leads you by the hand, you will go far astray. That the Lord employs diverse means for accomplishing the same end. case of Blind Bartimeus, Jesus but spake the word, and the cure was effected. Here, however, there was the interposition of means; but the result was the same. So in conversion, or the cure of spiritual blindness, the means employed is the word; but the ways, in which the Spirit applies that word to the sinner's heart and conscience, are various.

- The restoration of Spiritual sight is generally gradual. As in the works of nature, so is it in the works of grace. law is "first the blade, then the ear, after that the full corn in the ear." As the believer advances, the things, of which faith is the evidence, become more real, more dis-
- Beware of despising gospel privileges. The inhabitants of Bethsaida had lightly es-The miracle was teemed the Saviour. therefore performed without their town, and the man was forbidden to give them the intelligence of it. If we do not improve the means of grace, our candle may be speedily removed.

CHARACTER IS EVERYTHING.

In a house in which I am well acquainted there was a servant, who was a regular jack-of-all-trades. He was the cleverest fellow about the house and premises that The establishment was a small one, and it makes all the difference in the world in small establishments whether the one man has a handy set of fingers or whether he is all thumbs. Richard Phillips had handy fingers, and no mistake. cleaned the horse, and milked the cow, and fed the pigs and chickens. If a job had to be done indoors, he used to do it. By Richard were the winter curtains taken down and the muslin ones put into their He took up the carpets, beat them and put them down again. There was, I and as long as Richard remained in his ter was everything. situation the loss was little felt. He used to brew the beer, and to stow away the was succeeded by William, a regular-

cheerfully undertook all the garden work with his master's help, till a new gardener could be found.

"Dear me," I hear you say, "what a treasure of a man that Richard was!"

But wait a bit; do not decide too soon. This was, as I have beard, the common opinion about Richard. He went one day to meet a gentleman at the railway station. This gentleman chatted with Richard on the road, and said on his arrival: "What a capital fellow that is! He is one of nature's aristocracy."

Ay, and so I have no doubt he was, if only he had kept from one bad habit. But his master discovered, after a while, that when Richard left the premises at night, it was very often not to go home, but to betake himself to the "Fox." His master spoke kindly to him, and warned him of the consequences. He had a very large family, all dependent on his labour. had, I believe, high wages, good clothes, and many presents. But all was of no The visits to the "Fox" grew more frequent. Innumerable evils followed.— Richard, I said, looked after the house, and he took to stealing the oats. He milked the cows, and wasted the milk. the chickens, and robbed the master of the eggs. He pretended to feed the pigs, but carried their food to his own. brewed the beer, and helped to drink it.— When he came to meet his master at the station, he was unfit to drive him home. Poor Richard! There were great lamentations over him, and many efforts for his recovery. But they were all useless. was at length dismissed after many warnings. I am told that he is often to be met with in the village-Such an altered man! No smartness now; no light elastic movements. He has sunk, I believe, into a mere drudge on a neighbouring farm, at very different wages from what he received from think, no available carpenter in the village, his first employer. He forgot that charac-

Richard, as I found on one of my visits. He could take a turn at the mangle | shire rustic. Slow, heavy-heeled, with five when he had nothing else to do; and one thumbs on each hand, and knowledge of summer when the gardener took it into his the most limited amount. There is a dehead to walk off the premises without no- scription of such a person, given by the son tice, because his employer objected to his of Sirach: "How can he get wisdom that staying away from his work for a whole holdeth the plough, and that glorieth in day at some neighbouring races, Richard the goad, that driveth oxen, and is occu-