## Doetrn

Published by request A CHRISTMAS CAROL.

In Bethlehem did shepherds keep Their flocks and berds and feeding sheep To whom God's angel did appear, Which put the shepher is in great fear.

Prepare and go, the angel said, To Betblehem, be not afraid: There you will find, this blessed morn The lovely Prince, tear Jesus born which heart, and joyf I mind been went the babe to find, it is evenly angel told, our sayiour Christ behold.

Within a manger be was laid,
The virg n Mary by him staid,
Attending on the Lard of He,
Sheavas both mether, maid, and wife.

Three Eastern wise man from afar, Directed by a glorious star; Came b lidy on and made no stay, Until they came where Jesushay.

And when they came unto the place Wherein or r blessed Rad comer was, They hombly kneeled before his tee. With gifts of gold and incense sweet.

No costly robes nor rich attire, Did our dear Saviour Christ admire But trusic and sweet melody, And holy angels from on high,

He in the temple daily taught, Many wonders strange be wrought; He gave the blind their perfect sigh And made the lame to walk upright

He cured lepers of their evils, And by his power, he east our devils; He raised Lazarus from the grave. And to the sick, their health he gave

But, yet, for all these wonders wrought, The Jews, our Lord's de traction sought That traiter Judas was the one, Who with a kiss, betrayed him.

Then was he led to the judgement hall, Like one despised amongst them all; Had senten ed passed on him, that he Should dile upon the tree.

Then to the cross, through hands and feet further to augment his smart. bloody spear, they pierced his heart.

Now you have heard and heard aright, The love of Ohrist, the Lord of might;

# Select Miscellany Relieving Sumter.

A STORY OF WOMAN'S DARING.

From the hour that Anderson and his dittle band entered Sumter, their position was an extremely perilous one. His friend knew this, and were very uneasy. His devoted wife, a daughter of the gallant soldier, Gen. Clinch, of Georgia, with ber children and nurse, were in New his companion,
York city. She knew, better than others, the perils to which her husband neight be exposed from the ferocious foewithout, and possibly traitors within .-With an intensity of anxiety not easily imagined, she resolved in her mind a hundred projects for his relief. All were

At length, while passing a sleepless night, she thought of a faithful servant their equally faithful cook. If he could be placed beside Major Anderson in Sumtrustwords, friend, on whom he could rely in an couragency. Where was he? his face. Seven years before, they had heard he was in New York. Shoresolve ed to seek him. At dawn she went for a city lirectory. The sergeant's name was Peter Hart. She made a memorandum of the residence of every Hart who lived in the city; and in a carriage for a day and a half she sought for the man she desired to find. Then she obtained a clue. He might be in the police establishment; there was a man of that name who had been a soldier, She called on the superintendent of the police and was satisfied. She left a request for Peter Hart to call on her.

Mrs Anderson had resolved to go to Fort Sumter, if he would accompany her. Her physicians, and triend, to whom she had alone intrusted her resolve, protests He ed vehemently against the project. believed its execution would imperil her life. She had resolved to go; and would listen to no protests or entreaties. Seeing her determination, he gave her every assistance in his power.

Peter Hart came, bringing with him his faithful Margaret. They were delighted to see their former friend and mistress. Hart stood erect before her, with has heels together, soldier-like, as to re-

"I have sent for you, Hart," said Mrs. Anderson, "to ask you to do me a favor. "Anything, Mrs. Anderson, I will do, was the prompt reply.

"But" said she, "it may be more than

"Anything "rs. Anderson wishes," he again repiied.

" want you to go with me to Fort Sum ter" she said Hart looked at Margaret. Hart to the fort, with or without a pass." for a moment and then responded." "I will go, madam."

a good situation." Hort again glanced obtain from Major Anderson a pled-

"I will go, Madame."

"But Margaret," Mrs. Anderson said. turning to Harr's wife, what do you say?" "Indade, ma'am, and its Margaret's sor-

ry she can't do so much for you as Peter can." was the warm hearted woman's

"When will you go, Hart?" asked Mrs Anderson

"To-night, ma'am, if it be your wish," replied her true and abid no frient.

"Be here to-morrow at six o'clock," said Mrs. Anderson, 'and I will be ready Good bye Margaret."

