

Poetry.

The Empty Tomb.

Death! thy hand and bolt are broken,  
Man no more need fear thy gloom;  
Brightly dawns the rainbow-bowed  
O'er the empty tomb.

Death no more O king of terror!  
Over thy shades of doom and error,  
Break thy shackles of night and error,  
With our Saviour's winning form.

Though the dead in countless numbers  
Sleep in earth and in earth's  
They shall rise from their common slumber,  
To see and meet their Saviour.

Turn aside from your common slumber,  
From that common slumber of clay,  
Turn and view Jesus' open portal,  
In the place where Jesus lay.

Look within and see no longer  
For death here has lost his story;  
Higher lift thy song and stronger  
Praise thy Saviour's triumph story.

Heed the words of hope are spoken  
To a growing world of sinners;  
Hear the words of death are spoken  
And his boasted banner fallen.

Glorious now! the Lord has risen  
From the charnel dark and cold;  
Angels, through the fields of vision,  
Lead us to the tomb of gold.

With your songs will you join our voices,  
And our earth the tidings spread,  
Till each human heart rejoicing  
Cries, "The Lord is risen indeed."

M. C. S.

The Sabbath-School.

Words Fitly Spoken.

A teacher was once engaged with a class on a lesson from St. Luke concerning The Strait Gate; when this question was put to her: "Don't you think it is wrong and unchristian for the various sects of the Protestant church to talk about one another as they do?" "As they do?" repeated the teacher slowly. "You must define more sharply than that." "Well, I mean run down and ridicule each other. Each sect thinks its own right and every other wrong." "Individuals of each sect, I presume you mean," suggested the teacher. The boy answered, "Yes, of course. I've heard Presbyterians speak of Methodists as shouting Methodists, and I've heard the Methodists call Baptists 'water drinkers,' and the Baptists say the Episcopalians are next to the Catholics. Now is there any Christianity in such talk, and aren't there a good many more in the church who talk so and feel so, than there are of those who don't?" The whole class listened attentively to the boy's queries, but with the air of one who evidently thinks he has a strong case. "The teacher saw all," took in the full import of the question and its bearings. Did she enter into an argument in defense of sects or of the Christian church? That was what he wanted, but that was not what he needed. She smiled kindly as she answered: "How little difference appears in the questions of to-day and the questions of eighteen centuries ago." "Then said one unto him, Lord, are there few that be saved?" To-day, one says to me, virtually, "Since there are so many sinners in the church, are there not, after all, few that be saved?" I take my answer to you from the lips of my Master: "Strive to enter in at the strait gate." The intelligent glances from eye to eye, the deep blush of the answered inquirer, and the appreciative smiles that met the eyes of the teacher, assured her that not in vain had she remembered the words of the Lord Jesus. "I know," continued she, "that these sins of the church are constantly observed and used by the great adversary. They are sins. Those who indulge in harsh judgments and unkind criticism, indulge in sin, and sin everywhere and under all circumstances or disguise is seen and hated by the Lord. You all know that Christians are not perfect beings. The sincerest Christians are the readiest to acknowledge this fact. You may see the sins of God's professed people every day. Let the sad sight bring from you no word of glorying, but only a heartfelt prayer, 'Lead me not into temptation, but deliver me from evil.' And let this thought be engrained upon your hearts: The Lord knows his own, and none of them shall be lost." Can any one suppose that there was a heart in the class that did not at that moment earnestly feel, "Oh that I knew that I am one of the Lord's own?"

The Child Christian.

A teacher asks the question, "How can we most effectively urge upon children, between the ages of six and seven years, the duty of immediate consecration to God, without incurring the danger of exciting their emotions alone?"

My fellow-teachers, you know that children have very little else to extend but their emotions, at that tender age. Reason, judgment, on which

principle is based, is undeveloped, or should be, if it is not. Such a thing as deliberate principle in a child would lead to a precocity of intellect that I would very much fear to see in a child of mine. Let their religion develop itself in love to God, just as it does in their love to their parents.

Some children manifest their love to their parents by strong emotions; in others it is hardly noticeable, so quiet and unobtrusive is it; yet the mother is never faint that the latter love her more or less than the former. "Suffer little children to come unto me and forbid them not," says our Saviour. Put no obstruction in their way. If they tell you they love their Saviour, doubt not their word.

