to tell the truth as it was before him. And when I came up here with father, she kissed me and told me to remember the ninth Command.nent, and that God would hear every word that I said."

"Do you believe this?" asked the judge, while a tear glistened in his eye, and his lips quivered with emotion.

Yes, sir," said the child, with a voice and manner that showed her conviction of its truth was perfect.

"God bless you, my child," said the judge, "you have a good mother. This witness is competent," he continued.— "Were I on trial for my life, and innocent of the charge against me, I would pray God for such witnesses as this.— Lat her be examined."

She told her story with the simplicity of a child, as she was, but there was a directness about it which carried conviction of its trath to every heart. She was rigidly cross-examined. The counsel pliel her with infinite and ingenious questioning. But she varied from her first statement in nothing. The truth, as spoken by that little child, was sublime. Falschood and perjury had preoeded her testimony.

The prisoner had intrenched himself in lies, till he deemed himself impregnable. Witnesses had falsified facts in his favor, and villainy had manufactured for him a sham defence. But before her testimony falsehood was scattered like chaff. The little child for whom a mother had prayed for strength to be given her to speak the truth as it was before God, broke the cunning devices of mutured villainy to pieces like a potter's vessel. The strength that her mother prayed for was given her, and the sublime and terrible simplicity-terrible, I mean, to the prisoner and his associates-with which she spoke was like a revelation from God himself.

## INEQUALITIES OF THE EARTH'S SURFACE.

THE surface of the earth, as is well known, is by no means level. It is broken into lofty elevations or ridges, forming mountains or mountain chains; and in some parts, it forms table lands at a great elevation above the level of the sea. There is a mean height for the land, just as there is a uncan depth for the sea; and we owe to the researches of Humboldt, some interesting facts connected with the

amount of this elevation. by which the dry land is preserved from general mundation. Humboldt has calculated the mean height of Europe at 636 feet ; the the vast plains of Russia and Polandthe Steppees--which have a mean elevation of only 360 feet, occupy half of its surface. The compact, massive plateau of Central Spain, known as the Castilian plateau, which has an elevation of 2000 feet, produces an effect equal to 36 fect on the European mean level, while the chain of the Alps contributes The mean height of less than four feet. France is about 316 feet, to which the Pyrences contribute 108 feet; the French Alps average about 120 feet. Asia is estimated at about 1130 feet, to which the desert plain of Gabi, which has an area of 300,000 square miles, and is considered to be twice as large as Germany, contributes about 120 feet. The table land of Quito has the enormous elevation of 10,000 feet above the sea level, and is said to be nearly equal in area to the whole of Ireland.

## IIEIGHT OF MOUNTAINS.

The elevation of mountains and mountain chains above the level of the sea, is a subject which has received much attention in physical geography. The Himalaya mountains, forming a range of immenseextent in northern India, are now known to be the loftiest on the glob<sub>2</sub>. The highest mountain in the world is Dhamalagire, one of the Himalaya chain,—its mest elevated summitis said to be 28,000 fect\*.

The next highest is Chamalari, which is 27.200 feet above the level of the sea. They are covered with perpetual snow, 12,000 feet from the summit.

The loftiest mountains of the new world are situated in the chain of the Andes, in South America, which extends nearly 4300 miles from the province of Quito to the Strait of Magellan; the highest, called Nevada de Sorata, in Bolivia, Upper Peru, is said to be 25,250 feet, or nearly five miles, above the level

<sup>\*</sup> The Surveyor General of India, Colonel Waugh, ascertained the height of some of the principal mountains of this range, in 1856, to be as follows: Mount Everest, 20,002 feet; Honchinjinga, 28, 156 feet; and Demalaginl, 26,828 feet.