

## SABBATH READING.

## "Rejoicing in Tribulation."

When summer suns their radiant flag  
O'er every bright and beautiful thing;  
When, strong in faith, the evil day  
Of pain and grief seems far away;  
When sorrow, soon as felt, is gone,  
And smooth the stream of life glides on;  
When duty, cheerful, chosen, free,  
Brings her own prompt reward to thee;  
Thy easy, then, my soul to raise  
The grateful song of heavenly praise.

But worn and languid, day and night,  
To see the same unchanging sight,  
To feel the rising morn can bring;  
Nor health nor ease upon its wings;  
Nor form of beauty can create;  
The languid sense to renovate;  
To laugh within, and feel the mind  
Full charged with blessings for mankind;  
Then gazing round this little room,  
The whisper, "Thou art here alone,  
Here hast thou struggled; here alone,  
Repress thy soul's aching pain."  
O then, my soul how hard to raise,  
In such an hour, the song of praise.

To look on all this scene of tears,  
Of doubts, of wishes, hopes and fears,  
As some prelude to that time  
Our discord and our harmonies;  
To think how many a jarring string  
The Master-hand in tune may bring;  
How "faintly touched," the soul of pride  
May sink subdued and rectified;  
How taught its inmost self to know,  
May bend the hand that gave the blow,  
Each root of bitterness removed,  
Each plant of heavenly grace improved;  
To heaven his song of cheerful praise.

To feel, declining day by day,  
Each harsher murmur die away,  
And secret springs of joy arise,  
To lighten up the weary eyes;  
A hand invisible to feel,  
Wounding with kind designs to heal,  
In every bitter draught to think  
Of Him who bled to give us drink;  
Again and oft again to look  
In rapture on that blessed book,  
Whose soothing words proclaim to thee  
That "as thy day's strength shall be,"  
Then, with changed heart and steadfast mind,  
High heaven before thee bend.

Thy path of pain and tears is o'er,  
Till earth beneath thy weary tread—  
O blessed lot! who would not raise,  
In life or death, the song of praise?

## Family Government.

Obedience is a matter so important in the training of children that we must dwell upon it a little longer. Some think the rod should be dispensed with altogether in the management of children.

Let us not be wise above what is written. The Scriptures are clear on this point. "The rod and the rebuke give wisdom; but a child left to himself, bringeth his mother to shame." Prov. xiii, 24. "Foolishness is bound in the heart of a child, but the rod of correction shall drive it far from him." Prov. xiii, 24. "He that spareth his rod hateth his son; but he that loveth him chasteneth him with the rod." (Prov. xiii, 24) and many other passages in which the rod is mentioned.

The Lord's government is over us is a perfect model for us to follow in the government of our families. He uses the "rod" as a last resort, when milder means have failed, so should earthly parents do. At a certain age the rod is necessary for most children. But children should never be corrected in anger. The rod should always be adopted to the magnitude of the offense; the smaller the offense the lighter the punishment. An honest confession of the whole truth on the part of the child should be encouraged by the parent; and when there is deep contrition and promise of amendment the correction should be light, or perhaps passed over altogether.

The subduing of the will of children at an early period is of untold importance in their education. Does the parent tell the child to pick up that piece of bread, or that apple, or shut the door, or rock the cradle? See that the word is obeyed or you lose your authority and the child is in a fair way to be ruined.

You teach it to disobey yourself. If you are half an hour about it, you must correct it till it obeys, or you need not expect it will mind you unless it pleases so to do. I once knew a mother that told one of her daughters, about five years old, to rock the cradle, while one of the younger children lay in it. The child refused, she spoke the second time. It still refused. The contest had now fairly begun. The child had often rocked the cradle before, and knew perfectly what it meant. The mother told her that her authority over the child was gone if it conquered this time. She used the rod lightly, and repeated the word again to rock. But it stubbornly refused. She corrected it severely the second time; but still the child refused to obey. The mother said her heart began to ache for the child, but she knew it would not do to stop. She corrected the third time very severely, and spoke the word "Rock the cradle," and then the child immediately obeyed, and rocked, and was completely subdued; and the mother said from that time she had no difficulty to make that child mind over after.

