

"Trust in God and Persevere."

The following 1 nes were addressed to a pastor by his his wife, during a season of severe trial : To my H usband :

Husband , is life's morning clouded ? Has the sunlight cea-ed to shine ? Is the earth in darkness shrouded? Would'st thou at thy lot repine ? Cheer up, husband-let thy vision Look above-see, light is near -Soon will come the next transition-"Trust in God and persevere."

Husband, has life's hope receded ? Hast thou sought its joys in vain ? Friends proved false when mostly needed ? Foes rejoicing at thy ruin ? Cheer up, husband-there's a blessing Waiting for thee-never fear ; Fo s forgiving sins confessing, "Trust in God and persevere."

Husband, all things round are calling. With uni ed voice, " be strong !" Though the wrongs of earth be galling, They must lose their strength ere long ; Yes, dear husband-though life's trouble Drives thee near to dark despair, Soon 't will vanish like a bubble-"Trust in God and persevere."

He, from his high throne in heaven, Watches every step you take ; He will see each fetter riven Which thy foes in anger make . Cheer up husband-He has no power

To dry up the bitter tear; And, though darkest tempests lower, " Trust in God and persevere.'

Husband, there's a quiet slumber Waiting for thee in the grave ; Husband, there's a glorious number Christ in mercy deigns to save. Wait, then, till life's quiet even Closes round thee, calm and clear, And till called from earth to heaven, " Trust in God and persevere." THORN HILL, July 19 1854. A. P. A.

History of the German Missions.

the heretics. Soon after this meeting the Senate of Hamburgh decreed that the Baptists BY X----should hold no more public meetings, though Our attention has often been drawn to the mission established in Germany under the it was intimated that they might meet in priauspices of the American Baptist Missionary vate. All who were not church members were admitted to the meetings by card to give Union. We have heard of the labors of Mr. Oncken, we have sympathised with him in the appearance of privacy to the proceedings. his sufferings, we have rejoiced over the success of that enterprise with which his name and is identified. A detailed account of the Ger-man Baptist Mission will not we trust prove The uninteresting. of Life. In the year 1833 the Rev. Professor Sears visited the city of Hamburg. Here he found "The path of the just is as a shining light," &c .a little circle who held the fundamental doc-"And he shall be as the light of the morning, when trines of the gospel, and also the peculiar sentiments, of the Baptists. Among these the sun riseth, even a morning without clouds."-When I see the great luminary of heaver., believers was Mr. J. G. Oncken, who was at making his grand appearance-when I see him that time in the service of the English Concome rolling up, from behind the distant mountains of the East, and marching on his tinental Society, and also of the Edinburgh Bible Society. He is described in a letter everlasting course, through a pure, bright written at this period, as having a strong and and cloudless sky, towards his lofty pinacle acute understanding, though not possessed of of meridian glory-my heart is always moved a University education, of good general in--my spirits are always cheered-for it invaformation, and of immense practical knowriably reminds me, of some of those companions of my youth, who, in the very dawn of life ledge. He with several others had long gave themselves to Jehovah in an "everlastbeen dissatisfied with the existing state ing covenant-ordered in all things and sure' churches. They requested baptism of Mr. and entered the bright " path of the just which is as a shining light, that shineth more. and Sears, and after a little delay this request was complied with. A little church was formed more, unto the perfect day," and are now march-ing forward under the glorious beams of the over which Mr. Oncken was ordained pastor. sun of righteousness" towards the hill of This was an office which for some time he Zion-the mount of God-the pearly gates of the New Jerusalem, and are destined through had ardently desired. He loved to preach the gospel, and he had a noble field of labor the boundless love of their crucified Lord, to before him. outshine the meridian sun, in the kingdom of Prof. Sears now strongly urged the Ametheir father. Oh ! happy, happy, thought ! rican Board to establish a mission in Ham-" The light shall not be clear nor dark."-Zeburgh. An earnest and worthy man was on chariah. the ground, a church with seven members Again, when I behold the sun ascending the was ready to sustain him with their prayers, heavens, on a cloudy morning, and wading his onward way, through a sky, half clear, and and their labors. From Hamburgh the truth half filled with murky vapors-now beaming forth in glory and kindly shining, upon the cold, damp earth, and again hiding his benign might spread throughout Germany. The Board took into consideration the in ducements offered to establish a mission in countenance, in a layer of dark, frowning Germany. Measures for this end were clouds, I always experience a mingled feeling of pleasure, and pain, of joy and sorrow-for it adopted, and a small sum of money was immediately reminds me of another class of placed in the hands of Mr. Sears to be exmy former associates, many of whom, are at pended in promoting the cause. The serthis moment, individually passing before my mind, who enjoyed all the kind and religious vices of Mr. Oncken were at once engaged, He entered on his work under promising cirinstructions of a pious home, and of tender cumstances. He had before him a magniparents-and have never as yet, taken a deci-ded stand for the great God-and for the cause ficent field of labor, was connected with an active and zealous little church, while the reof truth, but are in the fullest sense. halting ligious movements spreading over Germany. between two opinions, notwitstanding their day of grace is so rapidly passing away. Their light is neither "clear nor dark." for at one time gave promise that his labors would not be long in vain. they appear somewhat anxious about their un-Soon after Mr. Lange was appointed coldying spirits, and for a season, give hopeful porteur and assistant. He busily engaged evidence of "repentance toward God and faith in our Lord Jesus Christ," but alas ! himself in the distribution of tracts and Bibles. also in holding private prayer meetings and their goodness is emphatically " as the mornin religious conversation. ing cloud and early dew-it fast passeth away, The mission though established in Hamand ere you are aware, they have again thrown off, almost all. religious anxiety, and are rushburgh, did not limit its operations to this city. ing on careless, and prayerless, and with a The good seed of the gospel was scattered high hand, towards the solemn bar of judgthroughout theneighbouring states and soon the ment, and to all human appearance, their sun husbandmen rejoiced as they gathered in their of life, will ultimately go down in the thickest darkness, oh ! sad, sad, thought ! first fruits. A church was formed in Oldenburgh whose piety and zeal promised much. "They walk on in darkness."-David. "They run into darkness in the day time."-Job. In Berlin also a little community of believers Farther. I have seen the sun rise in a clear, beautiful sky, and with his first darts of glory, gild the tops of mountains, and of forests, and delightfully throw his brilliant, and enlivenrejoiced in the knowledge of the truth .--These churches as soon as they were established produced efficient pastors from themflourishing condition. The converts united by a common love to Christ, actuated by one spirit were examples of diligent by a common love to Christ, actuated by one spirit were examples of diligent exertion.— Said Mr. Oncken" there is in fact not a mem-ber of the church but what is in one way or another doing something for his Master."— There was no false shame, no shifting labor,

