

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best copy. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of scanning are checked below.

L'Institut a essayé d'obtenir la meilleure copie. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de numérisation sont indiqués ci-dessous.

- | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Coloured covers /
Couverture de couleur | <input type="checkbox"/> | Coloured pages / Pages de couleur |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Covers damaged /
Couverture endommagée | <input type="checkbox"/> | Pages damaged / Pages endommagées |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Covers restored and/or laminated /
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée | <input type="checkbox"/> | Pages restored and/or laminated /
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Cover title missing /
Le titre de couverture manque | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Coloured maps /
Cartes géographiques en couleur | <input type="checkbox"/> | Pages detached / Pages détachées |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black) /
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Showthrough / Transparence |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Coloured plates and/or illustrations /
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Quality of print varies /
Qualité inégale de l'impression |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Bound with other material /
Relié avec d'autres documents | <input type="checkbox"/> | Includes supplementary materials /
Comprend du matériel supplémentaire |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Only edition available /
Seule édition disponible | <input type="checkbox"/> | Blank leaves added during restorations may
appear within the text. Whenever possible, these
have been omitted from scanning / Il se peut que
certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une
restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais,
lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas
été numérisées. |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion
along interior margin / La reliure serrée peut
causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la
marge intérieure. | | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Additional comments /
Commentaires supplémentaires: | | Continuous pagination. |

The Bazaar.

THEY RECEIVED THE WORD WITH ALL READINESS OF MIND, AND SEARCHED THE SCRIPTURES DAILY, WHETHER THOSE THINGS WERE SO.—ACTS XVII. 11.

VOLUME V.—No. 39.]

QUEBEC, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1848.

[WHOLE NUMBER 247

THE BIRTH OF CHRIST.
For thou wert born of woman; thou didst come,
O Holiest, to this world of sin and gloom,
Not in thy dread omnipotent array;
And not by thunders stroved
Was thy tempestuous road;
Nor indignation burnt before thee on thy way;
But, there, a soft and naked child,
They gather and hold
In the rude manger laid to rest
From off her virgin breast.

The heavens were not commanded to prepare
A gorgeous canopy of golden air;
Nor stooped their lamps the enthroned fires on high;
A single silent star
Came wand'ring from afar,
Gliding, methinks, and calm, along the liquid sky;
The Eastern Sages leading on,
As at a kingly throne,
To lay their gold and odour sweet
Before thy infant feet.

The earth and ocean were not hushed to hear
Bright harmony from every starry sphere;
Nor at thy presence broke the voice of song
From all the choirs of heav'n,
And seraphs' burning lyres,
Poured through the host of heaven the channel
Of glory above;
One angel took the strain begun,
Of all the race of man
By simple shepherds heard alone,
That soft Hosanna's tone.

No spirit can be more contrary to that of Christianity than

(1.) **Pride.** That vaunting boastful temper, puffed up with self; treading under foot all others; speaking great swelling words of vanity; idolizing self; which says in its heart, "I am and none else beside me" (Isaiah xlviii. 10). If pride take the cloak of religion, it is a pharisee—despising all others, saying, "I stand by myself, come not near to me; for I am holier than thou" (Isaiah lvi. 5).—If it be in its natural dress, it is the usurper of the rights of others; crushing beneath its feet every opponent; saying in its heart—"I will ascend into heaven, I will exalt my throne above the stars of God, I will sit also upon the mount of the congregation, . . . I will ascend above the heights of the clouds; I will be like the most High" (Isaiah xlv. 13, 14). Such is not the spirit of Christianity! It is humility—exalting God and abasing self. Lowly in its own eyes, it lies low in the dust. Striking from human applause, and courting the labour which cometh from God only, esteeming others better than itself, it is courteous towards all men.

(2.) **Christianity is not the spirit of a party.** It is too extensive to be confined, in its benefits, to this or that body of men. It seeks to do good to all men, not a part only. It was not given to man for any party purpose; but to raise from their natural degradation, and bless all men. That spirit, in many which seeks to restrain God's gifts, edicts, and promises, within the narrow limits which man is pleased to prescribe;—which says to Him who doeth all things after the counsel of his own will—"Here, pour thy blessing!—Thine, withhold!—Vest these with thy presence!—Let a dark cloud rest on those!"—such a spirit he rebukes.—"Forbid it not: He that is set against me is for me." "Ye know not what manner of spirit ye are of?"

God's temporal blessings are emblems of his spiritual gifts. The former are not confined; but are co-extensive with the world's wants; and his object, with the latter, is, and in his own time, he will effect it, "to pour out of his spirit on all flesh." The middle walls, which party-spirit has erected, to keep apart the people of God, he will break down;—Is He not now breaking them down?—and there shall be "one fold under one Shepherd!"

(3.) The Religion of Him who is Truth, is His Spirit cannot lie; or deceive. It spurns the "cunning craftiness of man whereby they lie in wait to deceive" (Ephes. iv. 14). "Naked and opened to the eyes of Him with whom we have to do;" it comes to the light that its deeds may be made manifest that they are wrought in God—"walking in the light as a child of the light." The tricks and stratagies of man's wisdom Christianity casts behind the dignity of Him who says—"not by might, nor by power; but by my Spirit, saith the Lord."

Christianity feels its power, as the religion of truth, to be so great, that it must finally prevail. It, therefore, waits its time. Taking no undue advantages, it tarries the Lord's leisure for establishing it in the truth.

(4.) It cannot wish, or think, much less speak—evil. The Spirit of Christ is the Spirit of love which "thinketh no evil;" rejoiceth not in iniquity, but rejoiceth in the truth.

Praying for evildoers, it seeks not to avenge itself. It is the Spirit of Him, "who, when we were yet sinners, died for us;" and which would not only lay down its life for the brethren; but counts not its life dear unto itself so that it may fulfil its ministry;—the ministry of blessing a godless world.

(5.) Christianity teaches respect to all others;—Honour all men, love the brotherhood; fear God—honour the King." It is a perfect code of instruction for every rank and relationship of life; for masters and servants; magistrates and subjects; parents and children; husbands and wives. The rights of the most humble and weak it protects. Those of its equals it sacredly regards;—nor encroaches on those in society above us. It bids—"Let no man seek his own" happiness or interest exclusively, or even chiefly; but every man "another's well." It leads each man to look on himself as one of a whole; and that "if one member suffer, all the members suffer with it."—The spirit of Christianity is not INVELLER; but, recognising "the powers that be as ordained of God;" it throws its sanction around on all;—whether the king as supreme, or magistrates as sent by him.

(6.) In reviewing what has been said of the features of the Christian spirit and character, I would lead you to contemplate them as illustrated in the life of our Lord and Master. In the words of prophecy he is described—"He shall not cry, nor lift up, nor cause his voice to be heard in the street." In fulfilment of these words, He interfered not with the order of society around him;—would not assume to be the "Ruler or Divider." When asked, he refused intermeddling with the magistrate's office; but "rendered to all their due tribute to whom tribute is due; custom to whom custom; fear to whom fear; honour to whom honour." Meek and gentle, tender and forgiving, he checks the first risings of pride and envy and revenge! Actively benevolent He goes about doing good;—blessing alike friend and foe.—Passive of injuries, he prays for

his enemies; and returns blessing for cursing.

Again—The same lineaments, though not so strongly marked, are visible in the character of the apostles, and first Christians. Saint Paul's is the zeal and devotion of one who counted not his life dear unto himself; valuable only in proportion to its usefulness to others. The happy art of making his great learning serve the highest ends, shines forth in his public ministry; and that courtesy which gives honour to whom honour is due; and that humility which acknowledges a fault; and that courage which corrects it; are seen in all his intercourse with his fellow-men. Paul's is the honest expression of truth in every word and work of his.—Once in error, now converted, he strengthens the principles of his brethren;—"thinking it most so long as he was in this tabernacle, to stir up their pure minds by way of remembrance." That of St. John was one continued and decided avowal of that spirit which met his Master's rebuke—"Ye know not what manner of spirit ye are of." In his teaching he explains; and in his life he endorses the Law of Love—"He that loveth not, knoweth not God; for God is Love." "He that dwelleth in love dwelleth in God; and God in him."

(7.) Such is Christianity as taught in the letter of God's word.—And such is its spirit as exemplified in the lives of his first followers.—It is that earnest love between their spirits and practice which won them such honour in the eyes of the multitude; and drew forth from their enemies that confession so honourable to Christianity—"See, how these Christians love one another!"

Had the Spirit of Christianity never altered; its love never waxed cold;—zeal abated its exertions, faith lost its sight; and hope ceased to look forward to things not seen;—long ere this, the religion of love had blessed this world of fallen man by accomplishing its purposes;—SIN DESTROYED; THE SINNER SAVED; and GOD GLORIFIED!

(8.) So happy a completion of God's design in the plan of salvation, Satan's enmity could not suffer without an attempt to retard its advent; though his wisdom may have taught him the impossibility of altogether hindering the coming of that day when "the seed of the woman" should destroy the serpent's seed. To effect his purpose, his cunning craftiness devises a scheme, which, keeping the form and features of Christianity, would yet be deprived of its spirit. It must be a master-piece of Satanic craft, and malice, and power;—enough to deceive all who are leaning to their own understanding for protection against its subtleties.

Such a plan arose,—thus wisely designed; and succeeded in deceiving the whole world; but the sealed servants of God!—It prospered; and nations adopted its tenets!—It subdued kings; and the great ones of the earth submitted to its teaching!—It was a Religion agreeable to fallen man. It appeared its pride—gave licence to selfishness; made a compromise between pleasure and duty; fully compensating for any and every sacrifice, by suffering the gratification of some other indulgence. Varying in its principles and practice to suit the variations of mind, of country, and of every possible circumstance, it can be gay and merriment, rigid and fast, learned or ignorant. "With all deceivableness of unrighteousness" its "ministers can transform themselves into the masters of Christ!" In a sense never dreamt of by St. Paul, it becomes all things to all men; not to save but to destroy!

Then DESTRUCTION, not SALVATION is its spirit.

Therefore the spirit of this system is the very opposite to that of Christianity. It is more than this. It is the antagonist principle to the religion of Jesus Christ, because opposed to Christ. It would supplant Christ by supplying another authority; other mediators.—It would detract God by attempting to alter his unalterable laws;—changing times and seasons;—placing itself, in the fears and hopes of its votaries, "above all that is called God, or that is worshipped."—With its lips showing much love to Christ, having the form of godliness, it denies the power of it on the soul; and, drawing near with a kiss, it makes the act of love the occasion to betray and destroy all who come within its embrace. This system of Anti-Christianity is marked by these features:

PRIDE is opposed to Humility.

PARTY SPIRIT in contradiction to Universal Benevolence.

DECEIT is in this, whilst Christianity teaches Truth.

CURSING instead of Blessing.

