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SABBATH READING.

Good Temper.

There's not a cheeper thing on earth,
Nor yet one half so dear;
It's worth more than distinguished birth,
Or thousands gained a year;
It leads the day a new delight;
It's virtue's warmest shield;
And adds more beauty to the night,
Than all the stars may yield.

It maketh poverty content;
To sorrow whispers peace;
It is a gift from heaven sent,
For mortals to increase.
It meets you with a smile at morn;
It lulls you to repose;
A flower to peer and peasant born—
An everlasting rose.

A charm to banish grief away,
To free the brow from care;
Turn tears to smiles, makes dulness gay—
Spreads gladness everywhere.
And yet 'tis cheap as summer dew,
That tempts the lily's breast;
A talisman for love as true
As ever man possessed.

As smiles the rain, 'twill show through the cloud
When threatening storm begins—
As music 'mid the tempest loud,
That still its sweet way wins—
As springs an arch across the tide,
Where waves are conflicting foam,
So comes this seraph to our side,
This angel of our home.

What may this wondrous spirit be
With power unlearned before—
This charm, this bright divinity,
Good nature—nothing more?
Good temper—'tis the choicest gift
That heaven's bounty brings,
And can the poorest peasant lift
To bliss unknown to kings!

Clouds.

The sky is overcast with clouds,
The dew-drops rain comes dashing down,
The weeping mist on hill-top shrouds,
And hides from view the forest brown.

And dark, forbidding clouds of doubt
Cast a deep shadow on my mind,
Like that which rests on things without,
But soon will vanish like the wind.

For see, the clouds begin to fly!
All doubt I from my thought expel
On boundless goodness I rely,
And say, "He doeth all things well."

The Power of God.

Were the attribute of God's power made
The foundation of our prayer, it would
To our pleadings, and life to our expectations.
In asking for temporal mercies, or for spiritual,
"He is able to do exceeding abundantly
above all we ask or think." "The earth is
the Lord's, and the fulness thereof;" "The
silver and the gold are his;" "Promotion
cometh out from him;" "God is the judge,
he putteth down one and setteth up another."
All nature obeys his command: all gifts are
at his disposal; the hearts of men are in his
hands, to turn whithersoever he will; the
dispensations of providence are simply the
working out of his will; the angels hold
their positions in his service; the elements
follow his directions and do his pleasure.
From the minutest atom, from the very
hairs of the heads of his people, or the spar-
row that falleth to the ground, to the worlds
that roll in space, cherubim and seraphim
that surround the throne, all is subject to
his will, and all is controlled and directed
by him. The same Almighty One can break
the stony heart, can cause the tears of peni-
tence to flow, can make pure sin-
ners' souls, and can make pure sin-
ners' souls. With him is the residue of the
Spirit; he can open the windows of heaven,
and pour down blessings greater than we
know how to receive.

There is no restraint to his power in grace,
any more than in providence. Take the
sublimest thought that the Holy Spirit ever
put into the heart of man, or the highest
and most comprehensive petition that he
ever caused to spring up from the depths of
a sanctified soul: God is "able to do exceed-
ingly abundantly above all we can ask or
think." Let us go to the mercy-seat
throughout the coming year in the full
belief of this blessed revelation of God's om-
nipotence as exercised in our behalf. We
shall thus derive comfort and strength to
ourselves, and give glory to Almighty God.
—Christian Observer.

The Difference in Men.

We often see an old and well-to-do man
who never had a success in his life, who al-
ways knew more and accomplished less than
his associates, who took the quiet and dirt
of enterprise, while they took the gold; and
yet in old age he is the happier man. He
had a sun of hope, and they of despair; and
yet—amid all this misfortune and his
mysterious providences he had that within
him which rose up and carried his heart
above all troubles, and upon their world-
wide waters bore him up like the old Ark
upon the Deluge that gave out—not the
Ark, but his own heart. O Lord, shall stand.
But what hope exists? There is mercy
with God. What is this mercy? The as-
surance. What is this assurance? That which
was offered on our behalf, even the innocent
blood which was shed, and which taketh
away all sin of the guilty. The price which
was paid for our redemption, from them
and of that enemy which led them captive.
Therefore there is mercy with thee, O
Lord.

