

The Protestant AND CHRISTIAN WITNESS.—A FAMILY JOURNAL.

"RIGHTEOUSNESS EXALTETH A NATION: BUT SIN IS A REPROACH TO ANY PEOPLE."—Prov. xiv 34.

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NEW ARRANGEMENT.

The Mails for New Brunswick, Canada and the United States, as and after the 1st June, will be made up and forwarded, via St. John's, every Tuesday and Friday morning at 10 o'clock.

For NEW BRUNSWICK, via St. John's, every Monday and Thursday evening at 5 o'clock.

For ENGLAND and BERMUDA every alternate Monday evening at 5 o'clock, viz—

Monday evening, June 14th	Monday evening, September 16th
July 12th	October 4th
August 9th	November 1st
September 6th	November 15th
October 4th	December 13th
November 1st	January 10th
December 13th	February 7th
January 10th	March 7th
February 7th	April 4th
March 7th	May 2nd
April 4th	June 1st
May 2nd	June 29th

Letters to be registered and Newspapers must be posted half an hour before the time specified for closing.

THOMAS OWEN, P. M. G.

General Post Office, May 27, 1858.

PERSECUTION OF THE JEWS IN ROME.

It appears that, by the law of the Roman States, a Jewish child may be taken away from its parents, to be educated as a Christian, if at any time previously it has been baptized into the Christian faith. The child of Signor Mostara, now about six years old, was, it is said, secretly baptized some two years ago by a Roman Catholic nurse. In this country the offender would be discharged without a character, and any one to whom she might complain would probably tell her that she was rightly served. They manage these things differently at Rome. The Holy Inquisition—the ecclesiastical instrument of the Pope in dealing with the enemies of the Church—has seized and stolen the child, and now refuses to restore it to the parents, insisting that it shall be brought up in the faith into which it has been baptized. The Hebrew congregations of Sardinia took up the matter, and addressed their brethren in London on the subject. The latter have shown their willingness to co-operate, and we trust that something may be done for the relief of the unhappy parents thus infamously robbed of their offspring. If such crimes become of frequent occurrence our Imperial ally will, despite his reverence for the Church, be forced to take some order with his papal ally. It can hardly be said that the Holy Inquisition is a mark of good sense and statesmanship, or with the high civilization of his country, that French bayonets should be employed to prop up a despotism of this detestable nature. Perhaps the injured party may find that an appeal to him will have more effect than if addressed to the Holy Inquisition. The Holy Inquisition of the Holy Office in this respect should fail them, it is at least open to their co-religionists here to resort to extremities which must bring even a Pope to reason. The vicious, embarrassed, indebted government of the Roman States would find itself in sore straits indeed if the English Jews were to exclude it from the loan market until it shall admit their brethren to the common rights of humanity. After all, the means of redress are in the hands of Baron Rothschild and his fellows, if they will but have sufficient religious zeal and patriotic spirit to use them to the utmost.—*Manchester (England) Guardian.*

WHY STAND YE HERE ALL THE DAY IDLE?

There are many reasons why you should not. In the first place it will make you unhappy. "Of all the cankers of human happiness," says Mr. Jefferson, in a letter addressed to his daughter, "there is none which corrodes so truly, and yet so surely, as idleness." If this is true of the worldling, it is pre-eminently true of the Christian. Occupation to the man of the world is a mere relief from *ennui*, a riddance from himself; to the Christian it is the highest source of enjoyment. And so while idleness inflicts only weariness on this world's votary, in the case of the Christian it adds to this the painful sense of unfaithfulness to his trust.

In the next place it is dangerous. We are told that when the unclean spirit on returning to his house found it swept and garnished, he went and brought seven other spirits more wicked than himself, and entered in and dwelt there; and the last state of that man was worse than the first. Every one's experience confirms the truth expressed in the simple verse—

"State finds some mischief still
For idle hands do."

If, then, we would sincerely pray, "Lead me not into temptation," we must obey the apostolic injunction and be "not slothful in business."

In the third place, idleness is inconsistent with an honest and hearty reception of the gospel. "If any man will come after me," says the Saviour, "let him deny himself, and take up his cross daily, and follow me." Follow him, the record of whose life is, that he "went about doing good;" whose first recorded words were, "Wist ye not that I must be about my father's business;" and whose last exclamation on the cross was, "It is finished." And this example of our Lord is confirmed by his precepts, "Go ye into all the world and preach the gospel to every creature;" and again, "These things I command you, that ye love one another." What unremitting labour does obedience to these commands involve! And yet, "He that loveth me keepeth my commandments."

