Averry.

In Momentain.

Secret bountiful but Dead ! I gar empowated news. I Lisa they still, cold brow.

Thy clear bright eye is sealed, Thy by . maid's nogeraclese Frances that love revealed. In Duch extrango doop repose

Vot 1 will look be biere On the cold lifely a frame, But on the .. se of yore -A lister love - the same.

Thou art not Dead? not Dead!
Thou hast but left the clay, Away to life hust fled-To everlasting day

Thea take this gentle frame, Bury it from my sight-The soul, the heavenly flame. New dwells in God's own light.

Yes! thou shalt rive to me In faith, and hope, and love; And I shall live with thee. Until we meet above

Yet stay! the dust is dear! That body once was thine. But still the time draws near When Death must this resign

To Christ I yield it now, Once more I kiss the brow, Then lay the dust in dust.

Progress.

How beautifully has the Quaker poet, Whittor, expressed the mighty mare, of events—the lightning-like progress of the

Behind the squaw's light birch cance, The steamer rocks and raves. And city lots are staked for sale Aboye old Indian graves. I hear the tread of pioncors Of nations yet to be, The first low wash of wayes where soon Shall ream a human sea The rudiments of empire here Are plastic yet and warm; The chaos of a mighty world Is rounding into form.

Truths for Wives.

In domestic happiness, the wife's influ ence is much greater than her husbands's for the one, the first cause—mutual love and confidence—being granted, the whole comfort of the household depends upon trifles more immediately under her juris-diction. By her management of small sums her husband's respectability and credit are ersated or destroyed. No fortune can stand he constant leakages of extravagance and mismanagement; and more is spent in trifles than women would easily believe trifies than women would easily believe. The one great expense, whatever it may be, is turned over and carefully reflected on, ero incurred; the income is propared to meet it. But it is pennies imperceptibly gliding away which do mischiel; and this the wife alone can step, for it does not come within a man's money. within a man's province. There is often an unsuspected trifle to be saved in every kousehold. It is not in economy alone that the wife's attention is so necessary, but in those matters which make a well regulated house. An unfurnished cruet-stand, a missing key, a buttonless shirt, a soiled table cloth, a mustard-pot with its old contents sticking hard and brown about it, are really nothings; but each can raise it, are really nothings; but each can raise an angry word or cause discomfort. Depend upon it there is a great deal of domestic happiness in a well dressed mutton-chop, or a tidy breakfast table. Mer grow sated of beauty, tired of music, are often too wearied for conversation (however intellectual), but they can always appreciate well-sweps hearth and smiting comfort. A woman may love her husband devotedly, may sacrifice fortune, friends, family, counmay sacrifice fortune, friends, family, country, for him; she may have the genius of a Sappho, the euchanted beauties of an Armida, but—melancholy-fact—if with these ske fails to make his home comfortable, his heart will inevitably escape her. And wo-men live so entirely in the affections, that without love sheir existence is void. Better submit, then, to household tasks, however repugnant t doom yourself to a loveless home. Women of a higher order of mind will not run this risk; they know that their feminine, their domestic, are their first duties.

Dr. Cumming on Mr. Gladstone and the Syllabus.

The Rev. Dr. Cumming delivered a lee ture on "Mr. Gladstone and the Syllabua" recently, to a large auditory Referring to Mr. Gladstone's volume, he said that he never would have supposed that that states-man, who had to him always appeared to have a leaning towards 1. unlism, would have opened such a tremendous battery upon the Cltramontanes. He himself would not be egotistic, but he would say that he had translated the Sylkous shortly after its appearance, and had given copies of the translation to a missionary society, which would, he hoped, circulate them Mr. Gladeione's clume did not sufficiently dwell upon the general bearings of the religious portions of the Syllabus, but he had to cen gratulate Mr. Gladstone upon the general character of his production. There was a part upon which he would venture to differ There was a with Mr. Gladstone - viz., as to the proper sion of recent converts to Romanism, in the United Kingdom being women rather than men. He was astonished that such men as the Marquis of Bute, who had been accustomed for years to attend his church in Crown Court previously to his conversion, and the Marquis of Ripon, whose recent act had been to give £5000 towards the erection of the promised cathedral of Arch-bishop Mauning in Westminster, should have so far permitted thomse yes to be led away by the attractions of Romanism as to enter into that gross system of superstitiou, mid he could only express his astonishment at the strides which that system was mak ag in all parts of the United Kin dem After commenting on various portions of Mr. G.adstone's volume, he concluded by advising his hearers to continue steadfact

in the Protestant faille.

