TEXTS AND THOUGHTS FOR EVERY DAY THROUGHOUT THE YEAR.

SEPTEMBER 2 .- THIRTEENTH SUNDAY APTER PRINCEY.

1. Herekiah rent his clothes and covere himself with sackcloth, and went into the house of the Lord. 2 Kings ziz. 1.

It was the unpunished blasphemy of Rab shakeh which drew from Hezekiah those signs of deepest grief; fearing no doubt that the sins of himself and his people had rendered the Lord indifferent to the maintenance of his honor amongst them. And well would it have pleased the great enemy of mankind, if he could have thus disheartened Hezekiah's soul from depending upon the God of mercies. But the more he sees God's name profaned, the more does he flee to his temple, where he may speak with God, and be spoken to from God. O may I thus seek comfort in the day of trouble.

2. Behold I will send a blast upon him and he shall hear a rumor, and shall return to his own land, and shall fall by the sword in his own land. 2 Kings ziz. 7.

All this was strictly fulfilled. A blast from heaven cut off most of his army in one night. He heard the rumor of the approach of Tirbakah king of Ethiopia, with his shatenemy to his own land. When there, he was murdered by his own sons in the house of Nisroch his God. Jerusalem is rescued Hezekiah rejoices with fear. The nations saints; for he preserveth the faithful and n me. plenteously rewarded the proud doer. September 3.

1. Have the gods of the nations delivered thom which my fathers have destroyed? 2 Kinge zix. 12.

Sennacherib classed Jehovalı with the gods of the nations, and sees not that they are at the most but subject, though rebellious fall into the hands of Sennacherib, and to felt and acted in opposition to it. swell his heart with that pride, which prompted him thus to exalt himself above all that before the Lord. 2 Kings xxiii 3. is called God, and provoke his own destruction. Let us not be discouraged therefore when evil is proud and rampant, all is in His

2. Therefore were their inhabitants of founded. 2 Kings ziz. 26.

When Sennacherib thought that he was executing his own will, and exalting his own to suffer all the threatenings of that book fame, and extending his own power, he was Yet Josiah would save all that he could in but the scourge in the hand of God to chas- his day, and so calls them together to renew sage which it supported. He was his instru- | SEPTEMBER 8. ment to humble the king and people of Jerusalem; to drive them to depend on the they still possessed. Grant me, Lord, in all emergencies to rely upon the wisdom and like him. 2 Klags xxili. 25 goodness of providence.

iii. 16.

SEPTEMBER 4.

Two things we learn from the circuit stance that the promises were made not to the children or descendants of Abraham, but to one single seed: 1. That all which any receive of those promises, besides Jesus, is bestowed in and through Him and for his sake; 2. That it is given to them, not as individuals, but as one collective body, united in Christ their head. Let me then be thankful for my union with Christ, and with the Church which is his body. Let me strengthen my union with his church, by communion and charity, that I may more abun dantly receive the promises.

2. It was added because of transgression Gal. iii. 19.

The law of Moses was introduced for two reasons: 1. Because transgressions had abounded, in order that men might be taught and warned against sin, and thus be in some degree rescued from it; 2. In order that man might by a law be brought to see his transgression and sinfulness, and to seek forgiveness and purification in the gospel of Christ. Let thy law, O Lord, be made elfectual to enlighten mine eyes and convert my soul. Let it show me thoroughly my transgressions, that I may obtain deliverance from all sin. SEPTEMBER 5.

1. It was ordained by angels, in the hand ot a mediator. Gal-iii. 19.

For angels, no doubt, produced the thunders and lightnings, and the sound of the trumpet, and the audible voice in which the law was delivered, (Heb. ii. 2.) And Moses was made the mediator, in declaring from God the terms of the covenant to the elders of Israel, receiving their promise to abide by it,-and in sprinkling the blood of the covevant both on the book of the covenant and on the people. Glory to thee, O Lord, who has employed thy mighty and glorious ministers to declare thy law to us,-and hast bound thyself in covenant with thy creatures. Let me magnify thy law in my heart.

2. The scripture bath concluded all under sing that the promise, by faith of Jesus Christ, might be given to them that believe. Gal. iii 22.

The scripture has shut up all under the deliverance from the guilt and thence likeholds out the promise of that deliverance, Railroads.

those who believe in Jesus Christ; in order that they may thus believe and be delivered. Glory be to Thee, O Lord, for the comfort of forgiven sin. May the same faith more and more reign in my soul, and thus deliver me from sin itself. SEPTEMBER 6.

I Many prophets and kings have desired to see the things which ye see, and have not seen them. Luke x. 27.

God gives us advantages, both spiritual and temporal, according as it pleases him. and according as his plans are developed in many who would profit b; God's fuller revelation, if they could receive it, desire in vain to see it, because the time is not yet come, we must not judge of our spiritual progress by the light we have, but by the use we make of it. O that I may duly improve the light vouchsafed to me.