ity to God, and their duty to man. and unbelief-so completely driven "from light The activity of the members, of the German churches, and the success which rewarded them, gave discipline and courage. ly in the almighty power of Jehovah. Dark-ness has so completely "blinded their eyes" that they appear doomed to sorrow, and woe, both in this life, and in that which is to come. They while in prosperity were acquiring those graces which fitted them to support adversity. They lived in the constant exercise of self denial and thus when persecution Alas ! for their poor parents ! I never think of came they were not taken by surprise. them, but with an aching heart. Oh ! may God Almighty reach forth his long arm of The Lutheran church had not regarded mercy, through our Lord Jesus Christ-and with complacency the rise and progress of draw them from their " ways of darkness" and this new sect. Taunts and threats had been

prevent their ultimate fall, into the lake of fire, by plucking them as brands from that PROGRESS. eternal burning.

True Heroism.

The following interesting story is related in the Life of Dr. Chalmers:

One fearful wintry stormy day, in the year 1814, intelligence circulated through the them as errand boy, or in any capacity he town of St. Andrews that a vessel had been could, on condition that they should give him driven on a sand-bank in the bay. A crowd of sailors, citizens, and students soon collected on the beach, for the vessel had been cast ashore but a few hundred yards from the land, and she lay so near that, though the air was darkened by the driving sleet, the spectators could see at intervals the figures of the crew cling to the ropes and the spars, ere Not to die of hunger, and to have the means each billow broke over her side. The hardiest fisherman drew back when it was proposed to carry a rope to the stranded vessel;

