## Bouth's Corner.

A MOTHER, PRAYING A SON HOME. What thoughts crowd around the heart at th mention of these words. Years may pass away mountains, rivers, and oceans, may intervene be tween us and the spot where first we heard a mother's prayers, yet they cannot be lost to memory. Sickness, sorrow, and neglect may be suffered, and even the heart may seemingly be come callous to all good impressions, yet at the

sound of a mother's—a praying mother's name a chord is touched which thrills through the soul, and rarely fails to awaken better feelings. Does danger threaten? We hope, and perhaps fondly anticipate, that a mother's prayers, which have been offered in our behalf, may be answered.

Never did I see this more forcibly illustrated than in a case of a weather-beaten sailor, who resided in one of our coast towns. I had the narrative from the lips of the mother. In making his homeward passage, as he doubled the "stormy Cape," a dreadful storm arose. The mother had heard of his arrival "outside the Cape," and was awaiting with the anxiety a mother alone can know, to see her son. But now the storm had arisen, and, as she expected, when the ship was in the most dangerous place. Fearing that each blast, as it swept the raging deep, might howl the requiem of her son, with faith strong in God, she commenced praying for his safety. At this moment, news came that the vessel was lost! The father, an unconverted man, had till this time preserved a sullen silence, but now he wept aloud. The mother observed, "It is in the hands of Him that does all things well;" and again, in a subdued and softened spirit, bowed and commended her son and her partner, in an audible voice, broken only by the burstings of a full

Darkness had now spread her mantle abroad, and they retired, but not to rost, and anxiously waited for the morning, hoping at least that some relic of their lost one might be found.

The morning came. The winds were hushed. and the ocean lay comparatively calm, as though its fury had subsided since its victim was no more. At this moment, the little gate in front of their dwelling turned on its hinges. The door opened. and their son, their lost, their loved son, stood before them! The vessel had been driven into one of the many harbours on the coast, and he was safe. The father rushed to meet him. His mother, already hanging on his neck, earnestly exclaimed, "My child, how came you here?"

"Mother," said he, while the tears coursed down his sunburnt face, "I knew you'd pray me home !"

What a spectacle! a wild reckless youth acknowledged the efficacy of prayer. It seems that he was aware of his perilous situation, and that he laboured with this thought: "My mother prays; Christians' prayers are answered, and I may be saved." This reflection, when almost exhausted with fatigue, and ready to give up in despair, gave him fresh courage, and with renewed effort he laboured, till the harbour was gained.

Christian mother, go thou and do likewise. Pray over that son who is likely to be wrecked on the stream of life, and his prospects blasted for ever. He may be saved .- Children's Friend.

## A WARM HEART.

"I have a cold heart. I cannot pray!" Bu I ask you, is not a warm heart a good gift? If it is so, then I add, it stands written, "If ye who are evil yet know how to give good gifts unto your children, how much more will your Father bestow favour upon them who ask it." It is a mistake, a dangerous error to suppose that a man should pray only when his heart prompts. What shall one do, when his heart dies away, and incites him no more? Knowest thou not, that the thou never yet experienced that happy state. when the soul, grieving over its inward barrenness and coldness, casts itself down, and begins with frigid feeling to pray, and this very prayer transforms the heart of a stone into one of flesh. and thine affections begin to swell within thee, and to pour themselves out more and more freely, and the words flow forth in richer and richer abundance, and thou canst find no end to them. and thou art overpowered, and criest aloud-"Yea verily, oh God, thou canst do superabundantly above all that we ask and think?" Bu you say-"Alas! my supplication falls back again so cold and faint upon me. It seems as if I mocked God with my prayer, full of words but without a soul." Brother, I ask you only one question: Do you hunger for the bread of life? If you do, then certainly you do not mock your God with your supplication. Shall it be that you entreat longingly for bread, and are refused? Nay, nay, he in whose countenance we behold all that is paternal, hath inquired, "What man is there among you, who, if his son ask for bread, will give him a stone?" Cry out in full hunger, Bread, Father! I wish! Thou who gives earthly bread to the young ravens, thy child longeth for the bread of the soul." And do you think that to you alone, among all mortals, there would come a refusal ?—Professor Tholuck.