2. This do and thou shalt live. Luke

This man inquired, what shall I do to in herit eternal life? not, what must I become? He thought to carn eternal life, instead of the trade enjoyed and carried on by his brereceiving it as the gift of God. Jesus therefore well answered, Keep the law; love the Lord thy God wholly and thy neighbor the frequently invited the chief clerks and tered forces he could but retire before his as thyself, and thou shalt live. So far as thou keepest this law, the life of God is in thee. If thou couldst keep it wholly, thou wouldst be in possession of the eternal life. But, O Lord, this far surpasses the power of wonder. "O love the Lord, all ye his man; what is impossible for man, work thou other things, he was one evening informed SEPTEMBER 7.

1. Go and do thou likewise. Luke x. 37. Be willing to imitate good whenever thou beholdest it. Be willing to see the good which is in those who are most estranged from thee. Be willing to do good to those who, like the Samaritan, belong to a hostile race, an apostate race, a race who have forspirits, whilst He is Lord of heaven and saken the law of their God, and established earth. It was to establish the difference a rival temple, a rival altar, a rival priestthat the Lord permitted all the heathen na- hood. Give me, O Lod, this large-heated tions, yea and idolatrous Israel likewise. to charity; and forgive me, whenever I have

2. Tho king . . . made a covenan

The law of the Lord had been so forgotten in the reigns of Manssseh and Amon, and the temple so profuned that even the sacred copy of it, reserved in the most holy place, had been lost; and the hearts of the small power; they were dismayed and con- people were so estranged from God, that even Josiah's reformation should not avail to bring them back, but they were doomed tise the guilty nation. And he was equally the covenant with their God. Let us ever God's instrument when he sent his army strive on, to do the good which God permits against Jerusalem, and the blasphemous mes- us in our day, and help to gather in his elect.

1. Like unto him was there no king be fore him, that turned to the Lord with all Lord, to strengthen in them whatever faith his heart . . . according to all the law of Monos; naither after him arose any

Hezekiah had been unequalled in trus and reliance on God, and now Josiah is unequalled in his strict and careful adherence 1. To thy seed, which is Christ. Gal. to the law of Moses, and his single minded and strenuous endeavors to serve God. The excellencies of religion differ, even in those who are most excellent, according to their character and circumstances; but if our heart yields to the heavenly call, God will bring out from it fruits which promote his not only paid the whole sum borrowed, but great ends in the world. Let my gifts, O he also gave the remainder into Mr Coutts' Lord, be what thou pleasest; only let me hands to be placed to his account; this sum, serve thee by them.

2. Notwithstanding the Lord turned not from the flurconess of his great wrath. 2 Kings sxiii. 26.

The sins of nations must be punished by their sufferings as nations; and even though the children turn from the errors of their fathers, still the nation must suffer for the on- have related, Mr. Coutts had never a Amon; and thus it might have been, if the to his lordship than £100,000. Nor was Jews followed the good example of Josiah heartily that the affliction of Judah should have been hastened and made more complete a repentence already begun; for afflictions are not punishment s to the godly, but only trials and corrections. Let me always acknowledge that God's judgments are rightcous, and strive to profit by them.

DISSOLUTION OF THE AMERICAN UNION. We perceive by several of the American papers, that a leading question is being agitated in the South. It is to pass a law in the different Slave State Legislatures, prohibiting all persons in those States from selling anything to, or buying from these Northern States which put any impediments in

Should this become law, it cannot fail to seriously endanger the existence of the Union-

Slave Act.

ILLINOIS RAILWAYS .- We rend an anecdote the other day of a man who was suddenly taken ill in the cars. His symptoms were so alarming that the cars were stopped and a doctor sert for. The doctor judging from the description given of the man's sufferings, brought a stomach-pump with him, supposing he had taken poison. Inserting the pump into the patient's stomach, its action was followed by a copious supply of fresh butter, amounting in weight guilt of conscious sin, that they may seek to about 3lbs. The nan had drank two or three tumblers full of milk before getting deliverance from the guilt and thence like- into the cars. But it says a great deal for wise from the power of sin; and it then the churning propensities of the Illinois in extent and amount to any other through-

both from its guilt and from its power, to ; CAUSE OF THE CELEBRITY OF COUTTS' BANK.

From the Observer.

