Pouth's Corner.

THE USE OF THE BIBLE.

A little boy had amused himself by look ing over the pictures of a large Bible; and his mother one day said to him, "John, do you know the use of the Bible ?" He said, "No, mother." "Then, John, be sure you ask your father," was the advice his mother gave him. Soon afterwards. when his father came home, John ran up to him, and said, "I should like to know, father, what is the use of the Bible?" His father said, "1'll tell you another time, John." The boy appeared disappointed, and walked away, wondering why his father did not answer the question directly.

A few days after, the father took his son to a house were was a woman very ill in bed, and began to talk to the poor afflicted woman, who said that she had suffered a great deal of pain, but hoped that she was resigned to the will of God. "Do you think, said the father, "that God does right to permit you to feel so much pain? Oh. yes," answered the woman, "for God is my Heavenly Father, who loves me; and I am sure that one who loves me so much, would not permit me to suffer as I do, if it were not for my good." He then said " How is it that you find your sufferings do you good?" She replied, "My sufferings are you do the remains of that poor young good for my soul; they make me more humble, more patient; they make me feel the value of the Saviour more, and they make me pray more, and I am sure all this is good for me." John had been very attentive at this conversation, and the tears stood in his eyes while the afflicted woman mail porrage, that Jim Cassidy gev me lasht was talking. His father looked at him, and night to break my fasht with. An we're then said to the woman, "My good woman, going about to the neighbours burrying the can you tell me the use of the Bible?" In corpses for thim, that hasn't the heart nor an instant John cast his eyes towards the tne strength to do it for themselves. An woman, while his face shewed that he was such of 'em as has it is to give us something extremely eager to hear her answer. The to eat for our trouble. But sure an all, sir, woman, with a stronger voice than before, the corpse doesn't feel it, so it an't much said, "Oh, sir, the Bible has been my comfort in my affliction." "There, John," said his father, "now you know the use of most need it."-Children's Friend.

THE HORRORS OF FAMINE.

A tale of what took place in Ireland last year After an absence of many years, I returned to the land of my birth. I had heard the general accounts of the sufferings to which the mass of its population had been reduced by the failure of the potatocrop, as well as many special instances of the misery to which persons and households had been reduced. Desirous of making myself acquainted with the state of taking shy the sight of my own eyes. I set taking off their hats, "'iis this that is things by the sight of my own eyes, I set to go over the western part of the out to go over the western part of the this blessed day." County of Cork; a tract of land well known to me from many a journey on foot in former days. I entered many cabins, and in the greater number of them I found that boiled heath, sweetened with a little sugar, was the almost only food that the people lived upon; and some had not even the sugar to make it taste a little better. Their pale colour, their thin and wasted limbs showed the effect of their utter want of proper sustenance. No wonder that disease was making havoc among them:—on all sides the houses were filled with the dead or the dying. Those who were as yet able to drag on their feeble limbs, went in search of charity; but few were those who had ability to bestow.

I had supplied myself with articles of food for the hungry, and refreshment for the sick; these I distributed as I went along, but they were not enough to satisfy even for a day, the wants of the starving and pining creatures by whom I was surrounded.

I will give you an account of one cottage which I entered, and that will serve as a description of others. It was that of a man named O'LEARY; he had been what is called rather a snug farmer, having held a few acres of ground, for which he used to pay a moderate rent, and upon which he lived comfortably, with his family. His wife was remarkable for keeping her house neat and cleanly, which, you know, is but seldom the case among the lower classes of Irish, especially the Roman Catholics. I was in hopes of escaping for a short time from the scenes of wo which surrounded me, when I hastened to O'LEARY's house, where I did not expect to find any very great pressure of want : I had known them so well off in former days. You may judge of my feelings, when I tell you how I found the family.