There is an easy step from obedience to parents to obedience to God; but how difficult for a child who has his own will, and has not been properly disciplined and curbed to submit to the yoke of Christ. These are the ones who, when they experience religion, so frequently backslide, having had no proper training, and whose wills have never been subdued when young. They have been accustomed to do as they please and they will not now be brought under any discipline to God nor man. With but few exceptions, these are the unsteady, capricious, schismatic members that give much trouble to the Church while in it, and frequently leave it in a pet, and run off and join some other society, or set up for themselves and endeavor to draw disciples after them.

One great difficulty with parents is, they do not begin early enough. They think their children too young to correct and discipline, whereas that is the precise time to commence with them, and subdue the will while it is comparatively an easy matter, and then they would be rearing children that would be more inclined to curse the word and would themselves a great deal of trouble. Adonijah, the son of King David, who aspired unlawfully to obtain the kingdom from Solomon his brother, was a spoiled youth whom his father had not disciplined at any

time in saying, Why hast thou done so?" 1 Kings i, 6.

But it requires much wisdom, grace, and firmness to correct in the right spirit, and begin early and adapt the kind and degree of punishment to the offense.

I once knew a boy about ten years old, who, when told by his mother to sit down and eat his breakfast, got into a pouting fit from some cause or other, and refused to obey. The mother commenced coaxing the boy, till the father spoke and said, "Let him alone; say no more to him." Nothing more was said. At dinner time the lad was willing enough to come to his dinner, when the father spoke and said, "My son you would eat no breakfast to please yourself, now you shall eat no dinner to please me; and the boy got nothing to eat till night. That cured him of ever pouting again at meal times.

There is much wisdom to be exercised in the various methods of punishing children for faults and disobedience, especially when they are somewhat grown. Above all, parents must pray earnestly that God would give them wisdom and grace to bring up their children in the fear of the Lord; like the mother of John Wesley, who said "never nurse a child in her life but that she offered a silent prayer to God that she might not nurse a child for the devil."

## The Fisherman's Sermon.

"Well what do you think of it, young master?" was the inquiry of an honest, happy-looking fisherman as he leaned over the side of his boat.

Willie Ford and his sister Lucy were spending a few weeks at the seashore, and they were always pleased to be on hand when the fishing boats came in. This morning they had discovered something new in the fisherman's "fare," and they were so much interested that they did not notice the approach of the boat's owner till Willie was addressed.

"I never saw a live one before," he answered. "We have them at home, with their shells, already boiled; but I never saw a real live lobster, with this dark green shell, and legs all moving; and those great pincers too, opening and shutting as if he wanted to get hold of something. Will he bite?"

"Don't you put your finger between his jaws if you don't want to go home with it well out, if not crushed altogether. Here's a mark across my thumb, that I've worn for twenty-five years. A lobster made that mark. But it did me good; and perhaps you and your sister would like to know how I can preach you a short sermon with the lobster for my text. Shall I?"

"You do!" they both exclaimed.

"You must remember that I was a young man then, and as I thought, pretty likely too. But I had at least one very bad habit. I was fond of strong drink. I used to take a little gin or brandy, or something of the kind, now and then, and it worked my good minister. You've seen a good old man. He comes down here almost every day. He would say to me, 'Jake, every body calls me Jake, you know.' 'Don't do so! Don't touch the accursed thing; it will ruin you.'"

"That very morning I had been at my bottle and taken a pretty strong pull."

"O, that's a good smart quantity—too much gin altogether for one drink—and it made me a little silly, not quite 'w'ot,' or intoxicated, as you would say, but I couldn't seem to hear or speak straight at all. My father had brought in some lobsters that morning, and as I was going down to the boat I met the minister. Ah, Jake, poor boy! he said as he noticed my condition, 'You'll find at last it will bite like a lobster, at least I thought he said lobster, though he has since told me he didn't do so.'"