EVANGELIZATION AT SENS, IN FRANCE.

Some months since, a young man, weakly in appearance, and of timid deportment, called on M. de Pressense, and begged him to admit him into the number of his colporteurs. Our brother represented to him the difficulties, the mortifications, the fatigues to which this work would expose him, and which appeared too great for his feebleness. "I have weighed all that," replied he, "but it has not moved me. The Lord will strengthen me. I must labour for his sake." At last, seeing that he was at once very decided and very calm, M. de Pressense yielded, learing to go contrary to the will of God, and promised to employ him. It red customed, in the winter evenings, to meet in mained to determine on the field of operation. stables, to converse about divine things, be | English farmer talks of his crop of wheat.

field already occupied by others, in order that he might profit by their directions, and only have to enter into their labours. "I ask nothing better than to be placed under the direction of a brother of greater experience than myself," said the young man, "but my heart would lead me to Sens. I cannot hinder myself from thinking that there is something to be been done in that city. It is peopled only with Roman Catholies. It would be to commence with the greatest difficulties." "That is true, sir; but I have a notion that many of the inhabitants of Sens are sighing after something better, and that they will inquire after the word of God," &c. At last, the young man still insisted so much on this point, that M. de Pressense yielded again, from the same motive as before, but with little confidence. However, he committed to him a hundred and fifty New Testaments, and despatched him to Sens.

A week had passed away since the arrival of the new colporteur at Sens, when M. de Pressense received a letter from him. He had sold the 150 New Testaments, and requested immediately, and by the quickest way, an additional supply of 200. M. de Pressense asked himself what this could mean, but yet forwarded to him the 200 Testaments. Another week passed, and the colporteur wrote, "I have sold the 200 Testaments also; please forward to me, without delay, 300 copies more." time M. de Pressense hesitated. He was so much astonished at so rapid a sale, that he suspected some trap had been laid for the inexperienced colporteur; perhaps, the priests had caused the books to be purchased, in order to burn them, &c. Some days again had passed, when another letter from the colporteur arriv-At this time, he no longer asked for books merely, but for a minister of the gospel. He wrote that he was not sufficient to satisfy the numerous inquiries which were addressed to him, that a lively attention was awakened, and that it was absolutely necessary that a minister should come, to meet the felt need of spiritual nourishment. M. de Pressense convoked the committee, and read this letter to The Rev. Paster Audebez, who was present at the meeting, arose and said : "I am ready to go to Sens. I will set out this evening, or to-morrow;" and he kept his word.

When he arrived at Sens, he found that all

the colporteur had written was accurately

true; he had sold 800 New Testaments in three weeks, and many persons were desirous of having a meeting opened for evangelical worship. He repaired to the mayor's, and inquired if he would make any objections to the execution of this project. This magistrate miles from Paris, on the road to Lyons. showed the most favourable disposition, and, of his own accord, indicated to M. Audebez several localities in the city, which might be thought of as proper for holding meetings. One of these only appeared to be suitable; but M. Audebez observed to the mayor, that it presented but one inconvenience, namely, that it was so wedged in between the archbishop's palace and the houses inhabited by the priests, that in choosing it, there might be an appearance of purposing a defiance of the Roman clergy, which M. Andebez was very far from intending. "But, sir," replied the mayor, "you do not choose it. You take it because you have no other place; and it would be placing too much stress on a scruple, to abstain from holding your worship there on that account." M. Audebez then opened the place for worship without delay. The place which is capable of containing several hundred persons, was more than full. The people were squeezed together; the passages, stairs. every corner was crowded. The mayor gave M. Audebez two agents of the police to presoul is stimulated to prayer by prayer itself? Hast serve order. One of these agents received good impressions from the word of God, and under the pretext of maintaining order, he employed himself at the following meetings, in showing those who came in to seats, discharging the functions of a sexton, rather than those of a police-agent; his heart was evidently entirely enterested. The place having become wholly insufficient, the mayor placed at the disposal of our friend, a room in the town-hall, capable of containing, easily five hundred persons, and more by crowding close together. The prefect, however, obliged the mayor to withdraw the grant of this public room to M. Audebez.

