glory of God; and this em- skilful missionaries to propagate this beneficent art in 'It is the blindness of our hearts,' replied his papa, ployment may bring much glory to him, in the imvement of our souls. Let it also be a lesson to you, not to defer the work of rooting out whatever his method now prevails in both hemispheres, you know to be wrong in your temper or conduct. fellow-workers with God, and what an honor is that, 'If such is the nature of the ground, papa,' said Philip! It is ours to plant and to water, His to give divine truth in our own hearts, and those of all around Father. That is so far from excusing your indo- us, seeking in prayer the blessing, without which we it often happens that the most brilliant inventive bringeth forth herbs meet for them by whom it is dressed, Father. Health and abundance: the supply of our thorns and briers is rejected, and is nigh unto cursing;

> My barren heart, unfruitful soil, Ill thou repay'st the Master's toil; Unsightly weeds and thorns will grow, Where grapes should ripen, roses blow. Proud nettles fix the stubborn root;

How deep they strike—how high they shoot!— To pain the eye and sting the hand, That chose and dressed the thankless land. Envy, like baneful hemlock, springs, And poison taints her leafy wings;

While worthless brambles spread around, Full armed, like unbelief, to wound. And bear'st thou yet, O Lord, with me, so profitless, so false to thee? O! from my breast these weeds remove And pour the showers of grace and love! Fain would I breathe, throughout the air, The fragrance of accepted prayer; And fruits of sweet obedience bring To thy bright throne, my God and King!

(To be continued.) THE ABBE DE L'EPEE.

Charles Michel De l'Epee was born at Versailles, me one; pen, ink, and paper, therefore, were i risen, with healing on his wings, and shines upon our on the 25th of November, 1712. His father who most part as completely out of my reach as a pwn souls, from his throne of glory in the heavens, far was the king's architect, enjoyed a comfortable inde- and sceptre. There was indeed a resource; by the more brightly than the sun in the firmament yorder pendence. A man of simple manners, and severe proshines upon our heads. Observe, Philip, by the light bity, he early accustomed his children to self-restraint, to it. I beat out pieces of leather as smooth singosof that sun you may easily distinguish the weeds that and the practice of goodness. The young De l'Epee sible, and wrought my problems on them with a by sted infest your garden, and carefully remove them from it: betrayed, while still a child, the mildness of disposi- awl; for the rest my memory was tenacious, or it

it. You may suppose it will be as easy, a week hence, called to the ministry, and after having, w difficulty, obtained the consent of his paren

> In the belief that his humble services at were insufficient to acquit him of his debt to he also studied law, and was admitted to pr the bar of Paris, but soon gave it up, his peculihumanity inclining him to religious and mora duties. His ardent wishes were soon granted. The Bishop of Troyes, nephew of the great Bossuet, a prelate as distinguished by his virtue, as by his tolerance, received him, and gave him a humble benefice in his diocese In the exercise of this holy office, the Abbé de l'Epéc allied the softest virtue, to the most austere principles his pastoral life equalled that of Fénélon. It was about this time, that, at the age of twenty-six, he with so much delicacy and humility, refused a bishopric, offered him by Cardinal Henry, in return for a personal

service rendered him by the young Abbé. The subject of much intolerance, he respected all faiths. Mr. Ulrich, a protestant, came from Switzerland to his school, to learn the art of teaching the deaf and dumb; he was received with kindness, and before long, a strong friendship arose between them. prospect of seeing the weeds shoot up again; and, in De l'Epée looked upon all men as his brothers, and in his latter days, was anxious for the Jews to be looked upon with the same favour as the Christians. This tolerance, this universal feeling of fraternity, this love of sweetness to be observed in his portraits.

