Poetry.

For the Presbyterian Banner and Advocate The Nameless Grave. I wandered in the twilight,

When all was calm and still, Upon the moss-grown border Of a gentle, laughing rill.

And I hummed a merry tune To the cadence of the wave, When lo! upon my pathway There rose a nameless grave.

I paused—for o'er my spirit A silent sadness hung; The zephyrs changed to wailing The swelling pines among.

The brooklet ceased its babbling, The forests seemed to weep For the soul of him who slumbered Beneath their shadows deep.

No monument was standing Above that lowly mound: No trace of name or fortune Could near the spot be found.

Perchance some weary stranger, Who long for rest had sighed. Had wandered thither sadly, And laid him down and died. And there, where skies so starry

Their dewy tears did weep, And wild-flowers meekly bended, Had found a peaceful sleep. I gathered flowerets fragrant,

And scattered o'er the tomb : Fit emblems of our nature, They wither in their bloom. I hoped no foot might ever,

With heavy, heedless tread, Pollute that sacred dwelling-That mansion of the dead. That ne'er might ruthless fingers

That many a passing stranger A silent tear might lend. Then turned away in sadness,

Those tender violets bend.

For night came on apace : Fair Lund, pale and pensive, Looked down with holy face.

And full many a shining star Its brilliant lustre gave, As I homeward turned my footsteps,

Aiterary Hotices.

And left that nameless grave.

attended to. These from publishers in Phile delphia. New York, &c., may be left at our Philadelphia Office, 111 South 16th Stabelow Chestnut, in eare of Joseph M. Wilson, Esq.

THE DUTIES OF RULING ELDERS .- This is a sermon by Rev. Geo. Hill, before the Presbytery of people; but, as nine-tenths of mankind Blairsville, and published by their request: Mr. never think, but act mechanically as to the a Scriptural officer, and proceeds to designate walking fast in Summer time causes perthe duties incumbent, and the importance of dil- spiration; and if, while in that condition. igence therein: "He that ruleth, with diligence." | a person is stopped in the street, or in any The Duties are regarded as having a spiritual way exposed to a draft of air, a cold is inbearing. The Elder is to "feed the flock," and evitable. to rule to "edification." He has a charge of the members of the Church, both parents and children. He is to reclaim wanderers, that none be lost, as he is to labor in extending the kingdom. His duties all bearing upon the immortal destiny of multitudes, the importance of "diligence" in his calling is most manifest.

The discourse is published as a Tract, by the Board of Colportage, in Pittsburgh, and is for sale at their office in St. Clair Street.

CHALLEN'S ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY, for the current month, is received. It tells us, in a pleasing manner, of "John Smith," "Mungo Park's Travels," "The object of Living," &c., &c.

An Address delivered at the Annual meeting of the New England Historical and Geneological Society, by Samuel G. Drake, M. D., President of the Society, containing much interesting matter.

presents much valuable information to agricul- day with impunity, than the hand or foot,

Hunt & Miner of this city.

Godev's Ladies' Book, for April.—The Ladies, we should think, will be charmed with the &c., exhibited in this journal, as well as edified by its instruction. It may be had at the store of Hunt & Miner, on Fifth Street, Pittsburgh.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE; February, 1858. New

Contents: 1. The Condition of Women. 2. What will be done with it? Part IX. 8. People

From Hall's Journal of Health. New Orleans in May.

speaking "by authority," the authority of summer that there are in midwinter—the personal experience and observation, when stomach is worked to death, by the three we pronounce the opinion, that the month, regular meals and eating between times including the first day of May, is the safest, We place great stress on taking some for healthiest, and most delightful season in the whole year, to all strangers from a more waking in the morning, before going out and the low lands are so deep under water, that the great agent of disease and death,

shower and sun; they should also bring out door laborers, farmers, &c., should do their thin woolen hose, and wear next the the same thing. It is to the habit of taking skin the same flannels they had on leaving a cup of coffee; even before getting out of

from the evening chilliness, and as safeguards against cooling off too soon after walking; for strapgers are very apt to walk so fast as to excite considerable perspiration, before they know it, and the breeze which springs up oceanward, toward evening, cools off very rapidly, to say nothing of the strong temptation, when warm, to pull off the hat, and sit on the universal piazza, or at an open door or window.