George the Fourth.

The Gravillo Memoirs gives us some klimpses of the life and character of this contemptibly mean and deplorably base monarch, which place him in a troot unen-viable light. We make a few extracts: "The kings indelence is so great that it

is next to impossible to get him to do avon the most ordinacy business, and Knighton is still the only man who can prevait on hira to eigh papers, etc. His geoatest de-light is to make those who have business to transact with him, or to lay papers before him, wait in his autoreom while he is him, wait in the another white his lounging with Mount Charles or anybody, talking of horses or any trivial matter; and when he is told, 'Sir, there is Wetson waiting,' etc., he replies, 'Damn Watson; let him wait.' He does it on purpose, and

"This account corresponds with all I have beforeheard, and confirms the opinion I have long had that a more contemptible, cowardly, selfish, unfeeling dog does not exist than this king, on whom such flattery is constantly lavished. He has a sort of capricions good nature, arising however out capricions good nature, string nowever out of no good principle or good feeling, but which is of no use to him, as it cancels in a moment and at small cost a long score of miconduct. Princes have only to behave with common decency and prudence, and they are sure to be popular, for there is a great and general disposition to pay court to them. I do not know anybody who is proof against their seductions when they think fit to use them in the shape of civility and condescension. The greatest consolation in all this is the proof that, so far from deriving happiness from their grandeur, they are the most mise: able of all mankind The contrast between their apparent au thority and the contradictions which they practically meet with must be peculiarly galling, more especially to men whose minds are seldom regulated, as other men's are, by the beneficial discipline of education and early collision with their equals. There have been good and wise kings, but not many of them. Take them one with not many of them. Toke them one with another they are of an inferior character, and this I believe to be one of the worst of the kind. The littleness of his character prevents his displaying the dangerous faults that belong to great minds, but with vices and weaknesses of the lowest and most contemptible order it would be difficult to find a disposition more abundant'y furnish

ed. . . .
"The king complains that he is tired to death of all the people about him. He leads a most extraordinary life -never gets up till six in the afternoon. They come to him and open the window curtains at six or seven o'clock in the morning; he breakfasts in bed, does whatever business he can be brought to transact in bed too, he roads every newspaper quite through, dozes three or four hours, gets up in time for din nor, and goes to bed between ten and cleven. He sleeps very ill, and rings his bell forty times in the night; if he wants to know the hour, though a watch hangs close to him, he will have his valet de chambre down rather than turn his head to look at

it. The same thing if he wants a glass of water, he won't stretch out his hard to get His valots are nearly destroyed, and at last Lady Conyngham prevailed on him to agree to an arrangement by which they wait on him on alternate days. The ser vice is s'ill most severe, as on the days they are in waiting their labors are incessant, and they cannot take off their clothes at night, and hardly lie down. . . .

"The king has nearly lost his eyesight, and is to be couched as soon as his eyes are in a proper state for the operation. He is in a great fright with his father's fate be fore him, and nothing is more probable than that he will become blind and mad too; he is alroady a little of both. . . .

Yesterday I met the Chanceller at din ner at the Master of the Rolls', when he told me about the king and Denman. The king would not have the Recorder's report last week, because the Recorder was too ill to attend, and he was resolved not to see Denman. The Duke went to him, when he threw himself into a terrible tantrum, and was so violent and irritable that they were obliged to let him have his own way for fear he should be ill, which they thought he would otherwise certainly be. He is rather the more furious with D minan from being force the silk gown, and he said at that time that he should never set his foot in any house of his, so that business is at a standstill, and the unfortunate wretches under the sentence of death are suffered to linger on, because he does not choose to do his duty and admit to his presence an officer to whom he has taken an aversion. As the Chanceller said to me, 'the fact is, he is mad.' The fact is that he is a spoiled, selfish, odious beast, and has no idea of doing anything but what is agreeable to himself, or of their being any duties attached to the office he holds. expenses of the civil list exceed the allowance in every branch, every quarter; but nobody can guess how the money is spent, for the king makes no show and never has anybody thore."