All things were speedily arranged. They were only to take a satchel each for the journey. Hart was to play the part of servant to Mrs. Anderson, and to be ready at all times to second her every word and act. What difficulties and trials awaited them no one knew. The brave, loving patrictic woman did not care. It was enough for her to know that her husband and country was in peril and she was seeking to serve them.

The travelers left New York on the 3d of January. None but her physiciat.— not even the nurses of her children knew of her destination. She was com pletely absorbed with the subject of her errand. They traveled without intermis sion until they reached Charleston, late on Saturday night. She neither ste. drank nor slept during that time. From Cape Fear to Charleston she was the only woman on the train, which was filled with rough men hurrying to Charleston to join the attack on Fort Sunter. They were mostly shaggy haired, brutal and profane, who became drunken and noisy and filled the cars with tobacco smoke.

"Can't you prevent their smoking here?" she gently asked of the conduc

tor. His only reply was,
"Wal, I reckon they'll have to smoke." Her appeal to two rough men in front of her was more successful. With sweet voice, that touched the chords of their

better nature, she said, "Will you please to throw away your eigars? they make me so sick." One of them glanced at the speaker, and said to

"Let's do it; she's a lady " uring the remainder of the journey these rule men were respectful. In that train of cars Mrs. Anderson was compelled to hear her hist and cursed with the most horrid oaths, and theatened with the most savage violence should he fall into the hands of an exasperated mob. But

she endured all heroically.

It was late in the evening when they who had been with her susband in the city of Mexico, and who had married soldiers were carried out she asked an agent at the station for a carriage.

"Where are you from?' he asked "New York," she replied

"Where are you going?"

"To Charleston."

"Don't know; get me a carriage to go to the Mills House."

"There are none."

I can't get one."

"Then give me a piece of paper that I may write a pote to Governor Pickens ;

The man yielded to the Governor's name. He supposed she must be some one of importance; and in a few moments she and Hart in a carriage, on their way to the Mills House. There the parlor into which she was ushered was filled with excited people of both sexes, who were of hor bushand's movements His destruction of the old flagstaff at Moultrie was considered an in sult to South Carolinias that might no be forgiven. Their language was extreme-

ly violent Mrs. Anderson met her brother at the Mills House. In the morning he procured a pass from Governor Pickens for her to go to Fort Sumter. She sought one for Hart. The Governor could not allow a man to be added to the Sumter garrison, he said, he would be held responsible to the Commonwealth for any mischief that might ensue in consequence Mrs. Anderson did not conceal the scorn which the suggestion and excuse elicited The State of South Carolina-now claim ing to be a sovereign power among the nutions of the earth-endangered by the addition of the one man to a garrison of seventy of eighty, while thorsands of armed hands were ready and willing to

"Tell him." she said, "that I shail take Her words of scorn and demand were epeated to the Governor. He saw the absurdity of his conduct, and gave a pass

strike then! Picken's were her father's

a good situation." Hort again games, inquiringly at Margaret, and then quicks that he should not be enrolled as a soldier. The pledge was exacted, given, and faithfully kept. Peter Hart served his country there better than if he had been

> a mere combatant. At ten o'clock on Sunday morning the th of January, Mrs. Anderson with Hart and a few personal friends then in Charleston, started in a small boat for Sunter, carrying with them a mail las for the garrison, which had lately often been kept back. It was a most charming morning. The air was soft and balmy, and the bosom of the bay was uarippled, Nature inviting a delicious enyment; but the brave woman, absorbed in the work of her holy mission of love and patriotism, heeded not the invita tion. Everywhere was seen st.ange banners. Among them all was not a solitary Union flag: she felt like an exile from ner native land. Presently, as the boat shot around a point of land, some one

exclaimed. "There's Sumter!"

She turned, and saw the national enign floating gently over it. It seemed as it waved languidly in the almost still air, like a signal of distress over a vess bhey are engaged." el in the midst of terrible breakers .-

Sentinel boats were now passing, and proper pass words were given. They approached Sumter, when a watchman on its walls trumpeted the inquiry,

"Who comes there ?"

