HONOR TO A BULL DOG.

In the year 1839 my father owned a large and noble English bulldog. His name was Blucher, and his sleek, shining coat cream-colored. He was gentle and loving to every one who minded his own business, and an efficient guard at night. We were voyaging up the Irawaddy River, bound for the capital of the Burmah Empire, the city of Amarapoora. One night we procured the loan of a bamboo house, and prepared to enjoy a few hours' rest on shore. My father and dear step mother occupied a horse-hair mattress spread on the floor, and I had another to myself: between us was a small table with a lamp (formed out of a tumbler) of cocoa-nut oil. It was Blucher's habit to take a full survey out of doors to see that all was right; then to come in and look all over the house; and when all appeared satisfactory, to lie down at the foot of father's bed.

On this eventful night the trusty

animal had gone his usual rounds, and Came into the house, in which we werthe only inmates. He made the circle of the moderately-sized square room; but at one corner he paused, seemed uneasy, growled, retreated, went back and growled more fiercely. I was half asleep with the healthy weariness of youth, and my father, calling to the dog, ordered him to be quiet. It was something new for Blucher to disobey; but he continued his motions, till my father, growing impatient, sprang from his bed with the intention of making him mind. Then, in a tone of voice I can never forget (it sent such terror to our hearts), my father cried out to both of us. "Children, for God's sake, jump on the table!" We did so without delay or word or remark, taking care not to extinguish the dim light. And there the raisins are ten cents per pound and came out of the dark corner a snake about two vards long, about as thick as the common sized arm of a woman at the wrist: scintillating the colors of the rainbow, with golden gleaming eyes and forked tongue that glistened like burnished steel! Three times, at least, the fearful visitor pessed round the room, so near to us we could descry its every movement; and faithful, sagacious, reasoning Blucher followed, but than go to the minister's house. Goand came down holding the serpent by the neck, close to the heal, so it could not use its veco nous fangs. Then Blucher " held on," after the fashion of his kind, and my father, reaching for the sword he always kept at his bedside cut the evil thing to pieces. A most intolerable stench filled the room, and, of course, no one thought of remaining there the rest of the night. My father aroused the boatman, who came in exclaiming and terrified; and our Burmese interpreter, looking on the remains of the snake, declared it was one of the most venomous in the country; no one bitten by that species ever survived longer than twenty-four hours. Truly, Blucher was a hero, and deserving all the prrise bestowed on him. Before we returned to England, at the close of the same year, my father give him away. I trust his noble life was a happy one to its earthly end.

of fidelity to dogs. In all my wander. Intelligencer. ings they have accompanied me: they never fawned servilely upon me in my palmy days, nor have they given me coldly averted looks in the hours of my misfortune. And I stand pledged by holiest indebtedness of gratitude to plead and sustain their cause while a had a dog which was very foud of her cruel and senseless prejudice lives youngest child, and was in the habit of against the dog tribe-while wicked or sleeping with it in the cradle. It hapcowardly men, and shallow-minded, cold hearted women cry for their extermination! It were better for the cavilers to emulate the noble example, the incorruptible honesty, the life-long devotion, the ever present gratitude, the ceaseless fidelity of the best, truest | tice was taken of the dog; but, soon

DONATIONS.

Just now while the subject is in the thoughts of the churches, or ought to be, a few suggestions concerning donations may not be amiss.

First, the thing should be done, and for the following reasons: (a) It will greatly help the pastor in his work, directly and indirectly. (1) He will be aided financially; (3) he will be sharpened mentally; and (4) he will be revived spiritually. But weightier reapening the gates of benovelence and letting out a little love, which, if allowed to remain inside, will become stagmant and freeze up. In the "selfish zone" of the heart, the only way to purify the graces is to keep them in motion. It love is kept running all the time, though it be underground or river to gain the spot. out of sight except where persons drink, it is sure to be sweet. (2) The whose voice resembled the human voice blessing of giving is seen from the ef- endeavoured to teach him to speak. The deal of confusion and interruption to the

worldly man cannot deny its source | ance, the boy taught it in three years trinsic value of giving makes it one of the greatest blessings possible in this life. "It is more blessed to give than to receive."