Children are simple-minded and sincere. Do not expect them to be versed in theology, and if they can not repeat all those long, hard-to-be-remembered answers in the catechism, do not think they are not little disciples. I well remember the time I think I gave myself to the Saviour. I was about eight years old. There was a great revival in the town where I lived, and it was on one Saturday evening that my child-mind became impressed with divine truth. My father came in from his business, and sitting down by the fire, after tea, the stand-table was placed near him, and on it was the Bible, which he opened, and finding a chapter, he began to read aloud, a very unusual thing. I do not remember ever seeing him do it before. After he closed the book, rising, he said, "Let us unite in prayer." As the big tears fell, one after another, from his eyes, while he, with trembling voice, asked God to forgive him and us our many sins, I was impressed with awe and wonder. After the prayer, he told us that he hoped he was a Christian, and he wanted us all to be Christians, and give our hearts to the Saviour. So I thought I would, and in the way that I saw my father give himself, so I did, and I think my Saviour accepted the offering, from all I know of my own experience, or of others, or from what I can learn from the Word of God on the great subject of regeneration.

I united with the church four years subsequently, and have never regretted the step I then took. Over forty years have passed since that time. The dear father that stood by his chair while he prayed, the mother that knelt by hers, and all the children of that little group, but myself and one sister, have passed away, and as my sun is going down in its western horizon, many hundred miles from that loved spot where I consecrated myself to the Saviour in simple love and trust, and everything else that occurred at that period of my life has almost faded from my mind, that one scene remains vividly impressed on my memory as "foot-prints on the sands of time."—S. S. Times.

Miscellaneous.

From the New York Observer.  
Around the World.

NO. XIV.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.,  
September 3, 1869.

California is a great State. I have been informed of that fact repeatedly, and by those who have lived in it long enough to know whereof they affirm; but it is, in truth, a great State. In territory it is equal to all New England, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and a part of Delaware. It is not only large enough, North and South, to constitute several climates, but it has a remarkable variety of climate within a narrow compass. If variety is the spice of life, California is the spiciest country to live in that I have found in all my wanderings. I have never before been where climate and fever were so prevalent as here. I do not mean the terrible disease bearing that name, of which I have a greater dread than of the yellow fever, but the malarial shakings and warnings which one gets in passing from one part of the State to another. The morning that I came into the Ang. 15th, at 5 o'clock—the thermometer stood in the car window on the Pacific Railroad at 34° only two degrees above freezing. At 2 o'clock the same day, further west, the same thermometer stood at 88°. This is true, was on different planes; but one may "shiver and shake" day after day at San Francisco, and an hour's sail will take him into the blindest of atmospheres. On our excursion to the Yosemite Valley, we left San Francisco, Aug. 23d, at 3 o'clock; P. M., wrapped up in our warmest winter clothes and overcoats; and stopping at Berkeley, only thirty miles distant and on the same plane, we cast off our wraps and stepped into the most delightful summer weather, and saw the sun go down in a sea of gold, a sensation and a sight which we had not had since our arrival. During the same journey, the weather would be

intensely warm during the day, and, in the same locality, by midnight would be ourselves searching, half awake, for all the stray clothes with which the thermometer would indicate frost. The same diversity and variations of temperature prevail in almost every portion of the State, and in some places that I have visited I have been informed that the thermometer rises frequently as high as 110, and even 120, in the shade.

One of the wonders of this great State is, that everything does not die out utterly in the summer and leave the valleys ever after as barren as the granite rocks of the walls of the Yosemite. Not a drop of rain falls in the low country—the great valleys named from the rivers which flow through them and which are the agricultural regions of the State. In passing through these valleys in the month of August, they do not give the slightest signs of vegetation, excepting the trees, which are sparse. The ground is apparently as dry as an ash-heap fresh from the burning. You may travel all day long and never see a blade of grass, not even a green weed; but I am told by all who reside here, that as soon as the fall rains commence, the hills and valleys are clothed with the richest verdure, another year's crop of grass and grain comes on, and the once arid slopes and planes are burdened with the harvest. Vegetation must have some strange power of lying dormant and then springing into life, or there must be latent moisture in the soil which preserves it from perishing; for while the surface of the earth is without the least evidence of vegetable life or the possibility of life, the trees, fruit and ornamental trees, whose roots strike deep into the soil, are as luxuriant in their growth and in their foliage as if rain had fallen every day in the year. It is no uncommon thing to see a vineyard or plantation of fruit trees in full and green leaf, and loaded with the richest fruit, standing in the midst of a perfectly arid tract of country, and this, too, without the slightest irrigation. My partial examination of California has satisfied me that agriculture, in all its branches, is to be the great interest of the State, and indeed it is so now.