DESTRUCTION, not salvation, marks this system for its own. Let me remark that this Anti-Christian system has become impersonated; and now shows itself to the world in a MAX as its HEAD, ACTING OUT THESE PRINCIPLES. By the spirit of Prophecy, He is called "That man of sin" (2 Thess. ii. 3, &c.). Not a sinful man, pre-eminently so; but the man made up of sin—in his whole nature—in his every act. Again, He is styled "That wicked" (2 Thess. ii. 4). That lawless one (2 Thess. ii. 8); and the reason for these titles is given "who opposeth and exalteth himself above all that is called God, or that is worshipped." (v. 4.) His utter want of truth is thus described "whose coming is after the working of Satan with all power and signs and lying

wonders, and with all deceivableness of unrighteousness" (vv. 9, 10) "speaking lies in hypocrisy" (1 Tim. iv. 2). With every ability and power to deceive; so as to deceive all who do not "receive the love of the truth that they might be saved." Mark!—Beloved—the truth as it is in Jesus—received in the love of it—is the only effectual barrier against this "mystery of iniquity."—Not the truth, held in cold theory, but the truth in the heart, kindling up love to Him who is truth; and to the truth itself for His sake!

Note.—These features are evident in the personification of this opposing system to the truth of God; self-exaltation even to the supremacy above every object of worship, in opposition to the Humility of Christianity. The partisan opposing Christ as "KING OF KINGS AND LORD OF LORDS" placing himself above the Kings of the earth. "He as God sitteth in the temple of God, shewing himself that he is God!" In setting himself against God, and his Christ, he seeks to destroy the spirit of Christ.—Universal Love; enabling salvation, with all its present and future blessings, to a party, and that its own. He causes "that no man might buy or sell; save he that had the mark, or the name of the beast, or the number of his name." (Rev. xiii. 17.) "Ye have heard that it hath been said, thou shalt love thy neighbour and hate thine enemy. But I say unto you, Love your enemies. Bless them that curse you; do good to them that hate you; and pray for them that despitefully use you and persecute you." (Matt. v. 43, 44, 45. Rom. xii. 11.) This is Christianity. But Anti-Christianity reverses this command, cursing, delighting in cursing. And the spirit of this Anti-Christian person is,—his practice has been, whenever God has "given him the power of making war with the saints; and to overcome them;"—to shed the blood of "saints and prophets" (Rev. xvi. 6) "to warrant the saints of the Most High." (Dan. vii. 25) "The spirit of Anti-Christ, is to 'destroy the earth.'" (Rev. xii. 18.)

This system boasts of its UNCHANGEABLE character. The Bible admits the truth of it; and so tells of the impossibility of its reformation. No reformer can correct that which is inflexible. Babylon wasted with misery is to be destroyed.—"consumed with the breath of his mouth," whom it so long opposed; "deceived by the brightness of his coming;" (2 Thess. 2. 8.) The records of history are dyed and stained with proofs of its unchanging, never to be changed spirit. Remains of its never-varying practice, in its eternal, deathless enmity to the religion of Jesus Christ, are to be seen at this day. The fires of Mary's reign—the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes, in 1685, when in Paris alone 10,000 of the lower orders, and 500 of rank and station in society, were murdered in cold blood, for no other fault than because they were Protestants; and the Massacre in Ireland in 1641 of 100,000 are memorials of the changeless spirit of Rome! What it was before the Reformation, that it is now, wherever it is supreme. It has not abated one jot of its exorbitant pretensions to an universal sovereignty over all the baptized members of Christ's Church; and its consequent right to punish every dissenter as a rebel against its laws!

In proof of this it were enough to convince the believer in Revelation, that "The Spirit of God," as "The Spirit of Prophecy," has sealed this system with *unchangeable inflexibility*, and so with *real unchangeableness*. The laws which it made for its own guidance, when mistress of all but entire Christendom, are they by which it rules now those who still submit to its usurpation; and with which it would govern all the people of God, whenever the good of the body demands, and God, in just judgment on our sins, permit it.

In proof of this I quote from the Bull in Cœna Domini—first published A. D. 1420, and solemnly re-published every year at Rome on Holy Thursday, the day on which the Lord's Supper is supposed to have been established; and from which this document derives its name—"We" (the Pope for the time) "excommunicate and anathematize, on the part of Almighty God, Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, by the authority also of the blessed Apostles Peter and Paul, and by our own, all whatsoever Heretics, Wickliffites, Lutherans, Zuinglians, Calvinists, Hegonists, Anabaptists, Trinitarians and apostates from the Christian faith, and all singular other Heretics, under whatsoever name they may be set down, and of whatsoever sect they may be, and those who give them credit, and their receivers and favourers, and in general, their defenders, whatsoever they be, and all those who without our authority, and that of the apostolic See, knowingly read, retain, imprint, or, in any way whatsoever, from any cause whatsoever, publicly or privately, upon any pretext or colour whatsoever, defend their books containing heresy, or treating of religion; as also Schismatics, and those who pertinaciously withdraw or recede from obedience to Us, and to the Roman Pontiff for the time being."

Let me not be mis-understood!—It is Romanism—not Romanists—that breathes the spirit, which this day reminds us Protestants of Excommunication, Persecution, unto death! It is quite possible that many a member of that church is in happy ignorance of this spirit, as well as of the Bull which breathes it. Happy for themselves;—for I need not stop to prove that this is not the Spirit of Christ. But miser-

able for us, (and for them too) if we judge of the system of the Papacy by its conduct when unable to execute its penal laws, and think that Rome is unwilling, as well as unable, to put heretics to death! Believe me, Brethren, I have no pleasure in this contrasting the spirit of the Papacy with the spirit of Christianity; and thus deducing the proof that Rome is ANTI-CHRIST; and the Pope the Man of Sin;—The Lawless one.—But if "pure and unadulterated religion" be a sacred deposit which we have received from our fathers—if Romanism be the corrupter of the whole earth;—then one of the commonest principles of duty to our children is, that we should have down this blessed HER-LOOM to the generations to come!

How,—Beloved Brethren?—By earnestly contending for the faith once delivered to the saints, "in the spirit of that faith;"—praying always with all prayer and supplication in the spirit, and watching thereunto with all perseverance."—Yes!—Watchfulness, watching unto prayer;—over our own deceitful, treacherous hearts, lest we lose the spirit of Christ and imitate that of Anti-Christ. Let us say "O God, we have heard with our ears and our fathers have told us, the noble words, that thou didst in their days, and in the old times before them." His love to his true Church, and to our brethren especially, let us never forget; but diligently teach it to our children, and our children to their children. (See Deut. iv.)

Why? To kindle party spirit? God forbid!—No!—but to keep alive a holy jealousy for the truth against THE CONSPIRACY of God's truth!

We will sympathize with the deceived members of this awfully deceiving Church by continued prayer that God's people may speedily hear his voice—"Come out of her, my people, that ye be not partakers of her sins;—we will put Him who is righteous and true" in remembrance of his promise that Babylon the great shall fall to rise no more;—whilst we will endeavour, by God's grace, in meekness and gentleness, by purity of life, by the knowledge and practice of every duty, by love unfeigned even towards those who curse us, who would "despitefully use us and persecute us;"—TO SHOW THEM A MORE EXCELLENT WAY!

THE ENGLISH REFORMERS AND THOSE ON THE CONTINENT.

Richard Cox to Wolfgang Welser.
Whenever I should leave Worms, my venerable friend, and much esteemed brother in Christ, I always determined with myself to write to you, and give you information some time or other respecting the state and condition of our affairs; which I considered it would not be disagreeable to you to hear, by reason of that ardent and sincere zeal with which you are always affected towards the gospel of Christ Jesus. I must confess that I have hitherto been constrained unwillingly to be silent, lest I should have to relate matter which would afford you no pleasure. Under the cruel reign of Mary, though but for the space of five years, popery so much increased both in numbers and strength, that it was hardly to be imagined how much the minds of the papists were hardened; so that it was not without great difficulty that our pious queen, with those about her who stood forth with alacrity on the side of truth, could obtain room for the sincere religion of Christ. The bishops, the *Scribes* and *Pharisees*, opposed it in our great council, which from a French word we call the parliament; and because they had in that place feign who durst even open their mouths against them, they always appeared to gain the victory. Meanwhile, that little flock, who for these last five years, by the blessing of God, have been hidden among you in Germany, are thundering forth in our pulpits, and especially before our queen Elizabeth, that the Roman pontiff is truly antichrist, and that traditions are for the most part mere blasphemies. At length many of the nobility, and vast numbers of the people, began by degrees to return to their senses; but of the clergy none at all. For the whole body remained unmoved.

"*Tempora dare sicut stet Marpesia curas.*" as the poet sings. The matter at last came to this, that eight of their leaders, either bishops, or of the most select from among their men of learning, were to dispute concerning some heads of religion with eight of our select and exiled party. And to avoid a war of words, it was agreed to manage the debate in writing. The day was fixed; we are all present. The queen's council are present, and almost all the nobility. It was decided that the opposite party should first deliver their sentiments about the matter in dispute. One of them, in the name of the rest, like Goliath against David, comes vaultingly forward with his own statement, defects, and as it would seem, confirms it by irrefragable arguments, and congratulates himself as having already obtained the victory. One of our party replied, relying on the truth, and not upon high-flown language; in the fear of the Lord, and not with the boasted affectation of learning. When the reply was concluded, an incredible applause of the audience was excited, perturbation and confusion of our opponents. The other day arrived, appointed for a similar disputation. The opposite party is requested by the president to proceed in the order before agreed upon, namely, that they should first declare their opinion respecting the next

point in dispute, and that we should follow them. This however they refuse to do, being alarmed at the ill success of the preceding day's contest; and cry out that it is unjust for them to begin the dispute, who had so many years continued in the catholic church; and that if we had anything to say against them, we should bring it forward, that they might refute us by their authority, and silence us as degenerate sons, who had long since departed from the unity of the church. Thanks to Christ our Lord, they are very properly checked in their resistance to the order of the president, and close their cause. The sincere religion of Christ is therefore established among us in all parts of the kingdom, just in the same manner as it was formerly under our Edward, of most blessed memory.

I have thought fit to write this brief but certain intelligence to one, who will, I know, truly rejoice in our joy; that you may together with us return thanks to the Lord our God, who of his truly fatherly compassion has regarded and comforted us in our low estate of humiliation and distress. May he grant that these his so great and inestimable benefits may never be forgotten by us! Your kindness will do me a great favour, if you will be pleased to communicate the above intelligence to my excellent friends master James Cornish, the physician, and Vespaian Fitch. We are already endeavouring to break down and destroy the popish Jones, and to repair under happy auspices the vineyard of the Lord. We are now at work; but the harvest is plentiful, and the labourers few; let us ask the Lord to send labourers into his harvest. These few things I had to communicate to you, as my regard dictates. May the Lord Jesus preserve you, and increase your piety even unto your last breath! London in England, May 20, 1559.

Your most devoted,
RICHARD COX.
JOHN JEWELL to PETER MARTIN.
Dated at London, Nov. 2, 1559.

I have at last returned to London, with a body worn out by a most fatiguing journey. You probably supposed me dead, because I did not write;—meanwhile, I was kept away three whole months by this very tedious and troublesome commission. While I was at Bristol, there was delivered to me that letter from you which our friend Randolph had brought with him; written in so friendly and agreeable a manner, as altogether to remove from my mind the wearisomeness both of the journey and of my employments. For I could then fancy myself to be conversing with you just as if you had been present. Randolph had gone away into France before my return; so that poor I was deprived of a great part of those delightful communications which you had personally charged him with. My letter, I perceive, was lost on the road; for that which I had sent you as the eighth, was, I find, only the fifth that has reached you.