CREATION'S TESTIMONY TO REVELATION.

"The whole creation groaneth and travaileth in pain together." I understand not the most dangerous, because most attractive form of modern idolatry, which, pretending to exalt the beneficence of the Deity, degrades it into a reckless infatuation of mercy, and blind oblation of the work of sin; and which does this chiefly by dwelling on the manifold appearances of God's kindness on the face of creation. Such kindness is indeed every where, and always visible; but not alone. Wealth and threatening are invariably mingled with the love; and in the utmost solitudes of nature, the existence of hell seems to us as legibly declared by a thousand spiritual utterances as that of heaven. It is well for us to dwell with thankfulness on the unfolding of the flower, and the falling of the dew, and the sleep of the green fields in the sunshine; but the blasted trunk, the barren

rock, the moaning of the bleak winds, the roar of the bleak, perilous, scorching whirlpools of the mountain streams, the solemn solitudes of moors and seas, the continual fading of all beauty into darkness and of all strength into dust, have these no languages for us? We may seek to escape their teaching by reasonings touching the good which is wrought out of all evil; but it is vain sophistry. The good succeeds to the evil as day succeeds the night; but so also the evil to the good. Franchise an Ebel, birth and death, light and darkness, heaven and hell divide the existence of man and his futurity.—*From Ruskin's 'Stories of Venice,' Vol. III., page 138.*

The love of God is, however, always shown by the predominance, or greater sum of good in the end; but never by the annihilation of evil. The modern doubts of eternal punishment are not so much the consequence of benevolence as of feeble powers of reasoning. Every one admits that God brings finite good out of finite evil. Why, then, brings infinite good out of infinite evil.

INDIANS ADOPTING CIVILIZATION.

The Minnesota Statesman is informed by Dr. Daniels, of the Sioux agency, that about seventy-five of the Sioux Indians have signified their intention of adopting the dress of their pale-faced brethren, and pursuing an agricultural life on their farms or lands near the agency, where many of them have now from five to ten acres under cultivation. "But the greatest step towards civilization is in their requesting Superintendent Colten to bring a pair of shears to their settlement in order to cut off their hair! This all uncivilized or half-civilized Indians look upon with perfect abhorrence. Uncivilized hair, with the Indian, is just as indispensable as the blanket; and a violation of this usage is a forfeiture of Indian character."

THE JEDDAH MASSACRE.

The Times correspondent at Alexandria says: "Captain Pullen and M. Sabatier, the English and French commissioners appointed by their respective governments to superintend the promised investigations into the Jeddah affair, are already obtaining a first insight into some of the embarrassments and difficulties with which their progress, in the fulfilment of their mission, seems likely to be obstructed. In one of my previous communications I mentioned that Ismail Pacha was preparing to leave Jeddah on his return to Constantinople. But little surprise therefore was felt when, on the 16th inst., Ismail Pacha arrived at Suez by the Egyptian Red Sea Company's steamer Gabarr, on his way to Constantinople. The steamer was put into strict quarantine, but it soon transpired that some 36 prisoners were on board, convicted of having been concerned in the late outrage. At this Captain Pullen naturally felt somewhat disconcerted. In reply to the inquiries addressed to him by Captain Pullen, Ismail Pacha declared that he holds no authority whatsoever, and that he conducts the prisoners to Constantinople by Capt. Pullen has entered a formal protest, and M. Sabatier yesterday left for Cairo, where he will meet both his English colleague and Ismail Pacha. It is understood that the two commissioners will insist upon the return of the prisoners to Jeddah. The testimony of these men may be, and doubtless will be, found of the utmost importance, and under any circumstances, since the Porte has granted full powers both for conducting the trial and for punishing the guilty on the spot, there can be no reason or necessity for sending away any one, whether he be merely suspected or actually convicted. The steamer Elphinstone, of the East India Company's navy, has just arrived at Suez, bringing intelligence of a mutiny on the part of the hajjis on board a small steamer, the Yemen, on her way to the Red Sea. The boat belongs to a French mercantile house, one of the leading firms of Alexandria. She had taken on board some 300 pilgrims at Yembo as passengers to Suez. Insurrection broke out among them during the voyage, and before they had reached the entrance of the Gulf of Suez it had ripened into open rebellion. The French captain and his crew were beginning to despair of being able to retain command of the vessel, when fortunately a steamer hove in sight. Signals of distress soon brought an armed boat's crew alongside. The most turbulent among the passengers, comprising the great majority, were secured, and forthwith transferred on board the Elphinstone, after which the Yemen continued her voyage, and has reached her destination without further incident. From Jerusalem we have reports of the murder of an English lady, whose body, after several days' search, was found in a sequestered place outside the town, but so horribly mutilated by dogs that it could with difficulty be recognised."