How little did the good-natured monk think, that while the instructor's name should be uninto darkness" as says the Bible-that there that while the instructor's name should be un-remains no hope of their ever shining forth in heard of, that of the poor mendicant pupil the glorious lustre of Christian character-on- should be recorded centuries afterwards ! On entering Paris, the boy fell among the

students of the university, who were a rather riotous party; and, as it was the hour of recreation, they fancied little Pierre would prove a passive subject for their idle sport. would plead for his life? gave him some bread to eat, and made him up a bed of straw on the ground where they were amusing themselves. Pierre desired no more than to be allowed to live thus in fellowship with the students. An ardent desire to learn had been awakened in his mind by

and some lessons. He had no lodging, but And what, sir, do you think it was? slept on the straw or under an archway, and served his young masters or learned all day. of barning while he lived, was all the ambition which little Pierre, the future doctor of the university of Paris, then aimed at.

though inured from childhood to danger Nothing on earth I call my own, This went on for a year; there then fol-A stranger, to the world unknown, and hardship, he dared not brave the angry owed four years of Pierre's life of which 1 all their goods despise : surge! At length Mr. John Honey, a stu-I trample on their whole delight, there is no account extant; but at the end dent of divinity, volunteered to go to the aid of that time, we find the same poor boy, then And seek a city out of sight, of the shipwrecked sufferers. Tying a rope A city in the skies.' nearly thirteen years of age, a servant of the round his waist, and struggling through the students at the college of Navarre at Parissurf, he threw himself into the waves. By The Inquisition as it is. that college where the famous king of Naunceasing efforts he was at last nearing the varie, the hero of Protestantism in France, They say that the Inquisition was an affair vessel's side, when his friends, alarmed at aftewards Henry the Fourth, also studied of the sixteenth century; that its fires are the length of time which had elapsed since Piere had to wait on the classes. Thus he cold, its racks and screws are rusted, and he had at first plunged into the furious bil- listened to the professors' instructions : he that it would be just as impossible to bring back lows, at the slow rate of his recent progress, caught their lessons, as it were, flying; but the Inquisition as to bring back the centuries began to pull him back by the rope! Seiz- the became fastened on a retentive brain. in which it flourished. That is fine talking; ing a knife which he carried between his All day long he worked as a servant, but in and there are simpletons who believe in it. But teeth, the determined young man cut the rope, the evening he had books; and in a blank look at Rome. What is the government of and so severed his communication with the cne he recorded nightly the substance of the the Papal States, but just the government of shore ! At last he reached the stranded veslesions he had heard given by the masters. the Inquisition ? There are midnight appresel, and bearing from her a fresh rope, he Thus he continued privately to follow the re- hensions, secret trials, familiars, torture by carried it back with him in triumph to the guar course of instruction; he studied as the flogging, by loading with irons, and other yet beach, where it was firmly secured. But, students studied, but with far greater zeal more refined modes of cruelty; in short, all alas! the unhappy crew had been long with- and more abundant success. the machinery of the Holy Office. The out food, and were in too exhausted a state The young servant had filled many com- canon law, whose full blessing Italy now ento avail themselves of this slender bridge mor copy-books with the matter of the mas- joys, is the Inquisition; for wherever the one through the foaming waters. ters lectures, when these copy-books fell into comes, there the other will follow it. Let Again young Honey plunged into the the hands of one of the professors. He me describe the secresy and terror with which summoned the young man before him; and apprehensions are made at Rome. The the generous philanthropists, the six men who Piere appeared, trembling at the fear of a forms of the Inquisition are closely followed composed the crew, one by one, safely gain- dismissal. But he had not neglected his du- herein. The deed is one of darkness, and ed the shore. There yet remained one boy ; ties or his studies, and had therefore no cause the darkest hours of the twenty-four, namely, but when the poor child attempted to follow for far. The professor questioned him, and from twelve till two of the morning, are taken for fear. The professor questioned him, and from twelve till two of the morning, are taken his companions, so exhausted was he by cold was istonished at the amount of learning he for its perpetration. At midnight half-a-dozen and hunger, that his feeble hand twice let go had so secretly acquired, and at the uncom- sbirri proceed to the house of the unhappy the rope, and he must have inevitably perishmon intelligence and talent that was unex- man marked out for arrest. Two take their ed, had not Honey dived for him once and pectedly brought to light. The hitherto un- place at the door, two at the windows, and again, and so he, too, was brought safe to noticed hard-working servant told him all two at the back door, to make all sure. They land ! honestly, and then begged to be allowed to knock gently at the door. If it is opened, Thus were the noble efforts of the young undergo an examination, saying he could feel well ; if not, they knock a second time. student crowned with success ; but we have by no means satisfied that his self-acquired If still it is not opened, it is driven in my