The fruits of California have not equalled my expectations. It is true the rage for mammoth productions, mammoth vegetables and fruits, of which we heard so much in the settlement of the State, has given place to a more sensible attention to quality; but even with this improvement the fruits, generally, are not equal in flavor to those of the Eastern States and of some other countries. They grow in a profusion that is without any parallel within the range of my observation, and with so little cultivation that they seem almost to be spontaneous; they have a smoothness and perfection of form which gives them the beauty of flowers; I have seen trees loaded with fruits of the largest size on which an imperfect specimen could scarcely be found, and yet when they come to be eaten, they do not fulfill the bright promise which they give. The first, and as it was said, the finest of the peaches that I saw appeared before we arrived; but those which we have eaten, although magnificent in appearance and rich in color, have been without the high flavor the peaches at the East preserve throughout the season. It is, perhaps, too early to form a judgment of the apples; but I have tried many varieties, and while they are fair to look upon, exceeding in size and smoothness all the productions of the Eastern States, so that, to judge merely from their external appearance, one might suppose that this fruit as well as many others had taken a new lease of life for the Pacific coast and had entered upon an entirely new career. I have not tasted a good apple in California, and I have not tasted a good apple in California, and I have not tasted a good apple in California.

A curious literary discovery was lately made in an old house, formerly a portion of a religious office, at Wilkes, in Oxfordshire. While pulling it down, the workmen came upon a secret closet, or oratory, hidden beneath the floorboards, and covered by the panning of the adjacent roof. It proved to be the place of deposit for a small library of the earliest Protestant theologians, of the time of the Reformation, concealed, no doubt, when the possession of such books was almost sufficient to doom the owner to fire and faggot.

Some of John Knox's writings are specially mentioned, and a "Complete copy of the First English or Coverdale's translation of the Bible." If the latter work answers the description, the "find" will be more valuable than was at first sight apparent, as no perfect copy of this Bible has yet been found to exist; and one, the title and first leaf wanting, but supplied in fac-simile, sold for £395, or \$1,500, in 1854.

To reprove small faults with undue vehemence is as absurd as if a man should take a great hammer, because he saw a fly on his friend's forehead,

were sent; but there are a few more left. Pears have become so abundant—even the choicest varieties—that they have actually become a drug in the market; and Bartlett's which will weigh a pound, and which bluish, when you look at them, like a young madden, will scarcely pay for sending them to market. I was at a ranch, not an hour's distance from San Francisco, containing all kinds of fruit and pears of every variety, and such fruit as was never seen in any other country, hundreds of bushels, the owner of which informed me that he should leave it all to rot upon the trees, as it would not pay for the picking.

Grapes grow everywhere in the State with the greatest luxuriance and spontaneously. They require no sort of training; they are trimmed annually almost to the level of the soil, leaving a small stump, and before the season is over, such a burden of the finest of fruit is seen, and in clusters like the grapes of Eschschol, as can now scarcely be found anywhere else on earth. The choicest of foreign grapes, which at the East are matured only in greenhouses by artificial heat, here revel in the open air. I believe all visitors in California, if not the citizens, unite in pronouncing the grapes the finest of its fruit, and they grow in such profusion that all classes may have them at this season as an article of their daily diet. Figs and pomegranates grow with the same luxuriance; the former, as in Oriental countries, producing three crops in a season. The fig tree grows with astonishing rapidity; I have seen, even among the mountains, and still more in the broad valleys, fig trees twenty or twenty-five feet in height that could not be more than ten or twelve years old, and covered with the second crop of the largest and finest figs. It is surprising to see so little account made of this fruit, which, in other countries, is an important article of food, and which more nourishing than any of our native fruits. But the taste for it must be acquired, and it is evident that it has not been extensively acquired in California.

I have made a more extensive enumeration of the fruits of the State than I intended, although it is only the commencement of a catalogue. Almost any thing that will grow in any climate grows here, as if this were its native soil, and in such perfection of form and magnified proportions as can scarcely be approached elsewhere; but with the notable exceptions which I have made, and some, perhaps which I have omitted, the fruit is not equal in flavor to much of the fruit of our own climate.