"Whip Old Gray then."

The late venerable Rev. Abner Goff, of
the Ohio Conference, told a story in his
lifetime somewhat thus: He had been
superintending and preaching at a camp
meeting where the supply of preachers was
abundant enough, but where the willing
spirit did not prevail. A special sermon was
to be preached, and nobody seemed willing
for the work. The hour drawing rapidly on,
the lot fell on Abner. Abner must preach,
or the hungry go unfed. With some hesi-
tation and great hesitation he at last yielded
to fill the gap; but after entering the dock
he apologized to the congregation for his
frequent appearance before them by telling
a story. It was a hint to the men in the
pulpit with him that had great meaning.
There was a farmer who had a four-horse
team. The horses were excellent, more
difficult to drive. He changed drivers often,
but to little purpose. His last driver was
seen to draw a log from the clearing to the
new-mill, and on his return the wagon and

horses stopped in a valley, and a man on
the top of the hill seeing the halt cried out,
"What's the matter?"
"Matter enough," was the ready response;
"there's but one horse in the team that'll
pull."
"What horse is that?"
"Old Gray,"
"Whip Old Gray, then; it's no use to whip
the others."
As in the team case, so in most churches.
There is some Old Gray who is willing
enough to do the work, and does so a great
deal, but the trouble is, he can't draw all
the load and the bulky horses too. He
would like to foot the preacher's salary, the
sexton's bill, the wood, coal, candle, and
oil bills, but his pocket isn't long enough
nor strong enough. Yet there is always
some man willing enough in every society
to play the censor, and cry out, while he
does nothing himself. There's but one man
in the church that'll give anything—Old
Gray. Whip Old Gray, if he don't pull,
the load'll never move. —Western Christian
Advocate.

Life's Ebb.

You know the peculiar interest with which
we look at the setting sun of summer, in his
last minutes above the horizon. Of course
he was going on just as fast through all the
day; but at midday we did not know the
value of each minute as we do when he is fast
going down. I have been touched by the
sight of human life ebbing almost visibly
away; and you could not but think of the
sun in his last little space above the moun-
tains or over the sea.

I remember two old gentlemen, great
friends, both on the extreme verge of life.
One was about ninety, the other about
eighty. But their wife were sound and
clear, and better still, their hearts were
right. They confessed they were no more
than strangers and pilgrims on the earth;
they declared plainly that they sought a
country far away, where most of those they
had cared for were waiting for them. But
the body was very nearly worn out; and
though the face of each was pleasant to look
at, paralysis had laid its grasp upon the
aged machinery of limb and muscle which
had played so long.

I lived, for a few weeks, to go one
evening in the week and sit with them and
tea. They always had tea in large break-
fast cups; other cups would not have done.
I remember how the two paralytic hands
shook about as they tried to drink their tea.
There they were, the two old friends. They
had been friends from boyhood, and they
had been over the world together. They
could not have looked but with eyes some-
what wet at the large teacups shaking about,
as the two old men with difficulty raised
them to their lips.

And there was a thing that particularly
struck me. There were a large old-fashioned
clock on the wall, and a large clock on the
table, ticking on and on. You seemed to
feel it measuring out the last minutes, run-
ning away. It always awoke me to look at
it and hear it. Only for a few weeks did
I thus visit those old friends till one died;
and the other soon followed him where there
were no pains and no aged hearts. No
doubt through all the years the old-fashioned
watch, all gone about in the old gentleman's
pocket, life had been ebbing as fast as then.
And the sands were running as quickly for
me as for the aged pilgrims. But then with
me it was the middle, and then it was the
end. And I always felt it very solemn
and touching to look at the two old men
on the confines of life, and at the watch loudly
ticking off their last hours. One seemed to
feel the ebbing as you see the setting sun
go down. —Good Words.

Sickness.