But what, you will say, has been done after all by this commission of yours? Receive then in one word, what it took me a long time to investigate. We found every where the people sufficiently well disposed towards religion, and even in those quarters where we expected most difficulty. It is however hardly credible what a harvest, or rather what a wilderness of superstition had sprung up in the darkness of the Marian times. We found in all places volute relics of saints, nails with which the infatuated people dreamed that Christ had been pierced, and I know not what small fragments of the sacred cross. The number of witches and sorceresses had every where become enormous. The cathedral churches were nothing else but dens of thieves, or worse, if any thing worse or more foul can be mentioned. It inveterate obstinacy was found any where, it was altogether among the priests, those especially who had once been on our side. They are now throwing all things into confusion, in order, I suppose, that they may not seem to have changed their opinions without due consideration. But let them make what disturbance they please; we have in the mean time disturbed them from their rank and office.

That consistent man, Harding, has preferred to change his condition rather than his opinions. Sidali has subscribed too, and with equal consistency, that is, sorely against his will. But your friend Smith, what has he done? you will ask. Can any good thing come out of Nazareth? Believe me, that he might retain his old consistency, he has now at last recanted for the

[* Randolph who was entrusted with the safe conveyance of the Earl Arden from France into Scotland, visited Peter Martyr at Zurich during this journey, from whom he brought the letter here referred to.]

[† A Bill against witchcraft and enchantments was brought into the house of Lords from the lower house April 27, 1559, and was passed in the following session. Strype Annals, l. i. 81.]

[‡ T. Harding, of New College, Oxford; who under King Edward VI. had been a very zealous protestant, but under queen Mary came about, and was as hot the other way, being preferred under her to a prebend of Winchester, and the treasurership of Sarum. Strype, Annals, l. ii. 175.]

[§ Henry Sidali, a vigorous defender of the truth in King Edward's time, recanted under queen Mary, and subscribed to queen Elizabeth's supremacy. Strype, Cranmer, 235; Parker, l. 154; See p. 18.]

[¶ The pope's subdelegates under Cardinal Pæto, in Cranmer's trial.]

SERMON

PREACHED AT ST. JAMES' CHURCH, STUARTVILLE.

BY THE REV. R. V. ROGERS, MINISTER, ON THE 5TH OF NOVEMBER, 1848.

After the Service appointed for that day.

Ye know not what manner of spirit ye are of. For the Son of man is not come to destroy men's lives, but to save them.—Luke ix. 55, 56.

1.—The disciples were ignorant of what was the spirit which prompted the request, to which the text is the answer; and of what should have been their spirit as the followers of Jesus. They supposed themselves to be actuated by zeal for the honour of their Lord; but pride, ambition, resentment, and bigotry, in reality, instigated them to make so improper a proposal (Scott.) Little did they think that party-zeal, offended at the insult,—their being refused admission into the Samaritan village,—urged,—"Lord, wilt thou that we command fire to come down from heaven, and consume them even as Elias did?" (v. 54.)

2.—In all partizanship, self forms a most important feature. It is evident here,—"For when the inhabitants of Nazareth behaved far worse to Jesus than these Samaritans did, the disciples had not thought of calling for miraculous judgment." (Scott.) But they were Jews and these were Samaritans!

The words of John and James imply personal feeling. We as well as you have been insulted. Shall we then avenge your honour and our own, as Jews—"Wilt thou then that we command fire to come down from heaven, and consume them even as Elias did?"

3.—Probably—there was a sincere regard for their Master.—They knew his value.—They may have looked upon this violation of the laws of hospitality, to one so good, as proof of the degraded state of these Samaritans, fitting them only for destruction;—as men of perverted judgment and debased feelings, who, if suffered to live, would pervert and corrupt others also.

4.—Whatever was their motive, their Master charged them with being ignorant of its real nature. "Ye know not what manner of spirit ye are of"—proving, at once, the difficulty of man's knowing himself;—that, of all requirements, Self-Acquaintance is the most difficult;—illustrating the truth of—"The heart is deceitful above all things."

5.—They were, also, equally in the dark as to what was the spirit of their Master's teaching; and his object in coming into this world; and therefore, what should have been their own temper as the disciples and followers of such a Master.

The disciples had now been nearly three years attending Christ's instruction, and witnesses of his example. This language of theirs, then, shows how slowly men receive truth—chiefly from its opposition to the native bias of the mind, whatever may be the character and qualifications of the teacher;—and in this case, it was "one who taught with authority." How much more slowly do they receive it in the love of it, and so make the principles of truth their practice.

From this example, too, we learn that, whatever may be the proficiency of their teacher, the scholars of Christ cannot attain to the knowledge of Him, "whom truly to know is life eternal;" without the aid of the Holy Spirit as the Spirit of wisdom and understanding—proved as this is from comparing the spirit and conduct of the disciples; after they had received the Holy Spirit, with what it was on this occasion.

By our text we are taught, from Christ's object in coming into the world, that SALVATION, not DESTRUCTION, is the spirit of Christianity—"The Son of man is not come to destroy men's lives, but to save."

Let me endeavour to illustrate this truth by showing what the spirit of Christianity is;—and first—by what it is not.

Not self-exalting pride
Not the spirit of a party
Not of deceit
Nor of destruction
Nor of maleficence

Humility
honesty
sympathy
regard, and respect for others, superiors and inferiors.

resorted to. The final disposal of this Government... It is impossible to read the Irish local papers...

The authorities of Liverpool are taking measures to guard the health of their town from the immigration of the Irish during the present winter...

THE MARQUIS OF WESTMATH.—A few days ago the Marquis of Westmath was a passenger on board one of the Chester and Holyhead Railway Company's packets...

The last account from England announces the demise of Lord Viscount Melbourne, for several years Her Majesty's Prime Minister.

The Right Hon. CHARLES BELLER, M. P. for Liskeard, died during the week before the last was closed.

APPOINTMENTS.—Mr. BARKLEY, M. P. for Lonsdale, to be Governor of Guiana; Mr. Hooper, a West India merchant, to be Governor of Sierra Leone.

Commercial from the Parp. Times, 2nd inst.—Since our last publication trade has been gradually, but slowly improving; and although there is not much activity in any department...

In FRANCE the Presidential election was still the absorbing topic; and, though the whole strength and influence of the Government were exerted in favour of Gen. Cavaignac, the opinion is not shaken that Louis Buonaparte will be the successful candidate...

Other Bishops have issued Circulars couched in more cautious terms; among them the Archbishop of Paris; the Bishop of Arras (Cardinal de la Tour d'Auvergne); however, speaks out plainly that he considers gratitude for the deliverance from the insurrection of last June to require General Cavaignac's election to the Presidency...

The Legitimists in France come out openly in behalf of Louis Napoleon; what they design by this coalition may be inferred from the circumstance that the Duke of Bordeaux, whose elevation to the throne under the title of Henry V. is the real aim of the legitimist party...

chances shall be in favour of the Bourbon, than the soldier Cavaignac. Paris is represented as rather recovering its prosperity. Foreigners are again repairing thither.

Marshal Soult has arrived in Paris; the anti-chambers of his spacious hotel are thronged by the friends of the Cavaignac and Napoleon "dynasties," who are of course desirous to secure the co-operation of the gallant old marshal.

The AUSTRIAN DOMINIONS exhibit at present only the spectacle of the victorious Generals of an imbecile Sovereign elating with severity their fellow-subjects, who have risen in rebellion against despotism...

In the accounts from Vienna of the 17th the military authorities publish a statement of justification for the execution of Blum and Messenhauer. It briefly recapitulates that these men, being found with arms in their hands when the imperial troops entered Vienna...

As we become more correctly informed of the recent frightful events at Vienna, we are struck with the awful crisis through which the people have passed. The details furnished by some of our countrymen who were compelled to take up arms during the late siege and bombardment, until they could make their escape to the north-west, all make that these events and the present party were perfectly reckless of human life...

Messenhauer, the Count of Vienna, had been sentenced to death by hanging; and it was only at the urgent intercessions of the unhappy man's friends that he was permitted a soldier's death. He was shot on the 16th.

Mr. BARKLEY, M. P. for Lonsdale, to be Governor of Guiana; Mr. Hooper, a West India merchant, to be Governor of Sierra Leone. Commercial from the Parp. Times, 2nd inst.—Since our last publication trade has been gradually, but slowly improving...

The disarming of the burgher guard is pressed on with the greatest vigour; and after some 10,000 muskets had been given up voluntarily, more stringent measures were taken. Weapons are now sent through the city, under a strong military escort...

What use the King will make of the ascendancy which he has now recovered by means of his army, remains to be learnt.

THE GERMAN EMPIRE.—There is abundant opportunity, now, for the Central authority in Germany to show what it can do, if it has any power at all. The Austrian and Prussian sovereigns have been compelled, with or against their own wishes, to act as if there was no such power in existence...

The representatives of the German people, at Frankfurt, have tongues, pen, paper, and red tape; but the Sovereigns of Austria and Prussia have armies, gunpowder, and bullets. It is not difficult to foresee which will prevail, and it is very difficult to say which ought to prevail...

The Archduke John, Regent of Germany, has published a strong address to the German people, in which he deprecates the proceedings in Prussia, and above all commands peace amongst all true Germans.

The above is intelligence conveyed by the Canada. The newspapers by the Niagara arrived in town yesterday morning, and from them we collect the following particulars, bringing the record of events down to the 2nd instant from Liverpool.

REVOLUTION IN ROME.—On the 15th Nov., Count Rossi, the Papal prime minister, was assassinated at Rome while entering the hall of the assembly where the deputies had met for the purpose of opening the session.

From the terrace of the Pincian-hill the spectator could count nearly 20,000 Romans in the theatre-going mostly armed. Painted papers were handed eagerly about, all having the same purport, and containing the following Fundamental Points:—1. Pronunciation and full adoption of Italian nationality.

The crowd then marched in procession to the Pope's palace, where certain members of the Chamber who were with them proceeded as a deputation to present the demands of the people. An unsatisfactory answer having been received, an audience with the Pope was insisted on, and obtained by the popular leader Galleani.

At two o'clock the position of the Pontifical guard was blocked up by dense crowds, and as no preparation had been made for this unanticipated influx of visitors, there was at the usual small detachment of Swiss guards on duty. These men were known to be regulars, and had been here but a few more of them, the others might have cut his way through the mob and gained Subura in the Apennines, whether it had been a question of retiring from the table of Rome on previous outbreaks.

At two o'clock the position of the Pontifical guard was blocked up by dense crowds, and as no preparation had been made for this unanticipated influx of visitors, there was at the usual small detachment of Swiss guards on duty. These men were known to be regulars, and had been here but a few more of them, the others might have cut his way through the mob and gained Subura in the Apennines...

THE HALIFAX AND QUEBEC RAILWAY.—We are happy to state, that M. H. Parley, Esq., was advised by the English Mail yesterday, that the report of the Commissioners was favourable to the construction of this great national line, and that the Commissioners, Major Robinson and Capt. Henderson, R. E., had an interview with Earl Grey upon the subject a few days before the mail left.

THE HALIFAX AND QUEBEC RAILWAY.—We are happy to state, that M. H. Parley, Esq., was advised by the English Mail yesterday, that the report of the Commissioners was favourable to the construction of this great national line, and that the Commissioners, Major Robinson and Capt. Henderson, R. E., had an interview with Earl Grey upon the subject a few days before the mail left.