MURDER OF AN ENGLISH LADY AT JERUSALEM.

Miss Creasy, an English lady long resident at Jerusalem, left her residence, situated near the Damascus Gate, on the evening of Friday, the 3d ult., with the intention of proceeding to the British consul's camp. Under the impression that Miss C. was at the consul's, her absence appears not to have occasioned any anxiety in the minds of her friends in the city until the afternoon of Monday, the 6th. On Tuesday, however, tidings reached the consulate that Miss Creasy was missing, and nowhere to be found. Immediate search was made in every direction, but all in vain, until Thursday morning, the 9th, when the remains of poor Miss C. were found, in an advanced state of decomposition, lying in a field near the consul's ground, but some distance off the path. A deep wound was found on the temple, occasioned, no doubt, by a stone, as one was found close by the body covered with blood. The little property which she had about her—such as a ring and the contents of a small bag—were taken; and the body of this poor Christian lady was left to be devoured by the fowls of the air and the beasts of the field. After this discovery, the Europeans who were living outside the walls under tents immediately broke up their respective encampments and returned to their homes within the city. The hearing of the native population towards the Christians, especially Europeans, has been such as to create deep anxiety in the minds of the residents. What are we to expect when such a barbarous outrage is perpetrated under the very flag of the English consulate, and upon an inoffensive English lady, and near the consular residence?

Arrival of the English Mail.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

(From *Willard and Smith's European Times.*)

It appears that the delay which has occurred relative to the Regency question in Prussia has been caused, almost solely, by pecuniary considerations. Prussia, unlike England and most other monarchies, furnishes no civil list to the Sovereign. The personal expenses of the Crown are defrayed by revenues arising from the entailed estates of the head of the state for the time being. From this source the Emperor of France receives about £20,000 per annum; but as this is not sufficient for the requirements of the Prussian Court, a new arrangement is sought, and before occupying the office of Regent, the Prince of Prussia desires the transfer to himself of the Crown domains. But the Consort of the incapacitated Sovereign is opposed to this transfer, and hence the delay. A letter from Berlin, alluding to this subject, says:—"The Queen cannot be induced to agree to such an arrangement, which would transfer the disposal of those revenues to another, and leave her husband and herself virtually at the mercy of her brother-in-law, and dependent upon his generosity for the amount of the annual income. Kings and Queens are proverbially of a jealous and suspicious nature, and the present instance is not an exception to the rule. One would suppose that the imbecile Sovereign and his wife would not require a large expenditure; but the sense of dependence appears to be quite as grating to royal personages as to those in the ordinary relations of life."

Referring to this interesting subject the *London Times* writes:—"Prussia is now at a crisis in her constitutional history. The next few months will probably decide whether in our time, or perhaps at all, Germany is destined to take a leading position in Europe. The sketch of the present state of things at Berlin, which we published yesterday, is full of matter for deep and anxious consideration even to Englishmen, who have the affairs of the whole terrestrial globe pressing on them. The King has been prostrated by a malady from which there is no chance of his recovering. Of this monarch we desire to say all the good possible, and that is, happily, not a little. He was a man of excellent abilities, educated with care and anxious consideration, and with remarkable acquisitions. His memory was tenacious, and his knowledge attained those encyclopaedic proportions which German princes are proud. He was genial and witty. He loved his country and his subjects in his own way, and probably did not hate Republicans or Constitutionalists with the Napoleonic hatred and anxious consideration of his brother Sovereigns. A man of culture and human sympathies on such a throne might have done a great work, but Frederick William's intellectual faults incapacitated him for being a great or even a useful Sovereign. He leaned assiduously to absolutist theories, not with the determined will of a Napoleon, but with a belief, or an affection of belief, in paternal government, in the unalienable rights of kings, and in the obedience and childlike confidence of subjects, and all the follies which have done something like a counterpart in this country. For eighteen years Prussia has paid the penalty of being ruled by a monarch who, in the eyes of his subjects, was a weak and a feeble man. The outbreak of 1848, the fall of the German Empire, and, more than all, the unhappy part played by the Court of Berlin, during the Russian War, have tended to lower the influence of Prussia in Europe until people have almost forgotten that there are more than four Great Powers in Europe. Austria, but yesterday was on the verge of ruin, now takes the lead in Germany, and is the arbitress of questions in which Prussia is only contemptuously permitted to have a voice. This great country, containing some 18,000,000 of educated and active people, and influencing nearly as many more, is of hardly more account in Europe than Tuscany or Spain. One would think that it political bigotry could be softened by no other means yet common patriotism would prompt the autocratic party to inaugurate a policy more satisfactory and honorable to the nation. But the King, the Queen, and the Tuilleries do not seem to have any other ambition than the advantage of St. Petersburg, having no touch of national shame. What matter if Prussia should be low among nations, if only and their friends were high in Prussia?"

