Hast thou seen, in winter's stormiest day,
The trunk of a blighted oak.
Not dead, but sinking in slow decay,
Beneath time's resistless stocke,
Round which a hauriant by had grown, And wreathed it with verdine no longer its own

Preci, once thou hast seen this sight, and then, As fe at they years, might do,
As fe at they years, might do,
As fe at they years, might do,
That scalled wreck to view.
But now I can draw, from that moublining tree, Thoughts which are sort ing and dear to me.

O scribe not ! nor think it a worthless thing, If it be with instruction fought; That which will closest and longest cling Leading worth a serious thought.
Should aught by unborely which thus can she Grace on the dying, and marks on the dead i Now, in thy youth, beserved of Him

Now, in the youth, their not, "Who giving, uplie their not,"
That IIIs high in thy heart become not dim,
And His two be unforget;
And tay God, in the darkest of clays, will be
Creames, and beauty, and as each to these!

Bernard Harloy.

· James 1, 5.

WANT OF MINESPORIAL SUCCESS. Promin Sermon on Set, via 22. "Te there as below in Calcul' 22. Set, provided by the Rose William Count Wilson, M. 11, Recipe of

And we must take care, my br. Circu. 1914 ionicity ever produce such reind we bear this standard of charicter or of yielding to a spirit of condented site-We daughter of my people slightly, ery me, Trope, peace, when there was no peace, "

was the guilt of the traphets of old.
We must came and preventally lock as and which ou all she brogers to donker thorough the median, of Seripuord truth. We amust not the part of the physician i uself. and fact down and a convenie we room. the miniady; nor expectance without doing

And in estimating the condition of our Tesperate dicher it would be know allow vidion of our farra, if we could only disspiritual health; if we could into see men anding upon their breasts, and saying, God by mersial to me a sinner;" or like the leper of aid, arving out in the chief, appairsh of their misers, "Unclean, in- We

If our parishes were but filled wher these who are conscious of their maledy, and who, like the israelites of old, were direct. for us av reconcile our minds to the state ing their longing eyes to the appointed of our paradioners, on the ground of their remedy, looking to Jesus exited in the hopes to all thoughtless deprecity. tross for the expection of hunter guilt, Rather let us look to unrielves, and seek and trambly nature in faith for the theoryte. efficier of the water and the blind, it mould be some ground of hope; doingh en might preva I, and men were constrained take a few of the most prominent and meto exemin, in the bitterness of their soul, "My learness, my learness-was is no! But the sickness of the soul is aggravated their condition, and, consequently, they and acquainted with grief; and we had

In proof of this, we need only reflect on the awtul hypocrisy of the multimiles who go up to the house of the Lord, and vered his sentiments. Letters approving of edopt the language of the confession the edjects contemplated by the Association There is no health to us"-and yet have not only no right feeling of so grievous a field, and Oxford. The Chairman mentioned condition, but are habitually fancying that the principles of this institution had been themselves whole, and in need of noth-

But how is it that so many around us are still strangers to recovered health, and wrapt up in a fatal ignorance of their true condition?

Now, they amongst us, who are the most alive to the real state of things, will be the most anxious, calmly and unpartially to consider what reasons may be assigned for

its continuance. And here the infidel would take his stand, and seek to bring men to the conclusion, that seeing the health of the daughter of God's people fails to be recovered, there cannot be Balm in Gilead, or a Phy-

But he has no right to deduce this inference. It is plausible, indeed, and too well sion to say that answers the purpose of those who wish to when first the shelter their viciousness of practice under a contemptuous and desperate scepticism of principle; but before the infidel has a right to maintain his ground, he must prove that no healing cirtue has ever come out of Gilead, no skill of its Physician been ever manifested.

And shall we not rise in a body, my brethren, and silence for ever the idle taunts of the unhappy infidel? Can we not tell of those who have fived and died to prove the power of the Redcemer to save to the all the fearful spectacle of the dry bones. all that sickens and withers our spirits, and fills us with dismay, we can tell of drunkards reformed, and Sabbath-breakers reclaimed, and the ungodly turned into the exercise of a holy love and fear. We can tell of the care-worn and weary, who know, in their happy experience, the relief of prayer-the reality of that rest which the burdened and heavy-laden never fuil to find when they come to Christ.