Humble Him.

A story is told of a High Church Episco pal Bishop in Hughand, who was very much opposed to any one praying without a book As he was riding out on a certain day his horse took fright, ran away, broke the sulky and broke the Bishop's log. The Bishop was in great pain and in fear of dying, and oalled for some one to pray with him.

There was an hones Christian man, one

John Rodgers, who lived near by, who was sent for, and as he saw the situation of the prelate, he was deeply affected. The burden of his prayer was as follows: "Seeing you have taken the Bishop in hand, to humble him, O Lord, make thorough work. If breaking one leg won't answer, O Lord, break t'other, too!"

Tux English Baptist Missionary Society makes a very thorough canvass of the home field, keeping the churches well it formed in regard to the progress and the needs of the work. The Missionary Herald for Decem ber mentions twenty three districts which had been conversed during the previous month by scoretarios, returned missionaries and other clergymen competent to ageak for the missions.

The Olurch of England Olivey and the Diesentera-

The interest excited by the sanouncement that the Dean of Westminister and the Rev. the Kon. W. H. Freewallo, with other Church of England clorgymen, would take part in the asual Thursday midday service at the City Temple, as noon on Thursday, drew together an enormous congregation in the great building on the Holborn Viaduet of which Dr. Parker is the minister. Every place in the body, as well as in the galleries, was filled; and in well as in the galleries, was filled; and in the aisles, camp-stools and chairs were brought, while a large number of persons were standing in every available corner. Among those present were Mr. Fremantle, Dr. Allon, of Union Chapel, Islington, Dr. Stoughton, and Dr. Parker, all of whom oc-cupied places in the pulpit. Shortly after noon Dr. Allon came forward and gave out the well known hymn. "All hall the vower the well known hymn, "All hail the power of Jesus' name," which was sung with im mense fervour by the whole congregation to its familiar tune, "Miles Lane." The Rev. Dr. Stoughton having taken Dr. Allon's place in the front of the pulpit, effered up an extension prayer, a prominent feature in which was a thanksgiving for the unity even now existing, and the expression of a belief that it would ere long be more openly manifested. The Dr. also prayed for Prince Leopold, and for the reformation of English society. Fawcett's hymn, "Blest is the tie that binds," having been sung, Mr. Fremantle addressed the congregation in the following terms:—"I have come here, I regret to say, not to preach, but to explain the reason which has prevented me from preaching. I come also to say how greatly I hope that the act which was to have been done to day is only postpound for a short time. Just three days ago I was for the first time made aware that a legal impediment was believed to exist, and the Bishop of London informed me that, having been advised that the act was illegal, he would feel obliged to enforce by legal pro-ceedings the ecclesiastical law which was thought to forbid it. In the uncertainty of that matter it might have been desired by some that I should fulfill my engagement notwithstanding this intimation. But I was unwilling that so sacred an act should be done under even the imputation of lawlessness. I thought, however, that it was equally important that this opportunity should not be lost of clearing up the law, and of ascertaining whether the clergy of the church which is under national control were really bound by their profession to abstain from these acts of intercommunion which we feel to be in themselves so salutary. therefore proposed, and the proposal has been readily accepted by the Bishop of Lou-don, that the question should be at once referred for the best legal opinion which can be obtained, and that we should thus accerthan as nearly as we may the actual state of the law. I earnestly hope that the decision thus obtained may be such as may permit us to join together in these brotherly acts of worship and mutual edification. Should it be so, and should the minister of this church again invite me, I shall be ready and eager, under those happier conditions, (3d) that they preferred quarterly commun-to accomplish the act which has been frus. lons, with the old form of fencing the tables, to accomplish the act which has been frustrated to-day. I have two petitions to make of this assembly. First, I beg them not to harbor any feelings of personal resentment at the disappointment which we all feel, and particularly to remember that the rulers of a great system, and the administrators of a complex and antiquated law, have c. vast responsility, in the discharge of which they must not be lightly judged. Secondly, I beg them to lay hold and to keep hold of this question of freedom of intercommunion as one of capital importance in the interest, not of the deno-mination, but of the whole Christian community, and by all proper means to in-fluence opinion and to strive to pray, in God's good time, it be brought about. May I also beg that the collection for the building fun l of this church may not be allowed to suffer through my failure, and that this assembly will support with their gen-crosity the cause of a minister whose kindness, far-seeing liberality, and admirable forbearance under the present emergency give him fresh claims on all who long for

