# Family Circle.

For the American Presbyterian.

THE REST. I am dreaming of the blessings
Just beyond the bounds of time, Of the pearly-gated city,
O'er whose wall no evils climb;

Where the Father folds his children Safely to his loving breast, And the weary are at rest."

Now the toiling Christian pilgrim On a roughened pathway goes, Here dejected, there disheartened Pilgrim, raise thine eye above thee, There are joys for the oppressed, "Where the wicked cease from troubling, And the weary are at rest."

Hast thou sickness, hast thou sorrow, Pains commingled with thy tears, Canst thou trace the path of weeping, Down the passage of the years? "I am sick." none say in heaven, None by sorrow are possess "Where the wicked cease from troubling

And the weary are at rest."

Oh, the joys of holy dying l From a holy life they come,
Constant toiling for the Master
Yet will bring the servant home;
When he calls the tired pilgrim,
To the mansions of the blessed,

"Where the wicked cease from troubling, And the weary are at rest." E. J. H.

I DON'T SEE WHY. I know a little girl who has a very pleasant home, and the very kindest of parents, and who is yet often discontented and unhappy. She pouts her lips, and throws her arms about, and sulks, and stamps with her feet, and makes a strange noise in her throat, between a growl and a cry. It is not because she has not enough to eat of good, wholesome food; nor because she has not time to play, and playthings in abundance, and brothers to play with her. She is not blind, nor lame, nor deformed in any way, but has health, and strength, and everything which any little girl could wish, to make her happy in this

world, except a good heart. What was it that made her fretful? Why. she had a kind mother, who told her what she must do, and what she must not. I will tell you what I heard: "Caroline, you must not take my scissors, my

"Why, mother, I have no seissors to cut off my thread," said Caroline, pettishly. "Well, my dear, I will give you a pair; but you must not take mine.'

"I am sure I don't see why. It's only just to cut off my thread." The soissors were of the finest kind, and highly polished; and Caroline's mother knew that i would soil them if she should handle them with her moist hands; and that, if she had them once. she would want them again. Caroline's business was to obey cheerfully, whether she saw the reason

the chair to reach your work. You must ask cannon and bombs. Between them and the water-"I am sure I don't see why. It is less trouble to get it myself than to ask somebody for it."

own way, and see." and did not get over her hurt for weeks. Was it less trouble to get it herself?

knowing the reason why she should not get up on the chair, she caused herself a severe wound, and a great deal of shame and sorrow.

It is stand and Guil seemed in a blaze. The whole affair gave us a very vivid idea of an actual blockade, although we were saved from the horrid spectacle of slaughter; but ban-

## SPURGEON A CHILD OF PRAYER

The following incident, pertaining to Mr. spurgeon's childhood is related in the life of Richard Knill, just published, and will be read draught is over seven feet. All the ships of war with interest by the admirers of the London which are stationed at Cronstadt, though conpreacher. It is one of the curious coincidences structed at St. Petersburg, are floated down on which seem almost to include the germs of pro- an immense raft, which they call the camel.

During his residence at Wotten-under-Edge, he visited the Rev. James Spurgeon, the minister of an ancient chapel of Dr. Watts, at Stambourne, grandson, then about ten years old, he felt, he afterward said, a prayerful concern for the intelligent and inquiring boy, sat with him under the yew-trees, put his hands on his head, and prayed for him; telling him at the close that "he believed he would love Jesus Christ, and preach his Gospel in the largest chapel in the world." lished column and gilded domes. The Neva is a Surrey Music Hall, both parties, in a short cor- riety of craft which the depth of the current will

These are tokens of thy favor too great to be left the sides of the stream, until he is told of the raunrecorded. What would thousands of gold and pid rise of its waters and their terrible overflow

#### A RAINY SABBATH

sure I don't,—especially if it is too rainy to go to church. But sometimes a storm does come on that calamity.

Yet, on occasions when the ice breaks up sudto stay in-doors on account of it.

was a great disappointment to May; for she was tion was at its height; when every street was like expecting to attend the Sabbath-school for the a canal, and every square a bay; when every hafirst time in her short life that morning. She bitation was flooded, and multitudes of the poor missing a word. This was it:

"See, the kind Shepherd, Jesus, stands,

Her head ached, and she was faint: so she lay call "peachky," occupying one corner or part of down upon the sofa, and bade Annie and May a side of the room, extending from floor and ceilgo into the next room and look at pictures until she was able to read to them. She gave them permission to take the large Bible, (which was full of pictures,) if they would be very careful of it; and they ran off delighted, thinking, no

orld.