And go to the chamber of sickness. In that charge he found All do not die "like a lamb," with the for admittance, and yet only the one medical no less than 22,000 souls committed to his

that perish-all do not sink into eternity tearless and impenitent, and unblest by a Saviour's pardoning grace and mercy We have seen, not merely the worn-out and feeble, the aged with whom life had lost its charms, but the young, on whose path the sun shone brightly, and whose way seemed filled with flowers of fragrance we have seen the young allured by a still small voice, and led by some silken cord, the drawings of a Saviour's love-far, far away from the attractions of earth, amidst such sweet and blessed manifestations of ! grace to the soal, and such bright and assur- done at the present time. How was it ing prospects of an inheritance in the regiotis of bliss, as have neutralized all the fearlulness of dying, and converted the bed of languishing into the gate of heaven.

And all this, under no remantic spell or visionary self-deception, but carried forword in the sure and safe track of Scripture guldance and authority : heaven not caught at under the sudden impulse of its beauty, the interests of the community, -it reminded or wished for morely as the best of two alternatives: Nat heaven lawfully gainedthe first step taken in tears, under the discovery of sins, neglig, need, and ignorances; the next hastening with their heavy burden Bulleted Level Materials, Active to the next nameling with each many builtingly, it at the paris's church of Live to Calvary, and then the feet thus when content the Visitation of the Local Bission with the preparation of the Cospel of peace. enties; of the Futhition of Carline and Discoperation of the Gospel of peace, of the Carling and the Carly.

His Leadship and the Carly.

Continued.

With the integration of the Gospel of peace, discovering an easy and triumphant way and the following are glory. und the intermence of glory. Did fordelity over produce such re-

an ally manuel. There is nothing so than leave its bretened voluries to set the third it to the box efferests of our people, part of the verbest cowards in the prospect that is the true to be succeed for granten, of dying? But, blessed to trou, we speak that the inhit of them; too much for granten, that we do know, and testify that we have is They have healed the hurt of seen. The death-back we have witnessed tell us, that there is indeed bulm in Gilead, and indeed a Physician there.

Nor can we possibly yield to the temptation to conclude, that because the offices of the temody are not more extensive, there is the refuse no readity in the remidy

Then how shall we answer such an apof Got reproble is not recovered?

ation much made to me by an unimport which would which had been found so giverviction to our remains of heir want of instructor of you be that it things went cons. Why should not the meinters of the wrong in his school, the first step he tank | Church, not in opposition, but in kindness was to consider whether there was not and good feeling, take example from what some defect in himself, inducing the mis- had been done by others, and avail them-

> We shall do well, my brethern, to act upon the same rule. The secret decrees and sovereignly of God are not to be the guide of our conduct; neither is it safe m suggesting grounds for our self-examiuntion, time torbids me to do more than portant.

Scararone Respons' Association .- The The Eishop of Norwich was present at the as it were our faces from him; he was operang of the proceedings, on purpose to testify despised and we esteemed him not." ciation, but was obliged, by official engagements, to leave as soon as he had shortly deliwere read, from the Bishops of London, Lichsanctioned, and its regulations approved of by a large inspirity-indeed he might say by the whole beach of Bishops, with only one or two exceptions.

The Report adduced instances of the very grant honefit which had accound from the employment of Lay-agency within the Church Since the formation of this institution, eightyeight Scripture-readers had been employed, S6 of whom were now in full activity, at an exurnse of £5,806, annually. The Expenditure had exceeded the receipts by £800., and many applications had been necessarily refused for want of funds.

His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, in

moving the adoption of the Report, took occawhen first the Church Establishment took its present form, the population of the country was between three and four millions, -there were then about 8,000 clergymen, or about 500 of population to each. Now, if those numbers were to be laid down as the model of an Establishment, -- of a Christian Church,-what would be the number of clergymen now required? The four millions were now sixteen millions; but vhereas the population had increased fourfold, the clergy had only increased one-third. But that was not the whole case; of the uttermost? Yes, blessed be God, amidst sixteen millions of population, at least onehalf were collected in large towns and ma-

