I hope that no such "Retrenchment," especially that mode of it so boldly espoused and warmly advocated by Mr. Dock, will exert exist in our Church, as such retrenchment would at once endangerboth the purity and prosperity of the Church.

Retrenchment seems to be the order of the day, both or evid and religious matters. Due for us because what kind of system of retrenchment we adopt, less we should be take many, who, feeling themselves seemer, within the entrenchments which state—adomical and other confinerable lining afford not less than 2100. In these occumulators, such adorted has are exceedingly artful in casing the line and ery now research through the length and breath of the land—retrenchment. If I fine, in all in terminations, let us see that we can exceedibly the spirit of the impunction of our common lead and Syrman—Whiteover ye would that men should do to you, do ye so to them," See

Lachute, Nov. 24, 1951. Yours truly, Walter Scott.

We have inserted the letter given above, in deference to the Roman maxim, "andi alterian partern". Possibly there may be some obscussion of the whole subject, and it is one of nick importance for the whole Church, and we are fully prepared to take our soie, and advocate it when the proper time comes; but in the meanine, we prefer leaving it with correspondents, who shall, in a kind and foolfful manner, consider it all its learning. We are for "accirculancest" on the Moscon Fund, but not to alistic one jut of the claim that a Minister has for a sufficient superal from his congregation, and the obligation ressing on a congregation to abound in liberality to the paster. The two mixt go together, else the trainister will become the vectors.]

Miscellancous.

THE LORD WILL PROVIDE.

Though troubles assail, and dangers affright, Though triends should all fail, and foce all unite; Yet one thing secures us, whatever betide, The Sermitter assures us, the Lord will provide

The birds without barn or storehouse are fed, From them let us learn to trust for our bread; this samts, what is fitting shall ne'er be denied, So long as 'its written, The Lord will provide.

We may, like the ships, by tempest to tost, On perilous deeps, but cannot be lost. Though Satan energes the wind and the tide, The promise engages, The Lord will provide.

His call we obey, like Abra'm of old.
Not knowing our way, but faith makes us bold;
For though we are strangers we have a good guide,
And trust in all dangers, 'The Lord will provide.

When Satan appears to stop up our path, And fills us with fears, we trumph by faith: He cannot take from us, though of the has tried, This heart-cheering promise, The Lord will provide.

He tells us we'te weak, our hope is in vain, The good that we seek we ne'er shall obtain; But when such suggestions our spirits have plied, This answers all questions, The Loid will provide.

No strength of our own, or goodness we claim: Yet since we have known the Saviour's great name, In this our strong tower for safety we hide, The Lord is our power, The Lord will provide.

When life sinks apace, and death is in view, This word of his grace shall comfort us through; No feating or doubting with Christ on our side, We hope to the shouting, The Lord will provide.

NEWTON.

Ustry.—Many thougs are good which are of pleasant, and many pleasant which are not good. But unity among 1 ethien, whether evial for religious, is productive both of profit and pleasure of profit because therein consisted hite welfare and security of every society of pleasure, because mutual love is the source of delight, and the happiness of one becomes, in that case, the happiness of all. It is unity alone which gives beauty as well as strength to the state; which renders the Church, at the same time, "fair as the moon, and terrible as an army with banners."—Cant, vi. 10.—Bishop Horne.

CRITERION.—When thou gettest no comfort in heating, nor ease to thy spirit in praying, and yet growest more eager to hear, and att more frequent in prayer; oh, soul, great arc thy fault and patience.—Penn.

THE POOR FISHERMAN'S LAMP.

Many years ago, a poor fisherman, who carried on his profession on a bold and tooky coast, sailed out to sen one day to cast his lines into the deep. Towards evening, when he was about to return, the wind suddenly spring up, and became stronger and stronger, until it rose to a violent storm. The small worm-out load of the fisherman was a poor vessel to bear such a gale, and it was towed about on the high, rough waves, like a ball of feathers-now lifted upon their feathing crest, and now sinking down in the deep horiow, with watery walls on either side The coast toward which he was securing was very dangerous. High precipices overhoog the deep, and reefs ran out from the shore. Some sharp rocks rise above the water, but o hers far more to be feared by his beneath it. Well did the poor man know, that if on that dark and dreadful night his little host did but touch one of these rocks, it would break to pieces like an eggshell, and that he would suck like a stone in the deep water. What the fisherman fet; as the night grew black around him, and hid everything from his tree but the featuring billows, you may imagine; for now, he could no longer see any marks to steer by, and soon he knew not on what part of the coast he was. Thery moment he expected to strike upon some fatal rock, which would burst the fruit planks of his boat, and prove to him the stroke of death. It was a dreadful hove; but lo! while almost suffering the bitterness of death, a glancing ray of light beamed family upon him from the shore, and showed him the direction of the coss. It came from a butle lamp, which burned and shone from the window of an humble but. Revised and rejoiced by this ray of hope, he now put torth the numost effort of his remaining strength, and calling upon God for help, he rowed with weak oars, his hitle bank through the wild breakers directly towards the light. Nearer and still rearer he approached the shore; his mind torsed like the sea around him with the dread of death and the hope of life, till at last, to his great joy, he sprang safely upon land. Overcome with this exertion he sank to the ground; but at length he found strength enough to rise and kucel, and thank the merciful hand of God for delivering him from so great a danger. But he did more than he determined to build a but on that very spot, with a window towards the sea, and every night to put in that window a bright lamp, to direct storm-tossed or shipwrecked mariners to a place of safety. though he was, he was able to fulfil his vow. And he would rather be without bread to cat than that that lamp should want oil to feed the flame. The hut stands to this day, and its nightly bright light has already saved many, and shown them the way ocross the stormy wave.

New to such a light the cause of musions may be fully compared; and the poor fisherman exemilise those men of God who seek to place the light of life where the benighted and perithing may see it, and be aveed. They can sell from their own experience what it is to be tossed on the dark, and dangerous occan of this sinful world, in storm and night, with-out compass or land-mark, and without a ray of light to steer by, in the fear of death and bell. But they have found deliverance. It was brought to them by the bright light of the copyel. This has shown them the way of life. And how can they who have thus excaped the dread of danger, and found the upof established, do otherwise than blue the fisherman, place their hamp in the window, that it may bline into the darkness of the heathen world, that thousands of others, yet in sorrow and sin, may see the light that leads to salvation and eternal glory? Should they not nather want bread than that the missionary impayshould want oil! I fave you, dear reader, such a lump in your window? I mean, have you that mercillul compassion, that willnagers to make reartifices to save the heathen from spiritual and eternal death, which the poor fisherman felt for the elber sarce of the storm-towed mariner! June, Miles, Mag.

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CHARLES FLETCHER.

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47, Yonge-street, 24th July, 1851.

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