I greatly regret that, having taken passage on the steamer which sails for Japan to-morrow, I shall not be able to be present at the Fair of the State Agricultural Society, to be held next week at Sacramento; but I should regret it more if I had not had an opportunity to visit some of the finest ranches in the State, and to see much of its wonderfully productive power. I have taken the liberty of suggesting to several gentlemen interested in the subject to secure from the California Agricultural Society a general invitation to the agriculturists of the Atlantic States to be present at the State Fair in 1870; if such an invitation shall be extended, and with it the assurance that special preparation will be made for securing a full exhibition of the products of California, now that railroad communication is so easy and pleasant, I am sure that hundreds, if not thousands, will gladly accept it. I could promise them in advance such a sight as could be seen before them in no other part of the world, and the meeting would greatly advance the interests of both sections of the country.

The oldest relic of humanity extant in the skeleton of the oldest Pharaoh, treasured in its original burial robes, and wonderfully perfect considering the age, which was deposited eight centuries of twenty months ago in the British Museum, and is justly considered the most valuable of its archaeological treasures. The lid of the coffin which contained the royal mummy was inscribed with the name of its occupant, Pharaoh Merneptah, who succeeded the heir of the builder of the great pyramid, about ten centuries before the coming of Christ. Only think of it! the monarch whose grumbling bones and leathery integuments are now exciting the wonder of numerous gazers in London, reigned in Egypt before Solomon was born, and only about eleven centuries or so after Manu, the grandson of Noah, and the first of the Pharaohs had been gathered to his fathers.

War is the curse and peace the blessing of a country.—Lord Burleigh.

Do Not Smoke.  
Dr. DuCane, in the course of investigations on the influence of tobacco on circulation, has been struck with the large number of boys, aged from nine to fifteen years, who smoke; and has been led to inquire into the connection of this habit with the impairment of the general health. He has observed thirty-eight boys, aged from nine to fifteen, who smoke more or less. Of these, distinct symptoms were present in twenty-seven. In twenty-two there were various disorders of the circulation—bruit de souffle in the neck, palpitation, disorders of digestion, slowness of intellect, and a more or less marked taste for strong drinks. In three the pulse was intermittent. In eight there was found on examination more or less marked diminution of the red corpuscles. In twelve there were rather frequent epistaxis. Ten had disturbed sleep, and four had slight ulcerations of the mucous membrane of the mouth, which disappeared on ceasing from the use of tobacco for some days. In children who were very well nourished the disorder was, in general, less marked. As to the ages, eight of the boys were nine to twelve years old; nine from twelve to fifteen. The duration of the habit of smoking was—in eleven, from six months to a year; and in sixteen, more than two years. The ordinary treatment of asthma in general produced no effect so long as the smoking was continued; but, when this was desisted from, health was soon perfectly restored, if there were no organic disease.—British Medical Journal.

Notable Changes.  
Time makes havoc with our estimation of men. Twenty-three years ago Louis Napoleon opened his political career in France by the invasion of Strasbourg, which was such a ludicrous failure that every body laughed at the adventurer. Pretender. Fifteen years after the Strasbourg failure, the prince had realized his dreams and the world no longer laughed at his imperial pretensions. The last ten years have been full of similar surprises. Gladstone, the high churchman and scholarly Tory, leading the way in destroying the Irish establishment and in driving an entering wedge between the State and the English church; Lincoln, a country lawyer, elected President; Grant, a failure as a fighter, proving the great General of a nation; John Bright, the detested Radical, becoming a member of a British Cabinet; Bismarck, a rowdy beer drinking student, rising to the position of the greatest Prime Minister Prussia has ever had, are a few of the illustrations which occur to us.

Elegance does not Make a Home.  
I never saw a garment too fine for a man or maid; there was never a chair too good for a cobbler, or cooper, or king to sit in; never a house too fine to shelter a human head. These elements about us, the gorgeous sky, the Imperial sun, are not too good for the human race. Elegance fits man. But do we not value these tools of housekeeping a little more than they are worth, and sometimes mortgage a home for the malagasy we would bring into it? I had rather eat my dinner off the head of a barrel, or dress after the fashion of John the Baptist in the wilderness, or sit on a block all my life, than consume myself before I got to a home and take so much pains with the outside that the inside was as hollow as an empty nut. Beauty is a great thing; but beauty of garments, house and furniture is a very tawdry ornament compared with domestic love. All the elegance in the world will not make a home, and I would give more for a spoonful of real hearty love than for whole shiploads of furniture; and all the gorgeousness that all the upholsterers in the world could gather together, would not make a home.

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