senselessness and ignorance of the beasts tofficer remained, how could be possibly over- pastoral care. There were one or two take the duty cast upon him! First of all, proprietary chapels. And he found men they would be inclined to build another hospital; but suppose that out of their trusted to him, from the coroneted Duke power. That was just the case with very large parishes,-they could not huld more Loudon poor. Now, after providing to churches because of the want of funds. Well, then, in the case of the hospital, if they could not build another, the very first tinug they would do would be to provide the medical officer with an assistant. That was exactly what that Association did when they provided Scripture Readers. In his opinion it was the very best thing which could be possible to calculate the result of the endeavours they had made! They might rest assured that, the further they proceeded in their experiment, which had already been successful, the more abundantly would they be blossed of God. Again, he admired the Soriety because he thought it centered upon the principle of engaging the community in all in one district, whether in town or country, that they had a deep concern in the temporal as well as the spiritual welfare of those around them. We should never be a Carlstian ration, worth the name assumed, until that principle was not only universally received, but universally noted upon; it was not enough for individuals to say, "Am my brother's keeper l' -they must say, "Can I be my brothers helper ?"

The Marquis of Westminster, seconded the resolution, and, in the course of his temarks, said that

we were now placed in a different position from that to which we stood many years ago. Some of the defects which had then existed had in a measure been met by various religious Societies since established. He might be allowed to allude to one that had exerted itself worthily in this cause, viz., the London City Mission, which, though not procisely like this-in exact accordance with the Church of Engpost as that in our text! If we are land, had been productive of the most assured that there is balm in Glead, and a beneficial effects, and had been the mouns of Physician fliere, how is it that the health converting many who would give have remained at darkness, ignorance, and error-And here I am reminded of the obser- I hat society had lone much towards filling solves of the apportunities which offered of going hand-in-hand in that great work which it had been shown was so easy to accomplem? He had the opportunity of attending the other day a Meeting of another Society—one of the grand works of the gaily and charitable of the present day -the Ragged Schools, an establishment which he looked upon as a great work, to discover what is wanting there. And from which many future advantages would soring. But those advantages must be fostered and brought out by other aid. They must not, having given the child some knowledge of God's grave in the Hagged School, leave him in a state of helpless destitution afterwards, not again; perhaps, to enter a church until he is brought there in by a sparitual magnification. Mon know not 4th Anniversary of the establishment of this lenter a church until no is brought there in his coffin, but rother let them, by means of

> The other speakers on the occasion were the Rev. Messrs, Harding, Montgomery, Gurney, and Jackson, Lord Feversham, and Mr. Childers, M. P .- We subjoin an extract from the Rev. J. H. Gurney (Honorary Secretary's)

sarech. Supposing it were the wish of any body Churchmen to appoint a thousand clergy to-morrow, as assistants to incumbents of parishes, and that by some effort of Christian benevolence, hitherto imprecedented, an amount of money sufficient to maintain them in respectability was laid at the feet of the Archbishop of Canterbury; he (Mr. Gurney) would appeal to the Right Rev. Chairman and his brother prelates, to the incumbents of populous parishes, and to all the working of the Church of England. whether those thousand men were forthnot yet been able to find him. When they were met with an objection of this nature, and told to employ clergy rather than a thousand curates were required to work they were asked, and an honest miswer was insisted upon, would be compelled to adnufacturing districts, so that there was no mit the fact that clergy were not to be proportion whatever between the labours obtained in sufficient numbers. It had of the elergyman in the rural district and his pleased the Almighty, in his providence, to brother in the towns. Suppose the case of advance him to an important spiritual an hospital originally built for lifty patients, charge in the metropolis. By an unexpect-to which one medical officer was appointed, ed, and certainly unsolicited act of favour. and probably at that time he would be per- on the part of the First Minister of the feetly able to perform all the duties of the Crown, he had been appointed to a sphere situation; but suppose the demands upon of labour in which probably God helping the hospital grew so that there were 200 him, he should be engaged for the remain-