The second precaution worthy of mention is, eat what you please, and as much as you want for breakfast and dinner, which last is commonly about three o'clock; but make it an imperative rule, not to eat an atom of any thing between breakfast and dinner, nor after dinner either, except an orange or

Another precaution: Do not, on any account, go outside of the door of the house, in which you have slept, without either eating your regular breakfast, or taking at least a cup of hot coffee, which, if you cannot conveniently get in the house, you will find ready prepared at some of the street corners. It was both a wise and beneficent dispensation, that man should have been made capable of eating anything, and of living anywhere, and living, too, in comparative enjoyment. Livingston, the benefactor of commerce, and Howard, the benefactor of man, have shown by their lives, that health may be maintained in any country, by those who were not born to the soil, at the expense only of rational care.

To insure safety, then, against any attack of sickness, in New Orleans, in the Spring of the year, visitors

 Must locomote in stately slowness.
 Must deny themselves all lunches, and all eating between meals. 3. Must eat nothing after a three o'clock

dinner, but a few oranges. 4. Must avoid going out of doors early in the morning, unless something is eaten, or some warm drink taken.

By a rational attention to these four things, a Northerner will be as safe in New Orleans, from November until July, as he would be at his own home, under ordinary circumstances. It is not the climate of New Orleans which is so destructive of human life. It is the three Ls: the Liquor, the License, and the Late supper, which make their annual hecatombs. We know, personally, many Northerners, who have gone there, and in the course of years have accumulated fortunes, and left in excellent health, or remain to enjoy both health and fortune; but there is not a wine drinker, nor a gourmand, nor a latitudinarian among them, not one; every one of them is a man of steady habits, who had his Northern principles of systematic moderation in all thing, and maintained them. Personally we never had better health, than when a resident there, even at a time when the cholera was numbering its daily hundred victims, dying all around our habitation and our office. And why?—we took no liquor and no medicine! kept regular hours, ate what we wanted, as much as we wanted, and no more.

It may be useful to give the reason for the precautions named, as a means of impressing the memory as to their necessity. Why you should walk slowly in the warm weather, needs no explanation to thinking

We should not eat between meals, in stomach has its share of that debility, and it is no more capable of working all the time without rest, than a man in midsummer could work incessantly without rest, even during the hours of daylight. But, when we take an ordinary meal, it requires at least four hours' labor for the stomach to digest it, and send it out to another part of the body; or if we eat an apple or a cracker or sweet cake, it takes one, or two, or three hours for the stomach to digest it. It is easy to see then, that if a man takes a regular breakfast at eight o'clock, and then a lunch at twelve, and a dinner at three, or four, or five, the stomach is kept in incessant operation from eight in the morning until the close of the day; and the stomach is a muscle, or rather a collection of muscles, AMERICAN FARMER'S MAGAZINE, for March, and it can no more be kept in exercise all

or any other movable part of the body. Continuous work or walking will kill any HARPER'S MAGAZINE, for April, contains—Trop- man, will debilitate him beyond resuscitaical Journeyings, Pictures, from Siberia and Tartion—and that is Dyspepsia, as applied to tary, An American at Sinai, and many other matthe stomach; it has been worked so hard, ters, great and small, and some of them possess- so much, so incessantly, that, like an overing much interest. The work appears in its worked or overtraveled animal, all the beatusual superior style. It is for sale by Mesers. ing, all the goading in the world, will not rouse it up. Now, if any man after this, fails to comprehend in its fullest sense, what the famed word Dyspepsia is, he is hopelessly daft, and he had better not take numerous, beautiful Cuts, Drawings, Patterns, this Journal any longer, for we can't teach