She was formally ordered to advance As her friends conveyed her up the rocks, to the wharf, her husband came running out of the sally port. He caught her in his arms, and exclaimed, in a vehement whisper, for her ear only, "My glorious wife!" and carried her into the fort.

"I have brought you Peter Hart," sh ad. The children are all well. I return to night." Then, turning to her companying friends, she said, "tell me when the tide serves; I shall go back with the boat." She then retired with her husband to his quarters, nearly over the sally port, and took re reshments the first since leaving New York.

The first tide served in the course wo hours. When Mrs. Anderson w daced in the boat by her husband, so experienced an almost irresistible o draw him after her-to take him awa from the great peril. With the splashing of the oars, when the boat was show eaned lovingly, by faith on the All Wise Father and received strength. Invalu and a woman as she was, she had pele formed a great service to her busha and country. She had given them faithful and useful friend in Peter Har -bow faithful and useful the subsequent history of Fort Sumfer, until it passed into the hands of armed insurgents, three months later, only feebly reveals.

Unheeding the entreaties of friends offered to bring her family to her, and the assurance of a deputation of Charlestonians, who waited upon her, that she might reside in their city, dwell in Sumpter, or wherever she pleased. Ars. Anderson started for the national capitol that evening, accompanied by Maj. Anderson's

that she journeyed comfortably to Washington. arrived at Willard's Hotel, into which dirty my stockings." she was conveyed by a dear friend from New York, a powerful man, whose face married lady how old she is. was the first that she had recognized on the return of her consciousness. After suffering for forty-eight hours from utter has killed. exhaustion, she proceeded to New York and was for a long time threatened with brain fever

Thus ended the mission of this brave woman. She had done what the govern- like to have a beau. nent would not, or dared not do. forcement to Fort Sumter. When we look back to the beginning of the great civil war, the eye of just appreciation seful than that displayed by this noble

BEATITUDES FOR JEFF. DAVIS.

You pend sea apple to his taste.

Any pilling at it on his walls,
And ishor's ghost lift through his hells.

May nightmose rob his of his rest,
His pillow be a horner's nest.
And lill his softest feather bad east;
And lill his softest feather bad.

What poccupines, both alice and dead;
And lill his softest feather bad.

And thank tack, 'petriles', his face!
May toothache make his dender tiz.

And twing he is nerves with vicements,
May y low lackets build their nest,
Within the lilling of his vest live.

To fill his mouth with cash of fire.

And when earth's every in inging dart.
Has pierced the crave traiter's heart.
Consign him Gimmerian poors.
And blind him with Combelerate bods;
Where deal mer's skulls, with gheatly grins
Where scorpions cravel and adders his
Throughout the deep, dark, freed abyes;
Where alligators cleave the sphere
And crocodies shed rainy stars,
and crocodies shed rainy stars,
Like sable shoots before his eyes;
There may the doomed wretch ever dwell
Beholding Heaven yet feeling hell!

## WIT AND WISDOM.

-An exchange says : "Lovers, like rmies, generally get along quietly until

-" Isn't there an awful strong smell "The dear old flar!" she exclaimed, and of pigs in the air?" asked Smith of burst into tears. For the first time since Jones. "Yes," replied Jones, "that's she le't New York, emotion conquered because the wind is from the sow west."

-The following startling threat was pugilist: "I'll twist you round your own neck and ram you down your own throat, until there is nothing left of you but the extreme ends of your shirt collar sticking out of your eyes." His opponent

-" Pa, has the world a tail?" asked an urchin of his father. "No, child, re-plied he, "how could it have one when it "why do the papers say "so wags the world," if it has no tail to wag ?" "Your ma want's you," replied the nonplussed

of our public schools interrogated the oupils as to the saltness of the ocean -

things and qualities in which men take involved in the lesson, than to mere mem ed off, came a terrible impression as if the most delight. For instance: Wealth, she had buried her husband, and was wit, wisdom, war, wine and women, inthe most delight. For instance : Wealth, orized passages or minute details. cluding wives, widows, and-in the lan- ted periods from the examining assistants guage of the waggish Weller-"wirgins." | showing not only the condition of each

the Land Department of the Illinois ment of each mind in each class; so as Central Railroad Company, by a gentle-man from the interior of the state, for a half an acre of ground for school pur- and wants of each. poses. The terms were promptly given, Who the directors of this districk are peace of land for scholhouse site." This who tried to persuade her to remain, and was considered a sufficient guarantee that a schoolhouse was needed in that vicinity.