Secondly. "How shall this be done? or in making a pastor a donation, what way is best to do it?"

Let it be done with promptness. Don't wait too long before beginning and don't be all winter getting it up. Again, let it be done with design, thatis, with intelligence. Have a good committee at the head. A committee not only head and hand, bu with the heart. And the larger the heart, other things being equal, the better.

In making a donation keep an eye one article, let that article be money. But | Interior. it is equally as well to carry groceries and dry goods. The pastor will get more inspiration from the latter than from money. The few pounds of meal wrapped up in a coarse paper and tied with a bit of yarn, will kindle a greater fire on the altar of the pastor's heart than a five dollar bill from one of ample means. Let there be variety both for the giver and receiver.

One thing to be guarded in selections viz., while there may be an effort to have variety, there is danger of having a preponderance of articles which are

For example, if raisins are worth ten cents a pound and rice fifteen cents, if not gnarded carefully there will be five pounds of raisins where there is but one of rice. Of course, if the minister or his wife has an ordinary amount of discernment, it will be seen, at least, that the thing was an oversight on the part of the donors, since the rice was more serviceable. But, it is said, "if one has but ten cents to give, what better can be done."? Buy ten cents worth of rice, and let it go at that. Such a course not only reflects credit upon the intelligence of the act, but it reveals a motive more thrilling to the pastor's heart than any material gift.

Lastly, it is much better in present. ing a gift like the above, to do it at some hall or meeting house, rather without attacking it, though urged on ing to the parsonage is often attended by his master's voice. Then suddenly with more loss than the donation can the heavy dog gave a leap into the air, repay, aside from the motive of the iver. Of course, the latter cannot be known here: neither can it be weighed by human scales.

Nearly any owner of a hall will gladly give its use for such a purpose.

Besides this, if the parish wish to keep the matter secret, so that it may be a complete surprise to the pastor, it can be done much better by not going to the parsonage.

Let no society, however small, overlook the value of giving; but let it be a gift, and not a part of the salary. And when the donation has been cheerfully given, then trust it with the pastor and the Lord. Don't spoil it by appointing a committee to take "account of stock." Trust it with the pastor, and if he is a man of average judgment you will get good weight, and a modest notice in print. We all know the short notices read best, somehow, and if the editor doesn't publish a whole column account Since then I have vowed allegiance of such donation, don't blame him .-

ANECDOTES OF DOGS.

A poor Scotch woman, named Jenny, pened that the child became ill and died. Jenny was at that time living at a place called Hawkshead, but her infant was buried at the neighboring town of Stanley. From the mother's distress of mind at the time, little nopassing through Stanley, thought she gine, and who can say the amount of would visit the churchyard where the saving it will effect. infant was interred, when behold! there was the little dog in a deep hole it had scratched, over the child's grave! It was in a most emaciated state from hunger and privation.

Hogg, the Ettrick Shepherd, declares that dogs know what is said on subjects in which they are interested. He had a dog named Hector, who always Bowerhope for a fortnight, but I will not take Hector with me, for he is constantly quarrelling with the rest of the dogs." Hector, being in the room was missing next morning, and when his Master reached Bowerhope there was Hector sitting on a knoll, waiting his arrival. He had swam across a flooded

A Saxon peasant boy, having a dog

when he sees and feels it. (3) The in- to pronounce thirty German words. It used to astonish visitors by calling for tea, coffee, chocolate, etc., but its master always pronounced the words beforehand, and it never appeared to become quite reconciled to the exhibitions it

was force i to make. The dog is capable of understanding musical sounds. On some dogs, flute music produces an apparently painful effect, causing them to moan piteously and finally to fly from the spot with , every sign of suffering and distress. Others have been seen to sit and listen of one is enough, if that one will work to music with seeming delight, and even to go every Sunday to church with the obvious purpose of enjoying the solemn strains of the organ. Mrs. S. C. Hall, the authoress, had an Italian open to variety. I heard of one minister greyhound, which screamed in apparreceiving a donation of nothing but soap; ent agony when a jarring combination they all carried soap; If all must carry of notes was produced from the piano .-

THE THERMACHION.