as a proof that he wished to be perfectly open, stated that he had sent a card of invitation to the Bishop of London. Mr. Minton, he said, had preached for him, and he therefore never imagined that any diffienity would have been raised in this case. His allusion to the possible arrangement of the difficulties now interposed brought forth a general "Hear. hear" throughout the building. After the hymn, "Head of the churca triumphant" had been sung. Dr. Parker concluded the service with a short prayer.

Tun N. Y. Christian at Work says :-"Nes Sima, the Japanese youth who was converted to Christianity while in this country, has just returned to Japan, and paper gods which she once ignorantly worshipped. Other idols of brazs, wood, and cartin, accompanied them. As the news spread of the wanderer's return, old acquaintances flooked around him to hear his story. He told it, and as he told it preached Christ unto them. Even the priests of the neighborhood gave him large audience in a Buildhist temple; and on another co easion, in a large school house, all the magistrates of a considerable city hard by. "I find here everthing ready for the Gos-per," writes the young apostle. "The field per," writes the young apostle. is white for the harvest." The thousands of American Christians who have been in terested in the story of Nee Simi will now more than ever see in it the hand of God.

Innovations in Dunes Parish Church.

It appears that the Anglican Establishment can no longer lay claim to a menoply in littudiem, at the following extract from the Glasgow Herald of 22ad January clously shows :--

The present vacancy in the uninisterial charge of Dunse Parish Church, caused by the translation of the Rev. John Macleod to Govan, has been deemed a fitting oppor tunity by a section of the congregation to petition the kirk session, and, if need be, the Presbytery, to discontinue "certain changes in the mode and conduct of public worship in the Parish Church, and in the seasons for dispensations of the Lord's Parish Church Cartes Supper, the observance of certain feasts of the English Church, and the introduction of symbols foreign to a Presbyterian Church, which have taken place of hito years, but which -in a petition which is being carried round for aignature amongst the congregation for presentation to the the congregation and, if need be, the Presby-tery—through respect for their late minis-ter," the petitioners state, "they have hitherto forborne publicly to complain." The innovations objected to are—the cross and letters I. H. S. on the cloth covering the table which has been placed in front of the pulpit, and the symbol on the baptismal font in the session-house; the observance of Christmas day, Good Friday, Ascension-day, Pentecost, sto.; the monthly communion and printed communion service (for which is recommended a recurrence to quarterly communions, with the old form of fencing the tables, as also a recurrence of the half-yearly Fast-days); the use of so-called "Appendix to the Hymnal;" the posture of kneeling at the benediction, for which they desire a return to the standing posture, as equally reverential, and more consonant to the Presbyterian belief that the blessing is pronounced by a C'iristian minister and not by a priest.

On the same subject the Herald of Feb. 11th romarks:

The Dunse Presbytery of the Established Church has expressed its disapproval of the changes in the mode and conduct of public worship in Dunse Church, which the Rev. Mr. Maeleod, now of Govan, introduced when he was minister of the parish. The subject was brought before the Presbytery yesterday by a petition from a number of the members of the congregation, who say they had always disapproved of the innova-tions, but, on account of the respect in which they hold their late pastor, they for-bore making any public complaint. Now, however, that their relations with Mr. Macleod have been sovered by his transfer-ence to Govan, they wished the Presbytery to understand (1st) that they regarded the "symbol and letters on the cloth covering the table in front of the pulpit, and the symbol on the cover of the baptismal font in the session-house, as unnecessary and needlessly offensive to Presbytorian feelings;" (2d) that they thought the observauce of Christmas Day, Good Friday, Ascension Day, Pentecost Day, etc., was not sanctioned by the standards of the Church; to monthly communions without that form (4th) that they considered certain hymns contained in the "so-called appendix to the Hymnal, repugnant to true devotional feelings; and (5th), that when the boundietion was pronounced they wished to stand and not to kneel. From all these ovils the Presbytery declared its willingness to deliver the unhappy parishioners; but as soon as the decision was announced intimation of an appeal was given, and it was agreed that the objectionable symbols should meanwhile be allowed to remain in the church, in order that the Synod, when it met to consider the appeal, might have an opportunity of judgin. from personal inspection of their appropriateness in a Presbyterian

General Von Moltke.

church.