SHERRBROOKE WOOLLEN FACTORY.—We paid a visit, a day or two since, to this establishment, and were gratified to learn that the enterprising proprietor, Mr. Lomas, is doing a very successful business. The quantity of cloth manufactured per day is 200 yards, or about 60,000 yards per annum...

ATTEMPT TO ROB THE QUEBEC MAIL.—Dec. 16.—We understand that when the Quebec Mail was within about a mile of this city, at an early hour yesterday morning, the passengers observed several men standing near the side of the road, one of whom called to the driver to stop, and immediately after attempted to fire either a gun or a pistol.

THE HALIFAX AND QUEBEC RAILWAY.—We are happy to state, that M. H. Parley, Esq., was advised by the English Mail yesterday, that the report of the Commissioners was favourable to the construction of this great national line, and that the Commissioners, Major Robinson and Capt. Henderson, R. E., had an interview with Earl Grey upon the subject a few days before the mail left.

THE HALIFAX AND QUEBEC RAILWAY.—We are happy to state, that M. H. Parley, Esq., was advised by the English Mail yesterday, that the report of the Commissioners was favourable to the construction of this great national line, and that the Commissioners, Major Robinson and Capt. Henderson, R. E., had an interview with Earl Grey upon the subject a few days before the mail left.

THE HALIFAX AND QUEBEC RAILWAY.—We are happy to state, that M. H. Parley, Esq., was advised by the English Mail yesterday, that the report of the Commissioners was favourable to the construction of this great national line, and that the Commissioners, Major Robinson and Capt. Henderson, R. E., had an interview with Earl Grey upon the subject a few days before the mail left.

THE HALIFAX AND QUEBEC RAILWAY.—We are happy to state, that M. H. Parley, Esq., was advised by the English Mail yesterday, that the report of the Commissioners was favourable to the construction of this great national line, and that the Commissioners, Major Robinson and Capt. Henderson, R. E., had an interview with Earl Grey upon the subject a few days before the mail left.

THE HALIFAX AND QUEBEC RAILWAY.—We are happy to state, that M. H. Parley, Esq., was advised by the English Mail yesterday, that the report of the Commissioners was favourable to the construction of this great national line, and that the Commissioners, Major Robinson and Capt. Henderson, R. E., had an interview with Earl Grey upon the subject a few days before the mail left.

THE HALIFAX AND QUEBEC RAILWAY.—We are happy to state, that M. H. Parley, Esq., was advised by the English Mail yesterday, that the report of the Commissioners was favourable to the construction of this great national line, and that the Commissioners, Major Robinson and Capt. Henderson, R. E., had an interview with Earl Grey upon the subject a few days before the mail left.

THE HALIFAX AND QUEBEC RAILWAY.—We are happy to state, that M. H. Parley, Esq., was advised by the English Mail yesterday, that the report of the Commissioners was favourable to the construction of this great national line, and that the Commissioners, Major Robinson and Capt. Henderson, R. E., had an interview with Earl Grey upon the subject a few days before the mail left.

THE HALIFAX AND QUEBEC RAILWAY.—We are happy to state, that M. H. Parley, Esq., was advised by the English Mail yesterday, that the report of the Commissioners was favourable to the construction of this great national line, and that the Commissioners, Major Robinson and Capt. Henderson, R. E., had an interview with Earl Grey upon the subject a few days before the mail left.

THE HALIFAX AND QUEBEC RAILWAY.—We are happy to state, that M. H. Parley, Esq., was advised by the English Mail yesterday, that the report of the Commissioners was favourable to the construction of this great national line, and that the Commissioners, Major Robinson and Capt. Henderson, R. E., had an interview with Earl Grey upon the subject a few days before the mail left.

THE HALIFAX AND QUEBEC RAILWAY.—We are happy to state, that M. H. Parley, Esq., was advised by the English Mail yesterday, that the report of the Commissioners was favourable to the construction of this great national line, and that the Commissioners, Major Robinson and Capt. Henderson, R. E., had an interview with Earl Grey upon the subject a few days before the mail left.

THE HALIFAX AND QUEBEC RAILWAY.—We are happy to state, that M. H. Parley, Esq., was advised by the English Mail yesterday, that the report of the Commissioners was favourable to the construction of this great national line, and that the Commissioners, Major Robinson and Capt. Henderson, R. E., had an interview with Earl Grey upon the subject a few days before the mail left.

THE HALIFAX AND QUEBEC RAILWAY.—We are happy to state, that M. H. Parley, Esq., was advised by the English Mail yesterday, that the report of the Commissioners was favourable to the construction of this great national line, and that the Commissioners, Major Robinson and Capt. Henderson, R. E., had an interview with Earl Grey upon the subject a few days before the mail left.

THE HALIFAX AND QUEBEC RAILWAY.—We are happy to state, that M. H. Parley, Esq., was advised by the English Mail yesterday, that the report of the Commissioners was favourable to the construction of this great national line, and that the Commissioners, Major Robinson and Capt. Henderson, R. E., had an interview with Earl Grey upon the subject a few days before the mail left.

THE HALIFAX AND QUEBEC RAILWAY.—We are happy to state, that M. H. Parley, Esq., was advised by the English Mail yesterday, that the report of the Commissioners was favourable to the construction of this great national line, and that the Commissioners, Major Robinson and Capt. Henderson, R. E., had an interview with Earl Grey upon the subject a few days before the mail left.

THE HALIFAX AND QUEBEC RAILWAY.—We are happy to state, that M. H. Parley, Esq., was advised by the English Mail yesterday, that the report of the Commissioners was favourable to the construction of this great national line, and that the Commissioners, Major Robinson and Capt. Henderson, R. E., had an interview with Earl Grey upon the subject a few days before the mail left.

THE HALIFAX AND QUEBEC RAILWAY.—We are happy to state, that M. H. Parley, Esq., was advised by the English Mail yesterday, that the report of the Commissioners was favourable to the construction of this great national line, and that the Commissioners, Major Robinson and Capt. Henderson, R. E., had an interview with Earl Grey upon the subject a few days before the mail left.

THE HALIFAX AND QUEBEC RAILWAY.—We are happy to state, that M. H. Parley, Esq., was advised by the English Mail yesterday, that the report of the Commissioners was favourable to the construction of this great national line, and that the Commissioners, Major Robinson and Capt. Henderson, R. E., had an interview with Earl Grey upon the subject a few days before the mail left.

THE HALIFAX AND QUEBEC RAILWAY.—We are happy to state, that M. H. Parley, Esq., was advised by the English Mail yesterday, that the report of the Commissioners was favourable to the construction of this great national line, and that the Commissioners, Major Robinson and Capt. Henderson, R. E., had an interview with Earl Grey upon the subject a few days before the mail left.

THE HALIFAX AND QUEBEC RAILWAY.—We are happy to state, that M. H. Parley, Esq., was advised by the English Mail yesterday, that the report of the Commissioners was favourable to the construction of this great national line, and that the Commissioners, Major Robinson and Capt. Henderson, R. E., had an interview with Earl Grey upon the subject a few days before the mail left.

THE HALIFAX AND QUEBEC RAILWAY.—We are happy to state, that M. H. Parley, Esq., was advised by the English Mail yesterday, that the report of the Commissioners was favourable to the construction of this great national line, and that the Commissioners, Major Robinson and Capt. Henderson, R. E., had an interview with Earl Grey upon the subject a few days before the mail left.

BOOK AND TRACT DEPOSITORY OF Church Tracts, AT MRS. WALTON'S, ORFÈVRE'S HALL, GREAT SAINT JAMES'S HALL, MONTREAL, QUEBEC, WHERE PRAYER BOOKS, TRACTS, RELIGIOUS FESTIVALS, &c. are on SALE. Montreal, May 26, 1848.

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING. THE Subscriber begs to thank the Literary and Gentry of Quebec and the public generally, for their very liberal support with which he has been favoured since he commenced business, and he confidently hopes by a constant attention to his business, to meet with a continuance of their patronage.

THE CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY. Established 21st August, 1837. CAPITAL, £50,000. HUGH C. BAKER, PRESIDENT. JOHN YOUNG, VICE PRESIDENT. BURTON & SADLER, SOLICITORS. PHYSICIANS: G. O'REILLY & W. G. DICKINSON.

THE CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY. Established 21st August, 1837. CAPITAL, £50,000. HUGH C. BAKER, PRESIDENT. JOHN YOUNG, VICE PRESIDENT. BURTON & SADLER, SOLICITORS. PHYSICIANS: G. O'REILLY & W. G. DICKINSON.

THE CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY. Established 21st August, 1837. CAPITAL, £50,000. HUGH C. BAKER, PRESIDENT. JOHN YOUNG, VICE PRESIDENT. BURTON & SADLER, SOLICITORS. PHYSICIANS: G. O'REILLY & W. G. DICKINSON.

THE CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY. Established 21st August, 1837. CAPITAL, £50,000. HUGH C. BAKER, PRESIDENT. JOHN YOUNG, VICE PRESIDENT. BURTON & SADLER, SOLICITORS. PHYSICIANS: G. O'REILLY & W. G. DICKINSON.

THE CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY. Established 21st August, 1837. CAPITAL, £50,000. HUGH C. BAKER, PRESIDENT. JOHN YOUNG, VICE PRESIDENT. BURTON & SADLER, SOLICITORS. PHYSICIANS: G. O'REILLY & W. G. DICKINSON.

THE CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY. Established 21st August, 1837. CAPITAL, £50,000. HUGH C. BAKER, PRESIDENT. JOHN YOUNG, VICE PRESIDENT. BURTON & SADLER, SOLICITORS. PHYSICIANS: G. O'REILLY & W. G. DICKINSON.

THE CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY. Established 21st August, 1837. CAPITAL, £50,000. HUGH C. BAKER, PRESIDENT. JOHN YOUNG, VICE PRESIDENT. BURTON & SADLER, SOLICITORS. PHYSICIANS: G. O'REILLY & W. G. DICKINSON.

THE CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY. Established 21st August, 1837. CAPITAL, £50,000. HUGH C. BAKER, PRESIDENT. JOHN YOUNG, VICE PRESIDENT. BURTON & SADLER, SOLICITORS. PHYSICIANS: G. O'REILLY & W. G. DICKINSON.

THE CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY. Established 21st August, 1837. CAPITAL, £50,000. HUGH C. BAKER, PRESIDENT. JOHN YOUNG, VICE PRESIDENT. BURTON & SADLER, SOLICITORS. PHYSICIANS: G. O'REILLY & W. G. DICKINSON.

THE CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY. Established 21st August, 1837. CAPITAL, £50,000. HUGH C. BAKER, PRESIDENT. JOHN YOUNG, VICE PRESIDENT. BURTON & SADLER, SOLICITORS. PHYSICIANS: G. O'REILLY & W. G. DICKINSON.

THE HALIFAX AND QUEBEC RAILWAY.—We are happy to state, that M. H. Parley, Esq., was advised by the English Mail yesterday, that the report of the Commissioners was favourable to the construction of this great national line, and that the Commissioners, Major Robinson and Capt. Henderson, R. E., had an interview with Earl Grey upon the subject a few days before the mail left.

