

ing which made any approach to its appropriation an impossibility. No Joseph ever resisted, except through the impulse of pure fear, after he had once begun to revolve the possibility of giving way.

Lovers' Quarrels—Proposed Flag of Truce.

Lovers quarrel. That is the rule. If there are lovers who do not quarrel, they constitute the happy exception. Why should lovers quarrel? There is no better answer to that question than by asking another: Why are people made as they are?

Some lovers keep up a sort of constant running fire upon each other—never intended to kill, or to wound very deeply, but only to annoy and tantalize, as if for the very purpose of testing their love by ascertaining mutually how much they will bear from each other, without breaking off forever.

Breaking off forever! Ah, that is the fatal ending of many a lovers' quarrel. It may arise from the most trifling of causes. There may not have been any intention, or even willingness to offend on either side. Yet the breach once opened is never healed. Many such cases come under our observation: and although, as Washington Irving held, it may be that men seldom die of a broken heart, still their whole lives are often rendered less happy, and the years which it requires to work the healing, are they not unspeakably miserable?

Well, very likely the reader argues, if lovers always quarrel, and always have quarrelled, why, then it seems to be inevitable, and there is nothing left but to submit to the irreversible decree.

There is something in that, too. Lovers quarrel will never be wholly prevented. At the same time they may be diminished, and their evil effects lessened.

They may be rendered fewer, if anticipated and guarded against. Do not believe that your love renders it impossible for you to quarrel, and you will not be as likely to quarrel. You will be less extravagant in your exactions, and more tolerant and patient toward each other's shortcomings.

Bear ever in mind how easily differences arise, and how difficult it is to end them; this will make you think twice before you give or take offence.

If misunderstandings occur, examine your own heart and your own conduct with stern impartiality, to ascertain whether you are to blame; and if you are, let no false pride prevent the prompt and full acknowledgment of your error.

When armies are contending with each other, under a flag of truce negotiations may be opened for a settlement and peace.

We think it would be well for some kind of a flag of truce to be established by which negotiations might be opened more readily than they are now between disaffected lovers. Let it in some way be indicated that reconciliation and peace would be preferable to war.

Chance.

There is much said against games of chance; and it may be worth while for your readers to have some guiding principle in judging about such matters. Those who say that there is nothing wrong in the use of chances, in a proper manner, refer to the fact that, in the Jewish church, the lot was not only used, but that it was substantially true, and equally true of almost all ancient nations.

The land of Palestine was divided among the tribes by lot; after the captivity, Jerusalem was repopulated from the tribes of Judah and Benjamin, selected by lot; the spoil of battle or captured cities was divided by lot; men were selected for battle by lot; the distribution of priestly service in the temple among the sixteen of the family of Eleazar and the eight of Ithamar was by lot. Matthias was chosen by lot by the apostles to fill the place made vacant by the apostasy of Judas. The lot was used for the detection of culprits, as in the case of Jonathan, and the still more striking case of Achan.

The lot, for the decision of doubtful or obscure cases, runs back to a period when man had not learned the art of investigation, long before there was an art or science of evidence; before judicial tribunals had learned calmly to sift matters and determine the truth; when affairs were likely to be determined by the hot passions of men.

Imperfect as the lot must have been, as a judicial test, it was certainly a great advance over the precipitate action inspired by passion, since it took matters out of the hands of men, and referred them to the arbitration of a higher power.

That the Jews believed that a Divine Providence made use of the lot, in the affairs of men, is clear from Proverbs 16:33: *The lot is cast into the lap, but the whole disposing thereof is of the Lord.*

It is very plain, then, that the lot was employed in an early and rude state of society, before men had learned the right use of their faculties, in the determination of serious questions, and that it carried with it a sense of the Divine Presence. It was, indeed, a solemn appeal to God, ear-determine justice and right, as trial by arms in the middle ages was, and as the oath is in modern times; and there can be no sort of justification drawn from it for the use of the lot in a light and trivial way, or as an instrument of amusement, any more than one could justify profane swearing by alleging that men were sworn in civil courts.