A correspondent of the Monde has been visiting M. Moltko's estate at Creseau, nea. Schweidnitz, in Silesia, and gives us an Christian unity?"

At the mention of the Bishop of Loudon's Marshal is always the first stirring in his interposition there were found insses all over his building, but Mr. Fremanties expression of hope that he might not be interposed at once restored silence. At the sul of a sprittlement rupted at once restored silence. At the the aid of a spirit-lamp, online up some close of Mr. Fremanties address, Dr. coffee which has been left ready for him Parker related the circumstances which had overnight, and goes out for a long walk. led to the invitation of Mr. Fremantle, and At ten o'clock the Marshal goes up into his as a proof that he wished to be perfectly library, and, whilst discussing his frugal breakfast of a plate of buoilion, or a glass of wine and a slice of broad and butter, he reads his nowspapers and his letters. This finished, he gets to work on military matters, and draws out plons, &c., until noon, when he sleeps till dinner-tim (two o'clock). The afternoon is spent in writing letters and walking, and at ten o'clock Von Moltke goes to bed. The Marshal keeps Sunday most rigidly: not a stroke of work is done, but he goes to church at the head of his household, and occupies the rest of the day in religious reading. Von Moltke has a sincere reverence and affection for his wife, who died on the Christmas day of 1868. He himself designed the plan of her tomb, which is situated on an eminence at the the fears with which his rourn home were | end of the park, embowered in cypresses, anticipated have proved groundless. The and consists of a marble monument, with aged father bowed himself and wept with a figure of Christ, and the inscription, joy. At a word from the transformed son "Love is the fulfilment of the law." He the reverent mother threw into the fire the lalways carries the key about with him, and on his arrival in the country his first visit is to this mausoloum, while rarely an evening passes without his spending a few moments at the tomb.

Need for Workers.

There is room in the church, and need for all manner of workers. The poorest and least recognized are as much needed as any. Open your watch; your eye falls on jewels there. But the sparkling jewels counct say to the modest coil of stenl beside them, "We have no need of thee,' for that is the mainspring. And the mainspring cannot say to the timest ong whoel, "We have no need of thee," for without it the works stand still. Greek Mission, he publishing a translation of Dr. Hodge's Outlines of Theology, by the help of Griends in England.

It is just so in the Church of Christ. One little worker can mer the whole by failing to fulfil be office. There is a place for each.

Control Presbytaries.

Scientific and Afrefut

CORE FOR A FILLON.

Take a tablespoonful of fine sell, a table spoonful of vinegar, a tablespoonful of black pepper and the yell of an egg simmer together and hind on. Renew twice a day. Said to be a never-tailing remedy,

GINGER BUTS.

One pound of flour, three quarters pound of lard and butter mixed, three quarters pound of suger, one quarter pound of suger, two cunces of allepiee, one cance of curaway seed, and one pint of molusses.

YELVET CREAM.

A little mere than one pint of orsam, one ball cup of wine, one cup of sugar, one third cup of golatine, one half cup of milk. Put the golatine in the milk. Set it by the fire to dissolve the golatine. Best the eggs. Whip the oream with the wine and augar, then add eggs, golatine and milk. Strain and pour into a mold which has Strain and pour into a mold which has been rinsed in cold water. Set on ice.

VINEGAR.

Edward Smith, in his new work on "Foods," gives the following simple for raula for making vinegar: One gation of water, one and a quarter pound of raw augar and a quarter of a joint of yeast. At a temperature of eighty degrees it will be sufficiently acid in three or four days to be drawn off, when an ounce of cut raisins and the same weight of cream of tartar should be added, and after a few weeks the awest taste will entirely disappear, when it may be bottled.

PROZEN EGGS.

It often happens eggs will get frezen so as to crack the shells in severe cold weather, and are of course unfit to sell, but if they are kept frozen until needed for use and then brought i to a warm room and boiling water poured over them, then left till cool, the egg will be uninjured, and will beat a nicely as if it had not been chilled and is just as good for any use. After being once thawed it must be used immediately, if allowed to stand a day or two it will not be fresh or nice.—Farmer's Wife.