It is important to remember, that Dyspepsia is of two kinds; one called chronic, which lasts for a month, or a year, or a lifetime; this is the kind to which the familiar word "Dyspepsia" applies; but, there is another kind, acute, which may be brought on in any twenty-four hours, and run its I have never met. 4. Lord St. Leonard's Handy course to a fatal termination within the Book on Property Law. 5. Zanzibar-two months same time, in the shape of cholera morbus, in East Africa, by Capt. Burton. 6. Thorndale, cramp colic, bilious colic, and child epilepsy, or the Conflict of Opinions. 7. The Poorbeah convulsions, and "fits"—these being the Mutiny—the Punjab, No. II; and, 8. A Famil- results of Acute Dyspepsia, of giving the iar Epistle from Mr. John Company to Mr. John stomach, at one meal, more than it can possibly do, or of repeating its task for a whole day, before one is completed; and to do this in hot weather, when the stomach and all the body are at their weakest, is nothing less than suicidal; and this is the chief Having spent a decade of our life in the reason why, even in New York, there are Crescent City, we may be considered as nearly double the number of deaths in mid-

We place great stress on taking some food Northern latitude. Safe, because the Mis- into the morning air, in all Southern latiaissippi river is always high at that time, tudes, especially in the warm weather, because we all wake up in a languid condition; the stomach naturally, and by means of its Miasm, is not generated. It is in the latter long fast, has its share of languor, and has part of Summer and earlier Fall, when low almost no power of resisting its own instinct waters expose to a hot sun thousands of to drink in whatever is presented to it; nor square miles of shallow marsh bottoms, that have the other parts of the system any estilence and deadly fevers march multi- greater ability of self-defence, of resisting tudes to the grave. Heavy damp weather deleterious impressions from an atmosphere is, in all latitudes, the most disagreeable, loaded with poisonous miasm, which is and is the fruitful cause of depressing, al- present in its greatest malignity, and in its though not fatal maladies; but about the most concentrated and compact form for the first of May, the atmosphere is balmy and hour or two about sunrise, in warm weather, delightful, and what showers there are, soon in all Southern latitudes—malignant enough, passed away, and no fires are by any possibility needed. dry up the chilly Spring has entirely in some localities, to cause death in fortydrink, wakes up the weak stomach, imparts At the same time, persons arriving from nutriment to it, and with that, strength to the North should bring their light umbrel defend itself. Hence, all persons should las, which will answer the double purpose take their breakfast before they travel in of paraplui and parasol, protections against | warm weather; and, for the same reason, all

the "Creoles," that is, the native-born of | brought to the mind in a sudden and unex-Louisiana, owe their impunity against pected manner, such as, Thy sins are for-Southern diseases, so much above others of the population, whom ignorance, inattention, prejudice, or fool-hardiness prevent from observing the time-honored custom.

nanner of spending a May in New Orleans, s applicable in all lands between the temperate zones, in warm weather, and attention to them would save millions of lives every year.

For the Presbyterian Banner and Advocate Justification. Letter III.—A Review.

To write the same things to you, to me indeed is

not grievous, but for you it is safe.—PHIL. III: 1. My DEAR FRIEND:-In former letters spoke of God, his personality, charecter, and law; of sin, and the consequent be necessary for me at this time to say much on the subject of regeneration itself. I need has already been said on it, and on the evi- 5. 6. lences of regeneration; and this merely to stir up your pure mind by way of remembrance.—2. Pet. iii: 1, 2.

As to regeneration, our Saviour teaches

both its nature and necessity in his conversation with Nicodemus. Ye must be born ons."-Vincent's Catechism, p. 61, Ques. , published by the Presbyterian Board. ful, and hence must be born again.—Col. iii: 10; Eph. iv: 24; John iii: 6, 7. Regeneration is necessary, then, because we are sinners, and as such, unfit for heaven. We have original sin; and this "consists. lst, 'In the guilt (by imputation) of Adam's first sin,' or the legal accountability of every soul for that sin, in which every one federally participated. 2d, 'In the want of original righteousness, or an entire destitution of all holy principles, feelings, and tendencies. . In the corruption of the whole nature; hat is, not only a privation of all holiness, but the infection of the nature with positive lepravity." Hence we have also actual sin; and this "consists, 1st, In any want of conormity to the law; and, 2d, In trangression

Fisher's Catechism, published by Presby-terian Board, and Hodge's Commentary on Romans. "The corruption of the nature f man consists in the universal depravation which is in every part of man since the fall. In the darkness and defilement of the mind. -Eph. v: 8; Tit. i: 15. In the crooked-God and his law: as also in the inclination of the heart to sin, and the worst of sins, In the second place, as regeneration con-

new birth; it is a change of heart. It is he is offered to us in the Gospel. the removal of our blindness is the first demption.—1. Cor. i: 30, 31. effect of regeneration, and is inseparable ation—so that we are in him, united to him, ness: and if any man be in Christ, he is a i: 5-16.