force. reason to believe that in saving the lives of learning would enable him to sustain it. The The *birri* rush in ; they seize the man ; they others he had sacrificed his own. On that professor, who experienced a lively interest drag him from his bed; there is no time for terrible day, severe exposure, and extreme in the poor youth, whose modesty appeared parting adjeus with their family; they hurry exertion sowed the seeds of a fatal malady, as great as his tatents, consented to admit him through the streets to prison. That very and the noble-hearted Honey died in the him to the examination; and its results were night, or the next, his trial is proceeded with, prime of his days, a martyr to humanity! Touching as this story is, it acquires double desired to prepare his " These" for the pub- be further proceedings; for many, as we interest if regarded in the light of an allelic exhibition, his success in which would en- have said, are imprisoned for long months, gory, as typifying the noble exertions made title him to the rank of doctor. Pierre did without either accusation or trial. But what day after day, year after year, by the Chrisso, and gained so much applause, that the a mockery is the trial! The prisoner is never tian brotherhood who bear the Gospel meshongrable title was conferred upon him while confronted with his accuser, or with the imsage of mercy to those who are perishing in peaching witnesses. He is allowed no ophe was yet a young man. the waves of sin ! With them the boy, the Henceforward, the once wandering men-dicant boy became noted as one of the French he is not even informed what that charge is. weak helpless boy, is not forgotten ! If, after their toilsome exertions, under strong savens of the age. Pierre Laramee is known He has no means of defending his life. He temptations, he seems to relapse, and sinks to scholars as the learned Dr. Ramus, his has, no doubt, an advocate to defend him; again into that state from which they have so family name having been latinized, after a but the advocate is always nominated by the anxiously endeavored to save him, -O1 let fashion common to his age. Poor little Pierre court, and is usually taken from the partisans them not despair-let them go after him again his a claim also on the sympathies of our of the government; and nothing would astonsh and again, support him, pray for him, draw readers; for among the martyrs to Protestant him more than that he should succeed in him onward by irresistible love to the haven pinciples, who were slaughtered at the terri- bringing off his prisoner. And even when he of holiness and peace ! Be not weary in well ble massacre of St. Bartholomew, was the honestly wishes to serve him, what can he doing,-let those words ever sound in your young hero of our narrative. Does not his do? He has no exculpatory witnesses; he ears, teachers and friends of Sunday Schools, career show what triumphs perseverance can hus no time to expiscate facts; the evidence -for in due season ye shall reap if ye faint win when in union with rightly-directed abil- for the prosecution is handed to him in court, not ! Unsustained efforts, fitful acts of beneand he can make only such observations as volence, are little likely to carry success with occur at the moment, knowing all the while them. What would it have profited the shipthat the prisoner's fate is already determined wrecked boy to have seen his brave friend Ye are not your own. reach the stranded vessel ?---nay, what would it have profited him to have had the rope that fore the Preachers' Aid Society, rehearsed the on. Sometimes the prisoner, I was told, is not even produced in court, but remains in his cell while his liberty and his life are hangwas to preserve him placed even in his hand, following dialogue between a preacher and the ing in the balance. At day-break his prison if, when that hand relaxed its feeble hold, he Lord of the harvest, in which objections to endoor opens, and the gaoler enters, holding had been left, as a hopeless charge, to perist tering into the ministry are plainly stated, in his hand a little slip of paper. Ah, well in the waters, to perish in sight of shore !- and as plainly answered. It is understood he does the prisoner know what that is ! He meant himself, as he had many struggles and Relax not your efforts, generous friends o snatches it hastily from the gaoler's hands, inward conflicts before he entered into the the friendless; hope on, struggle on, and may work of the ministry : hurries with it to his grated window, through He, whom you serve, enable you to rejoic Christ. Go preach my Gospel. which the day is breaking, holds it up with with those whom you now so ardently seek to Answer. But, Lord, I have other engagetrembling hands, and reads his doom. He is serve, on that blessed shore where all is hap ments. banished, it may be, or he is sentenced to the piness and peace !- Ragged School Mag. C. You are not your own, you are bought galleys; on more wretched still, he is doomed with a price. A. But, Lord, I have been preparing my. self for another profession. I have been strug-gling for an education. I have high prospects his little ones, not dreaming of the black cloud to the scaffold. Unhappy man; 'twas but The Little Mendicant. In the year 1510, a lonel orphan boy d In the year 1510, a tone friend or means eight years old, who had o friend or means that hung above his dwelling; and now by before me, &c. of support, went alweary, hungry, and begnext dawn he is in the Pope's dungeon, parted from all he loves, most probably for ever, C. What have you that you have not reto the city of Pablack bread, of which, when ceived ? A. Lord, I have strong domestic feelings : ging a more added to it a scrap of cheese the cha onion, he gladly made his repast. and within a few hours of the galleys or the hope one day to have a family and home of my scaffold .- Wylie's Pilgrimage from the Alps owe. He that loveth house or lands, wife or to the Tiber.