of all ranks, characters, and conditions into the lowest and most miserable of the the extent of his means for this charge, he looked about him, and arrived at the conclusion that three persons-himself and two assistants-were altogether incompetent to engage in work like that with any hope of success. What then must be do He had to acquaint himself with the great bulk of the people if he could, and to penetrate the mass, street by street, alley by alley, and lane by lane. He had to bring the consciences of living immortal men into contact with God's holy word. In his Church there were about 300 free sittings, when at least 12,000 people should be provided for, if they chose to come. He then turned to the proprietary chapels, and as might be conjectured, the necessity imposed upon them to provide for the maintenance of their ministers, naturally led to a preponderance of paid sittings there. So that he was driven to the inevitable conclusion, that accommodation for one out of every twenty of the poor of his district was the outside of what the churches offered. Consequently, if Christian instruction was to be imparted to this population, it must be at their own homes. Circumstances like these, it was, that made a large portion of his parishioners strangers to the house of God. They had to be sought out, remonstrated with, and tenderly dealt by, to receive " line upon line, precept upon precept, here a little and there a little." and had to learn the first principles, the very ruliments, of the doctrines of the cross. The pastor had to encounter and overcome the opposition of prejudice, to enlighten ignorance, relarke sin, and stimulate lukewarmness. In fact he must have a hundred voices—he must be a hundred men. He must have a strength which is far beyond human strength, if in any reasonable time he reached all in succession, and carried into every room some message from the Saylour that would do good to the immortal souls committhe curates, and say, " Have ten curates inhead of two ?" but even if he had ten instead if two, he did not know that he should be altogether without some necessity for the employment of Scripture Readers. By the kindness and liberality of one Christian friend he had been able to obtain the services of two Scripture Readers. These were wholly maintained by one who was very dear to him, who felt for him and his neces sities, and rejoiced that he had it in his power to lighten his burden; and such was

The Thistranias Binks Society held its 17th Anniversary on the 18th of May, the Exal or MOUNTCASHEL, Vice President, in the chair. The following particulars of the Society's prodeedings are gathered from the Report rend to the Meeting.

sively followed in this metropolis.

e. The Gospels of St. Matthew and Mark had gone through a second edition, and a very large number of copies had been circulated during the last two years in Ceylon, Hong-Kong, Malta, and various other places. In Portugal, howevarious other places. In Portugal, however, the circulation of the Scriptures was at present limited in consequence of the state of the country. In Spain, the Committee contemplated a reprint of the old and faithful version of Cipriano de Valera; a large portion of the manuscript was already prepared, and a few copies had been forwarded. Three other establishments had been formed o Madrid, but they had not been able to make the progress they wished, in consequence of the state of their funds. With egard to Italy, the Gospel of St. John in the Italian language had been circulated to a considerable extent amongst the Itawho knew from observation and experience lians frequenting this country, and some copies had also been circulated in Italy. With respect to Ireland, the attention of Were they to be found? the Committee had been especially directed Search the country through from end to to the necessity of providing the Irish peoend, could they find a thousand men who | ple with a version of the holy Scriptures in were ready to be ordained, and willing to their own language, and they were happy be employed in parishes as assistants of the to add that they had received subscriptions clergy? He himself had been looking for to the amount of £74. 4s. 6d. for this a curate for the last four months, but had purpose. Several thousand copies of the Epistle to the Romans, the Epistles of St. Peter and St. John, and of the Acts had already been distributed. The demand for I don for the accommodation of its novulation: Scripture Readers, one would suppose that the Scriptures in the Irish language was but they had shown, by the success of this clergy might be ordered like a bale of greatly increasing and the opinion of the experiment, that profit might be combined goods from Manchester or Birmingham, to clergy of that country generally was, that with humanity—that the expenditure of be forwarded by the next luggage-train; the circulation of the Bible would do more as if Christian teachers were manufactured to civilize the people and to bring prosperby steam or other quick process, so that if ity to the country than anything else. The receipts of the Society during the past year in the large towns of England, they had had been, to the general fund, £916, 16s. only to send the order, and as the demand 2d., the foreign translation fund, £59. 2s. arose, so would it be supplied. But the 7d., the Irish fund £74. 4s, 6d., making very people who made this objection, if total of £1,080, 13s. 3d., which was £68. more than the subscriptions of the previous. There had also been £512, received on account of books. The balance in hand was £52. 1s. 10d. The number of copies of during the past year in Bibles, Testaments. or portions of the Testament, was 35,795. these being in the English, French, German, Italian, Portuguese, Spanish, and Irish lan-

THE CONDITION OF THE LABOURING

Anniversary Meeting on the 18th of May I of the family lived-the father, mother, sons, last. His ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT took the chair, and was most enthusiastically cheered by the crowded assemblage.