"I reached the boat and began to handle the lobsters very carelessly, when one large fellow fell caught me here, and held on till I was sobered, you may be sure. I tried to crush him to get the nipper off, and I went home to have the wound dressed. It wasn't very much, it's true; but it set me thinking about what the minister said, and I made up my mind that if gin and brandy were going to take hold of me as the lobster took hold of my hand, it was time to give them up."

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## Grandeur of the Bible.

If you have ever tried it you must have found struck with a few solid thoughts, the few suggestive ideas which master, that I used of the most brilliant of human books. Few of them can stand three readings, and of the memorabilia which you had marked in your first reading, on reverting to them you find that many of those were not so striking, so weighty, or original as you thought. But the word of God is solid; it will stand a thousand readings, and the man who has gone over it the most frequently and carefully is the surest of finding new wonders there.—Rev. James Hamilton.

When I commenced my duties of professor of theology I feared that the frequency with which I should have to pass over the same portions of Scripture would abate the interest in my own mind in reading them; but after more than fifty years of study, it is my experience that with every class my interest increases.—Prof. Leonard Woods.

A cheerful wife is a rainbow in the sky when her husband's mind is tossed on the storms of anxiety and care.

Of all monarchs Nature makes the best laws; and is surest to punish their violation.

The grand essential of happiness in this life is something to hope for and something to love.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

## How to Dig for Gold.

The Rev. Mr. Sheephanks, an Episcopalian clergyman, writes from the Cariboo country, giving an account of the manner in which the search for gold is conducted. He says:—

Here we are in the midst of the Cariboo country, in the striking sight of a large creek at full work was presented to our view. Let me, in order that the scene may be the more clearly placed before the mind's eye of the uninitiated, endeavor briefly to describe the usual operations here, asking on the other hand the indulgence of the knowing, if any incorrect expressions betray my ignorance of practical mining. When a claim is taken up the first operation in the working of the creek is the construction of a flume, or large trough, of sawn lumber, for the conveyance of the stream so that excavations may be made near or in the creek bed without the possibility of a large wheel or place in the flume, turned by the force of the stream, and the whole works a pulley which pumps the water from the prospecting hole. The hole is sunk generally only a few feet from the flume, for the purpose of getting down to the bed rock, a depth usually on this creek of from 8 to 15 feet. The bed rock being reached a prospect is obtained, which is perhaps worth nothing. Another hole is then sunk at some little distance, wherever the miner judges that the lead (as it is called) will probably be struck. As soon as a good prospect is obtained the pay dirt is dug out and thrown into the sluice, a small trough through which water is conveyed. Here the gold is retained by its weight, and the dirt and most of the stones washed away. Water has often been brought a great way in a ditch for the purpose of passing through the sluices. In bench digging, i.e., in digging in the banks and not in the bed of the creek, there is no need of a flume, wheel or pump, but a ditch having been brought in, the dirt has merely to be cast into the sluice box. Hydraulic power is now a good deal used for the purpose of washing away the bank.

The Rev. Mr. Sheephanks says of the Cariboo miners:—

As far as I can form an estimate from accounts received from many persons, there are about 2,800 men in Cariboo; 1,800 on the three largest creeks, and about 1,000 scattered among the others; and as I use 'speak of men as you find them,' I must say that I never lived among more quiet, orderly people than the present miners of Cariboo. The manner in which we, as ministers of the Gospel, have been received here, has been most gratifying. On our way hither we were treated with hospitality, and often, in consideration of our mission, with generosity; and here we have been heartily welcomed.

## Melancholy Affair.

The New York papers of Wednesday morning contain accounts of a tragic affair, the moral of which is "Honesty is the best policy." Two years ago a young man named Edward Tomlin, then 17 years of age, entered as clerk in a large clothing store in Chambers Street, New York. He bore a character in every respect good. On Monday morning last he shot himself in his boarding house, and died instantly. The reason for this dreadful act was that, having been entrusted with the books and cash of the firm, he embezzled over \$1000—spending the money on his person and his pleasures—and, rather than bear the disgrace of exposure, he took his life. Although his salary was only \$300 a year, he dressed like the highest society, and was so vain that he would not take him to his coach to bring him to and take him from his work. It is alleged that during the past week there was a deficit of \$200, which is thought to have been appropriated by him to his own use. As an instance of his extravagance, it has been ascertained that his tailor's bill from April last up to the time of his death, was \$662; all of which he had paid for. He died last night during the last two or three months amounts to \$215; this, also, had been paid. His family resides at Oyster Bay, Long Island, and it was the belief that the money spent by Tomlin was received from home, which shut the eyes of his employers to his extravagance, and allowed them to permit him to proceed with his dissolutions until disgraced made him a suicide. There is deep warning in the circumstance.