-A good story is told of a rustic youth and a buxom country girl, who sat facing each other at a husking party. The youth, smitten with the charms of the beautiful maiden, only ventured a siy brother. Charleston was no place for look, and now and then touching Patty's her while her husband was under the foot under the table. The girl, determ old flag; and she would not add to his | med to make the youth express what he She was insensible when she love me, why don't you say so, but don't

IMPUDENT QUESTIONS -To ask an un

To ask a lawyer if he ever told a lie To ask a doctor how many persons he To ask a minister if he ever did any

thing wrong. To ask a merchant if he ever cheated

his correspondents. -A hungry Irishman, not long since:

in London, mistaking a barber's shop for nine and an eating saloon, bolted in and begged to er restrictions, there are certain con be served. The barber, supposing from coman; and history and romance will the length of his beard that he wished to cossing's Pictorial History of the Civil be shaved, knocked up a basin of sads, the length of his beard that he wished to are :and placed it before him, with a wash At R—there is a debating seciety, at which are decided all matters of oith and moment. At one time an educational subject was on the floor—Concerning the causes of irregular at tendance at school, one member held the following views:

"Many parents have no oblidiren, and subject with the tendance of the causes of irregular at tendance at school, one member held the following views:

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"Many parents have no oblidiren and the following ball in it, went backward to get the razor. One at a time till well mastered would

#### Educational.

Soldiers' Orphan School.

(CONTINUED.)

School-Room Principles and Rules.

In order to interest and aid pupils in their studies without supplanting health ment; to Writing—as the practical branch ful self.effort, to overcome as far as prac-ticable the obstacles to combining industrial pursuits with intellectual culture, and to secure to each pupil an equal ad-

in these schools:—.

I. The Principal Teacher shall not, as a general rule, set a task, or hear a lesson, but shall confine himself to the giving of oral instruction and assistance in the

Every student has, on innumerable ockind and learned friend while struggling with the difficulties of a new study or cience,-not of one to tell him every thing, but to put him in the way to over come those difficulties and pass through those dark passages with which every text book, no matter how good, does more or less abound. Thousands of youth have become disgusted with study and lost their interest in learning, just for want of such aid. And this aid it is, which The following startling threat was is indispensable to reconcile the extremes and use of the other day, by an excited of the ancient mode of instruction which was all oral, with the modern, which is labors. all text book, and retain the benefits of, both, and with them the interest of the pupil in his work. Accordingly, it will be the duty of the Principal Teacher of

each of these schools: 1st. To afford to each pupil, in his seat, and while studying his next lesson for recitation, on being requested by sigis round?" "Well, persisted the heir, nal or otherwise any needed explanation suggestion, advice or aid, as the case may need; but always so imparted as at the same time to overcome the difficulty, yet to do so in such manner as to cause -A few days since the teacher in one pupil to exercise his own faculties as

much as possible in the effort. 2nd. To send out the classes for reci-One little girl was confident she could tation to the Examining Assistants in the tell, and the question was put : "Well Recitation rooms, in their order, and as what is it that causes the saltness of the far as possible by his oversight and aswater in the ocean?" "The codfish!" sistance, prepared for successful redita

-The letter W should be in favor | 3rd To have reference, in his instruc with the male sox from the fact that it tions, more to the comprehension of the is the initial of words representing the fundamental principles and man facts

4th. To receive reports daily or at sta-- An application was recently made to class but of each mind and the advance-

5. Occasionally, when the state of the study-hall will permit, or when the Principal of the school can take his place willing to except your ofuier for said therein, to visit the class-rooms during recitation, in order to know how his Assistants may be discharging their duties and to enable him to afford them needed advice and instruction.

II. No Text or Lesson-books shall be tudied except in school, and during school hours; nor, as a general rule, shall any text book be allowed in the hands of a

pupil, except in the presence of the teacher If the value of the teacher's presence while the pupil is studying the lesson be admitted, nothing need be added as to the cares by remaining with him in the fort.