Prayer having been offered by the Bishop of London, the illustrious Chairman opened the business of the Meeting by an address expressive of his "sympathy and interest for that class of the community who have most of the toil and fewest of the enjoyments of this world." We select a large portion of His Royal Highness's remarks, which were frequently interrupted by cheers from all parts of the absence of all comfort at home, the lathe spacious hall.

I have just come from the model lodging-house, the opening of which we cele-brated this day; and I feel convinced that to prove to him, that the work in which they its establishment and prosperity will by degrees, and at no remote period, occasion a most beneficial improvement in the domestic comforts of the labouring classes. It will of the benefits conferred upon them. It exhibit to them that, with real economy, them have hithorto been acquainted with, while it will show to those who possess capital that they may invest it, with great advantage and profit to themselves, in consulting the convenience and dispensing comforts to their poorer brethren. Depend mon it that the interests of often contrasted fasses are identical, and it is only ignorance which prevents their uniting to the advancivilized society, ought to be the aim of they required was, that there should be some every philanthropic person. This is more peculiarly the duty of those who, under the blessing of Divine Providence, enjoy station, venith, and education. Let them be careful, however, to avoid any dictatorial interference with labour and employment, which liberty of thought and independence of is to work out his own happiness, while it placed, he did believe that sympathy so impairs that confidence under which alone engagements for mutual benefit are possible. ed to his charge. It was easy to talk about God has created man with many imperfections, and left him with many wants, as it were, to stimulate each to individual exertion, and to make all feel that it is, only by united exertions and combined action that those imperfections can be supplied and those wants satisfied. This presupposes self-reliance and confidence in each other. To show how these individual exertions can be directed with the greatest benefit, and to foster that confidence upon which the readiiess to assist each other mainly depends, this Society considers its most sacred obthe example which he desired to see extenject. In its arrangements there has been no ostentatious display of charity, munificence, or any pretension to become the arbiter of the fate of thousands. It has exhibited the quiet working out of the particular schemes of social improvement to which I have adverted, and in which the Society, as I said before, has only establishof examples for the community at large to The printing of the Portuguese version of the libble was completed last June, and of proceedings during the last year will be the Committee had now the satisfaction of laid before you. I may say that the Society being able to present to a nation of 6,000, has proceeded satisfactorily towards the follow. Ladies and gentlemen, the Report hastitution was held on the 19th of May, the such an Institution as this, hold out to him 1979 of people, a true and carefully trans-accomplishment of its objects, owing partheir contamination was beid on the 19th of May, be such as Institution as this, hold out to him 199 of people, a true and carefully trans-value not the Saviour. He is despised being based on the 19th of May, be such as Institution as this, hold out to him 199 of people, a true and carefully trans-accomplishment of its objects, owing par-labourer, both by teaching and enabling to the kind feelings, great expectation of the kind feelings and on the latest expectation of the kind feelings great expectation of the kind feeling great expectation of the kind feeling great expectation of the ki The next step which we contemplate is the erection of a model lodging-house for famities. I hope that this Meeting will enable us to carry out that object, and that it will engage more generally the attention of the

> public to the ends we have in view. LORD ASHLEY, with reference to the lodginghouse which had been visited by Prince Albert that morning, stated that it held 101 persons, and was constructed at the cost of £5,500. previously, but this is the first erected for the purpose from the foundation. The following is

from Lord Ashley's speech: The Institution, in accordance with the principles which had been laid down, was self-supporting; and although they gave nightly lodging with every accommodation for cleanliness and decency, at the rate of 4d, a-night, so entire was the success, and so remunerative the profit obtained, that, upon a sum of about £13,000, or £14,000, expenditure on these lodging-houses, they were now receiving an income of very nearly £1.500, a year. He had stated that these houses were to be considered only as models. They did not pretend from their own resources to set up a sufficient number in Loncapital in these matters was not injurious to him who devoted it to such objects; and that he might, over and above, have the satisfaction of knowing that while he had consulted his own interests he had done something for the honour of God and the wolfare of his fellow-creatures. His Royal Highness had stated that the next step they were about to take was the construction of a model lodging house for families. It was proposed that a large house should be raised, having a common staircase, from which the Scriptures which had been distributed suites of apartments, of three or four rooms should branch off, in which families might reside and enjoy, at a moderate rent, all the comforts which were so essential to domestic decency and the proper training of their children. It was found that families now paid for a single room 4s. or 5s. a-week without any accommodation whatever be-CLASSES. without any accommodation whatever be listing very greatly the means of dimin-Condition of the Labouring Classes held its 4th I ment. In that single room all the members' other class. For himself, carneally acceptant