In consequence of this, M. Audebez hired another room; but it proved altogether insufficient. He then took it into his head to build a chapel. But for this, 25,000 francs were necessary; 15,000 for a building lot, and 10,000 for the edifice; and the society, at that moment, was already about 18,000 francs in debt. In the meanwhile, M. E-, a Genevese, well known for his wealth, liberality, and also his piety, arrived at Sens. He saw what was passing there, and was delighted with it. He said to M. Audebez: "You must build a church." "Yes; but the money?" "I will give 15,000 francs towards it." With this generous donation, M. Audebez commenced immediately to build, being persuaded that the Lord would send him, with the same faithfulness, the balance of the sum which he needed. The zeal with which his hearers attended his instructions, was well calculated to encourage him. One day, while holding a meeting, he was interrupted by a man saying suddenly, "It is a pity!" without adding anything more. At the end of the service, M. Audebez asked him what he meant by this exclamation. "Ah, sir, I meant that it is a great pity that you cannot always remain with us to tell us things so profitable." This saying, so simply ingenuous, (naif) reminds me of one which fell from some of M. Roussel's hearers, in Upper Vienne. They were ac-

M. de Pressense proposed to send him into a cause it was warm there. One time M. Rous-1 STATISTICS OF STREETSVILLE, 8 miles from pastrous, as the muzzle of the gun was pointed sel, who had been hurrying hither and thither all day, preaching the gospel, was overcome in he, "sleep is getting the better of me; I must retire." "Very well, reverend pastor," these good peasants replied, "we can wait; sleep awhile, and you will begin and talk to receive?" der of architecture, but is still incomplete so for awhile, and you will begin and talk to us again. But to return to M. Audebez; I will give an effected in that city." "To Sens, my friend? instance here, which will show you with what You do not consider. Nothing, as yet, has ardour his instructions are sought after. A ardour his instructions are sought after. A Christian friend, skilful in sacred music, happened to visit him at Sens. They agreed to organize a meeting for singing on the same evening. They notified to a few persons, that they intended to have singing exercises; and searcely more than these twenty or thirty persons were expected at the meeting. Two hundred and fifty came! and when the singing was closed, and they were about to separate some of them said to M. Audebez: "Reverend pastor, we must not separate until you have prayed with us."

The Christian reader will probably ask me this question: "Do the remarkable movements of which you tell us tend towards the gospel or only towards Protestantism? What degree of spirituality is there in what is now passing in France?" Some weeks ago, I would have replied to this question with considerable differential to the spiritual spiritual spiritual spirituality of the spiritual spiritual spirituality of the spiritual spiritual spirituality of the spiritual spirituality of the spirituality is there in what is now passing in France 1997. fidence, and I believe I have written to you in that spirit; but now after having listened for several days to M. de Pressence, and our friends of the Evangelical Society, who are the Presbyterian Church. well acquainted with the state of things, I have arrived at greater confidence. I dare not venture a very precise answer to so delicate a question. God only penetrates into the secrets of hearts, and the future alone can make them known to us by facts. But this is my view of the matter. Everything in this movement, assured'y, is not spiritual; the majority of the new Protestants are not converted men. But there is among them a small nucleus of such as are renewed in heart; and I have almost always observed, that wherever there is such nucleus, however small it may be, the work holds out, and has permanency. Farther, even those who, as yet, are not affected with the grace of God, are placed, with their families, under the preaching of God's word; and is not that a great advantage? Upon the whole, I think there is ground for hoping much from what is taking place. Many particular facts confirm this hope; but it would be too long to enter into detail.