Well, they were beautiful pictures. There villages are composed of log cabins, some of them was the garden of Eden, filled with animals, and constructed in a neat and commodious style, others birds, and trees and flowers, and Adam and Eve rudely.

sitting by the river's bank enjoying their delightful home. The little girls were in no haste to turn over the leaves. They lingered a long time, counting the different kind of beasts and of birds, and wondering what fruit grew on the trees, and what flowers beneath them. May said she wished they lived in the garden of Eden, instead of just a homely brown cottage with only two elm-trees before it; but when they saw the next picture, where the angel was driving forth Adam and Eve with a flaming sword, she thought she liked her own home best. Annie told her the history of the first man and woman as well as she could,—how they ate the fruit that God forbade them to touch and then how he sent them away from the garden to earn their living by the sweat of their

"I shouldn't have eaten the fruit if I had been Eve," said Annie. "I don't see how she could be so wicked, when God was so kind and good

Just at that moment Mrs. Granger, whose head was much better, came and stood behind Annie's chair. She had heard her confiden assertion, and said gently: "Do you really feel sure that you should not have done what God commanded you not to

"Yes, mamma. At least I'm pretty sure." "My dear child, there is no day of your life that does not witness some act or thought of disobedience on your part." Annie hung her head.

"Every time you are angry, every time you are selfish, every time you wish for a thing that is not yours, you break God's commandments just as much as did Adam and Eve." "What can I do, then, mamma?" asked Annie, with tearful eyes. "How often God is angry with me! I never thought of it in that

There is but one way," replied her mother tenderly. "The Lord Jesus Christ came into this world and suffered and died, so that we, who are sinners, and can do nothing right, may be forgiven and saved." "But how do I know he will forgive me?

asked Annie. "Because he says in the Bible. 'Whosoever cometh unto me, I will in no wise cast out. Will you try to love him, Annie? Will you ask him for yourself to forgive your sins and make vou holy?

"Yes, mother," said Annie; and while Mrs. Granger sat with Mary on her lap, showing her pictures, she went up silently to her own little hamber, and offered up her simple but earnest

Annie looked back to that rainy Sabbath very often in after years; for although there were thick clouds and heavy, driving rain, it was then that she first began to love the Saviour, and so she called it the pleasantest Sabbath of her life.

## Miscellaneous.

ST. PETERSBURG. The walls of the city are built of solid red granite blocks, some of them ten feet in length, and four "Caroline, my dear, you must not climb up on in thickness. They are mounted with the largest line, are mounds and dykes. I nese are equally guarded. There is no approach to the shore but get it myself than to ask somebody for it."

by small boats, and scarcely for them, on account of rocks sunk for hundreds of rods sea-ward beyond low-water mark: and the only entrance into That very afternoon Caroline mounted a chair the harbor is narrow and defended on all sides. to get her work. She reached too far, and over It would be difficult for a fleet to pass unscathed went the chair, and Caroline with it. Her work so far up the Baltic as the mouth of the Gulf; but. was scattered over the floor-the needle-book in it would need to be made of solid iron, successfully one direction, and the thimble in another, and the to meet its reception within a mile of Cronstadt spools in another; and, what was worse than all, Acres of ground within the walls are covered with her head struck the edge of the door, and a large the heaviest cannon and stacks of balls. We once gash was cut in her forehead. She cried sadly, enjoyed there the rich excitement of a sham fight the late Emperer, at the head of his fleet, attempt ing to take the city defended by the army of about If she had trusted her mother, she would have 20,000. All day the air was rent with the roar saved herself all this pain; but, for the sake of of artillery, while the island and Gulf seemed in ners were flying, and excitement shone out from every eye, while the faces of officers and soldiers were hideous with the stains of powder. An important fact for the defence of the capital

against foreign invasion is the shallowness of the The Imperial city lies near the mouth of the