It has never been satisfactorily accounted for (at least in print) how Coutts' banking house, in the Strand, attained the eminence it did over all other metropolitan establishments of the same kind during the latter part of the last and the beginning of the present century; nor, we believe, has it ever been publicly explained how it was that the late chief partner possessed so princely a revenue during his long life, and was enabled to bequeath at his death a property of two millions of pounds sterling to the late duchess the world's progress. Thus it happens that of St. Alban's. The following facts explain the matter: On the death of Mr. Thomas Coutts'

eldest brother, the former, of course, became sole proprietor of the bank in the Strand, but the property and connexion belonging to both had not bitherto enabled the brothers to transact more than a fair average share of business with other private bankers of London. On his brother's demise, however, Thomas seized the opportunity of exercising his ingenuity and turn for speculation, by endeavoring to become acquainted by a manner of means with the nature and state of thren in the cities of London and Westminster. For this purpose, as he was always fond of company and exceedingly hospitable, cashiers both of the bank of England and the private houses to dine with him. and from them, in the moment of jolity and unreserved confidence, he often obtained intelligence which he seldom failed to turn to advantage as soon as possible. Among that the Earl of Albercorn had been denied the temporary loan, on his own personal security, of thirty thousand pounds, by a firm of no mean celebrity in that and the present day. So soon as Mr. Coutts could decently get rid of his company, he sallied forth to the earl's residence, and enquired for his house steward, to whom he speedily introduced himself, and invited him to partake of a bottle of wine at a neighboring tavern. No sooner were they seated than Mr. Coutts opened his business:

'I understand,' said be, 'that your master s in want of a large sum of money, and that he has found some difficulty in procuring it.

"He is, indeed," replied the steward, "and to tell you the truth, Messrs. --- with whom he has banked since we came to reside in London, have actually refused him the accommodation, although they knew well it is only for a short time, and that, too, to finish the English country-seat which his Lordship has been engaged in building during the last two years, and on which he has already expended upwards of £100,000.2

'I know all about the refusal,' returned Mr. Coutts, 'and perhaps there are more reasons than you are aware of for declining this advance to his lordship; but if you will have the goodness to make my dutiful respects to the Earl of Abercorn, and say that shall be happy to accommodate him with £30,000, or any other sum he chooses to name, I will take the same as a very great obligation; his lordship has only to name his own time, for the money is ready and payable to his order."

The man was of course delighted at the idea of being the herald of news so agreeable to his master; the Earl of Abercorn was no less so; and next day, on presenting himself at the bank, he was shown into Mr. Coutts' private room, where he was not scated many minutes before he received the needful. He however, carried only one-third of the above sum away, having deposited £20,000 in the cashier's hands, who immediately opened an for that amount. It is a curious fact, that the earl never had an occasion to draw more than five thousand pounds from this original deposit, having received a handsome legacy a few months afterwards, out of which he Scotland, before twelve months had elapsed, amounted to no less than £220,000, for the use of which, in the accommodation of his various other customers, Mr. Coutts, of course enjoyed a very bandsome per centage. The Earl of Abercorn's gratitude and confidence in his banker never ceased during his life, and at no time after the transaction we ormous evils of the reign of Manassch and less floating balance in his hands belonging this all: Lord Abercorn took every opportunity of mentioning Mr. Coutts' ready accommodation to his friends and acquaintances, many of whom immediately changed their bankers, and threw immense sums into his hands. 'The same recommendation and influence procured the special favor of His Majesty George the Third, who for many years banked with Mr. Coutts, in whom he actually had greater faith than even in the bank of England! On one occasion, however, this faith was greatly shaken; namely, when, during the French war, Mr Pitt had frightened the whole population of these kingdoms with the idea of an "invasion."-At that memorable period. George the Third quaked for his cash in the Strand; for every day he kept nibbling at it, by sending small checks; that is, for about twenty and thirty thousand pounds each. Mr. Coutts suspecting these manevers were merely the awant couriers of a coup de main, patiently

the way of the operation of the Fugitive waited the arrival of a cheque which would well nigh have swept out his treasury; it came, demanding a sum amounting to nearly £260,000. Coutts, nothing daunted. asked the bearer bow he would have it? but at the same time begged him to return to his Majesty, saying that a million sterling was at his service; and if his Majesty would only lay his royal commands on him, that sum in gold should be sent to WindsorCastle forth with. The ruse took; the King not only declined the favor, but cancelled the awful many years in Mr. Coutts coffers, except by tural district. occasionally adding to it very large sums.

It is no wonder that, from the interest arising from the undisturbed possession of such large sums as the royal family, as well as many of the nobility and gentry residing in London, choose to confide in his safekeeping, Mr. Coutts should have established a business, and amassed a fortune, superior out the whole territory of Europe.





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The following SCHOLARSHIPS, will then be offered for competition amongst Candidates for admission, viz:

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In Ast, fifteen of the value of £30 per annuonch. In Civil Engineering three of the value of £30 per annum each. In Agriculture three of the value of £30 per ap

num each.
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per annum each In Agriculture, two of the value of £30 pe annum each.

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Senate Chamber Parliament B illdings, Toronto. June 30th 1855.

To be inserted twice in each week up to th 24th of September, in each of the papers published in Toronto; and also in each of the paper in Upper and Lower Canada, which received di rections to copy the similar advartisement in

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