HEAT WITHOUT FUEL.

(From the Peoria Transcript.) Mr. J. Chellew, of Glasford, Peoria county, is at work on a machine for producing heat by mechanical means. Mr. Cheliew said: "That it is well known that heat was a kind of vibration or motion of the molecules of matter, and that, therefore, it was possible to produce it by mechanical means. Iron, for instance, can be made hot by hammering it; heat can be produced by rubbing two sticks together; and many other illustrations of similar nature may be given, all showing that heat was a mechanical effect." Starting with this idea, he went to work to construct a machine which would produce heat.

His first attempt was a success; the

motive power being the works of an old Seth Thomas clock, the trouble with the machine was that the vibrations were not regular, hence the low degree of heat; but he felt encouraged; heat could be produced by a machine was evident; with better machinery more heat could be produced. He then purchased as gool a Seth Thomas clock as he could find, having a compensating pendulum and other improvements, and went to work on a new machine, which he calls a thermachion, it being the one the writer discovered him at work on a previous occasion. He was very reticent in showing his thermachion, as he wishes to secule a patent on it; but I can say that it is a wonderful machine. It consists of making wooden box about two feet square and three feet high, and attached to one side, like an addition, was a box made out of thin boiler plate, being the same height and privilege? Is its neglect owing to igwidth as the wooden box and about a norance, or party prejudice? foot deep; in the wooden box was the motive power, in the iron box the heat was generated. The essential to the history. From the year 400 to 1150 findest him converted from the error of heat producing apparatus was a plate no society of men in all that period of his ways, and move conformable to the which Mr. Chellew requested me to seven hundred and fifty years ever pre- above mentioned rules, then thou send insert a small wire through a small tended to say it was unlawful to bap- him home with a just bill of the charghole in the box, after previously start- tize infants—so says the history. Ire- es drawn out it the spirit of moderation ing the works. In a few seconds I næus, who lived in the second century, and it shall be sent the in the root of withdrew the wire, and it was too hot and was well acquainted with Polycarp all evil." to touch with the hands; he then took who was John's disciple, says that the a small tin cup of cold water and put it Church learned from the apostles to in the iron box; in two or three minu- baptize children. Origen, of the third tes he withdrew it boiling hot. Of century, declares that the custom of course it is as yet very imperfect, being baptizing infants was received from deficient in many details. The highest Christ and His apostles. Cyprian, and married life," said a gentleman of three degree of heat yet attained with it is a council of ministers held about the score and ten. "We have been married about 250 degrees. But Mr. Chellew middle of the third century, consisting forty years; my bride was the belle of expects that when certain improvments of not less than sixty-six in number, New York when I married her, and though he is now experimenting on are attach- unanimously agreed that children might ed to show 500 with other improve- be baptized as soon as they were born. ments and discoveries, to generate heat Ambrose, who wrote about two hunto any required degree. The same dred and seventy-four years from the instrument will produce a high or low degree of heat as may be requir- fants had been practiced by the apostles ed, which will be controlled by a "re- themselves and the Church down to

is no smoke or gas smitten from it, it where declares that infants should be can be placed in any room. The ex- baptized. Augustine, one of the early pense of running is nothing except the fathers, affirms that he never neard or machinery. It can be adapted to any read of any Christian sect that did not purpose for which heat is required. It hold that infants were to be baptized. may be used for cooking or heating; They further believed that there needed friend, the dog.—Cora Wilburn, in Our after the funeral it was missing, nor being so portable. it may be taken from could any tidings be heard of it for a one room to another. It may also be of receiving infants into the church, as fortnight. The poor mother, on used for generating steam for any en-

CURIOSITIES OF THE BRITISH POST-OFFICE.