Neva, partly on islands, partly on the main land. Its site was once a marsh. The city is built upon piles. It has a history running back one hundred Essex; and walking in the garden with his host's and fifty-seven years. It is now one of the most spacious and splendid capitals of Europe; containing about 600,000 inhabitants, of whom only onethird are females. The streets are broad and regular, adorned with

magnificent palaces of granite and marble; churches When this curious prediction obtained something majestic stream of clear water, bordered by maglike a fulfilment in the young preacher of the nificent granite quays, and filled with every varespondence, referred to the old garden incident admit. A vista, formed by the river, opens to an with feelings akin to wonder. Who can trace extent of three miles through the city. Sailing the subtle influence of such suggestions on the up this broad highway, we are amazed and detenor of one's life? All will at least be able to lighted with the domes and spires reflecting their appreciate the aspiration prompted by these oc- golden splendors, and with the wide streets and "O Lord God omnipotent! thine is the king-dom, and the power, and the glory. Help me as thy servant to go on laboring and rejoicing.

These are tokens of the force to the for silver be, compared to the conversion of souls and the calling out of preachers?"

plu rise of the value waters and their river, and in Lake Ladoga, its source, the city would be overflowed. These quays A RAINY SABBATH.

running along the river banks form extent, in all,

I don't know who likes a rainy Sabbath. I am of eighteen English miles, and elevated ten feet

stay in-doors on account of it.

denly by heavy rains; when the current is obcertain small town where lived Mrs. Granger and her two children, Annie and May. The rain was pouring fast when they rose, and there was no appearance of pleasant weather for the day. This

could scarcely keep back her tears when her and feeble became victims of the flood, mother took her on her lap, and said, "My little Entering the river from the Gulf, a spacious girl cannot go out in this rain. She must repeat quay opens before you, two miles in extent, and her verses to mamma, instead of Miss B." It bordering shores 1,400 feet apart. Along the was nearly a minute before she could speak, but, | right, as you ascend, are magnificent mansions of when she did, she said her little hymn without rich merchants and foreign ambassadors. On the left are seen the Academy of Arts, the granite bastions of the fortress, and other superb public buildings. The dwellings on the right equal, in Hark, how he calls the tender lambs
And folds them in his arms."

Her mother talked to her and Annie a few it is a broad stairway, leading to apartments occuminutes about the kind Shepherd, who is our dear | pied by families, and to the bureaus of merchants Saviour; how he loves the good little lambs, who and officers. This court is guarded by a porter, are little children, and how he searches for them like the "concierge" in Paris. The interior of when they wander away from him, and tries to win the mansions corresponds with the solidity and them back to the fold where nothing can harm them; and then she knelt down and prayed that they might never wander from the fold of the good Shepherd, but always be good and obedient little beautifully polished. The wall and ceilings are generally painted, often very tastefully. Mrs. Granger was not very well that morning. apartments are heated by large ovens which they doubt, that theirs was the kindest mother in the ever it is put to sleep. The fuel is usually wood

nery and statistics of mining operations, and the Museum, containing among many other objects of interest, the enormous skeleton found amid the northern snows. Entering about a mile into the city, we reach a pontoon bridge across the river

The point of view from this bridge is charming The breadth of the river; the magnificent quay along the bank; the elegant squares of houses on either side; the fortress; the golden spires and domes; the grand statue of Peter the Great; boats rowing to and fro; ships lying at anchor, or passing with spread canvass; the rolling carriages and laden carts, and multitudes walking for business or pleasure: all these meet and compose a scene that can be felt, thought with difficulty described The capital is intersected by four canals: the Moika, which was once a morass stream, winding about among many squares and across the streets.

The Katarina was also a swamp stream. It is now a grand canal. Its banks are faced with granite, forming a fine foot pavement, and guarded by a strong iron railing. The Nikolai is fur-

nished in the same manner. The Fontanka is one of the greatest curiosities of the city. It was originally a pestiferous pool. The Empress Catharine gave it a salubrious restoration. Its length is 1,800 feet, its breadth about 70 feet, and its depth 7 feet. It is bordered by red granite, and a railing. Along this canal the wealthy citizens have erected stately mansions. Every fathom of this embankment, exclusive of the bridges, and pillars, and excava-tions, cost from \$75 to \$150; making an average of \$112,50; in all, \$250,000. The whole canal with its bridges, and columns, and machinery for draw-bridges, must have cost millions.