A circumstance is mentioned which shows the intimate relations that exist between Louis Napoleon and the Czar. The great Russian engineer, Tolstoy, with a belief, or an affection of belief, in paternal government, in the unalienable rights of kings, and in the obedience and childlike confidence of subjects, and all the follies which have done something like a counterpart in this country. For eighteen years Prussia has paid the penalty of being ruled by a monarch who, in the eyes of his subjects, was a weak and a feeble man. The outbreak of 1848, the fall of the German Empire, and, more than all, the unhappy part played by the Court of Berlin, during the Russian War, have tended to lower the influence of Prussia in Europe until people have almost forgotten that there are more than four Great Powers in Europe. Austria, but yesterday was on the verge of ruin, now takes the lead in Germany, and is the arbitress of questions in which Prussia is only contemptuously permitted to have a voice. This great country, containing some 18,000,000 of educated and active people, and influencing nearly as many more, is of hardly more account in Europe than Tuscany or Spain. One would think that it political bigotry could be softened by no other means yet common patriotism would prompt the autocratic party to inaugurate a policy more satisfactory and honorable to the nation. But the King, the Queen, and the Tuilleries do not seem to have any other ambition than the advantage of St. Petersburg, having no touch of national shame. What matter if Prussia should be low among nations, if only and their friends were high in Prussia?"

It is whispered that the Emperor Eugenie is again in a condition to afford hopes that the Imperial dynasty of France may cease in due course to hang on the single life of the young prince. All the French ports on the Atlantic are to be put in a state of defence. 150,000,000 francs have been allocated for the fortification of the port of Havre, of which the merchants of Havre are to provide 70,000,000; 12,000,000 francs are to be devoted to the defence of Dunkirk; 7,000,000 to Dieppe, and 1,800,000 to Peamp. Similar works are to be executed at Calais and Boulogne, and a port of refuge is to be constructed between Brest and Cherbourg. According to the correspondent of the *Daily News*, the French troops, instead of being withdrawn from Rome to Civita Vecchia, are to be immediately reinforced in the Eternal City by the addition of seven companies of the 20th battalion of the redoubtable chasseurs-à-pied, the other three companies of the battalion remaining as a depot in France.

A SAFEGUARD AGAINST INVASION.

The *Daily News* of yesterday, contains a very remarkable article, in which it is seriously suggested that the British Government should seriously consider the expediency of purchasing a large quantity of the most improved and reliable rifles, and that it should be only the experience of the Cabul matchlock and the Caffre rifle, which destroyed our men,

while their enemies were beyond the reach of the British firearms, that crossed the Horns Guards from the lethargy. "Strange as it may seem," the writer proceeds, "the inventor of the most effectually destructive implement of war is in reality a benefactor of his species, and the most efficient member of the Peace Society. In all wars disease kills far more than shot, shell, and sword. Every improvement in the efficiency of the weapons of warfare shortens the duration of war. This leads to a saving of life, on the same principle that the mauling of a besieging column through the deadly shower of grape, shell, and bullets to a breach, causes a lesser loss of life than that produced by the labours and exposure of the siege operations necessary to bring the attacking column to the walls unopposed to the defenders' fire. This is not the only reason for the saving of life. An attack which might be harassed at the loss of more than half the assailants, if the residue could gain an advantage, becomes hopeless if it would only lead to inevitable destruction and failure."