In sickness the soul begins to dress her-
self for immortality. And first she unites
the strings of earth to the cords of heaven,
and earnestly looks to the world and sit uneasy.
She puts off the light and fantastic summer
robe of lust and wanton appetite. Next to
this, the soul, by the help of sickness, knocks
off the fetters of pride and vain complacence.
Then she draws the curtains, and
steps the light from coming in, and takes the
pictures down—those fantastic images of
self-love, and gay remembrances of vain
opinion and popular noises. Then the
spirit stoops into the soberities of humble
thoughts, and feels corruptions chiding the
forwardness of fancy, and allaying the vapor
of conceit and faction. Next to
this, as the soul is still undressing, she
little and angry, and receives the oil of
mercy and smooth forgiveness, fair interpre-
tations, and gentle answers, designs of reconci-
liation and Christian atonement in their places.

Availability of the Divine Mercy.

The life of man is, as it were, hedged in
with sin; all consciences are accused with
their own thoughts; so that there is not a
pure heart, which can take refuge in its
own righteousness. Let every man's heart,
then, take refuge in the mercy of God; and
let it say to him, "If thou, Lord, shouldst
demand of man, O Lord, shall stand."
But what hope exists? There is mercy
with God. What is this mercy? The as-
surance. What is this assurance? That which
was offered on our behalf, even the innocent
blood which was shed, and which taketh
away all sin of the guilty. The price which
was paid for our redemption, from them
and of that enemy which led them captive.
Therefore there is mercy with thee, O
Lord.

Happiness is not the end of life; character
is. This world is not a platform where you
will hear "Thalberg's playing." It is a
piano manufacturing, where are dust, and
shavings, and boards, and saws, and files,
and rasps, and sand papers. The perfect
instrument and the music will be hereafter.

God asks no man whether he will accept
life. That is not his choice. You must
take it. The only choice is how.

Amid our imperfect utterances, let us com-
fort ourselves with the thought of that
realm where thought shall speak without
the need of a tongue, and feeling shall speak
and the whole life shall be an anthem of
praise.

Love is ownership. We own whom we
love. The universe is God's because he
loves.

When the people pass wise and needful
laws, but leave them without public senti-
ment, it is as if a child were born into an
exhausted receiver instead of a cradle.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Emigration to Canada.

The Paisley (Scotland) Independent,
speaking of emigration to Canada is the en-
suing months of April and May, says—
"It is not only our handloom weavers, but
farmers, carpenters, masons, bricklayers and
others, who are contemplating emigration to
Canada in the ensuing spring. Notwith-
standing that our landed proprietors and
manufacturers generally are opposed to emi-
gration—most erroneously in our opinion—
the emigration is gaining ground every
day that it is the natural, true, and efficient
remedy for industrial distress, or the social
evils which spring from non-employment and
stagnation of trade. Committees for pro-
moting emigration, composed of men of high
standing and members of Parliament, have
been formed in Birmingham, Manchester,
and other large, and a local branch or cor-
responding committee is in course of forma-
tion in Paisley to take charge of the im-
migrants to Canada. Canada will not
only be the field for emigration this year,
but tourists and travellers of all descriptions
instead of going to the continent, will every-
where visit the lakes of the
Thousand Isles, Niagara, Lake Huron and
the Manitoulin Islands, returning by the
newly opened district for settlement betwixt
Georgian Bay and the Ottawa. The St.
Lawrence will be as fashionable as the
Rhine. Not merely our operative popula-
tion, but many of the younger sons of the
nobility and gentry will select Canada as
their homes."

Diplomatic Correspondence— the French Report of Medi- ation—Mr. Seward's Rejection of the offer.