## Review of Quebec Lumber Market.

In a review of the business of the Quebec Timber and Lumber market for 1862, Forsyth, Bell & Co. remark that, while the civil war has been a great hindrance to the lumber trade, nothing with certainty can be relied on in forming an estimate of the business of the coming season, for trade in England will be more or less affected, and it is to the demand from our friends on the Ottawa and St. Lawrence must look out for corresponding inquiry here.

From what it was last year, while our supply has been greatly in excess, and the stocks in consequence are unusually large, especially White Pine—which, with Board Wood, amounts to about nineteen millions against fourteen millions of feet in 1861. Much of what winters is poor and ordinary in quality, and unfit for shipment, and we question if there is as much prime timber in the stocks as wintered over last season. The stock, however, is of formidable dimensions, and we recommend curtailment in the manufacture to a large extent, and also that what is brought down should be well made and not under 60 feet, for poor rafters will be sold at a low price, and the market will be glutted with what is in market.

Red Pine has been improving of late in England and the Clyde, and although the stock is 3,400,000 against 2,700,000 last year, we think the demand in Spring will be good.

Tamarac has been sold to advantage, owing to the number of new ships building, and although we hear that a good deal is being made we think it will sell well if largely sized, as inquiries are making which would lead to taking the place of Pitch Pine in England.

Hooper, a young man, residing at Chertford, was walking with his sweetheart, on Monday night, when he was attacked by two Irishmen, one of whom struck him on the temple with a life-preserver. He walked home, but scarcely spoke again, and died on Tuesday night. Two men supposed to be the criminals, are in custody; and the young woman has been too ill to give evidence against them.

He is a contemptible fellow who sneaks through life on tiptoe, with his ears to the keyhole of everybody's business.

## The Retaliatory Proclamation of President Davis.

The following is the telegraphic version of the retaliatory Proclamation of the Confederate States of America, relative to Gen. Butler and his acts at New Orleans, and in the Emancipation policy of President Lincoln. After the preamble it goes on to say:—

Now, therefore, I, Jeff. Davis, President of the Confederate States of America, and in their name do pronounce and declare that Benjamin F. Butler, a felon, deserving capital punishment. I do order that he be no longer treated simply as a public enemy of the Confederate States of America, but as an outlaw and common enemy of mankind, and that in the event of his capture, the officer in command of the attacking force, do cause him to be immediately executed by hanging; and I do further order that no commissioned officer of the United States, taken captive shall be released on parole before exchange until the said Butler has been executed.

And, whereas, the hostilities waged against this Confederacy by the forces of the United States, under command of said Benjamin F. Butler, have borne no resemblance to such warfare as is alone permissible by the rules of international law, or the usages of civilization, but have been characterized by repeated atrocities and outrages, and

Peaceful and aged citizens, unresisting and non-combatants, have been confined at hard labor with chains attached to their limbs, and are so held in dungeons and fortresses; and others have been submitted to a like degrading punishment for selling medicine to the sick soldiers of the Confederacy. The soldiers have been encircled and encouraged to general orders to insult and outrage the wives, the mothers, and the sisters of our citizens, and helpless women have been torn from their homes and subjected to solitary confinement, some in fortresses and prisons, and especially one, on an island of barren sand, under a tropical sun, have been fed with loathsome rations, and have been exposed to the vilest insults. Prisoners of war who surrendered to the naval forces of the United States on the agreement that they should be released on parole have been seized and kept in close confinement; and repeated protests have been sought or invented for plundering the inhabitants of the captured city by fines levied and collected under threat of imprisonment at hard labor.

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