At the door of the cottage, I met two

men bearing between them a rude kind of a bier, upon which lay a lifeless body, without coffin or shroud. It was the remains of the oldest son; and his heart-broken mother stood wringing her hands, and gazing like one bewildered. The men uttered awful oaths, which showed how their employment was hardening them. They were rudely pushing the corpse from one side to the other, to make it lie steady, when the mother seemed to rouse herself as if she only just became conscious of what was doing : she rushed forward like a maniac, threw her arms around the body, and clasped it to her bosom ;- at the same time breaking forth into one of those lamen. tations which in the Irish tongue are so expressive and heart-rending. She took from her shoulders the ragged remains of a shawl, which was almost their only covering, arranged them carefully around him, smoothed down his hair, and, throwing herself on her knees beside him, covered him with kisses, while she wept loud and

on yere head every morning that ye rise.' of sight by a bush which grew near the lation that's come upon 'em." cottage, I then came forward just as the men were turning the angle of the house, and asked them whose body they were carrying.

"Ah then, sir," said they, (their manner at once becoming totally changed) "it is the son of that poor woman that's just gone into the cabin there. Troth then, sir, 'tis he was the fine young man a short time ago, 'till the want and sickness kem upon him. An sure 'tisn't him alone she do be grieving after, but there's the father of 'em. that's worse to her, and two or three more of 'em dying or dead all out by this time. An isn't it the same sthory in every cabin in the country, for sence the starvation an the famine kem upon us, every one more or less is struck down with it. An what makes it so bad entirely here is that there's no gentlemen to help 'em like in other places."

expect to see Irishmen swear at a poor corpse, and treat it as I have just now seen of man."

"Troth, sir, an it's the want on the hunger that makes us do it," said one of the men, " for sorra a morsel of victuals did either of us taste sence yesterday morning, barring one small spoonful iv that Indey matter any how."

"But does it not seem an unkind and hardhearted thing to treat a poor body in the Bible: it can give us comfort when we that manner, particularly when we have known him in life, and also in the presence of his friends?"

"'Tis thrue for ye, sir, an sure we don't know how soon it may come to our own turn praise be to God. But ye see how the hunger doesn't lave the heart nor the nature in am sure you can find out something more a man, no nor in the woman itself, these times.'

"Well," said I, putting some money in their hands, "deal gently with that poor body, and here is something for you to buy your breakfasts with."

I then wished them good morning, and proceeded to the house. I had to stoop my head, as I entered the door, and gave the usual Irish salutation of "God save all here," but the ever ready response of And you also," fell not upon my ear. I looked up, and perceived no one within but two or three ragged, sickly looking children sitting crouched over the dying embers of a turf-fire. "Is there no one but you in the house?" I asked, but they replied not; whether from fear or shame, I was unable to tell. I then advanced a few steps further into the kitchen, but the cheerful look which it once presented was gone, and now nothing appeared but dirt, confusion, and wretchedness. I looked round in vain for its blazing fire, its well scoured chairs and tables, clean swept floor, and above all, the dresser, with its finely painted shelves, and its rows of shining pewter plates and delf ware. Not a vestige of furniture now was to be seen but a table, two broken chairs, a stool, and a three-legged pot; the dresser was there, but all its accompaniments were gone. Everything wore the appearance of extreme poverty, disorder, and misery. On

hearing a voice proceed from a chamber which was off the kitchen, I went towards it; standing at the door, which was open, perceived a bedstead with wooden roof and sides, upon which lay some object; but I could not distinguish what it was, as the room was quite dark, in consequence of its small window being completely stopped up with straw, some dirty rags, and the tattered remains of an old hat, instead of the panes of glass which had been broken. A woman was seated on a low stool beside the bed, her face buried in her hands, rocking her body to and fro, and occasionally breaking forth into a loud while she wrung her hands together.

"Wisha, Jack, Jack, avourneen, why did ye die? why did ye lave me a lone widdy this day, with the three fatherless orphins and nothing to feed 'em with, but the cowld bleak winds of Heavens, or to give 'em drink, but the bitter cup of sorrow. Nothing but the roof to shelter 'em. Oh! why did ye die? But the want and the misery was too much for yer poor heart, and ye left this sorrowful world, and now may the heavens be your bed. Wisha, Jack, asthore machree, 'tis ye had the tinder nature in ye, for sorra an unkind word ever crossed yer lips sence the day we knew ye. But the Lord took ye to himself, an praise be to His holy name, sure 'tis ye war fit to go."