To the ancients, the lot, the casting of dice, and various other expedients, were not supposed to involve chance. To them it was an appeal to certain knowledge.

Whatever may be believed in respect to the lot, as a civil and religious custom, no one pretends that it now has any validity. Drawing cuts, casting lots, throwing dice, and the multitude of other expedients, are, and are regarded as mere appeals to chance. And the question is, whether it is right to employ such methods.

1. In all cases where the use of chance is likely to stir up evil feeling, to pervert the conscience, to induce an element of dishonesty, it is not right to use it. The use of chance as an element of gambling, no matter how minute the sum, is mischievous.

2. In things indifferent, where an appeal to chance is a mere convenience, and where experience shows that no harm, but much good follows, there is no reason why chance should not be employed. Seats may be appointed by lot, as fairer than any other mode of distribution.

3. Amusements may be sought based upon the element of chance. There are games of chance which turn on chance which neither excite evil feelings nor blur the moral sense, nor produce any moral injury whatever, and which do, on the other hand, produce innocent hilarity, kindly social relations, and help to redeem social gatherings from moping stiffness or coarse indulgence.

If in their practical workings they are found to produce evil, they are to be set aside; not because they are wrong in principle, but simply because, under certain circumstances, they are found to be mischievous, just as bread and meat are sometimes forbidden, not because they are unwholesome, but because, in certain conditions of the human system, wholesome things are unwholesome.

All gambling may turn upon chance, but all chance does not involve gambling. There is no such thing as innocent gambling. There is a good deal of chance that is not only innocent, but beneficial.

—HENRY WARD BEECHER.



HARBOR GRACE, DECEMBER 13, 1872.

The weather of the past few days, which had been fine, cold and bracing, gave place this morning to a disagreeable change. The wind is now from the east with a heavy rain, and every appearance of a continuance.

An attempt at forgery was to-day made on a mercantile firm here, in this wise:—A person representing himself as a fisherman's shaman or servant wrote out a note, such as is usually given from the counting-room for goods, and presented the same to the storekeeper, requesting its value. The peculiar writing made the latter enquire into the matter, when it was ascertained to be a forgery. In the meantime the forger had fled, leaving his notes behind, which is indeed a "funny one." The amount in figures for a certain sum is also written inversely on its face, thus making another amount, while against the amount, in the same hand, is deducted so much for sundries had, by way of a ruse to obtain more.

ABOUT five o'clock this p.m., the body of a man was discovered in the water near River Head. On examination the remains proved to be those of a person named Morrissey, who had been missing some time. The body has been placed into a store near by, pending a coroner's inquest.

THE "Courier" of the 4th inst. publishes the subjoined Address of the Quarterly Meeting of the St. John's Circuit, Wesleyan Church, to the Rev. Henry L. Cranford, upon the occasion of his intended departure for Europe, as also the reply of the Rev. gentleman thereto:—

SAINT JOHN'S, December, 2nd 1872.

TO THE REVEREND HENRY L. CRANFORD,

REVD. AND DEAR SIR.—We, a Committee appointed by the Quarterly Meeting of the St. John's Circuit, beg to assure you and Mrs. Cranford of our heartfelt sympathy for you in your present affliction. No words can convey to you the regret we feel at the failure of your health, and the necessary interruption for the present of your highly prized Ministry amongst us, from which we had hoped to continue to derive very much profit and gratification.

In this, however, as in all things, we were, indeed, a solemn appeal to God, ear-determine justice and right, as trial by arms in the middle ages was, and as the oath is in modern times; and there can be no sort of justification drawn from it for the use of the lot in a light and trivial way, or as an instrument of amusement, any more than one could justify profane swearing by alleging that men were sworn in civil courts.

