drown him with inundations; the air rushes on in storms, prepares the tempest or lights up the volcano; but the earth, gentle and in lulgent, ever subservient to the wants of man, spr ads in walks with flowers, and his table with penty; returns with interest every good committed to her care; and though she produces the poison, she still supplies the antidote, though constantly tensed to furnish the luxuries of man rather than his necessities; yet, even to the last, she continues her kind indulgence, and when life is over she prously hides his remains in her boom.

## Poetrn.

Abou Ben Adhem and the Angel.

Abou Ben A them (may his tribe increase!) Awake one night from a deep dream of place, And saw, within the moonlight in his room An angel, writing in a book of gold: Exceeding peace had made Ben Adhem bold, And to the presence in the room he said, "What whiest thou?" The vision raised its

head,
An I, with a smiling look of sweet record,
Answered The names of those who love the

Lord.
"And is mine one!" said Abou—"Nay not

Replied the angel. Abou spoke more low, But cheedy still, and said, "I pay thee, then, Write me as one who loves his fellow men." The angel write and vanished. The next night It cam again with a great wakening light, And showed the names whom love of God had blest,

And lo l Ben Adhem's name led all the rest!

## LIGHT AND LOVE.

Ligh: and Love should go together; When combined they sweetly charm, More than who non mountain heather, Clear and gentle sum ner weather Glads the heart with glory warm.

Alway were they with each other, Wait of gloom were then to shoun? What of hit i to show or smother, Were they each to each a brother, Jom'd as both were only one?

D. I they warmly hover o'er us— Freety round us halos fling,— Did they ctear the way before us, Earth would heavenward pour in chorus Anthems such as angels bring.

Light alone will never render, To the totty or the low, More of feeling, warm and tender, Than the fair reflected splendour Of the morning from the snow.

Nor will love alone enlighter
And complete the mind's array,
More than warmin alone would brighten,
And the charms of summer heighten,
In the absence of the day.

But where both abound together Buth abroad a glory wirm;
Not the vale in summer weather,
Nor the blooming mountain heather,
Ever shed so sweet a charm.

## Miscellancons.

PLEASURES CONNECTED WITH the PUR-SJIT OF SCIENCE.

There is no station in life however lowly but has it sweets, and there is no station in life however high, but has its sorrows. In no instance can forrow be traced to the pursuit of Whatever pleasure it may bring-one science. thing is certainly true, it brings no sorrows. On the contrary, it is a source of enjoyment to every man who has a taste to pursue it, be that man an hamble tradesman or a wealthy merchant. It is a commen opinion that no man is scientific unless he is master of all the to tract knowled be relating to astronomy, mathematics, chemistry, geology, and is somewhat versed in Litin and Greek. But where can we find a man so thoroughly endowed with scientific There are men who have a parknowledge. tiat knowledge of these sciences, and we are among the number of those who do not believe in the old adage, "a little knowledge does more harm than good." That man is scientific who to master of his trade-understand, all its principies and practices, or is master of his profession, be it teacher of languages or mathamaues. So much for practical scientific attain-And now what shall we say regarding more knowledge than merely comes within the cope of a man's business and profession. have every thing to say that is favorable. The more knowledge a man po-sesses, he is more likely to be a better estizen and member of -ociety. Ignorance degrades, knowledge elevares.

How much pleasure would a sho-maker derive from being acquainted with the principles of the stain engine, or the mysteries of chemistry. He could not turn to the right or to the left in the course of a short walk, without having his mind attracted to som ting interesting and useful, and calculated to draw his mind from the dru lgeries of his own occupation, which, we regret to say, often exentes our sympathes, as we believe shoemakers are not so well paid for their labour as they should be. And with