She then ceased speaking, for sobs and her a few moments to regain her composure, I stepped forward. Reaching out my hand, I said, "Mary, do you know me?" Rising hastily from her seat, and wiping her eyes them, but the stone did not. with the corner of her apron, she caught my hand in hers, and kissing it, repeatedly said, "Is it I not to know you, sir! ah! an a good Oh yes. Mother rubs the bread into the no prospect of relief, and their friends and caused them. They pushed her aside, and right I'd have to know one that was ever an milk for baby. T.—What do you call it relations dying around them, the unfortunate when you do so to the bread? A child.— Jews consented to the terms of their oppressions that the state of the pressions are the state of the terms of their oppressions. and don't be keeping us here this way. We all the goodness you ever showed to me and have something else to do than to be kept mine? Ah, then, sir, 'till this heart is in the some other things return to their homes, that robbery and spolicowld grave with him that's lying there that are crumbling. C.—Salt—dry earth ation had been at work, and that they were from berikness; "sure ye won't hurt the ber you an your's, an why not I. An glory, honour, and praise be to His holy name, for her always was used to, an may the light of bringing ve safe home from frequency of the always was used to, an may the light of bringing ve safe home from frequency and spontants. It is measured that are crumbling. C.—Salt—dry earth ation had been at work, and that they were that are crumbling. C.—Grumbling. C.—Grumbling. reduced to utter beggary: then it was resolved in a conclave of the almost maddened by the always was used to, an may the light of bringing ve safe home from frequency and spontants. The measure that are crumbling. C.—Salt—dry earth ation had been at work, and that they were that are crumbling. C.—Grumbling. T.—What are though a conclave of the almost maddened by the always was used to, an may the light of bringing ve safe home from frequency and spontants. cowld grave with him that's lying there he always was used to, an may the light of bringing ye safe home from foreign parts, an Now tell me some things that are not for succour and relief; lots were cast

doors, but that she may power a blessing that sich trouble as this would ever come upon us, the time I seen you; 'tis the rate Then as the men were about to depart, corp house this day, for there is three of 'em infant school-room. Quarterly Educathe poor woman with a sorrowful heart dead in one house with me, and the fourth I turned into the house repeating some Ave buried yesterday, killed by the starvation and Marias and Pater Nosters, upon a string of the poverty. Och, sir, these is hard times beads which was suspended from her waist. for the poor, for the whole countlry is almost Having remained somewhat concealed out to be swep away by the famine and the deso-To be continued.

A TUESDAY AFTERNOON AT THE HOME AND COLONIAL SCHOOLS, GRAY'S INN ROAD, LONDON:

Continued. KETCH OF A LESSON GIVEN TO THE CHILDREN OF THE SECOND PREPARATORY SCHOOL, ON A WATCH, FOR THE OBSERVATION OF ITS

1st .- I will get the children to point to he pasts of a watch, or to something that this, and at their carnest invitation, I prot has, as case, glass, face, hands, &c., will tell them the right names if they do ot know them.

2d .- I will let them observe and tell the position of the different parts and their

The Superintendent stated that the aim of the first lesson was to make the children observe the different parts of a "But," said I, " my friends, I did not watch; the second part would be on three objects to lead them to observe the quality "friability."

Having sung the song, "Work away," the children commenced the lesson.

Teacher. (Holding up a watch.) What is this? Several voices .- A watch. T.—Now look well, and tell me some part. C.—The hands. T.—Yes, the ands. Tell me another part.

All.—The glass. T.—Now repeat, The watch has a glass."

T .- Find another part. (The rim or edge is pointed to). What do you call this? C .- The rim. T .- Is there any part of the watch which you cannot see when I hold it up? C .- Yes, the inside. T .-I think you can tell me some other part that it has? C .- The outside. T .- Now say, "The watch has an outside and an inside." The children repeated the words

T .- Where do the hands meet? C .-In the middle. T .- In the middle of what? C .- The face. T .- Well, you have told me two other parts. C.—The watch has a face and middle. T.—Now I on the face. C .- Numbers. T .- Repeat together, "The face has numbers." Child-