The houses of the city are generally lofty and spacious, excepting those of wood. These latter are very warm and convenient, and can even be transported. The streets of St. Petersburg are remarkable for their regularity and width; they run generally in direct lines, intersecting each other at right, obtuse and acute angles. These variations and the diversity of architecture, are agreeable to the eye. The broadest street is 180 feet

The peasantry are very ingenious both in ma nual labor and in mental conception. The serf generally carries in his girdle a sharp hatchet with which he cuts wood, makes a close joint slices his bread and onion, spreads his butter, and

St Petersburg is distinguished for its superi palaces and lofty public buildings. They constitute one-fourth of the whole city; and when on occasions of national jubilee, all these edifices are illuminated and the streets thronged with the pomp of cavalry, and the equipage of fashion, and the air rent with the music of a thousand instruments; and throughout the palace gardens, and along the river and the canals, and in the squares, lights gleam, and life rushes, the exhibition sur-passes the power of the pencil or the pen. One of the most unique objects to the eye of a stranger in St. Petersburg, is the winter flesh mar-

ket; where on a large area of trampled snow, all kinds of slaughtered animals stand frozen, having at a distance the semblance of living creatures. The whole scene is a solemn satire on death. The Kasan Church was constructed after the model of St. Peter's in Rome, with those changes and unworthy. One by Prof. Rogers on the which the Russian ceremonies require. The plas- "Philosophy of the Stereoscope or Binocular tic art, architecture, and painting, have united to vision." He proved himself to possess very render this church a magnificent ornament to the wonderful use of his eyes, though he showed city of the Czars, and the rich decorations of its that we in very small part see objects, and that interior, covered with a profusion of gold, silver, a great part of that complicated phenomenon and bronze, have perhaps few equals. Doors and called vision, is in reality the result of impresbalustrades of embossed silver, are always rare; sions produced by the other senses, especially but more rare and wonderful are the ninety-five columns of granite, of colossal magnitude, each of given by Prof. Rogers of a beautiful applica-

one solid shaft, which sustain the body of the tion of the stereoscope to the detection of church; and the mosaic pavement, a work of great counterfeit bank notes. When an original and excellence, composed of different Russian marbles. a copy, perfect in all details, are placed in a Sculpture has here erected, by masterly hands, stereoscope side by side, and seen united, as in six colossal statues in bronze. They adorn the ordinary stereoscopic pictures, the resultant peristyle of the church and the exterior niches of image shows all the letters and other details in the nave. There are two entrance doors of bronze, one uniform plate like either of the originals on which are sculptured, in superb basso relieve, but when there is a diversity, however slight, subjects from the Holy Scriptures; in the interior in the spacing of the letters or other parts of are subjects from the New Testament, sculptured the one as compared with the other picture, on stone in splendid bas reliefs. The interior then the letters of the resultant image are seen, contains also many fine pictures. The shrine of some above and others below the general plane; Mary, to whom this church is dedicated, is rich and thus the difference between an original and and magnificent. Its jewels alone are estimated counterfeit, which is not a precise fac simile, at two millions of roubles; or, in round numbers, can be detected with certainty.

one million dollars. The bust of the Virgin, toone million dollars. The bust of the Virgin, together with the infant Jesus, is entirely covered of Columbia College, one by Prof. Newberry with sapphires and emeralds. The aureole which on "Petroleum or Rock Oil Wells" of Pennencircles the head of Mary and the Infant, is gor-geous with jewelry and gold. The temple con-on the "Moqui," a new race, whose cities he tains two objects of special veneration for a Rus- had seen in New Mexico, and but a small remsian. These are the trophies taken from the nant of whom now exist. They belong to a French during their invasion of Russia; and the hitherto unknown race. Prof. Newberry thinks ashes of the immortal Kutusoff. The flags are so they may be remains of the Aztecs who ruled hung as to point towards the tomb of the hero, as that region on its discovery by the Spaniards. if saluting his manes. It is from this church, that From the characteristics, however, of the meafter chanting the Te Deum to the Almighty, and lancholy remnant who now exist, it seems more imploring His august favor towards the cause of probable that they are to be referred to the Tolths just, that this General departed to take command of the Russian army, accompanied with the Newberry described them as a race apparently benediction of the people of whom he was the fa-vorite and the hope. After various successes Continent. They are smaller, have a distinct against the French, and the enjoyment of many honors from the hand of Alexander, he died worn agriculturists. They weave cloth, work with out with service. It was to this church that the grateful people hore his remains, with their sin- and mortar on the mountain table-lauds, which cerest affection and tears. The procession was rise eight fundred or one thousand feet above large and solemn. The people took the horses the lowland plateaux. They build walls round from his funeral car—disputed the distinction of their towns, and their only means of ingress and

Father! Our Benefactor!" Pres. Quarterly Review.