We believe this reasoning, which ushers in the notice of the new invention, to be strictly correct, and, therefore, it is the interest of humanity to employ whatever power is most deadly, so as to make the mortal strife as speedily decisive as possible. The inventor of the new weapon of destruction is Sir Charles Shaw, who, under the name of Westminster, was the means of placing Queen Isabella on the throne of that kingdom. In the present sensitive state of the public mind respecting the invasion of this country by France, whatever simplifies our means of defence is a saving of money, and what is better, the means of preserving confidence. We are told that Sir Charles Shaw's invention "replaces the field-piece, cannon, or howitzer by a rifle barrel, twenty-five in number. These are accurately placed on the same level, each barrel diverging slightly from the centre one, so that the volley of rifle bullets discharged by the barrels will cover a width of five acres at a distance of eight hundred yards. Sir Charles Shaw's rifle-battery is indeed a re-production of Fieschi's infernal machine, placed on wheels, and made far lighter and far more manageable than a light brass rifle-pounder gun."

It seems to us that this instrument is just the one to calm the fears which have sprung up in various quarters since the Queen and both houses of Parliament went to Cherbourg. It can be moved readily along the sea coast to any point where the disembarkation is likely to take place; it saves the necessity of large bodies of soldiers, for one or two men, by means of this piece of machinery, can do the work of five or twenty, and with more precision and deadly certainty; and the multiplication of such an arm to resist invasion, brought to bear upon any given point of the coast, would scatter dismay and destruction amongst the invading force, and prevent the possibility of reaching the shore, and the total destruction of the enterprise. No body of armed men are so helpless as in the act of reaching the shore of a hostile country in boats, when opposed by men who know the advantages of their position, who stand on the defensive, and are animated by the feeling of preserving their native soil from the desecration of the invader. We have never been amongst the number of those who thought that the present rulers of France had any such design on England; but an opinion to the contrary has been taken possession of many worthy people's minds, and it may quiet the apprehensions of this class of persons to know that such a simple and effective means of defence can be improvised whenever the occasion for its use arises.

INDIA.

The Indian mail brings papers dated Bombay, Sept. 7th, and Calcutta, August 21st. There is no news of interest, the intelligence having been anticipated by the telegrams already published. The *Bombay Times*, its summary, says:—"All India is on tiptoe for the official announcement that the raj of the company is extinct, and that the inheritance is at last in the possession of the crown. Ministers have devoted upon Lord Canning no easy task in requiring the proclamation from him. We are not sure that a mistake has not been made in this matter, and that 'the proprietors' would not have been better preserved had the proclamation been made immediately in Her Majesty's name. It would be a curious and instructive chapter which should contain a picture of native speculations upon this change, for it is extremely difficult for Europeans, of however long residence in India, to occupy the native stand-point of vision on any subject affecting ourselves. The disposal of the Company Bahadur will be attended, we believe, by a very general conviction of the part of the people, that it has been degraded for its misdoings, and while Lord Canning is too high-minded a man to turn the popular belief to account, we are disposed to think that a proclamation which should exalt the Crown at the expense of the Company would be a wise one in our circumstances. The thing would be easy enough in the hands of an Elizabethan, who would begin by declaring 'the despotism an end,' and would avail himself of the occasion to pay off old scores with Leadenhall-street. A proclamation such as the first Napoleon would have written would be worth a province to us just now. The rebellion is virtually at an end; for although numerous small bodies of insurgents are scattered about the country, there are but two or three quarters in which an enemy can be said to be in the field. In Rajpootana General Roberts has been tracking the remnant of the Gwalior fugitives with relentless footsteps, and as most of these men are found to be heavily laden with gold, the pursuers needed no incentive to keep up the chase, in which a part of the Neeruch brigade, under Colonel Parker, recently joined. The rebels are reduced in number to between 3000 and 4000 men, nearly all horse, and after making as many doublings as the hardest run fox ever made, we learn by latest accounts that they have managed to escape into the Kotah territories, thus placing the Chambul between them and their pursuers. They have still their elephants and treasures with them. ROULLEND.—All our advice from this province tell of its restoration to antiquity, while the ordinary courts have been reopened. The *Calcutta Englishman* has the following:—"The telegraphic despatches received by government and communicated to the local press, are so devoid of information, that we are actually at a loss to comprehend what the large force scattered over the country is actually doing. There appear to have been several skirmishes with the rebels, but we have no account to record that might have been productive of decisive results. In Sultapore alone there appears to have been something of a fight, but the only detail we learn is that the rebels have been driven across the river and the cantonments cleared. If it be true that the number of rebels at Sultapore amounted to sixteen thousand, their escape whilst driven across the river is beyond conception. In other parts of Behar the mutineers appear to have estab-

POOR QUALITY ORIGINAL

MISCELLANEOUS.