THE HALIFAX AND QUEBEC RAILWAY.—We are happy to state, that M. H. Parley, Esq., was advised by the English Mail yesterday, that the report of the Commissioners was favourable to the construction of this great national line, and that the Commissioners, Major Robinson and Capt. Henderson, R. E., had an interview with Earl Grey upon the subject a few days before the mail left.

THE HALIFAX AND QUEBEC RAILWAY.—We are happy to state, that M. H. Parley, Esq., was advised by the English Mail yesterday, that the report of the Commissioners was favourable to the construction of this great national line, and that the Commissioners, Major Robinson and Capt. Henderson, R. E., had an interview with Earl Grey upon the subject a few days before the mail left.

THE HALIFAX AND QUEBEC RAILWAY.—We are happy to state, that M. H. Parley, Esq., was advised by the English Mail yesterday, that the report of the Commissioners was favourable to the construction of this great national line, and that the Commissioners, Major Robinson and Capt. Henderson, R. E., had an interview with Earl Grey upon the subject a few days before the mail left.

THE HALIFAX AND QUEBEC RAILWAY.—We are happy to state, that M. H. Parley, Esq., was advised by the English Mail yesterday, that the report of the Commissioners was favourable to the construction of this great national line, and that the Commissioners, Major Robinson and Capt. Henderson, R. E., had an interview with Earl Grey upon the subject a few days before the mail left.

THE HALIFAX AND QUEBEC RAILWAY.—We are happy to state, that M. H. Parley, Esq., was advised by the English Mail yesterday, that the report of the Commissioners was favourable to the construction of this great national line, and that the Commissioners, Major Robinson and Capt. Henderson, R. E., had an interview with Earl Grey upon the subject a few days before the mail left.

THE HALIFAX AND QUEBEC RAILWAY.—We are happy to state, that M. H. Parley, Esq., was advised by the English Mail yesterday, that the report of the Commissioners was favourable to the construction of this great national line, and that the Commissioners, Major Robinson and Capt. Henderson, R. E., had an interview with Earl Grey upon the subject a few days before the mail left.

THE HALIFAX AND QUEBEC RAILWAY.—We are happy to state, that M. H. Parley, Esq., was advised by the English Mail yesterday, that the report of the Commissioners was favourable to the construction of this great national line, and that the Commissioners, Major Robinson and Capt. Henderson, R. E., had an interview with Earl Grey upon the subject a few days before the mail left.

THE HALIFAX AND QUEBEC RAILWAY.—We are happy to state, that M. H. Parley, Esq., was advised by the English Mail yesterday, that the report of the Commissioners was favourable to the construction of this great national line, and that the Commissioners, Major Robinson and Capt. Henderson, R. E., had an interview with Earl Grey upon the subject a few days before the mail left.

THE HALIFAX AND QUEBEC RAILWAY.—We are happy to state, that M. H. Parley, Esq., was advised by the English Mail yesterday, that the report of the Commissioners was favourable to the construction of this great national line, and that the Commissioners, Major Robinson and Capt. Henderson, R. E., had an interview with Earl Grey upon the subject a few days before the mail left.

BOOK AND TRACT DEPOSITORY OF Church Tracts, AT MRS. WALTON'S, ORFÈVRE'S HALL, GREAT SAINT JAMES'S HALL, MONTREAL, QUEBEC, WHERE PRAYER BOOKS, TRACTS, RELIGIOUS FESTIVALS, &c. are on SALE. Montreal, May 26, 1848.

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING. THE Subscriber begs to thank the Literary and Gentry of Quebec and the public generally, for their very liberal support with which he has been favoured since he commenced business, and he confidently hopes by a constant attention to his business, to meet with a continuance of their patronage.

THE CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY. Established 21st August, 1837. CAPITAL, £50,000. HUGH C. BAKER, PRESIDENT. JOHN YOUNG, VICE PRESIDENT. BURTON & SADLER, SOLICITORS. PHYSICIANS: G. O'REILLY & W. G. DICKINSON.

THE CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY. Established 21st August, 1837. CAPITAL, £50,000. HUGH C. BAKER, PRESIDENT. JOHN YOUNG, VICE PRESIDENT. BURTON & SADLER, SOLICITORS. PHYSICIANS: G. O'REILLY & W. G. DICKINSON.

THE CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY. Established 21st August, 1837. CAPITAL, £50,000. HUGH C. BAKER, PRESIDENT. JOHN YOUNG, VICE PRESIDENT. BURTON & SADLER, SOLICITORS. PHYSICIANS: G. O'REILLY & W. G. DICKINSON.

THE CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY. Established 21st August, 1837. CAPITAL, £50,000. HUGH C. BAKER, PRESIDENT. JOHN YOUNG, VICE PRESIDENT. BURTON & SADLER, SOLICITORS. PHYSICIANS: G. O'REILLY & W. G. DICKINSON.

THE CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY. Established 21st August, 1837. CAPITAL, £50,000. HUGH C. BAKER, PRESIDENT. JOHN YOUNG, VICE PRESIDENT. BURTON & SADLER, SOLICITORS. PHYSICIANS: G. O'REILLY & W. G. DICKINSON.

THE CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY. Established 21st August, 1837. CAPITAL, £50,000. HUGH C. BAKER, PRESIDENT. JOHN YOUNG, VICE PRESIDENT. BURTON & SADLER, SOLICITORS. PHYSICIANS: G. O'REILLY & W. G. DICKINSON.

THE CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY. Established 21st August, 1837. CAPITAL, £50,000. HUGH C. BAKER, PRESIDENT. JOHN YOUNG, VICE PRESIDENT. BURTON & SADLER, SOLICITORS. PHYSICIANS: G. O'REILLY & W. G. DICKINSON.

THE CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY. Established 21st August, 1837. CAPITAL, £50,000. HUGH C. BAKER, PRESIDENT. JOHN YOUNG, VICE PRESIDENT. BURTON & SADLER, SOLICITORS. PHYSICIANS: G. O'REILLY & W. G. DICKINSON.

THE CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY. Established 21st August, 1837. CAPITAL, £50,000. HUGH C. BAKER, PRESIDENT. JOHN YOUNG, VICE PRESIDENT. BURTON & SADLER, SOLICITORS. PHYSICIANS: G. O'REILLY & W. G. DICKINSON.

THE CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY. Established 21st August, 1837. CAPITAL, £50,000. HUGH C. BAKER, PRESIDENT. JOHN YOUNG, VICE PRESIDENT. BURTON & SADLER, SOLICITORS. PHYSICIANS: G. O'REILLY & W. G. DICKINSON.

Fourth Corner.

POINTMENT.

THE W. I am sorry to disappoint Agnes' mother, coming into the room, you said, blushing the last stick to a new Agnes was for a party that evening.

Agnes' mother, she said, and a tear came to her eye, but she brushed it away, and said, "O well, mother, I should not feel happy to go if I thought you would need me, or Charley would suffer, though I did want to go very much, for Anna Pufford and her brother have just come home from boarding school, and are to return soon, and I shall have no other opportunity to see them; but no matter; here, good-bye, dress for the present."

Agnes' mother was in delicate health, the baby was but six weeks old, and needed care; Charley had the croup, and as Bridget was only maid of all work, and "surely no nurse," Agnes knew it was her duty to stay; when she went into the room, she looked smiling and well pleased, not pouting and sulky, as some children would have done, and said, "Mother, what shall I do first for you?" Her mother could not help pressing her to her bosom, and saying, "My sweet daughter, what a comfort you are to me. I hope you will be repaid for this sacrifice, and I am sure you will be, for a promise of God is attached to those who honour their father and their mother."

So Agnes busied herself in doing all the little things that were necessary to be done, until they got Charley into bed; then, as he was disinclined to sleep, she sat by him.

Charley was about four years old. After he had been still a few minutes, he said, "Agnes, when I die, shall I go to heaven?"

"Yes," said Agnes, "I hope so. If you love the Saviour you will."

"Well, I do," said C., "and you have read to me in my little Bible, 'Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of heaven.' So I thought if I died, perhaps I should go into that kingdom where all the rest of the good children are."

"Well," said Agnes, "I hope we shall, when we die. But you do not feel very sick, do you? You are not going to die?"

"No," said C., "I do not feel very sick, but I think I shall die."

Now Agnes did not like to hear him say this, so, thinking he did not know the meaning of what he was saying, she said, "I think I had better sing to you, don't you, Charley?"

"O, yes," said he, "sing all the pretty songs you know, and sing: 'Shed not a tear, When you stand round my bier.'"

Agnes sung all she knew, thinking he would sleep; but he seemed very restless, and asked her to sing that over. So she sang, and when she ended, he stretched out his little hands, and kissing her, said, "Good Agnes, Charley loves her, good sister," and Agnes could not help thinking how glad she was she stayed at home from the party. Soon, however, she was more so, for Charley grew worse, so much so, that her mother sent for a doctor. He came, prescribed, and went away. But Charley grew worse and worse, and the next morning he was dead!

"O, how glad was Agnes to think that she stayed willingly with her little brother. And as she was sobbing over his little dead body, what a comfort it was, to hear her mother say, 'Don't cry, my dear daughter, you did all you could do for him. The last pleasant hours he spent were with you, and the remembrance of that is very precious to me.'"

And it was precious to Agnes; for when she thought of what he said to her, and she to him, and of the songs which seemed to comfort him, and then, too, of his last kiss, and that he said he loved her, O, she was glad she stayed at home, and pleasantly. For, as she told Anna Pufford, who came in to see her, the next day, ten hundred parties would never have repaid her for the loss of it, and she should never have forgiven herself had she not stayed and been cheerful. Well, was she repaid for complying with her mother's wishes so readily? From the Christian Reflector, slightly modified.

TWO GLEANERS.

GLEANING IN EARLY LIFE.—Circumstances, several years since, led the writer to spend a few days in a secluded little village, in a very retired and beautiful part of the country. It was in the month of August, when the indications of summer were seen on every side—the wheat fields were ready for the hand of the reaper, and during the live-long day there seemed no cessation to the tide of heat that came flowing down from the sun, overwhelming the broad earth and every creature that moved upon it with his fervid influence. The early dawn of morning, and the hour of twilight at the decline of day, seemed to be the only seasons, when one could walk forth with any comfort, to enjoy the rural scenery, that the hand of the Creator had spread with surpassing loveliness around this spot. These seasons were not allowed to pass unimproved. The first morning that I walked forth, while the grey twilight still lingered on hill and dale—casting a sombre, dusky aspect over surrounding objects, as I pushed along, refreshed by the fragrant breath exhaled from the fields, cheered by the notes of the feathered tribes, who were chanting their early matin lays, and enmeshed with

the glorious scene pencilled on the eastern sky, which brightened and kindled into broader lines of orient radiance every step I took, and every moment I gazed, I saw a young lad, some twelve or thirteen years old, passing by me with a brisk step, but stopping every now and then, to gather up some straws of wheat, that lay scattered along the road. The occurrence, however, awakened no particular attention, and would have been forgotten, had not the same thing been observed in the evening. In returning to my lodgings, after a ramble over the fields on the evening of the same day, I met this boy with quite a bundle of wheat under his arm, moving with a quick step, but stopping every now and then to gather up a single straw that lay in the road.