Hitherto we have seen in the Abbé de l'Epée a virnow we shall behold a man of genius. The love of humanity was his passion, and chance

obtained the means of exercising it. The following is the account given by himself:-"Vanin, a priest, had undertaken the education of two twin sisters, deaf and dumb, from their birth. At his death, the two poor girls were left unprotected; no one wishing for the responsibility of taking care of and die in ignorance of religion, if I did not teach it to them, I was moved with compassion for their situation, and had them brought to my house, determining to do

all I could for them.' When the Abbé de l'Epée undertook this charitable task, he was ignorant of the nature of the instructions which had been imparted to these girls, imperfect as they had been, but had he been fully acquainted with the subject, he would not the less have been the inventor of the art of teaching the deaf and dumb.

He was also a zealous promoter of his discovery.-For this purpose he studied several languages, not content with the instruction of the deaf and dumb of his own country.

"May the different nations," said he, "open their eyes to the advantages attendant upon a school for these afflicted creatures. I have offered my services, and I still offer them, but on condition that I receive no recompense of any kind whatsoever." During his stay at Paris, the Emperor Joseph was

resent one day at his school. Struck with admiration, he offered him an abbacy in his dominions. "I superior style. am an old man now," replied De l'Epée, "if your maidea, and sent Abbot Storck to him, who, after studying his method, returned home, and founded the Deaf

In 1780, the Russian Ambassador came to congratulate L'Epéc, on the part of the Empress Catha-Why did you give me such a spot, where weeds grow that hourly grieve his Holy Spirit! How tender- rine the Second, and to offer him rich presents.ly he nourishes, supports, survives, and ripeus the "Tell her majesty," was the reply, "that I decline Father. It is in no way different from the rest of few good plants that have there taken root under his her presents, but wish her to send me a deaf and

He was at once their instructor, and their father, FASHIONABLE TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT providing for all their wants, clothing some of them, and paying apprentice fees for others, continuing to be their patron long after they left his care. In possession of a revenue of 12,000 francs, he imposed upon himself the greatest privations, in order to provide his compelled by his proteges to buy some wood. Upon such occasions he would say to them, " My friends, I have wronged you of a hundred crowns.'

L'Abbé de l'Epee died on the 23rd of December 1789, at the age of 78, the anniversary of the birth of Montgon. His funeral oration was delivered on the 23rd of February, 1790, by the Abbé Fauchet, the king's preacher, in the presence of a deputation still greater honours in the month of July following, by

Blessed be science, when it lends itself to aid the afflicted! L'Abbé de l'Epée directed his attention Father. Right, my dear boy! The apostle tells principally to those who were poor, and also sent from Germany, Italy, Holland, and Switzerland, and

"This," he said, "was the only reward he wished for." A remarkable trait in this excellent man's character, was the entire freedom from jealousy he evinced when improvements were made in his art by others, declaring that he felt his way along, and would be very thankful for any hints on the subject. This last trait is by no means common among those by whose discoveries science has been advanced. On the contrary,

### DR. MURRAY AND MR. GIFFORD. (From "Facts not Fables.")

The celebrated Dr. Alexander Murray received from his father who was a shepherd, his first lessons in reading in his sixth year. The old man bought him a catechism (which, in Scotland, is generally receiveth blessing from God: but that which beareth printed with a copy of the alphabet in a large type;) but as it was too good a book," he says, "for me to handle at all times, it was generally locked up; and he, throughout the winter, drew the figures of the letters to me, in his written hand, on the board of an old wool-card, with the black end of an extinguished heather stem or root, snatched from the fire. I soon learned all the alphabet in this form, and became a writer as well as reader. I wrought with the board

and brand continually." Mr. Gifford, who rose to great eminence says: "I possessed but one book in the world; it was a treatise on algebra, given to me by a young woman, who found it in a lodging house. I considered it as a treasure; but it was a treasure locked up, for it supposed the reader to be better acquainted with what I knew

nothing of. "My master's son had purchased Jenning's Introduction; this was precisely what I wanted, but he carefully concealed it from me, and I was indebted to chance alone for stumbling upon his hiding place. I sat up for the greatest part of several nights successively, and before he suspected that his treatise was discovered, had completely mastered it. I could now enter upon my own, and that carried me pretty far Jesus Christ, to redeem us from it, consented to be- (From "The Book of good examples," by John Frost, LL.D.) into the science. This was done without difficulty. I I had not a farthing in the world, nor a friend give to in like manner, the light of the Gospel will shew you tion, and simplicity of tastes, the humility and desire could multiply and divide by it to a great extent