A bed was placed in the cars, and on these advances a little while in silence, study consequent upon his absence. It when she cried out: "Look here, if you is therefore taken to be established that all lessons should be studied in reach of such aid. But in schools whose object is to combine intellectual with industrial training, and therefore in which as large a portion of time as possible is to be secured for the former without interference by the latter, the compact confinement of all study within certain hours and a certain place, becomes imperative. In fact it is the indefinite mixture of the one with To ask a young lady whether she would the other and the leaving of both, to a great extent, to the student's own choice To ask an editor the name of any of or caprice as to time and place, that have mainly prevented the success of most manuel labor institutions. Still, in the use of the text-book, even under all proptions to be observed. Amongst these

Let That Com studies shall be nursued at the same time by the same students .man; "I want to stay with the Major"— for Hart, but coupled the permission with don't care whether they are at school or 'he astonished barber adieu.

"Many parents have no children, and course in course in the money, he bade studies, and their order, must of course with don't care whether they are at school or 'he astonished barber adieu.

"Many parents have no children, and 'enough.' So, paying his money, he bade 'he astonished barber adieu.

"He astonished barber adieu." be left to the principal teacher of the

school, in view of the capacity and state of a vancement of each pupil. It is however insisted on, that attention be continued, during the pupil's whole con tinuance in the schools, to Spelling-a the first grace to good writing : to Read ing-as the best exercise of the voice and a most pleasant social accomplish by which more successes in life are commenced, than by any other; and to a thor ovgh knowledge of the fundamental principles of Arithmetic, without which vantage in recitation,—the following will no peamanent success in business is of the fundamental rules of instruction ten effected, Geography, Grammar, &c., have their places, and should come early in the course. But these should precede

them and be continued till the end.
2nd. That topical study is the best-A branch of the subject should be tastudy of the textbooks, in the main study ken up, as a whole, in each lesson and be recited and contemplated by itself. If too long for one recitation, it must be diasions, felt the want of an intelligent, vided into two or more; but when the end is reached in this way, the whole should be reviewed together and regarded as a whole, and also in its relation to

the main branch or science. 3rd. That the miscellaneous or gener al reading of the pupil should be, as far as practicable, made to take the same direction as his school room studies, for the time being. In all these schools there should be libraries; and in selecting books for evening reading, the pupils can read ily be induced to prefer those calculated to throw light upon their school room

4th. That Dictioneries. Cyclopedias, Digests and Compends be often and liberally resorted to, in aid of text-book study These will often save the Teacher labor. afford much light to the pupil, impart to him a habit of reference to authority of great value in after life, and be an aid in the use of text-books, second only, in value to that of the living instructor.

III. The Class Examiner shall set the asks and hear the lessons, but not, as a neral rule, give instruction.

There are three acts or processes in the culture of mind: 1st. Study, or selfeffort by the mind itself to acquire bnowledge or development by the use of bocks and the other appointed inanimate means; 2nd. Instruction by the living teacher, in aid of the imperfections and insufficiency of the dead book, and 3rd Examination by a competent person, t scertain whether the study of the book and instruction of the teacher have effeeted the object in view, in reference to

If this be the orderly and correct pro-

ess, based on the nature of mind, the means employed and the end desired .then there is neither time nor necessity for teaching in the class room. The business of that department is to ascertain and report the progress effected by the joint action of the two other agencies or processes. And all who have closely watched the proceedings in a recitation room in which both instruction and examination are attemp'el, will probably acknowledge that neither is satisfactorily accomplished. A few pupils at the head of the class probably make good recita tions; but soon a falling off is perceived and long before the end of the class is reached, the allotted time has been consumed in an attempt, on the part of the teacher, to make up by his own instructions,-which are forgotten as soon as uttered .- for the neglect or ig orance of the rest. Now, such recitations are severe but useless tax upon the teacher at the same time that they injure the pupil by using him to this neglect of mode is, neither to attempt to add to the knowledge of the pupil making a good recitation. nor to patch up by useles cause not remembered instruction, a bad one. Let the exact state of the class be ascertained, and reported to the Teacher -the Master of Study; and day after day, under the impulse of his aid and supervision, an improvement will be

It may and generally will happen i the class room of a good examiner, act ing on this principle and with classes properly prepared, that time will be left at the end of the recitation for general purposes. Perhaps the best use that can be made of such creditable moments, will be to make some remarks explanatory of the general principles involved in the next lesson, or to present some view of the topi of the last, not found in th book. Such aid is legitimately within the sphere of the class examiner and will' be of the greatest value to his pupils.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

-Always be as polite as you can with your parting bow; your last speech is the one remembered.