regeneration. We are dead in sin; regen- ture.—Rom. vii: 22. eration makes us alive; you hath he quick-17. 18. spiritual perception and susceptibility of with Jesus Christ. holy feeling. It is his work to quicken the dead in sin. To be born again is to be born

of the Spirit; regeneration is the renewing of the Holy Ghost.—John iii: 7,8; Tit. iii: 4-7. "Effectual calling is the work in the knowledge of Christ, and renewing our wills, he doth persuade and enable us to

factory evidences of it.

Matt. xiii: 1-23. assuate protect them bed in the morning, in many instances, that Again, that certain texts of Scripture are

given, and the like, is no certain sign of regeneration. It is very often the case that those who are truly converted, have texts of Scripture suggested by the Holy Spirit; but What we have thus said about a safe they are usually such passages as have a connexion with Christ and the way of salvation through him, and they lead to the contemplation of Christ and his offices and work, and strengthen our faith and confi-

dence in him; but Satan may often quote Scripture with a view to quiet the fears of the awakened and lead them to cherish a the liberty of speech, and inducting a milfalse hope, and so be the subjects of a de- itary despotism; and an effort, by the Britceptive peace and of unfounded joys. Thus they also are but stony ground hearers.— Matt. xiii: 20, 21. Again, confidence in our own good estate

is no certain sign of regeneration. One may be very sure he is regenerated, and yet be deceived. The heart is deceitful; and it need of regeneration and justification; of is very dangerous to make our own confiregeneration, its necessity, its nature, the dence of safety the proof that we are safe; agent, means and end; and also of the evi- for this confidence may be altogether unlences of regeneration. Hence it will not founded. It may lead to peace and joy, and be accompanied with texts suggested to the mind, and yet, after all, the subject of it may only recall to your mind something of what be but a stony-ground hearer.-Matt. xiii:

angel of light; and hence the danger of

depending upon them.—2. Jor. xi: 13—15. We should depend on other and better evidences, such as flow from union with Christ, again.—John iii: 1.—8. Its necessity re- and are certain signs that we are in him new sults from the depravity of our nature. oreatures. -2. Cor. v: 17. Regeneration Man was created in the image of God, in itself is from above; it is of God, for of him knowledge, righteousness, and holiness; are ye in Christ Jesus; and hence the sure knowledge in his understanding, righteous- and certain signs of regeneration are also ess in his will, and holiness in his affec- heavenly in their origin. They too are from God, for they are effects, the fruits; and hence the evidences of the new birth. And But he is fallen; with a heart at enmity with under the head of certain evidences, six God, and his whole nature corrupt and in things may be mentioned. The first, is when with keeping a disorderly house, and harruins; his understanding is darkened, his our affections are right. High affections is will enslaved, and his affections perverted no proof; right affections are. The affect and placed on earthly and sensual objects, tions are the feelings and emotions. By Born of the flesh, he is flesh, depraved, sin- nature these are wrong, earthly, sensua, fixed on improper objects, or inordinately fixed on such objects as are proper in their place and order. Now regeneration, as it enlightens our minds, renews our wills, changes our hearts, and gives right views of to turn down the bed clothes, and generally truth, so it sets our affections right; it ele- to keep up a close surveillance over the invates and purifies them; it gives them a mates of his house, and ventilate everything heavenly turn and bias, and places them on in the apartments occupied by his lodgers. proper objects, things Divine and heavenly. He further stated that whereas the act It is a sign of regeneration, then, when our bound the landlord to give notice to the affections, our feelings and emotions, are police of all dangerous cases of contagious Divine in their origin, excited by spiritual or epidemic disorders, and of all attacks things, produced by the truth and Spirit of arising from such disorders that might occur God-the result of the right apprehension on the premises, with a view at once to the of truth—and fixed on proper objects, on removal to safe custody of those in whom God and Christ, and the things of the Spirit; they might break out, and the preservation so that we take pleasure in religion and re- of those they might attack, Mr. Bull had of the law."—See Bible Dictionary, and ligious exercises and duties, delight in God been in the habit of allowing such cases to and his Word and service, and love to study get to a height without informing the police, and contemplate the things of God. Thus and of permitting his lodgers to associate in David declares, I will sing unto the Lord as discriminately with persons suffering with long as I live; I will sing praises to my God | the most dangerous and contagious disorders,