This very interesting account is found in the Continental Echo, taken from the American Presbyterian. The large city of Sens is a R. C. Archiepiscopal see, less than a hundred

QUALITIES OF ICE.

From Sir F. B. Head's " Emigrant."

I have often been amused at observing how mperiectly the theory of ice is, practically speaking, understood in England. People talk of its being "as hot as fire," and "as cold asice," just as if the temperature of each were a fixed quantity, whereas there are as many temperatures of fire, and as many temperature of ice, as there are climates on the face of the The heat of boiling water is a fixed quantity, and any attempt to make water hotter than "boiling" only creates steam, which flies off from the top exactly as fast as, and exactly in the proportion to, the amount of heat, be great or small, that is applied at the bottom.

Now, for want of half a moment's reflection people in England are very prone to believ that water cannot be made colder than ice : and accordingly, if a good-humoured man succeeds in filling his ice-house, he feels satisfied use in any body attempting to deny it. But the truth is, that the temperature of thirty-two degrees of Fahrenheit, that at which water freezes, is only the commencement of an operation that is almost infinite; for after its congelation water is as competent to receive cold as it was when it was fluid. The application of cold to a block of ice does not, therefore, as in the case of heat applied beneath boiling water, cause what added at one end to fly out at the other; but on the contrary, the extra cold is added to and retained by the mass, and thus the temperature of the ice falls with the temperature of the air, until in Lower Canada it occasionally sinks to forty degrees below zero, or to seventy-two degrees below the temperature of water just congealed. It is evident, therefore, that if two ice-houses were to be filled, the one with the former, say Canada ice, and the other with the latter, say English ice, the difference between the quantity of cold stored up in each would be as appreciable as the difference between a cellar full of gold and a cellar full of copper; in short the intrinsic value of ice, like that of metals, depends on the investigation of an assayer—that is to say, a cubic foot of Lower Canada ice is infinitely more valuable, or in other words, it contains infinitely more cold than a cubic foot of Upper Canada ice, which again contains more cold than a cubic foot of Wenham ice, which contains infinitely more cold than a cubic foot of English ice; and thus, although each of these four cubic feet of ice has precisely the same shape, they each, as summer approaches, diminish in value, that is to say, they each gradually lose a portion of their cold-until long before the Lower Canada ice is melted, the English ice has been converted into lukewarm water. The above theory is so clearly understood in North America, that the inhabitants of Boston, who annually store for expertation immense quantities of Wenham ice, and who know other gun afterwards exploded, and its frag-quite well that cold ice will meet the markets in ments striking the adjacent gun, turned it also India, while the warmer article melts on the round. passage, talk of their "crops of ice" just as an

Port Credit, 23 from Toronto, on the banks of

ns the spire is concerned. When this is added Trinity Church will be one of the most elegant structures west of Toronto. The Presbyterian Church is also a neat building of frame work. The minister and congregation have adhered to the Free Church party. There is, also, a small Methodist meeting-house, belonging, we believe, to the Primitive body.

"Within the town are two Common Schools both of which are respectably conducted. It is much to be desired that these could be united, so as to form one respectable academy. Such a plan has been often mooted, but hitherto without success, owing to the prevalence of those miserable local jealousies, which too often prove such drag-chains upon the progress of our Provincial villages. Streetsville is also privileged in possessing a ladies' seminary, conducted by two ladies eminently qualified for the undertaking. We can confidently affirm that the standard of education to be procured here, is at least equal to that which can be obtained in Toronto. Boarders are accommodated in the establishment at a very reasonable rate. References can be made to the Rev. R. J. Macgeorge, of Trinity Church, and the Rev. W. Rintoul, of

"The Township Hall, a neat building, was creeted by the inhabitants. Here the township and other public meetings are held; it likewise serves for the sittings of the Division Court.

"There are three Grist Mills, six Saw Mills, and two Cloth Factories and Carding Machines. At all of these a considerable amount of business is done."