T .- Now tell me how many hands the watch has? C .- Two. T .- Are they both alike? C .- No. T .- How are they unlike? C. -One is long, the other short. T.—Say, "The watch has two hands, one long and one short." The children did

T .- Tell me some other part which you have named? C.—The glass. T.—How many glasses has the watch? C .- One. Γ.—And what does the glass cover? C. -The face. T .- Well, now you have been looking at the watch, and have told me what you see. Could you tell when a watch is near you, even if you did not see it? C.—Yes, it ticks. T.—What is the use of a watch? C .- It tells the clock. Another. It tells what time it is. T .- Yes. and there is something else which tells the time; who can tell me what it is? C .- A clock. T .- Yes, then the clock and the watch are used to tell the time. Now let ussing about the clock.

The children then sang with their teacher, a song commencing,—
"The neat little clock in the corner it

stands." SKETCH FOR THE SECOND PART OF THE LESSON.

TO DEVELOP THE IDEA OF CRUMBLING. 1st .- I will bring before the children lump of salt, of dry earth, and stale bread. and lead them to the observation of their friability by rubbing them in my hands, and by a comparison with a stone. 2d.— Tell them this quality is called crumbing,

aud let them apply the term to each sub-

stance. 3d .- Call upon them to tell me when we say things are crumbling.

Teacher.—I have several things shew you, let me see if you can tell me what they are. (Holds up a lump of salt.) What is this ? Children .- Salt. T .-Look now at it (rubs the salt in her hands). What do you see? How is the salt now? C .- It is in little pieces. T .- What have done to it? C. You rubbed it, teacher. T .- Repeat together "Salt, when rubbed,

cames into little pieces." T.—(Holds up a piece of dry mould.) Now what have I in my hand? C .- A lament in a tone of irrepressible anguish, piece of earth. T.—How does it look? while she wrung her hands together. C.—Very dry. T.—Now look and tell me what I do to it (rubs it in her hand). Many hands were held out to show they were ready to answer. T .- Will John tell me 3.—It comes into little pieces when rubbed. Children say this together.

T .- (Holds up a piece of stale bread.) What is this? C.—Bread. T.—Observe what I do, and tell me. C.—You have rubbed it. T.—And what then? C.—It tants of the Jewish quarter, in consequence comes into small pieces. T.—Can you tell of a child having been killed by falling from me what sort of bread it is ? C .- Stale the roof of a house in the Mahomedan porbread.

T .- (Takes up a stone.) What is this ? quarter, out of sheer enmity, for the purpose C .- A stone. T .- (Rubs it.) What am I doing to the stone ? C .- Rubbing it. with having caused his death; remonstrance, T.—Does the same happen to it as happened of course, was useless, and the jail, with the to the salt, earth, and stale bread? C .-No. T.-Why not? C.-The stone is tears choaked her utterance. After allowing hard. T.—Now tell me the difference; purchased the captives for the sum of who can? (A little girl is selected to \$64,000—an immense sum in Persia—and answer.) Girl.—The salt, earth, and bread, then going to the jail, he offered them their came into little pieces when you rubbed liberty on embracing the tenets of Maho-

little pieces before? Several children.-Crumbling it. T .- You may say the bread sor, and were liberated, only to find on their

The lesson here ended, as the time was , awake a sympathy that might lead to an ameexpired, and the visitors proceeded to the tional Maga≈ine.

To be continued.

THE BIBLE IN FRANCE.

Our colporteur in the department ofwrites as follows :- I must now inform you that I have visited H-in the course of the present month, and never have I experienced so much pleasure since I became a colporteur as my visit has afforded me. Twenty-live or thirty of the inhabitants of a small adjacent village came to me to replace the New Testaments which I had sold them two years before, but which were completely worn out by the frequent use they had made of them. When, in consequence of ceeded to the commune to which they belonged, I was obliged to make a short stay at the house of every one in order to join with them in prayer. What renders this circumstance the more extraordinary is, that when I was before in these parts, I met with a very discouraging reception from the generality of the inhabitants. I was even treated with opprobrium, and loaded with insult, so that I left them under the impression that the thirty or forty Testaments which, however, I succeeded in selling among them, would in all probability at my departure be thrown aside. But oh, how differently has the Lord been pleased to act from what in my unbelief I imagined would be the result! Almost every one of the copies I sold had been read to the blessing of those who obtained them, and, among the applicants for fresh copies, there were some who two years before had so rudely treated me. They themselves called to mind the circumstance, and earnestly begged me to entreat the Lord to pardon their unchristian behaviour.