-Ps. civ: 33-35. As the heart panteth ness and enmits of the heart and will against after the water brooks, so panteth my soul after thee, O, God.—Ps. xlii: 1, 2. these being the seed of all manner of sins sists in the saving illumination of the mind in the heart, as it is corrupted with original by the Holy Spirit, enabling us to see spirsin.—Rom. viii: 7; Matt. xv: 19. In the itual things in a new light, and is attended sided in England, in Mr. Bull's house. He disorder and distemper of the affections, all | with new and clear views of Divine truth; | had been a special constable here in 1848, of them being naturally set upon wrong ob- so these new and clear views are an evidence shortly after which he left England, seeing jects through this inherent corruption. The of regeneration. We see the Bible in a new an opening for an active young man in members also of the body are infected, being light; we understand it as we never did beready weapons and instruments of unright fore; and it seems to us now full of wonders. cousness."-Rom. vi: 13; Vincent's Cate. We have new views of God, or if not new, chism, p. 78, Ques. 8, 9. Because we are they are clearer and more distinct; and so epidemic which had made great ravages in thus sinful, by nature and practice, we must we have also more correct views of ourselves. be born again, as well as justified by faith. We see our sinfulness now; we feel our need Now, as to the nature of this change, it is of Christ now, and hence we have clearer was a highly inflammatory disease of the most the darkened eyes of the understanding are our wants and necessities, and we realize lirium. enlightened; the will is renewed and set fully that we must perish without him; and

the infusion of spiritual life; the implanting | And hence here is the third evidence of crown. of a principle of holiness; writing the law regeneration—the reception of Jesus Christ in the heart; restoring the lost image of by faith and reliance upon him alone for sal-God to the soul; enlightening the mind; vation. Works are abandoned now; self is renewing the will; raising up the dead soul renounced; Christ is received and rested on, and uniting it to Christ by faith. As be- and he is precious to us because we believe. cause of sin we are blind, and have no -1. Pet. ii: 7. There is no disposition capacity of spiritual perception, the Spirit now to have our works counted to us for our pens our blind eyes, enables us to see spir- justification, nor for any part of our justifyual objects, and gives new and clear views ing righteousness. There is an emptying of of truth and of heavenly and Divine things. self and a simple reliance upon Christ; and The opening of the eyes of the mind, or the | we feel that Christ is all—the first and the giving us the power or capacity to perceive last—the beginning and the ending—that ferers. Change of air he had found useful, the things of God, is regeneration; the new Christ is of God made to us wisdom, and particularly removal to hot climates like Alviews, the spiritual illumination attending righteousness, and sanctification, and re- geria. He considered Cayenne almost a

And fourth, having received Christ, then rom saving faith. When the mind is thus follows repentance for sin and a Christ-like printually enlightened, there is that faith spirit and temper. The same mind is in us which unites us to Christ-and which, as which was also in Christ Jesus; we have the we shall see, is the instrument in our justifi- | Spirit of Christ; we walk even as he walked. Phil. ii: 1-16; Rom. viii: 5-10, and who often brought the disease into France. have fellowship with him in his righteous. xiii: 14; Col. ii: 6; 1. John ii: 6; 2. Pet.

new creature, and is born again. Our union Of course, in the fifth place, there follows with Christ, and hence our justification, de- a purpose to live to God. The mind of the ends not on the strength, but the reality of regenerated soul is fully made up to aim at our faith. Where there is faith, which is a the glory of God, taking his Word for its fruit of the Spirit, there is regeneration and rule in all things. It believes and loves the a new life. Suppose life to be given by truth, delights in it and follows its teach-Divine power to a dead seed, so that it springs | ings; as Paul says, I delight in the law of while in this country. Might have been up and grows; that illustrates the nature of God after the inward man, the renewed na-