(From the London Times.) The post office continues to be used as a means of transmitting articles of almost every variety from one part of the seemed to understand a remark made country to the other. The following arabout himself. One day Hogg said to ticles were observed: a dormouse, four sons are obvious. (b.) The church or his mother, "I'm going tomorrow, to white mice, two goldfinches, a lizard, and a blind worm, all alive; cutlery, medicine, varnish, ointments, perfumery, articles of dress, a stoat, a squirrel, fish, leeches, frogs, beetles, caterpillars, and vegetables. A snake, about a yard in length, which had been committed to the post for transmission in a box, was observed to be at large on the floor of one of the night mail sorting carriages on the London and Northwestern Railway. After a good fect it has on others who watch the animal was three years old at the time work it was killed. A small box which be regarded as the basis of this duty bie to retain the friendship of any one by

contain eight living snakes. A check for sands of years? Gen. 12: 3, and £9 15s. was found loose in a pillar letter box in Birmingham, but the owner, who was traced through the bank, was unable to explain in any way how it had got out of his possession. Complaint having been made that certain letters which ought to have reached a bookseller in a country town had not been received, it have the children baptized under the was concluded, after injury, that they had been duly delivered, but had subsequently | the parents, as it was the duty of the been withdrawn from under the street door, which was furnished with a slit to receive letters, but without a box to retain them. During alterations in the shop, however, when it was necessary to remove the floor under the windows, the discovery was made of thirty-one letters, six post cards and three newspapers, which had been carried thither by the rats. The corners of the letters, &c., bearing the stamps were nibbled away, leaving no doubt that the gum upon the labels was the induces ment to the theft. Several of the letter contained checks and money orders.

FAMILY READING.

THE VALLEY OF SILENCE.

But far on the deep there are billows That never shall break on the beach And I have heard songs in the silence That never shall float into speech; And I have had dreams in the Valley Too lofty for language to reach.

And I have seen thoughts in the Valley-Ah, me! how my spirit was stirred !-They wear holy veils on their faces, Their footsteps can scarcely be heard; They pass down the valley like virgins Too pure for the touch of a word.

Do you ask me the place of this Valley. To hearts that are harrowed with care ? It lieth afar between mountains. And God and his angels are there : And one is the dark mount of sorrow, And one the bright mountain of prayer.

- FATHER RYAN. Fat ier Ryan is a Roman Catholic priest. He went to Mobile from Virginia early in the late war, and at present resides a short distance from that city. Much of his poetry is of a religious cast, though he is probably as well known as the author of "The conquered Banner" as by any one poem. The verses quoted are from "The Song of the Mystic." One volume of his collected pieces has been published.

INFANT BAPTISM.

BY REV. A. D. SARGEANT. Is it right? Is it a duty? Is it a

On the rightfulness of infant bapapostles, says that the baptizing of inrepealed. They were sharers with the proud of the object loved, and to-day I parents for thousands of years in the am more proud of my beautiful wife, with matter of covenant relation to God, her silver hair and beautiful face, than of and if this was not to be continued, they would have been expressly prohibited. There is no record of the chil-

sition to infant baptism for the first eight hundred years. Now, with all this tesmony, what about the right of baptizing young children? That children were baptized in careful to sympathize and protect the the apostolic age is beyond the possibility of a reasonable doubt.