One of our colporteurs applied last month at the Gates of a prison in the country, and begged permission of the turnkey to sell some New Testaments among the prisoners. "I shall throw no hindrance in your way," replied he, " provided you bring me an authority from the almoner." "The almoner?" asked the colporteur, "how so? What need of his authority, since I have the permission of the mayor?" "Oh, that is another thing; in that case you may come in." Our friend accordingly entered the prison; but as the turnkey refused on any account to leave him alone with the prisoners, and as he had also other pressing engagements to attend to, he could only visit twelve of the inmates, to whom, however, he sold that number of New Testaments, several of them expending upon the purchase the trifle of money which they had saved from time to time to obtain some small indulgences. On quitting the prison, and passing by the barracks, he conceived the idea of paying a visit to the soldiers, and accordingly applied for leave to do so. The soldier on guard informed him that he could not possibly enter unless he obtained a pass from the commanding officer. He thereupon begged to be conducted to that officer, who at irst expressed some surprise at the singularity of his wish; after having examined a copy of the Testament, and after some further conversation with our agent, he signified his approval of his object, and gave him the necessary permission to visit the inmates of the barracks. When he first entered he had thirty Testaments in his knapsack, but on leaving the place a short time after he found it completely emply; so that in the short space of about three hours our friend had disposed of 42 New Testaments, and could not but lift up his heart in gratitude to the Lord for what He had thus enabled him to do. - Report of B. & F. Bible Society.

THE JEWS IN PERSIA. rom a Report in the Montreal Transcript, of a Lecture by Rabbi De Sola, on the behalf of the oppressed Jews in the Shak's dominions.

The lecture on the present state of the lews and Christians in the dominions of the Shah, was delivered by the Rev. Mr. De Sola, pursuant to notice, at the Temperance Hall, St. Maurice Street, before a very numerous and highly respectable audience An accre-

dited messenger from his oppressed prethren in Persia, to the Jewish congregations throughout Europe and America, occupied a seat at the right hand of Mr. De Sola. He was attired in the Persian habit, and with his crimson turban, dark beard and whiskers, and flowing robes, presented a singular appearance and excited a good deal

of attention,* The circumstance which immediately led to the determination of sending forth messengers of their tribe, to endeavour to stimulate the sympathy of their foreign co-religionists in their behalf, was, the imprisonment, with grievous corporal nunishment, of the whole of the inhabition of the city, and carried to the Jewish of enabling the parents to charge the Jews most cruel privations and inflictions, was the doom of the oppressed. The king's brother met, or otherwise on promising payment of T .- Did you ever see bread rubbed into the whole sum, with 25 per cent, interest, within three years. After some time, accing

lioration of their abject condition

was chosen to travel westward over Europe and America. Some of his own family have been crippled for life by the cruel application of the lash. This was in 1843, Since that period he has travelled through the principal cities of Europe and the United States, and has now come to Canada to solicit that aid which in the cause of humanity, be it Jewish or Christian, has never been

Mr. De Sola related some particulars of the result of the ** ** mission - especially the interest that the Rothschild family and Sir Moses Mortefiore, the celebrated Jewish philanthropist, had taken in behalf of their suffering countrymen. The Queen of Great Brit. ain has also sent a letter to the Shah of Persia-requesting him in consideration of the friendship existing between the two Courts, to take into consideration the oppressed state of his Jewish and Christian subjects, and deise means for the amelioration of their unhappy condition. The result of this application is yet unknown, as the **** left Europe shortly after the missive had been sent.

In America his success has exceeded his hopes, and he has everywhere met with kindness and sympathy.

BALANCING THE AFFAIRS OF THE

From Sir T. F. Buxton's Diary. I have often observed the advantage of having some fixed settling time in pecuniary affairs It gives an opportunity of ascertaining the balance of losses and gains, and of seeing where we have succeeded and where failed, and what errors or neglects have caused the failure.