And then there follows, in the sixth place, ened who were dead. Eph. ii: 1. And the practice of holiness, the carrying out of being quickened, we believe we have faith, the purpose to live to God in a life of piety: and are in Christ new creatures. -2. Cor. v: and this is the best evidence of a change of The agent in regeneration is the Holy merits of Christ and of devotedness to the time he lodged with him. Would not say shost. He renews us. It is his work to service of God. He that endureth to the he had not told him the police had no busi splighten our minds and renew our wills; it end shall be saved.—Matt. x: 22. His very ness on his premises. The windows of his is his work to open our hearts, give eight to enduring is the effect, as it is also the proof, our blind minds, and impart a capacity of of his regeneration and his saving union

"The fearful soul that tires and faints, And walks the ways of God no more, Is but esteemed almost a saint, And makes his own destruction sure." Now you may try yourself by these tests. of God's Spirit, whereby, convincing us of As they are the fruits of regeneration, so knew better now. Did not see what that our sin and misery, enlightening our minds are they certain evidences of it; others had to do with the present charge. Declined embrace Jesus Christ, freely offered to us in the comfort of them; if you have them not, the Gospel. The Spirit applieth to us the redemption purchased by Christ, by working Jesus Christ for pardon and salvation. Yes, faith in us, and thereby uniting us to Christ go to Jesus, call on him, look to him, trust house keeper taken away, for the safety of in our effectual calling."—Short. Cat., Ques. in him, rely on him, serve him with all your society at large. Was very much interested 30, 31. The Spirit thus unites us to Christ heart whether you have peace and comfort for society at large. Considered he had so that we are in him; and being united to or not, and he will save you; not for the saved society at large. Was not aware if Christ by faith, we are not only renewed, sake of your works, but on the ground of that opinion was general, but a day seldom but justified; and this is evinced by our his own finished righteousness. Receive passed without his being told so by persons progressive sanctification. There are satishim by faith, and he of God shall be made in the highest position in France.

or through our Lord with Mr.

In the many who proved that Mr. Bull complicate the police fore a. and that the informer had for several year

Odd.—See Hodge on Rom. v: 1.—11.

Yours, Truly.

No. 32 (Rentau Street, Philadelphis, have for the police fore a.)

Delta AND Leather Brook.

The police fore all members of the police fore all members In regard to these evidences, several sanctification, and redemption.—1. Cor. i: to the character of the house, including an things were mentioned before as not sure 30, 31. Your safety depends not on what old Austrian of the name of Metternich, signs of a change of heart. I will now re- you FEEL, but on what you BELIEVE; he (whose cautions and roundabout way of givpeat but three of them. And first, that one | that believeth shall be saved—believe, and | ing his evidence much amused the court.) has great peace and joy is not a certain sign you shall be saved. Your salvation is sus- several members of a family of the name of that he is regenerated. Affections may run pended, not on your COMFORT, but on your Bourbon, whose father had lodged with Mr. high, and yet not be right. One may take FAITH-believe and live! Believing, you Bull under the name of Smith, and a host up a false persuasion of pardon, and hence shall live; for, being justified by faith, we of Hungarians, Italians, Poles, and French-rejoice greatly, and have much peace; where- bave peace with God through our Lord men, who proved that Mr. Bull complied as, if he knew his real condition, he might Jesus Christ.—Rom. v: 1. "Salvation is strictly with the terms of the act, and that rather weep and lament. Such are stony. not merely a future though certain good; it they had no complaint to make of the house. ground hearers, enduring but for a time. is a present and abundant joy; we joy in Several members of the police force also

Miscellaneous.

England and Louis Napoleon.

The late nefarious attempt on Louis Napoeon's life, by four Italians, who probably had many abettors, has been the occasion of much trouble; and it may lead/to very serious consequences. Very severe laws have been enacted in France, greatly abridging ish Cabinet, to respond favorably to a demand on England for a repressive law, which would militate against her character as an asylum for Refugees, cost the Ministry their places.

But there are circumstances in the case which afford room for retort, and for the exercise of wit, and that famous personage, the London Punch, fails not to seize the occasion. He represents England as a Boardinghouse, John/Bull is the Government, the people are the Magistrate sitting in Court, Now all these evidences may be from and Louis Napoleon is the Witness. Now Satan, who is sometimes transformed into an it happens that this same Witness was, himself, once /a Refugee, received protection, earned his living by discharging sundry small offices, and had the reputation of incurring some debts. Hence the pungency of Punch's satire. We quote as follows:

IMPORTANT PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE COMMON LODGING-HOUSE ACT.