We commend you and yours to the care of our Heavenly Father, and shall not cease to pray for you, that He may keep you in all your ways, and bring you back to us from Europe, after a few months rest, perfectly restored to health,

Begging you to accept of the accompanying purse of One Hundred Pounds, as a token of the esteem in which you are held among us.

We are, Rev. and Dear Sir, Yours very respectfully,
JOHN STEER,
JAMES A. WHITEFORD,
Circuit Stewards.

REPLY.

TO MESSRS. J. STEER AND J. A. WHITEFORD. GENTLEMEN.—In receiving your Address so full of sympathy, accompanied as it is, with the yet stronger proof of your esteem, permit me to assure you, on behalf of Mrs. Cranford and myself, of our deep sense of your kindness in this, the hour of trial.

As it is deemed necessary for the restoration of my health that I should visit Europe for a few months, I would patiently submit to the Divine Will, trusting with you, that the means to be employed may, with the Divine Blessing, result in my perfect recovery, that I may be permitted to return in safety, to resume my duties with renewed vigour.

In leaving, I go cheered by the proofs of your affection, with which you have this day presented me; the thought that (although accompanied by many imperfections) my labours have not been altogether in vain, and the assurance, that where ever I may be, I shall have an interest in your prayers.

Trusting that you will accept my sincere thanks for your practical expressions of sympathy and esteem, and praying that the great Head of the Church may vouchsafe you all needful blessings.

I am, dear sirs, Yours very affectionately,
HENRY L. CRANFORD.
St John's, December 2nd, 1872.

Horse Flesh.

BY "AULD REEKIE."

A persevering writer on agriculture ("save the mark") in a recent essay gives some valuable information regarding the bad effects of cold water on an over-heated stomach, and recommends Spruce Beer as a safer beverage.

Molasses Tea is also spoken of as highly nutritious, and wishing to give it a trial, I endeavored to procure some in town, but to my dismay met with nothing but laughter and ridicule at the different stores. I found teas under such names as Bohea, Congou, Black, Green, and Gunpowder, but Molasses Tea is unknown. The same writer goes on to tell us how long a yard of tripe is, and what time (to the minute) pig's feet, beef, mutton, &c. take to digest; all the observations taken from the digestive powers of some other persons—observations taken 100 feet below sea level. He also observes that during the Franco-German war (not the one at the British Hall) a great many horses were eaten, and winds up with the remark, "how many hours would it take to digest a horse, is a question." Now that is just the question I intend to answer, and if the writer of the agricultural essay referred to is really anxious to ascertain the number of hours, let him observe the following directions:—

Mix one ounce each of salts and soda and boil; when cool, strain and drink before retiring for the night. In the morning swallow two tablespoonfuls of dry mustard, washing it down with a cup of strong coffee; abstain from eating for fourteen hours. This done, have your horse weighed, take to the cook say two pounds; when done to your taste, eat, and time will show how many hours that quantity will take to digest. A computation of the time required to digest a whole horse can thus be made, and the world enlightened and palates brightened on the subject.

The following is an article from the pen of Fanny Fern, written when she was so ill that she could not use her right hand, and consequently had to write it with her left hand:—

THE SINS OF CHRISTIANS.

Most people suppose that as soon as a person joins the church, perfection in thought, word and deed is to be demanded of him. They forget that, like other soldiers who have enlisted, the most loyal and true-hearted have moments when the weary body succumbs to torpor; or the strained vision, through the dust and smoke of battle, loses sight of the height to be attained; or the benumbed ear listens feebly for the rallying cry. Who shall call such a one—"traitor"? Not He who "knoweth our frame," and "remembereth that we are dust." Others besides Peter have gone "out and wept bitterly;" and although a censorious world may have condemned the offence and sneered at the tears, yet over and above the transgression and the penitence the Saviour has written, "Neither do I condemn thee, go, and sin no more."

There was once an independent old lady who speaking of Adam's naming all the animals said she didn't think he deserved any credit for naming the pig—and one would know what to call him.



Latest Despatches.