M. DROUYN DE L'HUY TO M. MERCIER.
Department of Foreign Affairs, Political
Division, Paris, Jan. 9, 1863.
Sir—In forming the purpose of assist-
ing, by the power of our good offices, to
shorten the period of these hostilities which
are desolating the American continent, we
have not to be guided beyond all by the
friendship which actuates the government
of the Emperor in regard to the United
States. The little success of our overture
might chill the interest with which we fol-
low the fluctuations of this contest, but
the sentiment to which we have yielded is
too sincere for indifference to find a place in
our thought that we should cease to be pain-
fully affected whilst the war continues to
rage. We cannot regard without profound
regret the idea of a friendly mediation,
to the most terrible distractions of the
ancient republics, and whose disasters val-
or in proportion to the resources and valor
which each of the belligerent parties develop.
The government of His Majesty have there-
fore seriously examined the objections which
have been made to us where we have sug-
gested the idea of a friendly mediation, and
we have asked ourselves whether they
are truly of a nature to set aside as prema-
ture every tentative to a reconciliation. On
one part has been opposed to us the repug-
nance of the United States to admit the
intervention of foreign influence in the dis-
pute, on the other, the government of the
United States has not abandoned, of
attaining its solution by force of arms.
Assuredly, sir, recourse to the good offices
of one or several neutral powers contains
nothing incompatible with the pride so legiti-
mately amidst a great nation, and means
peaceably international are not those alone
which furnish examples of success. The
act of mediation. We flatter ourselves
besides that in preferring to place ourselves
at the disposal of the belligerent parties to
facilitate between their negotiations, the
basis of which we abstain from prejudging
we have manifested to the patriotism of the
United States, and to the confidence which
it is entitled, now perhaps still more than
ever after such new proof of moral force and
energy. We are none the less ready, amid
the wishes which we form in favor of peace,
to take into account all the susceptibilities
of national feeling, and we do not at all
question the right of the Federal govern-
ment to demand of the mediation, and to
maritime powers of Europe. But this co-
operation is not the only means which
offers itself to the cabinet of Washington to
hasten the close of the war; and if it be-
lieves that it ought to repel any foreign in-
tervention, could it not honorably accept
the idea of direct mediation, and maintain
the authority which may represent the
of the South? The Federal government
does not despair, we know, of giving a more
active impulse to hostilities. Its sacrifices
have not exhausted its resources, still less
its perseverance and its steadfastness. The
protection of the struggle, in a word, has
not shaken its confidence in the ultimate
success of its efforts. But the opening of
informed conferences between the belliger-
ent parties does not necessarily imply the
immediate cessation of hostilities. Nego-
ciations about peace are not always the con-
sequence of a suspension of warfare. They
precede the conflict, or follow it, often the
establishment of a truce. How many times
have we not seen plenipotentiaries meet, ex-
change communications, agree upon all the
essential provisions of treaties; resolve in
the question even of peace or war, while
the leaders of armies continued the
strife, and endeavor to force to the latest
moment the confidence in the military
operations of peace. To recall only one
memory drawn from the history of the United
States—the negotiations which consecrated
their independence were commenced long
before hostilities ceased in the new world,
and the armistice was not established until
the act of the 30th of November, 1782,
which, under the name of provisional ar-
ticles, embraced in advance the principal
clauses of the definitive treaty of 1783.
Nothing, therefore, would hinder the gov-
ernment of the United States, without re-
nouncing the advantage which it believes it
can attain by the continuation of the war,
from entering upon informal conferences
with the confederates of the South, in case
they should show themselves disposed there-
to. Representatives or commissioners of
the two parties could assemble at such point
as it should be deemed proper to designate,
and which could, for this purpose, be de-
clared neutral. Reciprocal complaints would
be examined into at this meeting. In place
of the accusations which North and South
mutually cast upon each other at this time
would be substituted an argumentative dis-
cussion of the interests which divide them.
They would seek out, by means of well-
considered and profound deliberation, the
points on which their interests are irreconcil-
able, whether separation is an extreme
which can no longer be avoided, or whether
the memories of common existence, whether
the ties of any kind which have made of

the North and of the South one sole and
whisk federal state, and have borne them
on to so high a degree of prosperity, are not
more powerful than the cases which have
placed arms in the hands of the two popu-
lations. A negotiation, the object of
which would be thus determinative, would
not involve any of the objections raised
against the diplomatic intervention of Eu-
rope, and without giving rise to the same
hopes as the mediation of Europe, it would
exercise a happy influence on a
march of events. Why, therefore, should
not a combination, which respects all the
relations of the United States, obtain the
approbation of the federal government?
Persuaded on our part that this conformity
of interest would be to the advantage of
every kind, we have made the North and
South one whole federal state, and have
borne them on to so high a degree of pros-
perity, are not more powerful than the cases
which have placed arms in the hands of
the two populations. The negotiation is
not a new one, it is the same as the one
which has been thought by the Emperor of
the French, in the earnestness of his benevo-
lent desire for the restoration of peace, a feasible
one. But when M. Drouyn de L'Huy
shall come to review in the light in which
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