A GEM FROM SCOTIA.

[The following gem, copied some time since from an obscure Canadian print, has been handed us for insertion, by a Presbyterian clergyman from Nova Scotia.]

FATHER'S DEATH.

My day is dippin' in the west, it's gleamin' wi' me too, I hear the sough o' Jordan's waves, that I mean travel thro',

But o' the sinner's heart, this heavin' weans and wife, What tho' we ken o' better things, a fairer world aboon,

Where lost form o'er we awakin' us, and a' man follow soon, This remind' o' the siller strings, that tetter heart to heart,

It tries pair human nature air, and makes us laith to part. Go raz me by the Bible, wife, while yet I'm fit to see,

Ere death creeps o'er my candle here, and flap my fallin' o'e, And let us sing a psalm, sing, the last we'll sing the gither,

For noo ye canna hae me lang, the bairns mean lose their father.

There pit the pillow to my back, an' ease me up a wee, An' bring them a' to the bed side, to see their father doo,

Noo raise the Bible up a thocht, it's o'er our ligh on my knee, An' shift the light a kenna back, it's o'er strong for my e'e,

He waled him oot the parin' sang, his voice rose firm and clear, And read the 14th o' St. John, our life's day's drag is done,

See it wi' the man o' God, when life's day's drag is done, Nae future fears disturb his min', nae reafin' look hein'.

PALESTINE.

A letter from Jerusalem, of the 18th of August, says: "Some of the leading Mussulmans of Gaza

attended, after the massacre at Jeddah, to get up a movement against the Christians, but did not succeed.

In no other place has any thing of the kind been done, though throughout the Turkish empire a certain degree of hostility to the Christians is manifested.

The Pasha of Jerusalem has not yet returned from his visit to Gaza, being anxious to retreat the famous Santon, or Mufi, who is labouring to excite agitation among the people. It is, however, no easy task to capture him, as from his reputation of sanctity, all protect him.

Nine persons who were arrested at Gaza are still in prison at Jerusalem, and they are causing their friends to exert themselves in order to avoid paying too large a sum for their release.

During the last ten years, the Mussulman propagandism has been making great progress in Asia and Africa, and the European powers have, perhaps, not paid sufficient attention to the fact.

This propagandism is not only directed against Christianity, but against the power of the Sultan, who is accused by fanatics of betraying Islamism.

For years past, devout sheiks, whose zeal has been excited by pilgrimages to Mecca, have been traversing the Asiatic provinces of Turkey in all directions, to restore the faith of the people, and excite their fanaticism against Christians.

In some towns they have formed associations, and have enrolled numbers of persons. One of these Societies has been established at Jerusalem; the members of it affect to be exceedingly strict in their conduct, observe fasts, assemble every Friday at the Mussulman sanctuary of Naby Daoud (tomb of David), on Mount Sion, and go from it in procession, reciting prayers, to the tomb of a Santon near the gate of Jaffa, after which they disperse."

FAMILY FAILINGS.

The habit of viewing every thing in a ridiculous light, is one of the family failings that I would wish to see corrected. It too often leads to an unnamable desire to detect and hold up to ridicule the faults of others, and it almost always destroys the finer feelings of admiration for what is beautiful, and the tender and more lovely qualities of putting the best construction upon the actions of others.

A critical, censorious, fault-finding disposition is a most unbecoming trait; and let us not conceal the true odiousness of such propensities in ourselves, under the guise of the ludicrous.

In many families, however, where both love and good temper prevail, there is what may be called an irksome, rather than a sinful mode of carrying and contradicting one another. No harm is done, no offence is taken; but what can be more irksome, than to hear two sisters, for instance, continually setting each other right upon trifling points, and differing from each other in opinion for no apparent reason, but from a habit of contradiction; and such a habit does it become, that one may sometimes see persons who have acquired it, contradict their own statements just made, the moment any one advances the same opinion.