CURE FOR CHILDLAINS,

On retiring at night rub the parts of the foot affected with sperm-oil and hold the foot near a good hot stove or grate until the heat seems to burn; then remove it to cool a little. Then heat it again, and do so three or four times every night four or five nights and I will insure a perfect cure. I cured myself in that way ton years ago, and I have not been troubled since. - Cor. Cincinnati Times.

EFFECTS OF CLIMATE ON HUMAN HAIR.

Climate exercises great influence on the curliness of the hair, as may be illustrated in the difference in this respect between he natives of the North and of the South, the long, lanky hair of the former, as compared with the frizzly hair of the nacompared with the iriziny hair of the ha-tives of Africa. Even Europeans, whose beards were soft and silky at home, or reaching Africa found them to grow tex-porarily crisp, strong, and coarse, resemb-ing horse-hair. This effect, which sould only be ascribed to the extreme dryness of the climate, ceased on travelers return ing to their own country. No doubt this is the cause which, operating through thousands of years, has changed the negro's hair into a coarse wool. - Dublin University Magazine.

NEGLECTED CRLLARS.

It is not probable that the amount of sickness bred in cellars can even be accuratively estimated; but there is no doubt that many mysterious cases of typhoid and scarlet fevers, rheumatism, or ague, may be correctly traced to the malarious offluvia emanating from those neglected corners. Old boxes, bins, and barrels which have contained vegetable matter, meat, fish, etc., need thorough overhauling, because when standing in a dark corner they look empty, and there may be enough poison left sucking on the sides and bottom to affect the health of the household. The work of cleanang is often left to the women and boys of the family.

A man had much better leave his work a
day to make a thorough examination and purification of the collar than to be unduly anzious about gotting in his crops seasons. After all garbage is carried out, lot the ceilings and walls be faithfully brushed with an old broom, and if this is done once a mouth the atmosphere will ne all the sweeter. Use plenty of lime, and in dry weather keep the doors and windows open a part of every day. Old ha and wooden ware should not be allowed to stand years upon the cellar shelves; if it is not fis to be used throw it away .- Manu facturer and Busider.

USEFUL KNOWLEDGE.

A man walks 3 miles in an hour ; a horse A man walks 3 miles in an hour; a norse trota 7, steamboats run 18, sailing vessels 10, slow rivers flow 4; rapid rivers, 7; moderate wind blows 7; storm moves 20; hurricane, 80; a rifle ball, 1,000; sound, 743; light, 190,000; electricity, 280,000. A barrel of flour weights 196 pounds, a barrel of nork, 200; barrel of the control of pork, 200; barrel of nice, 600; barrel of powder, 25, firkin of butter 56; tub of butter, 84. Wheat, beans and clover seed, 68 pounds to the bushel; corn, rye and flar seed, 56; buck-wheat, 25; barley, 48; oats, 83; bran, 20; timothy seed, 45; coarse sall, 86. Sixty drops make a drachin, 8 drachins an outcome of course sall, 65 an ounce, 4 conces a gui, 16 guis a pint, 6 drops a teaspoonful, 4 teaspooufuls a table spoonful or heter. spoonful or half an ounce, 2 tablespoonfuls raouses, 8 tablespoofuls a gill, 2 gills a coffee and or tablespoofuls a gill, 2 gills a coffee cup or tambler, 6 fluid ounces a tea-cup full. Four thousand eight hundred and forty square yards, an acro; a square mile, 640 acros. To measure an acre: 909 mile, 040 acros. To measure an acro: 329 feet on each side, making a square acro within an inch. There are 2,760 languages. Two persons die every second. A generation is 15 years; average of life, 13 years. The standing army in Prinana, war times. 1,200,000; France, 1 860,000; Rushis, I. 200,000: Austria, 200,000; Trate, 200,000; 000,000; Austria, 825,000; Italy, 200,000; Spain, 100,000; Bolgum, 95,000, England, 75,000; University of the control of the c 75,000; United States, 24,000. Homan Catholies in United States, 5,000,000. Mails in New York city are 100 tous per day.

Kew York consumes 600 beaves daily, 705
calvee, 20,006 sheep, 20,000 awne, in winter.

-American Journal of Health.