APPLICATION

These are striking proofs that "necessity is the apid mother of invention," and that "where there's a will iself there's a way." The success of these eminent persome son's should urge others not to despond in unfavourbe- able circumstances, but to strain every nerve to accomplish an important object. And then how do they shame many who care nothing about knowledge, iety, or are sluggish in its pursuit! Still it is no merit to accomplish an object by difficult instruments when easy ones are at hand or to reach an end by a circuitous course, when there is a straight road. Michael Angelo, being told of an artist who painted with his ngers, exclaimed, "Why does not the blockhead use his pencils?" And a modern traveller remarks, as he passed along the banks of the Oult, or Oulta, BOOT 'That they should use wood, in the southern parts, where there is no stone to be found is not surprising; but here, where all is rock, it seems strange perverseness not to use it. It would only be to remove the stones from one side where they are still an obstruction, to the other, where the stones have fallen away, and a permanent road is made; but, instead of this, they make flat forms of boards, which are continually decaying, so that the greater part of the road for six miles, is a tottering wooden scaffolding over a preci-

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Montreal, August, 1847. LANDS FOR SALE, ON REASONABLE TERMS.

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Lot 4, 1st Con. East of Hurontario Street, Mulmur, 200 acres. W. half 10, 4th " Mono, W. half 13 and 14, 7th Con. do. W. half 7, 6th Con., E. half 7, 7th Con. Vespra, Western District.

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W. parts 18 and 19, 11th Con...... Madoc, 200 Midland District. S. half 7, and N. half 11, 10th Con ..... Richmond 200 " The above Lands will be sold at moderate prices, and on terms to suit the purchaser. Apply (if by letter, post-paid) to ALEX. CAMPBELL, or to Messrs. MUTTLEBURY & MILLER,

Napanee, M. D., 25th March, 1846. WOOL.

THE highest market price will be paid in Cash for WOOL, at the Ontario Mills Woollen Factory, Cobourg, by the S. E. MACKECHNIE. Cobourg, June 12, 1845. N. B.-Growers of Wool who may prefer it, will have an PORTRAIT

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IS hereby given, that D'ARCY E. BOULTON, Esq. of Corbones Company bourg, Canada West, is sole Agent for the general management, superintendence and sale, of all Lands in this Province registered in the name of Jacques Adrian Pierre Barnes Trustee of EUPHRASIE BARBIER; and that no sales will be recognised, or payments upon mortgages acknowledged, that are not effected personally with Madame Barbier, or this lef Agent, Mr. Boulton. And all mortgagees, or persons induted for payments on sales already made, will please communicate the articulars of their debts forthwith to Mr. Boulton, who is authorised to collect and receive the game. authorised to collect and receive the same.

New York, February 14, 1845. Farm for Sale.

OR SALE, the South-East quarter of Lot No. 17, in the 4th Concession of the Township of Hamilton; 40 Acres of which are cleared. The Land is well watered, and in a high state of which are and in a high state of cultivation. For terms of payment, &c. enquire of the Subscriber on

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on, precisely.
Will leave Kingston for Toronto, every afternoon (Sand excepted) at 5 o'clock precisely. Royal Mail Office, Toronto, April 15, 1847.

THE STEAMER AMERICA WILL leave Toronto for Rochester, touching at Cobourg TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY Morning at Eleven Will leave Rochester Landing for Toronto, touching at Corners and interest and inte bourg and intermediate Ports, (weather permitting), every Monday, Wednesday and Friday Morning, at Eight

Luggage and Parcels at the risk of the owners, unless booked and paid for as Freight.

The Proprietor will not, in addition to the ordinary exemptor or property. tion from liability, hold himself responsible for any properly lost in said Steamer, owing to accidental fire or collision with

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