GIVE WHILE YOU LIVE.

A late number of the Home Missionary contained the acknowledgment of \$1,000 from "A Friend" in Worcester county, Mass., "who made his will, and in it a bequest to aid the cause of Christ, after his decease; but on thinking of it more, he felt that to do Christ's will, it should be passed in the Lord's Treasury now, while he yet lives." We now give a brief note, prepared by himself, explanatory of the views of duty which led him to make his donation sure, while

he was yet living. Go ye into all the world, and preach the Gospel to every creature:'-A command to the living-a work to be done now, while living, not to give to the cause of Christ; so that the preaching of Christ and him crucified to a dying world, so far as the gift is a means, may go into immediate operation; and might it not be expected, that many souls would be brought to Christ that would not be brought, if even such feeble means were not used till after the giver had passed away?—Oh, the thought of even a few souls being brought to know Christ, and then becoming instrumental an bringing others, and so sociation of which both are prominent members.

It is to be regretted that we could not have an on, spreading till time stall be no longer!"

There are many who arready agree with the benevolent author of the above, in the wisdom of price would be regretted that we could not have an opinion from these Scientific Doctors upon this very striking and curious book. Such an opinion would have great authority

being—to a large extent—their own executors. It is our duty, to work while the day lasts. After our day has ended, the works that we had planned and ordered may not follow to as we had wished. Undoubtedly, some gifts may be left to be distrihave opportunity.
may take to itself wings.

Home Missionary.

boasting and speering tone, Christianity will have long disappeared from the dies revolve around the earth, and not the sunthat they, as also almost all other remarkable celestial phenomena, are more frequent between these impious words were spoken, what do you think the middle of July and the middle of September,

American Presbyterian and Genesee Evangelist.

The correspondent, G. F. W., of the (Wilteresting assemblage of American Savans. The scene presented at the State House during the daily sessions of the association, is worth a journey of some hundred miles to look upon. No other consiling it is interest can be upon. No other equalling it in interest can be seen at any other time or in any other place in

our country. Here sit, in their quiet dignity, the patient, laborious scholars, who are annually enriching the world by their labors in an untold degree. Professor Hitchcock, the renowned Geologist; Silliman, of New Haven; Agassiz, of world-wide celebrity, as one of the greatest living naturalists; B. A. Gould, of "Dudley Observatory" celebrity; E. N. Horsford, the Chemical Professor in the "Lawrence Scientific School" at Cambridge; Henry of the Smithsonian Institute; Alexander D. Bache, Superintedent of the United States Coast Survey; Alexander, the chief of the Astronomical Corps, retently sent to Labrador, to observe the total clipse of the sun; Whitney, State Geologist of Wisconsin, and a host of others, all more of less distinguished for their scientific attainment, authorship, &c. They are all an earnest, active-looking set of men as you often see. A noticeable feature of these savans is. that more than three-fourths of them are bald, not by agy simply, for many of them are not past middle life, but by intellectual application and a consent tax upon the brain. Another feature is that every one who can, has a fullgrown beard and moustache, hence I infer the seem to be nothing more than a fair arrangescientific necessity, as well as the advantage of this natural covering of the face.

For conjenience, the association is resolved

nto two sections, the first covering the ground of Mathematics, Astronomy, Physics and Chemistry—the second embracing Geology, Pale-ontology, Ethnology and Political Economy. Among the interesting papers read last week were, one by Prof. Rogers on the recent discovery by Mr Eastop, of fossils in the conglomerate of Taunton River, Massachusetts, which he regarded as the first steps of a very important discovery. Mr. Eastop, an amateur Geologist resident in the neighborhood of Taunton River. while walking along the beach, was struck with the observation of a fossil, which, if belonging to the locality, completely upset the previous ideas of geologists in reference to the earliest traces of organic life. With the caution of an intelligent observer, however, Mr. Eastop avoided hasty conclusions, judging it possible that it might have been brought there in ship's ballast. or that it might be a portion of a travelled ooulder, foreign to the true rocks of the locality. Subsequent examination, however, has satisfied nim of the frequent occurrence of the same fosil, even in elevated sites far from the beach, they are, therefore, in a native conglomerate. If his observation is confirmed by further inquiry, it will afford another illustration of the protozoic period-if it be not, indeed, the earliest indication of organic life yet discovered. Also, one by Prof. Whitney on "Hindoo Astromy," which he decided to be chiefly imaginary