LONDON, Dec. 6.

Member of Parliament Smith, of England, who recently returned from the United States, made a speech at Westminster, criticising the working of the ballot in Great Britain and the United States.

The ship "Titania" from Quebec to Bristol has been abandoned at sea with the loss of eight of her crew.

The situation at Versailles remains for the present unchanged.

The Committee of thirty had taken some radical measures, and announced a programme, which can only lead to a disagreement with the Executive.

Thiers has announced that he will not change his policy. The Radical press regarded the situation as precarious.

The Assembly seems likely in one form or another to endure for the present. The Committee on the Electoral law has dreaded to make voting compulsory.

LONDON, 7.

Paris advices report the government situation. It is believed to be improving. It is rumoured this morning that M. Goulard will be appointed Minister of Interior; M. Léon, Minister of Finance, and M. Fournier, Minister of Public Works.

The election for President and Vice-President of the Swiss Confederation, for the year 1873, has resulted in the choice of Cuesola for the former office, and Schenick for the latter.

NEW YORK, 7.

Judge Brady will probably preside at the trial of Stokes, next Monday.

An effort is to be made to have Congress donate land to exiles from Alsace and Lorraine.

Gold 113; Exchange steady.

Both houses of Congress have adjourned over till Monday.

LONDON, 9.

A westerly gale prevailed throughout England. Many buildings demolished, and others damaged. Many persons were hurt by falling debris. Eight ships were blown ashore at Plymouth. The flag-ship "Narcissus" parted masts at Devonport, but succeeded in anchoring before being damaged.

The German ship "Cambridge," and other small merchantmen also parted anchors at Devonport, and were blown ashore. Despatches from other sections of the country bring intelligence of great destruction of property. The gale was as severe in Wales and Ireland as in England, and accompanied by lightning and rain. Many towns were flooded. Several vessels are ashore in Cork harbor. The damage to property in that city was very great. Many buildings were unroofed, and trees blown down. The pinnacles of the tower of St. Thomas were blown down while the congregation were at worship, and falling on the roof crushed through into the body of the church. The people were seized with a panic, and rushed from the building. None killed. The escape is regarded as miraculous. The "Lebanon" from Sunderland for New York, went ashore and was wrecked off Lowestoft, the crew barely escaped with their lives. At Oxford the Chapel of Oral University was badly damaged, and the freight depot of the Great Western Railroad was entirely demolished.

NEW YORK, 9.

General Banks presented a bill in Congress to-day, raising the President's salary to fifty thousand dollars per annum.

The New York "Evening Express" newspaper office was burned last evening.

Minister Washburn will remain Minister to the French Republic, and will shortly return to France.

The British steamship "Scandera" which left New York, Oct. 8th, and has not since been heard from, is now given up for lost.

The government will not enter Alabama legislation matter, unless some point in the Constitution requiring federal interference is brought up.

The United States authorities will sustain decisions of the Federal courts in New Orleans at all hazards. Federal troops will hold possession of the State posts. The two Legislatures will probably both try to assemble.

President Tejada, of Mexico, took possession of his office on the 1st instant. Gold 113.

Latest.

LONDON, 9.

Much anxiety is felt at Liverpool on account of the non-arrival of the steam ship "City of Bristol" from New York. Cardiff harbor is crowded with ships, windbound.

A number of cottages were blown down during the storm of yesterday at Bridgewater.

Thiers seems to have bridged over the crisis in France, and has obtained fair support from both the Right and Left centres.

The Reform Bill in Prussia is now law, having passed the Upper House of the Diet.

Catholic Churches in the City and Province of Posen, Prussia, have been closed by the government on account of some disregard of state authority.

Floods in the North of Italy continue to spread, and some of the larger towns are threatened.

LONDON, 10.

The "City of Bristol" arrived off Queenstown, with broken shaft.