-Wisdom is petter than Rubies

#### NUMBER 3. Religious Department. THE LAY-PREACHER.

"We shall finde as a leat,"—Prains,
It is not saddless, it is not melancholy,
but a pensive brooding of the spirit, with
which we regard the falling of the leaf, the decaying of the flowers, the sharp winds which compel our retreat within, the sanctuary of home.

Philosophize as we will upon the necessity of culmination and decay, feeling assured as we do that nature receives again into her laboratory the elements she puts forth with each succeeding spring, still, when the flowers wither and the leaves fall and grass decays, the lesson of our own frailty and that of all who are near and dear to us sinks into the soul with a power no other season can

With the joyousness of spring, with the exulting glory and beauty of summer, with the rich fulfilment of the early autumn days, a pensive thought can scarce find company in the exulting and grate, ful spirit; but the harvest ended, the blighting frosts invadinng garden and field, the silence in the woods, save the rustling of the falling verdure, these tone the thoughts to the minor mood, and waken sad memories of those who faded like the leaf; and they recall withered hopes that once were more precious than life, and they suggest not resurrection. only death.

The naturalist will say that the change taking place around us is neither decay nor death, and we believe it; but who that looks into his own heart does not be lieve, also, that the Almighty has still another to teach us by the great change everywhere going on, above, beneath, around us? He gives us hours of darkness instead of light; the wild, cold, wintry blast for the soft, fragrant airs that seem to whisper of an Eden whence they came; He gives us the hoarse, sullen murmurs of the sea for the gushing melody of the wild bird, and sends the careless rover from the meadow and the wood, from blessed communication with nature, in her holiest moods, to the protection of the fireside. Is there no less on for the heart in this?

Withdrawn in some measure from the ntemplation of God's works, let us turn our thoughts to Him from whom not only the departed glory came, but who is our Creator, Father, Judge. Let us ask urselves what have the spring, the summer, and the harvest taught us, and are our characters ripening for Reaper's

We are fading as a leaf; and are we fulfilling the tasks appointed us, so that when we drop, like them, upon the lap of earth, no regret, no late repentance shall embitter our departure?

As with pensive eyes we gaze upon the places so lately redolent with bloom, and nuse on the transitoriness of all the earth can offer, are we not almost insensibly led to seek for the unchanging, the unfading; the abiding? They in whom our hearts trusted and rested, they whom we felt to be so much a part of ourselves that separate existence seemed impossible, they have gone from our firesides, from our garden walks, and our woodland paths, from our companionship beside the restless sea, and we, in these o'ershadowed days would fain be with them

in the eternal summer of the better land, So from the blurred book of nature we open the book of revelation, lay our hand in the Saviour's to be led withersoever He will strive to do his bidding, cast our heavy burdens on His love, and be-lieve that in His Father's house are many mansions, where our precious lost are gathered, and where we shall he joined with them if we keep His commandments.

-Dr. Johnson used to say that a habit of looking at the best side of every event is better than a thousand pounds i year. Bishop Hall quaintly remarks, For every bad there might be a worse; and when a man breaks his leg, let him be thankful that it was not his neck."-When Fenelon's library was on fire, "God be praised !" he exclaimed, "that it is not the dwelling of some poor man !" This is the true spirit of submission; one of the most beautiful traits that can possess the human heart.

-Our thought, like the waters of the sea, when exhaled toward heaven, will lose all their bitterness and saltness, and sweeten into an amnable humanity, until they descend in showers of love and kindness upon our fellow men.

-The saint is a mirror, from which the light of Christ's countenance is reflected to the world. Sometimes the image is marred, spotted, or soiled; this is not the fault of the original, but of the glass.