and daughters. Everything had there to be transacted-cooking and washing and drying of clother. He had himself frequently visited such apartments; and on "the great washing day," as it was called, when the clothes were hung up to dry, an exhalation arose which made it impossible for any one long to remain. Indeed, he was told by medical men who accompanied him, that this was the source of many of those diseases which beset the condition of working men; nor was it to be wondered at that, in borious artisan betook himself at night to the pot-house or gin-shop. In conclusion, he were engaged was not an useless labour. Those on whom they bestowed this care were not an ungrateful people, unmindful would do their hearts good, if any of those can be combined advantages which few of he addressed would go some evening to this model lodging-house, and hear its inmates. contrast their present with their past situation, and the degree of thankfulness they expressed to God for having put it into the hearts of their brethren to do something to raise them from their disgusting position. His Royal Highness might depend upon it that there was nothing which the people of England required but that there should be an tage of each other. To dispet that ignor-faxhibition of sympathy for their sufferingsance, and to show how man can belp man, It was not to the giving of money or signal notwithstanding the complicated state of acts of generosity that they looked. What interchange of kindness, some little personal intercourse between the different classes of society, and he did believe that the sympathy which his Royal Highness had that day exhibited for the working classes, by going among them, by seeing with his own eyes frightens away capital, which destroys that and hearing with his own cars the condition in which they were, and the condition in action which must be left to every man if be which, by God's blessing, they might be exhibited had struck a chord in their loval hearts which would find a response throughout the country. He believed he was speaking the sentiments of all in that roomhe knew he was speaking the sentiments of hundreds of thousands of the subjects of the Queen, when he said that they were not a people given to change; they loved the institutions under which they had been reared; it was their ardent prayer, and, should occasion require it, would be their united effort, that their beloved Queen and her illustrious posterity should sway the sceptre of these realms in piety, prosperity, and peace, until that great and final consummsion, when "the kingdoms of this world shall become the kingdoms of our Lord and of his son Jesus Christ." The Bisnor of Sr. David's introduced the

following remarks:

After all that a Government or Legislature either had done or could do, it was quite clear there was ample room and urgent need for the exertions of such a Society as this. What this Society was effecting, Government neither could effect nor ought directly to aim at. Its main object was to raise the condition of the most of his own resources. They had often heard that knowledge was power; and one part of the objects of this Society was to collect and diffuse knowledge, but that was not enough. It was a fallacy to say that knowledge of itself was power, because, before it became so, that knowledge must be accompanied by the necessary means to apply and make use of it. The Sociey had two aspects and two different classes of objects. On the one side it held out a helping hand to the labouring man, and on the other it held out the hand of invitation to its wealthier brethren. It embodied and declared the important truth that property of every kind had its duties us well as its rights, and it took this opportunity of earnestly imploring those on whom those rights had fallen, to exercise the duties connected with them. They had heard of a classin society called the "dangerous class." There was such a class in every large community, and especially, therefore, in such a community as ours. When he said "dangerous," he spoke only of the tendency, not of the actual reality. He did not believe that there was any class among us, dangerous in the sense of being actually formidable to the public peace. If any doubt had existed on that subject, thank God it had recently been entirely removed. But there was another class, which he considered to be also dangerous, though it did not so often go under that name. The dangerous class ho had just been speaking of, and which was better known under that description, consisted of those who, having nothing, desired all enjoyments of property, without any share of the labour by which it was produced. The other dangerous class consisted of those who had the property, but were insensible of the duties belonging to it; who made an irritating, ostentations parado of all the luxurious enjoyments which that property placed within their reach, but who were negligent of the opportunity and means which it afforded them to improve the condition of those below them. That he held to be an equally dangerous class, and one infinitely more culpable. The one class is in general merely an object of Christian pity, and, to cause it to disappear, that Society had been instituted; while hoshoped it would also be the means of dimin-