It is generally on such trifles that this bad habit shows itself, so that it may seem needless to advert to it; but it is a family fault, and should be watched against, for it is an annoyance, though but a petty one, never to be able to open your lips without being harassed by such contradictions as, "O no, that happened on Tuesday, not Wednesday;" or, if you remark that the clouds look threateningly, to be asked with a tone of surprise, "Do you think it looks like rain? I am sure there is no appearance of such a thing." Narrate an incident, every small item is contradicted; hazard an opinion, it is wondered at or contradicted; assert a fact, it is doubted and questioned; till you at length keep silence in despair.—Friends' Intelligencer.

INDIVIDUAL RESPONSIBILITY.

The commanding officer of the little garrison of British heroes at Lucknow scribbles their salvation from destruction by the infuriated Sepoys, during that fearful siege of three long months, to the fact that, owing to the extreme paucity of their numbers,

"each man was taught to feel on his individual efforts depended, in no small measure, the safety of the entire position;" and so thoroughly did this consciousness incite every officer and man to discharge his whole duty, that the overwhelming force of the enemy could never succeed in gaining an inch within the bounds of their feeble fortified quarters.

Were every member of the Church of Christ impressed with a like sense of the results depending on his own individual efforts to save souls from the power of the great adversary, what victories would be achieved to the glory of his great name!

FAME.

Fame is a revenue payable only to our ghosts; and to deny ourselves all present satisfaction for this, were as great madness as to starve ourselves, and fight desperately for food to be laid on our tombs after death.—M'Kenzie.

PORTER AND ALE.—Temperance people will find an argument in favour of their doctrines, in the fact that 41,071,636 bushels of grain, paying \$25,000,000 duty, are annually converted into malt in Great Britain, for ale and for porter. From this, some idea may be formed of the vast quantity of the most important staples of life wasted in the production of these beverages. Franklin was not far from the truth when he ascribed much of the poverty and misery of the people of Great Britain to their habit of drinking their bread instead of eating it.

A HOME IN THE COUNTRY.

I am a country clergyman, the possessor of twelve acres of moist earth, and I know well what pleasure and interest are to be found in the little affairs of that limited tract. My study window looks out upon a corner of the garden; a blank wall faces it at a distance of five-and-twenty feet.—When I came here, I found that corner sown with potatoes, and that wall a dead expanse of stone and mortar.

But I resolved to make the most of my narrow view, and so contrived that it should look cheerful at every season. And now the corner is a little square of soft and well-shaven green turf as can be seen; through which snowdrops and crocuses peep in early spring. Its surface is broken by two clumps of evergreens, laurels, hollies, cedars, yews, which look warm and pleasant all the winter time; and over one clump rises a standard rose of ten feet in height, which, as I look up from my desk through my window, shows like a crimson cloud in summer. The blank wall is blank no more, but beautiful with climbing roses, honeysuckle, fuchsias, and variegated ivy. What a pleasure it was to me, the making of this little improvement; and what a pleasure it is still every time I look at it! No one can sympathize justly with the feeling till he tries the thing for himself. And not merely is such occupation as that which I speak of a most wholesome diversity from mental work. It has many other advantages. It leads to a more intelligent delight in the future works of the Creator; and though it might be hard to explain the logical steps of the process, it leads a man to a more kindly and sympathetic feeling toward all his fellow-men.

IMMODERATE DESIRES.

All immoderations are enemies; as to health so to peace. He that desires, wants as much as he has that he has nothing. The drunkard is as thirsty as the sweating traveler. Hence are the studies, cares, fears, jealousies, hopes, griefs, envies, wishes, platforms of achieving, alterations of purposes, and a thousand like; whereof each one is enough to make his life troublesome. One is sick of his neighbor's field, whose drunkenness is as thirsty as the sweating traveler. Hence are the studies, cares, fears, jealousies, hopes, griefs, envies, wishes, platforms of achieving, alterations of purposes, and a thousand like; whereof each one is enough to make his life troublesome.

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The Medicine of the Million! PHILOSOPHY AND FACT.

It is a thousand pities that the medicine of the million is not more generally known. It is a medicine that is simple, safe, and effective. It is a medicine that is cheap, and that is accessible to all. It is a medicine that is of the greatest value to the human race.

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