Mr. John Bull, keeper of a common lodging house, much frequented by foreigners, was charged with various offences under the Common Lodging-house Act, and generally boring notoriously bad characters.

The principal witness against him was Frenchman, formerly a lodger in the house, who gave his name as Charles Louis Napoleon. The witness stated that Mr. Bull, the landlord of the house, systematically violated the provisions of the act, which required him to open the windows of his house daily, while I have being. My meditation of him perticularly what was called in France, "La

Fievre Rouge." shall be sweet; I will be glad in the Lord. The Magistrate wished to know if this was the scarlet fever, and begged the witness to be a little more precise in his statements, and to express himself in English, as he seemed to know the language well. The witness said he did, having long re France, where he had since held various responsible situations, and was now earning very high wages. La fievre rouge was an France, and was much worse than the worst kind of scarlet fever known in England. It

the renovation of our sinful nature; by it | views of him too; he seems adapted now to | contagious character, and attended with de-The Magistrate inquired what part of the free; and the affections are changed, purified, hence we embrace the truth in regard to body it attacked?
rectified, and elevated. Regeneration is a him, and accept him as our Saviour just as The witness said it generally attacked the upper extremities, beginning with the

The Magistrate inquired if the witness was

a medical practitioner? The witness said he had practised in France for the last nine years, five of them on his own account, and had particularly devoted himself to the treatment of this very disorder. He believed his treatment was considered highly successful. It consisted in letting blood freely, followed by lowering and suppressive treatment, and the strictest separation and close confinement of the sufspecific, and had administered it in large doses, especially during the severe outbreak of the disorder in 1852. All movement was dangerous, and all mental exertion. He considered the worst cases were those which

had originated among Mr. Bull's lodgers, Considered Mr. Bull guilty under the Act, for not bringing these cases to the knowledge of the police. The witness was closely cross-examined by the defendant.

Admitted that he had several times beer

a lodger in the defendant's house; declined to state what his means of subsistence were charged with attempts at burglary at Boulogne and Strasbourg. Would not say he had not been tried for a murder arising out of the former charge. Would not swear he had not been imprisoned on that charge. Might have expressed strong opinions to Mr heart—a life of humble reliance upon the Bull on the subject of this act during the room were generally kept shut. Never complained then. Was not in good circumstances at that time. Might have borrowed money of Mr. Bull. Would not swear he had not left in his debt. Might have had La Fievre Rouge himself; had associated freely with persons suffering from it. Might have told Mr. Bull it was not dangerous; might be named, but these are sufficient. to state whether he had made any communi-If you have them, be thankful and take cation to the police. Had friends in the unto you wisdom, and righteousness, and Mr. Bull called several witnesses to speak

against Mr. Bull's house, and had endeavored to induce the police to enter the premises in disguise. He had had the act explained to him, and had always been told that any violation of its provisions would be strictly looked into. There might be a grudge on the informer's part against Mr.

The Magistrate, after careful consideration of the act, said it did not appear to him that the charges were made out. There was no proof that the defendant knew of the existence of the alleged cases of the very serious disorder deposed to by the principal witness. Mr. Bull was not bound to inform the police of suspected cases. He had no power to detain his lodgers, or to prevent them from leaving his house. All power of an inquisitorial character required to be exercised cautiously in this country. He thought it ill became witness, who, by his own account, seemed to be under considerable obligations to Mr. Bull, to bring such a charge as the present on such loose and unreliable foundation. Mr. Bull would leave this court without any stain on his character. The Magistrate saw no grounds whatever for taking away the license of the house. On the contrary, it seemed to him to be very well conducted, and it was a great blessing to many distressed foreigners that they had such a place to resort to.

The decision of the worthy Magistrate was loudly cheered, and Mr. Bull, on leaving the court, was warmly greeted by his numerous lodgers. The witness, Mapoleon, was allowed to leave the court by a private entrance in the cab, as there seemed considerable disposition among the crowd assembled in the neighborhood to handle him roughly. -Punch.

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