Now, I thought, why not balance the mind in the same way-observe our progress, and trace to their source our mistakes and oversights? And what better time for this than Christmas-day followed by Sunday? And what better employment of those days? So it was fixed; and consequently I refused invitation after invitation -to Upton, Doughty Street, Plashet, Hampstead, Coggeshall, and Clifton. And now for a history of my day. After breakfast, I read, attentively, the 1st of St. Peter, with some degree of that spirit with which I always wish to study the Scriptures. To me, at least, the Scriptures are nothing without prayer; and it is sometimes surprising to me, what beautios they unfold, how much even of worldly wisdom they contain, and how they are stamped with the clear impression of truth, when read under any portion of this influence; and without it how unmoving they appear.

I also read Gooper's first Practical Sermon, the text— What is a man profited, if he shall gain the whole world, and lose his

This is a subject which, of all others of the kind, most frequently engages my thoughts. Well, I went to Church; we had one of Mr. Pratt's best sermons, and I stayed the Communion. I could not but feel grateful to see so many persons, who at least had some serious thoughts of religionespecially that Charles and his wife were of the number, and I may add, that I was also I am not so ignorant of myself as to think that I have made any suitable advances. No. Every day's experience is a sufficient antidote against any such flattering delusion; for every day I see, and have reason to condemn, the folly, the insanity which immerses me-the whole of my mind and powers-in so trifling a portion of their interest as this world contains. But yet I feel it an inestimable blessing to have been conducted to the precincts and the threshold of truth, and to have some desires, vague and ineffectual as they are, after better things.

In the evening I sat down in a businesslike manner, to my mental account. In easting up the incidental blessings of the year, I found none to compare with my illness: it gave such a life, such a reality and to my prospects of futurity; it told me, in language so conclusive and intelligible, that here is not my abiding city. It expounded so powerfully the scriptural doctrine of the Atonement, by showing what the award of my fate must be, if it depended upon my own merits, and what that love is which of fers to avert condemnation by the merits of another: in short, my sickness has been a source of happiness to me in every way.

A LONDON PRINTING OFFICE IN THE Morning.—By eight o'clock the whole body have arrived. Many in their costume resemble common labourers: others are better clad, several are very well dressed but all bear in their countenances the appearance of men of considerable intelligence and education. They have scarcey assumed their respective stations, when blue mugs, containing each a pint and a half of ten or coffee, and attended either by a smoking hot roll stuffed with yellow but. ter, or by a couple of slices of bread and butter, enter the hall. The little girls, who with well combed hair, and clean, shining laces, bring these refreshments, carry them to those who have not breakfasted at home. Before the empty mugs have vanished, a boy enters the hall at a fast walk, with a large bundle under his arm, of morning newspapers. This intellectual luxury the compositors, by a friendly subscription, al. low themselves to enjoy. From their connection with the different presses, they manage to obtain the very oarliest copies, and thus the news of the day is known to them -the leading articles of the different newspapers are criticised, applauded, or condemned-an hour or two before the great statesmen of the country have received the observations, the castigation, or the intelli-gence they contain. One would think, that compositors would be as sick of reading as a grocer's boy is of treacle; but that it is not the case is proved by the fact that they not only willingly pay for their newspapers, but often indemnify one of their community for giving up his work and reading the news aloud to them while they are labouring at their work; they will, moreover, even pay him to read to them any new book which they consider to contain interesting information. It of course requires very great command of the mind to be able to diver the subsequent insertion, and 10d cach subsequent insertion; for the lines and above ext lines 3s ad first insertion; and 10d cach subsequent insertion; and 10d cach subsequent insertion; and 10d cach subsequent insertion, and 10d cach subsequent insertion.