The next morning, the circumstance had quite passed out of my mind; it suddenly and unexpectedly the form of this boy again appeared before me. He was still occupied in the same manner. He seemed in a great hurry, and yet he stopped to pick up every straw that lay in his path. I felt an unusual curiosity to learn his history, and the motives that induced his conduct. Upon inquiry, I was acquainted with the following facts. There was an orphan boy who resided in an old cottage, about a mile distant from where I met him, with an aged grandmother, who was blind, and very poor. Her children had all gone down to the grave, and this boy was the only representative of her family. The old blind cottager was one who trusted in the Lord, and believed that he did all things well. She tried to train up her child to a life of industry and early piety. He was a promising lad and seemed disposed to aid his aged parent, and contribute to her comfort by every means in his power. Every evening he would read to her out of God's holy book, and in the day he sought some occupation by which he could contribute to her maintenance. At the time I fell in with him, he was in the employ of a wealthy farmer, assisting in securing the wheat harvest. This farmer resided in the outskirts of the village, while the broad fields which he cultivated, lay almost in lengthening expansions and beauty in the immediate vicinity of his dwelling. Several of his barns were contiguous to his dwelling, so that the wheat, when harvested, was principally conveyed from the field where it grew, along the road on which I had taken my walk, to these barns. Hence, as one loaded wain after another was driven along the wide road, became strewed with heads and stalks of wheat. This lad, to whom I have referred, rose half an hour earlier in the morning to go on his way to his daily task, and lingered half an hour later in the evening on his way homeward to his nightly couch, in order to gather up these wheat stalks that had fallen by the way. These wheat gleanings thus gathered up by the way, he every night carried home with him and subsequently threshed, and by steady perseverance in this course was enabled to obtain a considerable quantity of grain, to afford bread both for himself and his aged grandmother. Was not this a beautiful instance of filial piety?

GLEANING IN MATURE LIFE.—Some twelve years since, it was our happiness, to have met a very remarkable man, who seemed to live for one single purpose. He possessed naturally great strength and a brilliant intellect. While yet a child, a highly-gifted mother had laid her plastic hand upon his character, and so directed his education as to bring out the highest powers of his mind in symmetrical development. Thus, through the educational advantages he enjoyed, he was prepared to make large attainments, and to gather much information from every field of knowledge through which he walked. As he grew up, he became furnished with most ample stores of learning. He had the power to instruct and to please, and was eminently fitted to act upon other minds. Added to all this—he was a Christian. He had felt the power of a Saviour's love, and had consecrated himself to his service. To him had been committed the ministry of reconciliation, and he was acting as the legate of the skies—the ambassador of the King of kings. This was his business. All the powers of his mind were consecrated to this work of winning souls to Jesus. He still moved around in society. He was still the charm of every circle in which he was found. He did not always speak upon religion. He did not always stand before his fellow-men in the attitude of a preacher. He travelled; for his health required it. He walked out into the fields. He looked abroad over the face of nature. He moved amid the circles of his fellow men. He engaged in literary pursuits and scientific investigations. But he pursued nothing to the neglect of ministerial duty. And from every circle in which he moved, from every scene he witnessed, from every company he met, from every field he trod, from every object to which he turned his eye, from every investigation in which he engaged, he gleaned something, by which to throw new claims around religion, and enable him to reach minds through new channels. He never for one moment lost sight of his great business—but was all the time steadily moving forward to the attainment of the object for which he lived and laboured. All his pursuits—all his enjoyments, all his recreations, were made to contribute at least indirectly to the furtherance of that great object. Like the wheat-gleaning boy, he went to his daily labour, and relaxed no effort in the business of proceeding prescribed ministerial duties, yet while going to and from these duties, he gleaned by the way. Every flower that spread its expanding petals before his eye; every breath of music that fell upon his ear, every dew drop that glittered in the beams of morning, every little fly insect that flitted across his path, every landscape that stretched before him, every mountain and hill that pointed upward to heaven, every forest and stream on which his eye rested, every star that hung out its golden lamp on the sable curtain of night, every interview of friendship, every vicissitude of life, every incident of travel, every occurrence whether pleasing or painful, presented to his enriched intellect some new aspect of thought, from which he could glean materials for the instruction of other minds. Thus he gleaned

ably as before, but it had no wheels to turn. As to the beginning of strife, look at our Mexican war. It has well nigh emptied the big pond.—Journal of Commerce.

THE GAS-LIGHT MONITOR.—This is a recent invention for which a patent has been obtained, and of which the results can be seen and tested by anybody interested in the consumption of gas, at the offices of the patentees, No. 20, King William-street, Charing-cross. Although the apparatus is very small, and the price at which it can be obtained very trifling, its effects are very considerable, and its value comparatively great. It consists of a neat brass box, or small chamber, about an inch in length, and not more than two-thirds of an inch in diameter, which can be attached to any gas-burner, and which is placed about two inches below the orifice from which the gas is emitted, and the flame commences. By the contrivance, which any person can regulate, and which, on inspection, can be understood at once, however difficult to be described on paper, safety, economy, and cleanliness are effectually secured; there is no flare, no flickering, no smoke, and none of those occasional jets of soot, by which anything in the neighbourhood of the burner is defiled, and by which many things of delicate texture are spoiled. The currents of gas are so completely governed and regulated, that the quantity consumed in a given time cannot exceed, whatever it is, the amount that is requisite for a full height or size of flame; gas cannot escape into the apartment in which the burner is used. There is no disagreeable vapour produced, no oppression from heat, and no dirt from smoke. For street lamps the invention will be very useful, for it is well known that when gas is turned off, about nine o'clock, when it is no longer wanted in shops in the heart of the town, a sudden rush of it takes place in the burners of the lamps in the streets, and particularly in those in the northern district of the town, by which glasses are broken, and a very great amount of expense incurred. In factories it will be of great use, because it gives an equable light, and has no variations of haze or obscuration, and in private houses and shops, in which costly articles are contained, its use is self-evident. It is in operation at the premises of the patentees all day long, and can be seen by anybody.—Times.

DISCOVERIES OF A PEACEFUL AGE.—We cannot recount all the discoveries of this peaceful age, from a leaflet match up to a railroad, and from a steam-ship down to a pair of gutta serena goshawks. But these discoveries have made the modern labourer a mightier man than an ancient lord. Just look at your lot, and wonder at your wealth! There was your worthy father—when he wanted to be up by 6 o'clock, he lost half the night, and then he started up at the village clock, and starting up at all the hours except the right one; and when at last, a trifle late, he jumped out of bed, and got hold of the tinder-box, after ten minutes' practice with the flint and steel, heated but not enlightened, through sleep he had to seek his neighbour's door, and borrow a burning brand. But somnolently reposing all the night, and by an alarm raised at the appointed minute, he rapped the ready match across the smouldering surface, and turned the stop-cock of the magic tube, and in a moment he was surrounded by an all-glowing of the purest light. It was in the Brighton era that your father travelled, that hard season when he visited the coast in search of work, and he never got the better of the long bleak journey. But for your own diversion, you took the trip the other day. You went in the morning and returned at night, and it cost you neither cough nor rheumatism, and less money altogether than you would have paid for one night's lodging in the frosty van. When the last letter came from your poor brother in the north-penny stamps were not invented then—you remember how painful you felt, as the postman refused to leave the precious packet, for you had not in all the house a shilling and threepence halfpenny. And when your uncle broke his leg, and the bungling surgeon set it so badly that it had to be broken and set anew, after all his torture he never got the full use of it again. But when you put out your shoulder-blade, you cannot tell how they set it to rights; for all your remembrance is, the doctor holding some fragrant essence to your nostrils, and when you awoke from a pleasant trance, the arm was supplied, and you yourself all straight and trim. To peace we are indebted for cities lit with gas, and rivers alive with steam. To peace we owe the locomotive and the telegraph, which have made the British towns and capital, and the remotest provinces the enclosing park. To peace our thoughts are due for food without restriction, and intercourse without expense; for journeys without fatigue, and operations without pain; cheap correspondence and cheap corn; railway cars and chloroform. And to the same bounteous source, or rather to the Giver of peace, and of every perfect gift, we stand beholden for the hundred expedients which now combine to make life longer and more happy.—Tracts, by the Rev. James Hamilton.

IMPORTANCE OF THE INSIGNIFICANT.—It is one of the most marvellous arrangements of Providence, that results of the greatest magnitude and importance are not usually caused by operations apparently so insignificant as to be reckoned scarcely worthy of notice. Nothing, however, is really insignificant—all has a meaning—all tends to one harmonious whole in the order of creation. Some beautiful illustrations of this proposition are to be found in the animal kingdom, particularly in the immense and wonderful influence of minute animated organisms upon the actual form and mass of the globe! The chalk formation fills every reflective mind with wonder. The chalk-beds of England are many hundred feet thick and many miles in extent. Who raised this wall of white around our coast? Who piled up those precipitous masses, from which all the labour and skill of man can only detach a few comparatively insignificant morsels? "Weald!" utter a myriad-million animalcules, whose dead bodies we thus behold. It is beyond conception—but the microscope assures us of the fact. These vast bodies are composed of the shells of innumerable animalcules. A "line" is the 12th of an inch. Now these creatures vary from the 12th to the 259th part of a line in thickness! It has been calculated that ten millions of their dead bodies lie in a cubic inch! "Singly," says a popular writer, "they are the most unimportant of all animals, in a mass, forming as they do such enormous strata over a large part of the earth's surface, they have an importance greatly exceeding that of the largest and noblest of the beasts of the field." Theirs is a safe humility; for while the greater creatures have many of them become extinct, and left no posterity, the descendants of these ancient earth-architects live and thrive to this very hour.—Selection in the Toronto Journal of Education.

LETTING OUT OF WATERS. Solomon's illustration of the beginning of strife is receiving some confirmation now-a-days,—both the illustration and the thing illustrated. Mr. Shepard of Phillips, Maine, built himself a fine stone gristmill, house, blacksmith's shop, &c., on a small stream, which seemed insufficient in its volume of water to carry his wheels.—He therefore repaired to a pond of some eighty acres lying on a hill above him, and cut a trench by which the water was turned from the pond into his brook. No sooner had the water commenced running through the new cut, than it began to wash the cut deeper, and the deeper it went the faster it gullied, till in a very short time an awful chasm let out the whole pond upon the little brook, and swelling it into a torrent, swept away Mr. Shepard's mill, house, shop and all, and did vast mischief beside; after which all became quiet, and the little brook ran along as peace-

fully as before, but it had no wheels to turn. As to the beginning of strife, look at our Mexican war. It has well nigh emptied the big pond.—Journal of Commerce.