dren of Christian parents being bap-

tized in adult age for the first three

hundred years, and no recorded oppo-

What, then, shall we say of the duty carry her packages than if she were a incumbent on Christian parents to have young lady; and as no lady would for a their children baptized? If the parents, under the teaching of the apostles and their immediate successors, found it their duty, then it is the duty of all parents to the end of time to present their children for holy baptism, and church. Benevolence is so diametrical- that he commenced his instructions, reached the Returned Letter Office in by fair and reasonable inference, in demanding it. I do not believe it possible ly opposite to selfishness, that the yet by dint of great labor and persever. Liverpool was found, on being opened, to addition to the teaching of thou- to loose it by being lovable.—Alliance.

chapter 17. When God made the covenant with Abraham by circumcision. He at the same time made the covenant with him regarding all nations to the end of time, which looked b vond the first part of the covenant to the second. and the covenant had respect to the children under both parts; hence to second part, would become the duty of parents to attend to circumcision under the first part. The possibility of placing children in covenant relation to God is here put beyond doubt, first by the terms of the old covenant, and, sec. ond, by the ordinance under the new: so that the children were by no means to be left out under either part.

A QUAKER'S LETTER TO HIS WATCHMAKER.

"I herewith send thee my pocket. watch, which standeth in need of thy friendly correction. The last time it was at thy friendly school it was in no way reformed, nor in the least benefit. ted thereby, for I perceive by the index of his mind that he is a liar, and the truth is not in him, that his pulse is sometimes slow, which betokeneth not an even temper. At other times it waxeth sluggish, notwithstanding I frequently urge him when he should be on his duty, as thou knowest his hand denoteth. I find him slumbering, or, as the variety of human reason phrases it, I caught him napping. Examine him, therefore, and prove him I beseech thee, thoroughly, that thou mayest, being well acquainted with his inward frame and disposition, draw him from the errors of his way, and show him the path wherein he should go. It grieves me to think and when I ponder there in I am verily of the opinion that his body his foul, and that the whole mass is corrupted. Cleause him, therefore, with thy charming physic, from all pollution, that he may vibrate and circulate according to the truth. I will place him for a few days under thy care and pay for his board as though requirest. I entreat thee, friend John, to demean thyself on this occasion with judgment, according to the gift which is in thee, and prove thyself a workman, and when thou layest thy correcting hand upon him, let it be without passion, lest thou shouldest drive him to destruction. Do thou regulate his motion of the light tism, let us consult facts from Church | that ruleth the day, and when thou

THE WIFE'S SECRET.

" I will tell you the secret of our happy I loved her for herself, still, a beautiful flower is all the lovelier poised in an exquisite vase. My wife knew this, and true to her genuine refinement has never, in all these forty years, appeared at the table or allowed her to see me less carelessly that time. Chrysostom says, in the dressed than during the days of our hon-It is extremly portable, and, as there fifth century, that the church every- eymoon. Some might call this foolish vanity; I call it real womanliness. I presume I should not have ceased to love her had she followed the example of many others, and, considering the every day life of home necessarily devoid of beauty allowed herself to be careless of such small the bride whose loveliness was the theme of every tongue. Any young lady can win a lover; how few can keep them such

after years of married !ife." . . . In all the little courtesies of life; in all that makes one attractive and charming, in thoughtfulness of others and forgetfulness of self, every home should be begun and continued. Men should be more wife than the bride-more willing to pick up her scissors, hand her the paper, or moment think of controlling the movements and engagements of a young gentleman, neither should she do so when he is her husband. If by making herself bright and attractive she fails to hold

FIRST QUART B. C. 434. LE THE SAB Feb. 9. Verse 15. I

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has been var and 425. was absent months or se cannot be fix and conseque report, but g Treading u presses wer pairs, one were trodder which the e times they v side of a hil Jerusalem, of the Mour could have On the Sabb ation of the as well as 10.) 1. " 8 command a blinded by There was Jews in the tion, trom rounding i 2. But G ers and no They shou others, an worldiness sheaves. P more likely in the East walls of th ficlus by vests and for protec might hav harvest se violation o pressly c even " in thou rest.' the sacre against th unnotice bath, or with a ge the subje minister remonst must ro must urg bear his 16. M

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