These particulars are from the Streetsville Weekly Reciew. It further enumerates all the trades carried on in the village, which seem to provide for every ordinary want. There is a Post Office, mail to Toronto four times a week, two stages daily to Toronto and back : seven shops, four taverns, a Printing Office. "The value of land in the immediate vicinity of the town, may be quoted at from

£10 to £15 currency per acre. Village lots, according to size and situation, bring from £30

HILL'S PRINTING PRESS .- This is a very ingenious invention, by which, by means of hand labour, and without the aid of steam power, a hand printer is enabled to produce impressions with a rapidity far beyond anything that the hand press, or any press not worked by steam, has hitherto produced. The hand-presses hitherto in use have done comparatively very little to expedite the printing and multiplying of copies, and the hand-printer has not progressed much beyond the state in which he was placed at a very early period of the art of printing. Those who have made printing, and the machinery by which it is worked, their study, affirm that, although within comparatively a few years, more than thirty patents have been taken out to secure inventions connected with the machinery of presses, and to enable hand-printers to increase the celerity of the process, they are still, so far as speed is concerned, no nearer to the attainment of the object than they would have been had the old German press been still continued in use. . . . The small! printer, cannot, of course, use the steam-press; great expense, is beyond his means; any in-and popular principles.

It is provided by the Rules, that the whole Di-

exceed those of the common press. Its simplicity of construction is also a great advantage over principles. presses worked by hand generally in use; for it has neither tooth-wheel, rack, or pinions for giv- ums, apply to ing motion,-neither has it the tapes for conveying the paper, so that the inconvenience and trouble of those portions of a press getting out of order are avoided altogether. A strong lad can work off from 1,200 to 1,500 impressions per hour, with less labour and exertion than is required by the common hand-presses to work off 300 impressions; the invention is, of course, secured by patents, and the inventors therefore make no concealment of their press, but are anxious that the public should see it and judge for themselves of its merits .- Times.

ALARMING ACCIDENT IN THE WOOLWICH Arsenal.—An accident of a very singular and alarming nature occurred last month, at the Royal Arsenal, and which proves the danger attending experiments with ordnance, notwithstanding all the precautions used by the head of the proof department, Lieutenant-Colonel Dundas. At a few minutes before twelve o'clock, the usual hour for proving the new guns supplied by the contractors, at the butt, the men belonging to the proof department were engaged in proving a number of guns (32-pounders). It is customary to arrange the guns in tiers, and to light the port-fires of the whole tier at the same time. The guns in question had been just received from a new contractor, and were being tested with the usual proof-charge. When the port fires were ignited, one of the guns burst with a loud explosion, and the fragments coming in contact with the adjacent gun, turned it completely round, and it went off, sending the ball against the gun that stood next to it, shattering the gun, and breaking the shot to fragments. Anments striking the adjacent gun, turned it also

Fortunately, the port-fire of this gun fell off, or the consequences might have been most dis-

directly towards the convict ship. Four guns were therefore, placed hors do combat-two from explosion, and two from the fractures they received from the fragments of the other gun, and the effects of the shot .- Times.

FOR SALE. At the Book-Store of G. Stanley, No 4, St. Anne A SERIES OF FAMILY PRAYERS,

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April 28th, IS16.

TOTICE is hereby given that application will be made by the undersigned on behalf of themselves and their associates, at the next session of the Legislature, for an Act to Incorporate a Joint Stock Company, to work mines of Copper and other mine-rals on the Lands and Islands hordering on Lakes Superior and Huron, in Upper Canada, under the name of the Quebec and Luke Superior Mining Association.

PETER PATTERSON, HENRY LEMESURIER, JOHN BONNER. WILLIAM PETRY, THOMAS WILLIAM LLOYD. Quebec, 29th October, 1846.

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J. W. LEAYCRAFT. Quebec, 17th December, 1816.

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Quebec, August, 1845.

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