THE GAS-LIGHT MONITOR.—This is a recent invention for which a patent has been obtained, and of which the results can be seen and tested by anybody interested in the consumption of gas, at the offices of the patentees, No. 20, King William-street, Charing-cross. Although the apparatus is very small, and the price at which it can be obtained very trifling, its effects are very considerable, and its value comparatively great. It consists of a neat brass box, or small chamber, about an inch in length, and not more than two-thirds of an inch in diameter, which can be attached to any gas-burner, and which is placed about two inches below the orifice from which the gas is emitted, and the flame commences. By the contrivance, which any person can regulate, and which, on inspection, can be understood at once, however difficult to be described on paper, safety, economy, and cleanliness are effectually secured; there is no flare, no flickering, no smoke, and none of those occasional jets of soot, by which anything in the neighbourhood of the burner is defiled, and by which many things of delicate texture are spoiled. The currents of gas are so completely governed and regulated, that the quantity consumed in a given time cannot exceed, whatever it is, the amount that is requisite for a full height or size of flame; gas cannot escape into the apartment in which the burner is used. There is no disagreeable vapour produced, no oppression from heat, and no dirt from smoke. For street lamps the invention will be very useful, for it is well known that when gas is turned off, about nine o'clock, when it is no longer wanted in shops in the heart of the town, a sudden rush of it takes place in the burners of the lamps in the streets, and particularly in those in the northern district of the town, by which glasses are broken, and a very great amount of expense incurred. In factories it will be of great use, because it gives an equable light, and has no variations of haze or obscuration, and in private houses and shops, in which costly articles are contained, its use is self-evident. It is in operation at the premises of the patentees all day long, and can be seen by anybody.—Times.

DISCOVERIES OF A PEACEFUL AGE.—We cannot recount all the discoveries of this peaceful age, from a leaflet match up to a railroad, and from a steam-ship down to a pair of gutta serena goshawks. But these discoveries have made the modern labourer a mightier man than an ancient lord. Just look at your lot, and wonder at your wealth! There was your worthy father—when he wanted to be up by 6 o'clock, he lost half the night, and then he started up at the village clock, and starting up at all the hours except the right one; and when at last, a trifle late, he jumped out of bed, and got hold of the tinder-box, after ten minutes' practice with the flint and steel, heated but not enlightened, through sleep he had to seek his neighbour's door, and borrow a burning brand. But somnolently reposing all the night, and by an alarm raised at the appointed minute, he rapped the ready match across the smouldering surface, and turned the stop-cock of the magic tube, and in a moment he was surrounded by an all-glowing of the purest light. It was in the Brighton era that your father travelled, that hard season when he visited the coast in search of work, and he never got the better of the long bleak journey. But for your own diversion, you took the trip the other day. You went in the morning and returned at night, and it cost you neither cough nor rheumatism, and less money altogether than you would have paid for one night's lodging in the frosty van. When the last letter came from your poor brother in the north-penny stamps were not invented then—you remember how painful you felt, as the postman refused to leave the precious packet, for you had not in all the house a shilling and threepence halfpenny. And when your uncle broke his leg, and the bungling surgeon set it so badly that it had to be broken and set anew, after all his torture he never got the full use of it again. But when you put out your shoulder-blade, you cannot tell how they set it to rights; for all your remembrance is, the doctor holding some fragrant essence to your nostrils, and when you awoke from a pleasant trance, the arm was supplied, and you yourself all straight and trim. To peace we are indebted for cities lit with gas, and rivers alive with steam. To peace we owe the locomotive and the telegraph, which have made the British towns and capital, and the remotest provinces the enclosing park. To peace our thoughts are due for food without restriction, and intercourse without expense; for journeys without fatigue, and operations without pain; cheap correspondence and cheap corn; railway cars and chloroform. And to the same bounteous source, or rather to the Giver of peace, and of every perfect gift, we stand beholden for the hundred expedients which now combine to make life longer and more happy.—Tracts, by the Rev. James Hamilton.

IMPORTANCE OF THE INSIGNIFICANT.—It is one of the most marvellous arrangements of Providence, that results of the greatest magnitude and importance are not usually caused by operations apparently so insignificant as to be reckoned scarcely worthy of notice. Nothing, however, is really insignificant—all has a meaning—all tends to one harmonious whole in the order of creation. Some beautiful illustrations of this proposition are to be found in the animal kingdom, particularly in the immense and wonderful influence of minute animated organisms upon the actual form and mass of the globe! The chalk formation fills every reflective mind with wonder. The chalk-beds of England are many hundred feet thick and many miles in extent. Who raised this wall of white around our coast? Who piled up those precipitous masses, from which all the labour and skill of man can only detach a few comparatively insignificant morsels? "Weald!" utter a myriad-million animalcules, whose dead bodies we thus behold. It is beyond conception—but the microscope assures us of the fact. These vast bodies are composed of the shells of innumerable animalcules. A "line" is the 12th of an inch. Now these creatures vary from the 12th to the 259th part of a line in thickness! It has been calculated that ten millions of their dead bodies lie in a cubic inch! "Singly," says a popular writer, "they are the most unimportant of all animals, in a mass, forming as they do such enormous strata over a large part of the earth's surface, they have an importance greatly exceeding that of the largest and noblest of the beasts of the field." Theirs is a safe humility; for while the greater creatures have many of them become extinct, and left no posterity, the descendants of these ancient earth-architects live and thrive to this very hour.—Selection in the Toronto Journal of Education.

LETTING OUT OF WATERS. Solomon's illustration of the beginning of strife is receiving some confirmation now-a-days,—both the illustration and the thing illustrated. Mr. Shepard of Phillips, Maine, built himself a fine stone gristmill, house, blacksmith's shop, &c., on a small stream, which seemed insufficient in its volume of water to carry his wheels.—He therefore repaired to a pond of some eighty acres lying on a hill above him, and cut a trench by which the water was turned from the pond into his brook. No sooner had the water commenced running through the new cut, than it began to wash the cut deeper, and the deeper it went the faster it gullied, till in a very short time an awful chasm let out the whole pond upon the little brook, and swelling it into a torrent, swept away Mr. Shepard's mill, house, shop and all, and did vast mischief beside; after which all became quiet, and the little brook ran along as peace-

fully as before, but it had no wheels to turn. As to the beginning of strife, look at our Mexican war. It has well nigh emptied the big pond.—Journal of Commerce.

THE GAS-LIGHT MONITOR.—This is a recent invention for which a patent has been obtained, and of which the results can be seen and tested by anybody interested in the consumption of gas, at the offices of the patentees, No. 20, King William-street, Charing-cross. Although the apparatus is very small, and the price at which it can be obtained very trifling, its effects are very considerable, and its value comparatively great. It consists of a neat brass box, or small chamber, about an inch in length, and not more than two-thirds of an inch in diameter, which can be attached to any gas-burner, and which is placed about two inches below the orifice from which the gas is emitted, and the flame commences. By the contrivance, which any person can regulate, and which, on inspection, can be understood at once, however difficult to be described on paper, safety, economy, and cleanliness are effectually secured; there is no flare, no flickering, no smoke, and none of those occasional jets of soot, by which anything in the neighbourhood of the burner is defiled, and by which many things of delicate texture are spoiled. The currents of gas are so completely governed and regulated, that the quantity consumed in a given time cannot exceed, whatever it is, the amount that is requisite for a full height or size of flame; gas cannot escape into the apartment in which the burner is used. There is no disagreeable vapour produced, no oppression from heat, and no dirt from smoke. For street lamps the invention will be very useful, for it is well known that when gas is turned off, about nine o'clock, when it is no longer wanted in shops in the heart of the town, a sudden rush of it takes place in the burners of the lamps in the streets, and particularly in those in the northern district of the town, by which glasses are broken, and a very great amount of expense incurred. In factories it will be of great use, because it gives an equable light, and has no variations of haze or obscuration, and in private houses and shops, in which costly articles are contained, its use is self-evident. It is in operation at the premises of the patentees all day long, and can be seen by anybody.—Times.

DISCOVERIES OF A PEACEFUL AGE.—We cannot recount all the discoveries of this peaceful age, from a leaflet match up to a railroad, and from a steam-ship down to a pair of gutta serena goshawks. But these discoveries have made the modern labourer a mightier man than an ancient lord. Just look at your lot, and wonder at your wealth! There was your worthy father—when he wanted to be up by 6 o'clock, he lost half the night, and then he started up at the village clock, and starting up at all the hours except the right one; and when at last, a trifle late, he jumped out of bed, and got hold of the tinder-box, after ten minutes' practice with the flint and steel, heated but not enlightened, through sleep he had to seek his neighbour's door, and borrow a burning brand. But somnolently reposing all the night, and by an alarm raised at the appointed minute, he rapped the ready match across the smouldering surface, and turned the stop-cock of the magic tube, and in a moment he was surrounded by an all-glowing of the purest light. It was in the Brighton era that your father travelled, that hard season when he visited the coast in search of work, and he never got the better of the long bleak journey. But for your own diversion, you took the trip the other day. You went in the morning and returned at night, and it cost you neither cough nor rheumatism, and less money altogether than you would have paid for one night's lodging in the frosty van. When the last letter came from your poor brother in the north-penny stamps were not invented then—you remember how painful you felt, as the postman refused to leave the precious packet, for you had not in all the house a shilling and threepence halfpenny. And when your uncle broke his leg, and the bungling surgeon set it so badly that it had to be broken and set anew, after all his torture he never got the full use of it again. But when you put out your shoulder-blade, you cannot tell how they set it to rights; for all your remembrance is, the doctor holding some fragrant essence to your nostrils, and when you awoke from a pleasant trance, the arm was supplied, and you yourself all straight and trim. To peace we are indebted for cities lit with gas, and rivers alive with steam. To peace we owe the locomotive and the telegraph, which have made the British towns and capital, and the remotest provinces the enclosing park. To peace our thoughts are due for food without restriction, and intercourse without expense; for journeys without fatigue, and operations without pain; cheap correspondence and cheap corn; railway cars and chloroform. And to the same bounteous source, or rather to the Giver of peace, and of every perfect gift, we stand beholden for the hundred expedients which now combine to make life longer and more happy.—Tracts, by the Rev. James Hamilton.

IMPORTANCE OF THE INSIGNIFICANT.—It is one of the most marvellous arrangements of Providence, that results of the greatest magnitude and importance are not usually caused by operations apparently so insignificant as to be reckoned scarcely worthy of notice. Nothing, however, is really insignificant—all has a meaning—all tends to one harmonious whole in the order of creation. Some beautiful illustrations of this proposition are to be found in the animal kingdom, particularly in the immense and wonderful influence of minute animated organisms upon the actual form and mass of the globe! The chalk formation fills every reflective mind with wonder. The chalk-beds of England are many hundred feet thick and many miles in extent. Who raised this wall of white around our coast? Who piled up those precipitous masses, from which all the labour and skill of man can only detach a few comparatively insignificant morsels? "Weald!" utter a myriad-million animalcules, whose dead bodies we thus behold. It is beyond conception—but the microscope assures us of the fact. These vast bodies are composed of the shells of innumerable animalcules. A "line" is the 12th of an inch. Now these creatures vary from the 12th to the 259th part of a line in thickness! It has been calculated that ten millions of their dead bodies lie in a cubic inch! "Singly," says a popular writer, "they are the most unimportant of all animals, in a mass, forming as they do such enormous strata over a large part of the earth's surface, they have an importance greatly exceeding that of the largest and noblest of the beasts of the field." Theirs is a safe humility; for while the greater creatures have many of them become extinct, and left no posterity, the descendants of these ancient earth-architects live and thrive to this very hour.—Selection in the Toronto Journal of Education.

