and the Lamanites shall blossom as the rose and mercy is over all the inhabitants of the earth: and who can view the busy multitudes of created beings, and things, from the mite to the mammoth; from the spring to the ocean: from the mole-hill to the mountain: from the garden to the globe, to man to his Maker, and not examine, with some of old, and like the flowers of thy works, O Lord God Almighty! Thy throne is high in the heavens, and thy power, and goodness, and mercy, is over all the inhabitants of the earth.

Who can fail to see industry in the fly that furbishes her wings in the window? or among the cattle, grazing upon a thousand hills? or with the bees culling the flowers of the landscape for their sweets? or in the river running with all its glassy unquiet? or in the green growing race of earth, from the grass to the trees, each with its very name, and every thing that is in heaven? yes, who can look upon so much industry, and suppose that a man was made to live without labor?

Not the disciples of Jesus Christ.

Since the heaven was stretched out as a curtain between this world and the world beyond, neither the sun, nor moon, nor the planets, nor the stars, have ceased for a moment, (except when Joshua commanded otherwise,) from performing their daily labors, and why does man, while he lives, shrink from what the Lord meant he should do? why not fill the measure of his days in helping himself and assisting others, that, when he appears before the bar of God, to give an account of his stewardship, he may hear the pleasing acceptance of his Lord and Master: Well done, good and faithful servant, you have been faithful over a few things, now be lord over many.

The Book of Job.

Men of moral characters, as well as the disciples of Jesus Christ, generally venerate sacred or sublime writings. Faultless rules, pure principles, and the truth coming from man, or through the Spirit of the living God, have ever found friends, and while virtue has a mansion in the heart of man, we fear no change. Dr. Blair, who lived up to such good opinions of good things, when reviewing the Bible, thus speaks of the book of Job: It is known to be: extremely ancient, the oldest in the collection of the most ancient of all the poetical books: the author uncertain. It is remarkable, that this book has no connexion with the affairs or manners of the Jews, or Hebrews. The scene is laid in the land of Ur, or Idumes, which is a part of Arabia; and the events of the book are of a different kind, from what I before showed to be peculiar to the Hebrew poets. We meet with no allusion to the sacred history, to the religious rites of the Jews, to Lebanon or to Carmel, or to any of the peculiarities of the climate of Judea. We find few common names: these were not familiar objects in Arabia. But the longest comparison that occurs in the book, is to an
object frequent and well known in that region, a brook that sickles in the season of heat, and disappoints the expectation of the traveller.

The poetry, however, of the book of Job, is not only equal to that of any other of the sacred writings, but superior to them all, except those of Isaiah alone. As Isaiah is the most sublime, David the most pleasing and tender, so Job is the most descriptive, of all the inspired poets. A peculiar glow of fancy, and strength of description, characterize this book. It is rare where one resembles the other so much in metaphor. He may be said, not to describe, but to render visible, whatever he treats of. A variety of instances might be given. Let us remark only those strong and lively colours, with which, in the following passages, taken from the 19th and 20th chapters of his book, he paints this condition of the wicked; observe how rapidly his figures rise before us; and what a deep impression, at the same time, they leave on the imagination. "Knowest thou not this of old, how man was established upon the earth, that the triumphing of the wicked is short, and the joy of the hypocrite but for a moment? Though his excellency mount up to the heavens, and his head reach the clouds, yet he shall perish forever. He shall fly away as a dream; when he shall awake, he shall not be found. When he shall be pulled up, there shall be none to help. The eye also which saw him, shall see him no more; they which have seen him, shall say, where is he? He shall lack the poison of asps, the viper's tongue shall slay him. In the fulness of his sufficiency, he shall be taken in the net; straitly every hand shall come upon him. He shall flee from the iron weapon, and the bow of steel shall strike him through. All darkness shall be hid in his secret places. A fire not blown shall consume him. The heaven shall reveal his iniquity, and the earth shall rise up against him. The increase of his house shall depart. His goods shall flow away in the day of wrath. The light of the wicked shall be put out; the light shall be dark in his tabernacle. The steps of his strength shall be straitened, and his own counsel shall cast him down. For he shall cast into a net, by his own feet. He walketh upon a snare. Terrors shall make him afraid on every side; and the robber shall prevail against him. Brimstone shall be scattered upon his habitation. His remembrance shall perish from the earth, and he shall have no name in the street. He shall be driven from light into darkness. They that come after him shall be astonished at his day. He shall drink of the wrath of the Almighty." Again: "Oh that my words were now written, that they were graven in a book! That they were graven with an iron pen, and lead in the rock forever! For I know my Redeemer liveth, and he will stand at the last day upon the earth.

PEARL FISHERIES.—The Pearl Fisheries of Ceylon are among the most noted. The most skilful divers come from Collesah on the coast of Tahar, and some of them have been adjudged to have occasionally remained under water for the lapse of several minutes. According to the testimony of Mr. Le Be lay, this feat was also performed by a Gaffie boy at Carinall. The following is the usual mode of diving for pearls:

By means of two cords, a diving stone and a net are connected with the boat. The diver puts the toes of his right foot on the outer side of the diving stone and those on the left on the net, seizes the two cords with one hand and shutting his nostrils with the other, plunges into the water. On gaining the bottom he hangs the net around his neck and throws it into as many pearl shells as he can collect, while he is able to remain beneath the water generally about two minutes. He then resumes his former postures, and taking a signal by pulling the cords, he is instantly hauled up into the boat. On emerging from the sea he discharges a quantity of water from his mouth and nose. There are generally ten divers to each boat, and while five are respiring, the other five descend with the same stones. Each brings up about 100 oysters in his net at a time, and if not interrupted by any accident will make 50 trips in the course of a forenoon. The most frequent of the fatal errors to which they are subject, arises from sharks which by biting the diver in two, prevent his resuscitation to the surface.—History of British Italy. From CANTOR.—We are indebted to the politeness of Mr. James F. Thorndike, for the Canto of April 14th. Mr. R. became passenger in the ship Hamilton. The Courier states that the insurrection against the reigning Emperor was assuming a very serious aspect.—Boston Paper. It is said that great difficulties are experienced in keeping the imperial troops to face the enemy, and that better provisions, and even the forbidden opium were given to the forces, to induce them to perform their duty. Several large bodies of his Majesty's troops have been sent to the scene of action, where they were in several affairs wrought by the rebels, and in one instance, it is said that of 3000 men but seven escaped to tell the story of their defeat. These are many tales in circulation relative to these mountaineers and their success, which are evidently exaggerated. At large towns, several villages and military posts have fallen into their hands. The rebels have communication with the mountaineers in their neighborhood, and the hill-people of Kwagu-se and the Chinese say that very judicious measures have been adopted by the rebels for carrying on the campaign, they being well furnished with provisions and war-like stores. Many of the officers commanding the forces sent against them have been taken and destroyed, and after a serious defeat, in which his troops were entirely routed, the Foo-yuen of Fou-Kwag was made prisoner.

The temper of the Chinese people generally, in regard to the present imperial government, is far from loyal, and there is little soundness that should the new-elected Emperor of China carry his success much farther, thousands who want, but favorable opportunity to proceed to open rebellion, will join his standard. The amount of property brought from Santa Fe, this year, is about $150,000; consisting of coin, gold and silver bullion, peltry and molasses. Supposing the earth to contain 800,000,000 of inhabitants, the cholera has already swept off more than a 16th of them.