A. At any rate I must wait awhile, and acquire some property, &c.

C. He that putteth his hand to the plough, and looketh back, is not fit for the kingdom of heaven.

A. Lord, I cannot go.

C. Wo unto you if you preach not the gospel

A. But, Lord, wilt thou not pity a poor helpless wretch who begs for an excuse as one

But some of them, seeing he was faint with C. Ye know the grace of our Lord Jesus hunger and fatigue, interfered on his behalf, Christ, that, though he was rich, for your sakes he became poor, that ye through his poverty might be made rich.

Here he said the dialogue ended. The young man covered his face with his hands, and bursting into tears, exclaimed,-

" Nay, but I yield, I yield. I can hold out no more."

the first lessons he had received, and the re- The bond was signed and sealed, and the youth sult of this second accidental meeting was was consigned over, soul and body, to the important to him also. He proposed to serve church. The next thing I saw of him he was treading a pathless forest among the Green Mountains bordening upon the Canada line, driving his horse before him, because of the some food and some of the learning they pos-roughness of the wilderness, cheerful as an ansessed The offer was accepted, Pierre La- gelon an errand of mercy. And I heard his rames-for such was his family name -re- song, with which he made the rugged mounceived from the students some daily bread tain tops that hung over his path reverberate.

> " No foot of land do I possess, Nor cottage in this wilderness, A poor wayfaring man I louge awhile in tents uctive, Or gladly wander to and row Till I my Canaan gain

favorite age, as many as 45,937 having found partners at that period of life. It is rather remarkable that at the age immediately preceding, viz., 19, there were only 6,515 marriages. Fifty of the fair sex were married at the mature age of 65; as many as 16 at 70; and 3 at 75; while two had reached the patriarchal term of 80. contrived to enter a second time,-for they were widows,-the matrimonial state. Of the males, 6 entered upon the responsibilities of wedlock at the age of 16, and 33 at the age of 17. Twenty is also the popular period with men, the marriages at that age being 43,151. The oldest bridegrooms were 80, there being 14 at that age, and 37 at the age of 75. The latter appear to have been widowers. Twenty one husbands of the age of 20 and under 25 married wives aged 15; 107 married wives aged 16; 4,793 took wives at 19; and one husband at that youthful age did not shrink from a marriage with a lady of 55. 133 at that age married wives at 35 years. There is a case of a boy of 17 marrying a girl of 15; and of the 14 old men who married at the age of 80, one obtained a wife aged 30. Two men, upwards of 75, were married to wives of 25, and four at 70 found wives no older than 20. Four wives of the age of 20 and under 25 years married husbands aged 16. One who owns to the age of 30 married a husband of 18; one of 50, a husband of 19; and two of 60, husbands aged 20. 3,900 bachelors were married to widows; 7,816 widowers to spinsters; 4,260 widowers to widows; 76,350 bachelors to spinsters.

CROMWELL AND MILTON.