tecs, who were displaced by the Aztecs. Mr. implements of stone, and build towns of stone garrying the burden so precious to them all-while egress is by ladders, which they draw up after the air resounded with the acclamations of "Our them when they enter the town. There are fast-fading race. But their ruins extend over

ruins of a race once numbering millions of men, or one thousand years old. teristics of ancient and modern American races." All these papers are exceedingly valuable confailed to notice it in elaborate articles, while of moral no less than mental acquisition. that Professor Gray, of Cambridge, is inclined has been the reason for this silence in the As-

nion would have great authority. Professor Henry N. Harman, of Baltimore, read a paper on "The Great Meteor of July 20th." His place of observation was about of a mile

opinion from these Scientific Doctors upon this

"Before the beginning of the nineteenth century, He gave, as his opinion, that these meteoric boin general, and of the great one in particular. have made all our own. and that they more or less directly affect the

Gliding up the river, we pass the mining-core, THE SCIENTIFIC CONGRESS AT NEW- any part of it fell to the earth. The learned Professor gave an account of a dreadful "scare" Professor gave an account of a dreadful "scare" of Mrs. Williams, of Cambridge, in whose yard the meteor fell, and in its fiery wrath, split in mington, Del.,) Journal and Statesman, thus twain one of her most promising apple-trees! describes the appearance and doings of this in-

he found ! Prof. W. Coakley read a paper on "The scientific as to defy all attempts at reporting, though, doubtless it is valuable in its way.

Prof. J. D. Whitney, State Geologist of Wis consin, read a very excellent paper on the "Origin of the Western Prairies." He considers the most of these prairies as having once been the bottoms of lake, and the soil having been slowly deposited and very finely comminuted, trees will not grow upon it. The common theory among the people of the West is, that the prairies are free from forest growth on account of repeated burnings by the Indians but this theory is not supported by fact. The absence of water is supposed to be a reason for the barrenness of much of the prairie land where wells must be from one to four hundred feet deep, and frequently no water is found even at this great depth. Prof. Newberry who has travelled extensively over the extreme West, thinks that all the prairies of Oregon and California are owing to a want of moisture. My own opinion is that after all the learned professions have discovered and said, there is very much of mystery still hanging around the origin of the prairies. Something is still left for the men of the future to discover; and this would

The reading of several other papers of less popular interest finished the work of the day In the evening the members and friends welcomed the Astronomical Corps at the "Bellevue House," and two hours were spent in a social way, as none but such a set of educated men

can fully appreciate. The session of Wednesday morning was occur pied mainly by the reports of Professors Alexander and Bannard, on the total solar eclipse of July 18th, as seen on the cost of Labrador.

I have never seen a more eager and delighted uditory than the one gathered in the Rhode Island State House, to listen to these scientific reports. It was the true enthusiasm of science that caused the eye to flash and twinkle with an unwonted brilliancy, as one after another of these facts and observations gathered, at so much cost of time, and patience, and money, on that desolate northern coast was announced.

After the address of the retiring President Prof. Alexander, the association adjourned at 2 o'clock. On the whole, this was one of the most interesting meetings ever held. The place is one worthy of such a meeting of scholars, and with all its interesting historical associations, contributed not a little to the interest of this scientific jubilee. Here was the residence of the famous Bishop Berkley, while in the coun-Here too was the settlement of the not less famous Dr. Samuel Hopkins, the pious divine and profound theologian. Here stands one of the most curious relics of dim and shadowy antiquity in this country. It is familiarly called the "Old Mill," since no man can guess for what purpose it was originally built. It is perhaps twenty-five feet in diameter, of circular form, and about thirty feet high. It is I supported by eight columns, spanned by Roman arches, and is open at the top. Of its history nothing is known, only that there it stands, and there it has stood since a period long antedating the settlement of the country by the English .-It is commonly supposed to have been erected by the Northmen, who visited this part of the Continent some time in the thirteenth century. It is in strange and striking contrast with the condition of things all around it to-day. It is directly in front of one of the largest hotels, in the heart of the town, thronged with the wealth, pomp and fashion of the land. But it is enlosed and sacredly guarded as the chief lion of the place. And it seems to look in grim and solemn silence upon all the vain and foolish display going on in its vicinity—grave and dignified