LETTING OUT OF WATERS. Solomon's illustration of the beginning of strife is receiving some confirmation now-a-days,—both the illustration and the thing illustrated. Mr. Shepard of Phillips, Maine, built himself a fine stone gristmill, house, blacksmith's shop, &c., on a small stream, which seemed insufficient in its volume of water to carry his wheels.—He therefore repaired to a pond of some eighty acres lying on a hill above him, and cut a trench by which the water was turned from the pond into his brook. No sooner had the water commenced running through the new cut, than it began to wash the cut deeper, and the deeper it went the faster it gullied, till in a very short time an awful chasm let out the whole pond upon the little brook, and swelling it into a torrent, swept away Mr. Shepard's mill, house, shop and all, and did vast mischief beside; after which all became quiet, and the little brook ran along as peace-

fully as before, but it had no wheels to turn. As to the beginning of strife, look at our Mexican war. It has well nigh emptied the big pond.—Journal of Commerce.

THE GAS-LIGHT MONITOR.—This is a recent invention for which a patent has been obtained, and of which the results can be seen and tested by anybody interested in the consumption of gas, at the offices of the patentees, No. 20, King William-street, Charing-cross. Although the apparatus is very small, and the price at which it can be obtained very trifling, its effects are very considerable, and its value comparatively great. It consists of a neat brass box, or small chamber, about an inch in length, and not more than two-thirds of an inch in diameter, which can be attached to any gas-burner, and which is placed about two inches below the orifice from which the gas is emitted, and the flame commences. By the contrivance, which any person can regulate, and which, on inspection, can be understood at once, however difficult to be described on paper, safety, economy, and cleanliness are effectually secured; there is no flare, no flickering, no smoke, and none of those occasional jets of soot, by which anything in the neighbourhood of the burner is defiled, and by which many things of delicate texture are spoiled. The currents of gas are so completely governed and regulated, that the quantity consumed in a given time cannot exceed, whatever it is, the amount that is requisite for a full height or size of flame; gas cannot escape into the apartment in which the burner is used. There is no disagreeable vapour produced, no oppression from heat, and no dirt from smoke. For street lamps the invention will be very useful, for it is well known that when gas is turned off, about nine o'clock, when it is no longer wanted in shops in the heart of the town, a sudden rush of it takes place in the burners of the lamps in the streets, and particularly in those in the northern district of the town, by which glasses are broken, and a very great amount of expense incurred. In factories it will be of great use, because it gives an equable light, and has no variations of haze or obscuration, and in private houses and shops, in which costly articles are contained, its use is self-evident. It is in operation at the premises of the patentees all day long, and can be seen by anybody.—Times.

DISCOVERIES OF A PEACEFUL AGE.—We cannot recount all the discoveries of this peaceful age, from a leaflet match up to a railroad, and from a steam-ship down to a pair of gutta serena goshawks. But these discoveries have made the modern labourer a mightier man than an ancient lord. Just look at your lot, and wonder at your wealth! There was your worthy father—when he wanted to be up by 6 o'clock, he lost half the night, and then he started up at the village clock, and starting up at all the hours except the right one; and when at last, a trifle late, he jumped out of bed, and got hold of the tinder-box, after ten minutes' practice with the flint and steel, heated but not enlightened, through sleep he had to seek his neighbour's door, and borrow a burning brand. But somnolently reposing all the night, and by an alarm raised at the appointed minute, he rapped the ready match across the smouldering surface, and turned the stop-cock of the magic tube, and in a moment he was surrounded by an all-glowing of the purest light. It was in the Brighton era that your father travelled, that hard season when he visited the coast in search of work, and he never got the better of the long bleak journey. But for your own diversion, you took the trip the other day. You went in the morning and returned at night, and it cost you neither cough nor rheumatism, and less money altogether than you would have paid for one night's lodging in the frosty van. When the last letter came from your poor brother in the north-penny stamps were not invented then—you remember how painful you felt, as the postman refused to leave the precious packet, for you had not in all the house a shilling and threepence halfpenny. And when your uncle broke his leg, and the bungling surgeon set it so badly that it had to be broken and set anew, after all his torture he never got the full use of it again. But when you put out your shoulder-blade, you cannot tell how they set it to rights; for all your remembrance is, the doctor holding some fragrant essence to your nostrils, and when you awoke from a pleasant trance, the arm was supplied, and you yourself all straight and trim. To peace we are indebted for cities lit with gas, and rivers alive with steam. To peace we owe the locomotive and the telegraph, which have made the British towns and capital, and the remotest provinces the enclosing park. To peace our thoughts are due for food without restriction, and intercourse without expense; for journeys without fatigue, and operations without pain; cheap correspondence and cheap corn; railway cars and chloroform. And to the same bounteous source, or rather to the Giver of peace, and of every perfect gift, we stand beholden for the hundred expedients which now combine to make life longer and more happy.—Tracts, by the Rev. James Hamilton.

IMPORTANCE OF THE INSIGNIFICANT.—It is one of the most marvellous arrangements of Providence, that results of the greatest magnitude and importance are not usually caused by operations apparently so insignificant as to be reckoned scarcely worthy of notice. Nothing, however, is really insignificant—all has a meaning—all tends to one harmonious whole in the order of creation. Some beautiful illustrations of this proposition are to be found in the animal kingdom, particularly in the immense and wonderful influence of minute animated organisms upon the actual form and mass of the globe! The chalk formation fills every reflective mind with wonder. The chalk-beds of England are many hundred feet thick and many miles in extent. Who raised this wall of white around our coast? Who piled up those precipitous masses, from which all the labour and skill of man can only detach a few comparatively insignificant morsels? "Weald!" utter a myriad-million animalcules, whose dead bodies we thus behold. It is beyond conception—but the microscope assures us of the fact. These vast bodies are composed of the shells of innumerable animalcules. A "line" is the 12th of an inch. Now these creatures vary from the 12th to the 259th part of a line in thickness! It has been calculated that ten millions of their dead bodies lie in a cubic inch! "Singly," says a popular writer, "they are the most unimportant of all animals, in a mass, forming as they do such enormous strata over a large part of the earth's surface, they have an importance greatly exceeding that of the largest and noblest of the beasts of the field." Theirs is a safe humility; for while the greater creatures have many of them become extinct, and left no posterity, the descendants of these ancient earth-architects live and thrive to this very hour.—Selection in the Toronto Journal of Education.

LETTING OUT OF WATERS. Solomon's illustration of the beginning of strife is receiving some confirmation now-a-days,—both the illustration and the thing illustrated. Mr. Shepard of Phillips, Maine, built himself a fine stone gristmill, house, blacksmith's shop, &c., on a small stream, which seemed insufficient in its volume of water to carry his wheels.—He therefore repaired to a pond of some eighty acres lying on a hill above him, and cut a trench by which the water was turned from the pond into his brook. No sooner had the water commenced running through the new cut, than it began to wash the cut deeper, and the deeper it went the faster it gullied, till in a very short time an awful chasm let out the whole pond upon the little brook, and swelling it into a torrent, swept away Mr. Shepard's mill, house, shop and all, and did vast mischief beside; after which all became quiet, and the little brook ran along as peace-

fully as before, but it had no wheels to turn. As to the beginning of strife, look at our Mexican war. It has well nigh emptied the big pond.—Journal of Commerce.

THE GAS-LIGHT MONITOR.—This is a recent invention for which a patent has been obtained, and of which the results can be seen and tested by anybody interested in the consumption of gas, at the offices of the patentees, No. 20, King William-street, Charing-cross. Although the apparatus is very small, and the price at which it can be obtained very trifling, its effects are very considerable, and its value comparatively great. It consists of a neat brass box, or small chamber, about an inch in length, and not more than two-thirds of an inch in diameter, which can be attached to any gas-burner, and which is placed about two inches below the orifice from which the gas is emitted, and the flame commences. By the contrivance, which any person can regulate, and which, on inspection, can be understood at once, however difficult to be described on paper, safety, economy, and cleanliness are effectually secured; there is no flare, no flickering, no smoke, and none of those occasional jets of soot, by which anything in the neighbourhood of the burner is defiled, and by which many things of delicate texture are spoiled. The currents of gas are so completely governed and regulated, that the quantity consumed in a given time cannot exceed, whatever it is, the amount that is requisite for a full height or size of flame; gas cannot escape into the apartment in which the burner is used. There is no disagreeable vapour produced, no oppression from heat, and no dirt from smoke. For street lamps the invention will be very useful, for it is well known that when gas is turned off, about nine o'clock, when it is no longer wanted in shops in the heart of the town, a sudden rush of it takes place in the burners of the lamps in the streets, and particularly in those in the northern district of the town, by which glasses are broken, and a very great amount of expense incurred. In factories it will be of great use, because it gives an equable light, and has no variations of haze or obscuration, and in private houses and shops, in which costly articles are contained, its use is self-evident. It is in operation at the premises of the patentees all day long, and can be seen by anybody.—Times.

DISCOVERIES OF A PEACEFUL AGE.—We cannot recount all the discoveries of this peaceful age, from a leaflet match up to a railroad, and from a steam-ship down to a pair of gutta serena goshawks. But these discoveries have made the modern labourer a mightier man than an ancient lord. Just look at your lot, and wonder at your wealth! There was your worthy father—when he wanted to be up by 6 o'clock, he lost half the night, and then he started up at the village clock, and starting up at all the hours except the right one; and when at last, a trifle late, he jumped out of bed, and got hold of the tinder-box, after ten minutes' practice with the flint and steel, heated but not enlightened, through sleep he had to seek his neighbour's door, and borrow a burning brand. But somnolently reposing all the night, and by an alarm raised at the appointed minute, he rapped the ready match across the smouldering surface, and turned the stop-cock of the magic tube, and in a moment he was surrounded by an all-glowing of the purest light. It was in the Brighton era that your father travelled, that hard season when he visited the coast in search of work, and he never got the better of the long bleak journey. But for your own diversion, you took the trip the other day. You went in the morning and returned at night, and it cost you neither cough nor rheumatism, and less money altogether than you would have paid for one night's lodging in the frosty van. When the last letter came from your poor brother in the north-penny stamps were not invented then—you remember how painful you felt, as the postman refused to leave the precious packet, for you had not in all the house a shilling and threepence halfpenny. And when your uncle broke his leg, and the bungling surgeon set it so badly that it had to be broken and set anew, after all his torture he never got the full use of it again. But when you put out your shoulder-blade, you cannot tell how they set it to rights; for all your remembrance is, the doctor holding some fragrant essence to your nostrils, and when you awoke from a pleasant trance, the arm was supplied, and you yourself all straight and trim. To peace we are indebted for cities lit with gas, and rivers alive with steam. To peace we owe the locomotive and the telegraph, which have made the British towns and capital, and the remotest provinces the enclosing park. To peace our thoughts are due for food without restriction, and intercourse without expense; for journeys without fatigue, and operations without pain; cheap correspondence and cheap corn; railway cars and chloroform. And to the same bounteous source, or rather to the Giver of peace, and of every perfect gift, we stand beholden for the hundred expedients which now combine to make life longer and more happy.—Tracts, by the Rev. James Hamilton.

IMPORTANCE OF THE INSIGNIFICANT.—It is one of the most marvellous arrangements of Providence, that results of the greatest magnitude and importance are not usually caused by operations apparently so insignificant as to be reckoned scarcely worthy of notice. Nothing, however, is really insignificant—all has a meaning—all tends to one harmonious whole in the order of creation. Some beautiful illustrations of this proposition are to be found in the animal kingdom, particularly in the immense and wonderful influence of minute animated organisms upon the actual form and mass of the globe! The chalk formation fills every reflective mind with wonder