Advertising 1997 the very consider to contain interesting information. It of course requires very great command of the mind to be able to the contain interesting information. It is the contain interesting information in the contain interesting information in the day of publication, inserted decording to order, at 2s. 6d. for six lines and under, first in-contain interesting information. It is a subsequent insertion in the contain interesting information in the contain interesting information. It is a subsequent insertion in the contain interesting information in the contain interesting in the contai the news aloud to them while they are lahe always was used to, an may the light of bringing ye safe home from foreign parts, an year even niver be taken from you with a restoring ye in health and strength to them that id have a wish for ye. But sure, sir, it holy name.—An I'll pray the Virgin that holy name.—An I'll pray the Virgin that sa sore and sorrowful house you've come to, sickness nor sorrow may niver darken yere sickness nor sorrow may niver darken yere this blessed day. Oh! sir, its little I thought called crumbling." Children do so.

—Now tell me some things that are not crumbling. It is some not little pieces when rabbed, are not little pieces when rabbed, are not little pieces when rabbed, are command of the mind to be able to give attention to what is read from one betting any the year or for a consideration.

—Now tell me some things that are not crumbling. C.—Stone, wood iron, leather, and three trust-worthy, learned and pious which they consider to contain interesting information. It of course requires very great command of the mind to be able to give attention to what is read from one betting any the same and above six lines 3s at first inscrition.

—Now tell me some things that are not crumbling. C.—Stone, wood iron, leather, and three trust-worthy, learned and pious which they consider to contain interesting information. It of course requires very great command of the mind to be able to give attention to what is read from one betting any the lines and above six lines 3s at first inscrition.

—Now tell me some things that are not of the nind three trust-worthy, learned and pious which they consider to contain interesting information. It of course requires very great command of the mind to t

book when men are intently employed in the creation of another. The apprentices and inferior workmen cannot attempt to do this, but the greater number, astonishing as it may sound, can listen without injury to their avocation. Very shortly after eight o'clock the whole body are at their work, at which, it may be observed, they patiently continue, with only an hour's interval, until eight o'clock at night .- Quarterly

LEGAL DIFFERENCE BETWEEN twelve months and a twelve-month.

In the Westminster County Court, an ac-

tion was brought, last week, by a maiden lady residing in Grosvenor-street, Bond-street, against a solicitor, for five guineas, the amount of one week's rent due from the 24th to the 31st of July, in the present year.—Charlotte Cassels, on being sworn, stated, that Mr. Brown, on the 1st of May last, took her apart-Judge: Are you sure that the term was "the season?"—Plaintiff: No, your honour, the words used were for three months; of course, that meant a quarter, and in each quarter there are thirteen weeks, but Mr. Brown left at the end of twelve weeks, and said such was the law as taid down in Blackstone. My sister and I have read through one volume of Blackstone, and we can't find anything so absurd there .- The Judge: Which volume of Blackstone have you looked through ?-Plaintiff; The fourth, your Honour .- The Judge : I fear, Aliss Cassels, that if you had carefully con-sulted the second volume, you would have found the doctrine too plainly laid down. The legal meaning "for three months" is for tweive weeks. The law is beyond dispute. It may startle many persons who have never, perhaps, gone so far as the plaintiff in the study of Blackstone; but that great authority says, that even in taking a house for the year by parole, if the words used be "for twelve months," it is only a lease for forty-eight weeks. If the words used be for " a twelvemonth," in the singular number, that will be held to mean one year, or fifty-two weeks. The judgment must, therefore, be for the detendant

IMPOSITION. WESTMINSTER, LONDON .- On Monday 23rd ult., W. Dyson, a well known street beggar, was charged with practising the following imposition upon the public:—A police constable stated that, on Saturday night he saw the defendant in Great Fothill-Street, Westminster, standing in the middle of the carriage minster, standing in the middle of the carriage way with his body bent nearly double, his hands and legs shaking as though dreadfully sillicted with the palsy, repeatedly exclaiming, "Oh, a poor man !?" Witness watched him for some minutes, and on a cart coming down the street defendant and harden became perfectly street, defendant suddenly became perfectly After the cart had passed, the defendant, who walked extremely well, resumed his former posture, when witness took him into custody. Mr. Brodtip observed, that the defendant was an of these who wanted upon the applies as one of those who preyed upon the public and divetted the stream of charity from really de-serving objects. Taking advantage of the times, the defendant seemed to have been performing the cholers until the arrival of the cart, when the unfavourable symptoms disappeared. - He was committed for a month.

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