isitor from the realms of the past to the pre-Of the distinguished visitors here at present may mention Hon. S. A. Douglas, who is on visit to his aged mother in Vermont; Baron Rothschild from Paris; Hon. G. A. Grow, of Pa., two or three young English lords, and yet unpledged, and Mr. and Mrs. Potiphar, with their amiable daughters, accompanied by one or two young gentlemen, friends of the family. Hoping I have not been tedious, I am,

Yours,

LESSONS IN PROVERBS. I feel that I should be wanting to hearers such

is those present in this place—that I should fail in that purpose which has been, more or less, be fore me even in dealing with the lighter portions of my subject—if I did not earnestly remind you of the many proverbs there are which, while they have their lesson for all, yet seem more directly addressed to those who stand, as so many do here, at the threshold of the more serious and earnest portion of their lives. Take this Italian one for nstance: When you grind your corn, give not the flour to the devil, and the bran to God; in the distribution, that is, of your lives, apportion not your best years, your strength and your vigor. to the service of sin and of the world, and only the seven of these small towns still inhabited by this refuse and rejected to your Maker; the wine to others, and the lees only to Him. Not so: for. the whole valley of the San Juan apparently to take another ancient proverb, which we have made very well our own, and which runs thus and many of them (the towns) five hundred It is too late to spare, when all is spent. The words have obviously a primary application to the Professor Wilson, of Toronto, C. W., read a goods of this present life; it is ill saving here learned paper on "The Ethnological value of when nothing or next to nothing is left to save the imitative faculty in relation to the charac- But they are applied well by a heathen moralist (and the application lies very near) to those who begin to husband precious time, and to live for tributions to science. It was thought that the life's true ends, when life is nearly gone, is now association would discuss, at this meeting, the at its dregs; for, as he well urges, it is not the association would discuss, at this meeting, the novel views recently put forth by "Darwin on the Origin of Species." But following the course of the British Scientific Association, at its late meeting, our scholars have passed it in contemptuous silence. The reason for this significant silence, caunot surely be the insignificant silence. cant nature of Mr. Darwin's book. Not one of that great life-day, whereof all the lesser days of the great British Reviews, so far as I know, has our life make up the moments, is true in respect many of our own journals have reviewed it at evening hours have often only silver in their length. Neither is it beneath criticism on the mouths at the best. Nor is this Arabic proverb, ground of its scientific weakness. It is in di- as it appears to me, other than a very solemn one, rect antagonism to the favorite theory of Agas- being far deeper than at first sight it might seem siz on the origin of species, and yet it is said Every day in thy life is a leaf in thy history; leaf which shall once be turned back to again to Darwin's conclusions. So it may be that the that it may be seen what was written there, and difference between these two learned naturalists, that whatever was written may be read out in the And among the proverbs having to do with a

prudent ordering of our lives from the very first. this Spanish seems well worthy to be adduced That which the fool does in the end, the wise man does in the beginning; the last with a good grace what the other with an ill; he to much profit what the other only to little or to none. A word 20th." His place of observation was about worth laying to heart; for, indeed, that purchase twelve miles south-west of Baltimore. He estibuted after we have gone; but yet the love of Christ constrains us, to do good as soon as we have opportunity. If we wait the opportunity may take to itself wings. advantage of an earlier compliance has passed The reading of this paper gave rise to discus- away. The nine precious volumes have shrunk Nearly one hundred years ago Voltaire resided at Geneva. One day he said to aghe friends, in a very graphic and entertaining history of meteors the many; for the remuant now as would once

A Thought.—The setting of a great hope is like the setting of the sun. The brightness of our life is gone. Shadows of evening fall around us, and the A large deposit of Bibles! The Secred Books fill electrical or magnetic condition of the atmosphere. There seems to be no very reliable evidence that the July meteor exploded, or that right is holy.

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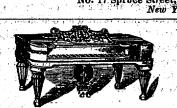
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