Look at Cromwell and Milton. Here are two men having so striking a family likeness that they may be considered brothers. They were both men of genius; men of stern and earnest temperaments; men whose days were spent in strange and unknown ways, with precipices and deep waters on every side ; but who were always upheld by a solemn enthusiasm and calm determination, that made them set at naught all the powers of this world. For them the ordinary attractions of life had no charms. They were sent into the world for other purposes than to eat, drink and be glad. What to them were seventy years of luxury and pleasure, if they were to be purchased by an eternity of misery? Was the Bible true or false? Were heaven and hell truth or lies? They looked into their hearts, and a fluttering spirit told them that the Bible was true, that heaven and hell were true, that life, death, and eternity were true. Each then laboured under his Task-master's eye. But how different were their lives, and yet how much the same! How unlike are their portraits, and yet how like ! Yet could Cromwell have been anything more than the statesman and the soldier? Could Milton have been any. thing but the philosopher and the poet? Was not Cromwell essentially a man of action, and Milton not less essentially a man of speculation? Could Milton have won the battle of Worcester? Could Cromwell have written Paradise Lost? It was not assuredly for want of opportunities that Cromwell was not a great poet, for his youth and early manhood were spent in retirement and obscurity, such as were very likely to nurse habits of thought and meditation, and induce the mind to apply itself to the quiet study of literature and philosophy. We know well that Milton devoted his life to study, and how conscious even in his early days he was of his vocation. The design of some great work, which posterity would not let die, was formed in youth, health, and happiness, and carried out in old age, defeat, blindness, poverty, and ruin.-Frazer's Magazine.

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freely used. It was said these Baptists will

tolerate no state control, hence they must be

seditions, opposed to law and order, unfriencl-

ly to the powers that be. This sect will

admit to its communion none but believers,

hence they are gailty of impiety and presump-

tion. How can they without guilt presume to

decide on the piety or impiety of men? This

sect further denies the validity of infant bap-

tism. What cruelty on their part to shut out

the innocent babe from the privileges of the

church and perhaps from the kingdom of

heaven. These men will baptize by immer-

sion only-surely they must be the descende

ants of the madmen of Munster. They also

teach that all must experience the direct in-

fluences of the Spirit of God, hence they

For a time such charges as these were

made, but slander and reviling tended rather

to the prosperity of this sect. In vain was it

stigmatized as seditious, fanatical, and ana-

baptist. Its numbers increased in spite of

such opposition. More stringent* means tc

Mr. Oncken had once been summoned be-

fore the police, but the only end accomplish-

ed by this proceeding was to attract attention

to himself and his views. The Lutheran

clergy now met to devise some plan to silence

check its progress must be resorted to.

must be the fanatical ana-baptists revived.

or was going to Paris, because he knew not there eise to go; wandering ou, as the poor and desolate often do, to the great and gay metropolis. there else to go; wandering on, as the poor and desolate often do, to the great and gay

SIX CONSIDERATIONS TO EXCITE SUNDAY-SCHOOL TEACHERS TO ZEAL AND PERSEVER-ANCE.-1. The soul of each child is immortal. When the world and all things in it shall come to an end, the soul of each child in the school will be unspeakably happy or miserable. How important then is your charge. He that winneth souls is wise. Prov. 11:30.

2. Each child is a sinner; and by nature lying under the awful sentence of condemnation. Rom. 3:23; Psa. 14:2, 3; John 3:19; 2 Cor. 5: 19-21; John 3: 36.

3. There is no Saviour but Christ Jesus. All other refuges are false and delusive, but his blood cleanseth from all sin ; and the blessings of his salvation are offered freely, without money or price, to all who believe in his name. But children naturally know nothing of Christ Jesus ; and how shall they believe without an instructor? Acts 4:10-12; Isaiah 53:2-12; Heb. 9:28; John 3: 16, 18; Rom. 5: 1, 8-10.

4. The time is short ; and death is certain. We know not what a day may bring forth ; nor are we sure of another opportunity of meeting with the children to tell them of an eternal world, or to exhort them to flee from the wrath to come. NOW, then, is the time to speak of Christ's love to sinners, and to point out his ability and his willingness to save to the uttermost all who come unto God through him. Iso. 40:6,7; Eccles. 9: 10; Psalm 90:3, 10, 12; Heb. 3: 15.

5. Success belongs to God ; but the use of suitable means belongs to us. And whether a suitable means belongs to us. And whether a teacher is permitted to see the fruits of his la-bors in the real conversion of his scholars, or otherwise, his duty is the same. He should earnestly desire, and pray for, and expect their salvation; but never be discouraged, knowing that God, at the time which best pleaseth him, will command a blessing. Eccles. 11: 6; Acts 1: 7.