The gale continued yesterday, but not with such severity as on Sunday. Despatches bring intelligence of disasters by both sea and land. The damage in London is considerable; eight houses were blown down, and forty persons injured by falling buildings. An unknown brig foundered off the coast of the Isle of Wight, every person on board perished. The barque "Stratham" from Hamburg for New York, was wrecked on Ken-dridge Ledge; crew saved.

The Gasometer attached to the Royal Arsenal of Woolwich was damaged, and the hospital has been without gas for two nights. Telegraphic communication very much impeded.

NEW YORK, 10.

Gold steady.

Terrible Snow Storm.

EIGHT HUNDRED RAILROAD WORKMEN CUT OFF FROM SUCCESS.

CHICAGO, Nov. 21.

A special despatch from St. Paul says that gloomy news may be anticipated from Minnesota. As the track layers on the extension of the Winona and St. Paul railroad were approaching the Western State line a terrible snow storm enveloped them and cut them off from communication with civilization. The working force numbered over 800 men, and so sanguine were their expectations that favourable weather would outlast November that no preparations were made to avoid a calamity such as it is feared has befallen them.

There was only a limited supply of provisions kept in store, for although a hundred miles distant from the telegraph and construction trains they maintained a regular communication with Sleeping Eye, the nearest white settlement. When intelligence of the storm reached Winona, J. H. Stewart, General Superintendent, started out with two locomotives and a train of cars, but so heavy and deep were the snow drifts and so intense the cold that up to Saturday morning they had not passed New Umm. At that place two additional locomotives were attached to the train, and then taking on board rations for thirty days and one hundred and fifty men, besides materials with which to fit up boarding accommodations in the cars, the train again started. A passage way had to be forced through drifts eight and ten feet deep, and even where the snow did not exceed one foot in depth, so hard was it and packed that recourse was had to shovels before any advance could be made. On Sunday the train had penetrated twenty-five miles.

Meantime the storm raged with violence unprecedented, and when last heard from, Tuesday night, the relief train was stuck fast in the accumulating snow, 40 miles west of Sleeping Eye, and 80 miles west of the suffering trackmen. Yesterday morning the telegraph wires were down west of St. Peter, and the latest reports from Winona in the afternoon state that the wind had increased to a furious gale. For six days the storm has continued with unabated fury. A painful impression is created that the men at the end of the track will starve before relief can reach them. No supplies are known to be accessible, for the line is being constructed in advance of the government surveys far into a country uninhabited save by a few adventurous squatters and sickly Indians.

APROPPOS and benevolent so firmly persecuted to of some small, tion, that he incribe upon "He never that such an indication of are many in agree with h

Love indomplished blind man w poor man, w of \$1,500, a

If, as athy by chance, was.

WHEN you mind the sto

THE followi is related by the

A citizen was fishing expedi having with him. On his way he baby about ha him, and occu which he coul bear didn't se man thought b would be satis opportunity to fish, but thier ness for an ass upon the foe, grappled, the b ting the man's tumbled to the struggle, both ly, rolled into effect of separ hastily climb ran for life. the bear's wr his enemy, g direction.

A pompou fessor Agassi deeply interes that the pres vented its pur er, sir," said am." The se the words we Agassiz immu early history vided a place leaving colleg for one year o ther, and wh him his fat W." said A for that litt have been S somehow the ish.

"It will ing words of It will so ded, will it e Men no lo patriachs; i dred, it is sa Fanny Fern ful she seem It will be over, it will fully said of thoughtful o surrounded of little grandd of her death. "Put her to the night, d before morn

A FOR— thusly:—"T men of the o one third c leather, one e the remaind remote ance but it is now is the son of comes establi He is somew of a tailor's mare. By that he was it is evident by the head are not so devoted to ex must have a them sell. of material t beaver over

APROPPOS and benevole so firmly pers elected to of some small, tion, that he incribe upon "He never that such an indication of are many in agree with h

Love indomplished blind man w poor man, w of \$1,500, a

If, as athy by chance, was.

WHEN you mind the sto