

THE QUEEN'S SERMON.

RELIGION IN COMMON LIFE.

A Sermon by the Rev. John Caird, M.A., Minister of Errol. Published by J.R. Meystey's command.

QUEENS' by royal command" trawlers, emetics, and forces" by royal command." are common enough; but the publication of a sermon "by royal command" is a phenomenon of scarce occurrence, that has seldom been the subject of a sermon. It is a phenomenon of scarce occurrence, that has seldom been the subject of a sermon. It is a phenomenon of scarce occurrence, that has seldom been the subject of a sermon.

of business, the bustling tradesman, the toil-worn labourer, has little or no time to attend to religion. As well set as the poet, amid the winds and agitations, has little or no time to attend to religion. As well set as the poet, amid the winds and agitations, has little or no time to attend to religion.

Religion (pursues Mr. Caird) consists not so much in doing spiritual or sacred acts as in doing secular acts from a sacred or spiritual motive. Holy work itself, it may be said, with much frequency, is not holy—degraded into work most worldly, most unholy.

But, on the other hand, carry holy principles with you into the world, and the world will begeth the best spirit, and will begeth the best spirit, and will begeth the best spirit, and will begeth the best spirit, and will begeth the best spirit.

DEATH OF ROGERS THE POET.—On the morning of Tuesday, December 18th, 1862, the late Mr. Rogers, the author of "Pleasures of the Imagination," died at his residence in St. James' Place, London. He had reached the great age of ninety-three years, having been born at Newington Green, a village now swallowed up in London, in the year 1769.

No!—We were all reformers. Mr. Gladstone reminds us that the late Cabinet was on the point of offering a scheme to Parliament for the entire abolition of patronage, and the opening of public offices to universal merit. But that is no new language. Every statesman we have had, from Mr. Pitt to Lord John Russell, has described the miseries of the patron, and pronounced the sentence of 'veto' upon political power. The truth is, this is a jobbing, canvassing, soliciting, and outwiggling nation; and the very first intimation a man has is that he is to be asked for everything. We are not supposed to have much influence with Government—that is, nobody wishes us to interfere with Lord Melbourne's cabinet, or with the Duke of Wellington's, or with Sir Cornwall Lewis for the letter-bags of the Shetland Isles. We are only asked to puff every book, every society, every performance, every invention, every tradesman in the country. It was a common saying, that a man ought to learn to say 'No.' That power is as important in the political relations as in the domestic and social. If we are ever to have a really national system of education, let every child be instructed at least one hour in the practice of a kind and noble politeness, and let it be a duty to write. Let it be taught how to reply, when a bad companion asks it to do wrong, when a candidate asks for its vote, and when anybody asks for interest and patronage. As present affairs of the nation are consequent in the hands of men who have presumed on this weakness. This is the real object of all this desultory movement for Administrative Reform; it is to say 'No' to important incompetency, to intrusive folly, to exclusive privilege, to aristocratic arrogance, and the other numberless applicants that fill the great anteroom of the State, and keep out modest merit.—Times.

FAMILY GOVERNMENT.

There is, in some households, no family government, no order, no subordination. The children are kept under no restraint, but are allowed to do what they like; their tempers are allowed and unpunished, and their temper is allowed and unpunished, and their temper is allowed and unpunished, and their temper is allowed and unpunished.

Over-indulgence is awfully common, and continually making shocking ravages in human character. It is a system of great cruelty to the children, to the parents themselves, and to society. This practice is a little more unshared. In their return upon their parents, they are more unshared. In their return upon their parents, they are more unshared. In their return upon their parents, they are more unshared.

Penal Communion.—Miss Edwards, of Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, aged 18, was for a long time in a very delicate state, the rather anxiously watched her daughter, and consulted many physicians in the course of her illness, but she gradually grew worse, and was finally brought to the bed of sickness. At this time, finding herself unable to recover, she had determined to have recourse to Holloway's Pills, which she commenced using, after the first week, the improvement was so decided, that she determined to continue to use them for two months with the treatment laid down by Professor Holloway, the mother had the satisfaction of once more seeing her daughter restored to her usual health, and she herself was previously despairing of. These celebrated Pills are a certain cure for dropsy, as well as stomach and liver complaints.

of the child reared her husband for cruelty. From whatever cause it proceeds, it is in the highest degree injurious to the character of the children. Let those who are guilty of it read the fearful comment on this sin, which is furnished for their warning, in the history of Eli and his family. Rev. JOHN ANGEL JAMES.

HOW THEY VOTE FOR SPEAKER.

The Washington correspondent of the Albany Evening Journal, under date of Dec. 29, gives the following as the mode by which the House of Representatives vote for Speaker. The importance of the principle involved in the present struggle may be gathered from the patience with which the members, after day undergo the tedious process:—

Some of the telegraphic and other published reports give erroneous impressions of the mode of voting for Speaker, by speaking of it as "bidding." The proposition is made by a Deputy Clerk rises slowly and distinctly pronounced the name of each member,—"Mr. William Aiken," "Mr. Charles J. Albright," repeating it three times if there is no response; and so in alphabetical order through the two hundred and thirty-four. As his name was called, the member asked to vote for "Richardson," or whoever he votes for. If he has any explanation or remark to make in reference to his vote, he makes it, at the same time.—After the roll has been got through with those who were called, there are always ten or a dozen such) rise and request their votes to be recorded which is accordingly done.

A second Deputy has kept tally on a printed list, which he now passes over to the Clerk, who reads the roll. He reads "Those who voted for Mr. Richardson and Messrs.—" &c., &c., and so on with reference to the others. This recapitulation occupies seven or eight minutes; calling the roll about twenty. A last Deputy rises and requests the members to record his vote. Finally a third Deputy who has been coming up, hands the result in figures to the Clerk, which he announces, "Barks 108; Richardson, 67," &c., &c.

An idea may be formed from this, how tedious this process is. Six callings of the roll without any debate, occupy as much time as is usually spent in a daily session. Of course, every ten minutes the minority call for an unnecessary talk, and every half hour the majority call for an unnecessary talk, calling the Yeas and Nays on frivolous motions, is so much towards postponing an election for another day.

The most of the Democrats and Southern Know Nothings on the right side of the House, the Republicans on the left, though there are of course, exceptions. All the long speeches, it will be noted, come from the right. All the charges of "sectionalism," threats of "disunion," nonsensical "nationalism," "aristocracy," "personal applications," all the motions to "adjourn," to "take a recess," and calls for the "Yeas and Nays," come from the same quarter. The moment any one of these is proposed, there begins on the left a murmur of dissent, which increases in volume, until the roll is called. It then persisted determination of the supporters of Banks, to sit and vote, and vote until an organization is effected, and the equally persistent determination on the other side, not to sit, and vote, and vote until a noticeable times in the struggle.

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