POOR COPY

GENERAL BUSINESS.

Seeds ! Seeds ! Seeds ! Seeds ! Seeds ! Seeds ! Seeds !

Clover, Flower, Timothy, Vegetable,

Barley, Wheat, Oats,

—AT—

BLACK BROOK, April 15, '81 A. & R. LOGGIE'S.

CIGARS AND TOBACCOS.

On hand and to arrive,

50,000 HAVANA, GERMAN and DOMESTIC CIGARS,

Choice Brands.

100 BOXES AND CADDIES

Chewing & Smoking Tobacco.

FOR SALE LOW TO THE TRADE.

ISAAC HARRIS,

Chatham, April 16, '81.

THE Subscriber having engaged the services of a FIRST CLASS WATCHMAKER, is prepared to repair all kinds of

Watches, Clocks & Jewelery.

JEWELLERY MADE TO ORDER.

All work done promptly and warranted to give satisfaction.

ISAAC HARRIS

Chatham, April 6, '81.

FOR SALE,

AT LOWEST MARKET PRICES,

1000 Qtls. COD FISH.

100 Bbls. MACKEREL.

J. B. SNOWBALL.

Chatham, Oct. 13, '80

Card of Thanks.

BATHURST VILLAGE, April 20th 1881.

I desire to return my most heartfelt thanks to my kind friends and neighbours, who laboured so successfully to save from fire my household goods, and also tendered me and mine their utmost sympathy, on such an occasion so much appreciated.

JOHN FERGUSON.

HELLO!

Agents Can make more money selling our new Telephones than in any other business Send $4 for sample pair and wire to put up and exhibit. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Large profits. Address,

U. S. TELEPHONE CO.,

tf 123 S. CLARK ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

House and Rooms to Let.

To let, from 1st May next, the cottage on Wellington Road, now occupied by D. T. Johnstone. Also 5 or seven rooms to let, in the new house occupied by the Subscriber, on Wellington street. The house is well supplied with water, woodsheds, cellar, and a good garden. For further particulars, apply to GEORGE TRAER.

Chatham, Mch., 1, '81. Wellington Street

To Let or Sell.

The two story dwelling situate on St. John Street, near the convent. Water on the premises. Possession given immediately, apply to the Subscriber.

F. J. LETSON.

Also—For sale, a lot of wooden water pipe, ringed and ready for use. F. J. L.

Chatham, March 8, '81.

House to Let.

The House and premises on Queen Street, now occupied by Mrs Geo. Letson. There is a good frost proof cellar, large garden and yard, and the necessary outbuildings, with good water on the premises. For particulars apply to.

MRS GEO. LETSON.

Chatham, April 26th '81.

Wanted

Immediately for Upper Nelson, School District No. 8, a second or third class teacher. Address

JOHN S. O'NEIL, Secretary,

March 9, '81. Chelmsford P. O.

Wanted.

A Third Class Female Teacher to teach in School District No. 6, Point aux Car, Parish of Glenelg, from the 1st. of May. Apply to Trustees

ANGUS RUSSELL,
DAVID LOGGIE,
FINLAY McDONALD, Secretary

2y 19 *

Teacher Wanted.

A female teacher holding a local license, wanted for District No. 6, Bay du Vin, River.

Apply stating salary, to

SAMUEL KINGSTON, Secy.

Bay du Vin.

Teacher Wanted.

A second-class Female Teacher, wanted for District No. 1, Hardwicke. Apply stating salary, to

M. BRANSFELD.

Escuminac, April 5th '81. Secy to Com

2y5

Teacher Wanted.

A Second Class Female or Third Class Male Teacher, capable of teaching French and English, for School District No. 13, Alnwick, apply to

Y. ALLAN, Sec. to Tfustees.

Neguac, 4th April, 1881.

Cook Wanted.

A good Cook, (female) is wanted by a family in Chatham. Apply at the ADVANCE Office.

LAND FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers at private sale, the field situate on the Easterly side of the Richibucto Road, in the Parish of Chatham, between the lands of the late James Kerr, Esq., and Michael Delaney, containing five acres. There is a good Frame Barn on the premises. The field is now under grass and cuts about eight tons hay, annually. For Terms of purchase apply to the subscriber.

ANDREW DUNCAN,

Or to L. J. TWEEDIE, Barrister.

If the above is not sold before Monday the 2nd day of May, it will on that day be offered at Public Auction, in front of Letson's Weigh Scales, at 12 o'clock noon.

Farm Stock etc. FOR SALE.

The Subscriber offers for sale, the property of Joseph Parks, situated about one mile below the Red Bank Mill, parish of Southesk, Northumberland County. The farm consists of

120 Acres.

more or less, about fifteen of which are cleared and under good cultivation, and cuts from twelve to fifteen tons of hay.

There is a good House and Barn on the farm; also 2 Cows, 1 one year old Heifer, three-year old Colt, 5 sheep.

The property is facing the river and is within one mile of a good school.

G. S. BARTLETT.

Redbank Southesk, April 25th '80.

Milk Basins, Rustic Pots.

18 Doz. Milk Basins,
3 " Flower Pots (Rustic,)
3 " Log Hanging Pots.

CARMICHAEL BROS.

Commercial House.

Now opening a very large assortment of

NEW SPRING

Staple & Fancy Dry Goods,

MILLINERY, HATS, CAPS, CLOTHING, TRUNKS, VALISES, CARPET BAGS, CURTAIN MATERIAL, TABLE LINEN, DOYLIES, NAPKINS, TOWELS, HAMBURG, TRIMMINGS, LACES, EDGINGS & FRINGES, HALL & ROOM PAPER, OILCLOTH, SMALL WARES, & NICK, NACKS,

Agency for Buttricks, New York, Fashions.

W. B. HOWARD.

Chatham, April 28th '81.

"Young Ruler."

The above horse will travel in Chatham, Glenelg, Nelson, Newcastle, etc. during the present season. Price of Service and stopping places made known on application to the Groom.

ALEX. DICK, Napan.

2 y. 12 *

SALT! WHEAT!

The Subscribers have in Stock, a quantity of Fishery Salt,

Also, a quantity of

"Lost Nation," Seed Wheat.

FOR SALE LOW.

GEO. BURCHILL & SON.

Nelson, 26th March, 1881. 4 1 14

WALL PAPER!

—AT THE—

MIRAMICHI BOOKSTORE.

TO ARRIVE:

1,000 LBS. Royal Mixtures.
200 lbs. Stick Candy.
20 Brls. Biscuits.
50 Boxes do.
2 Cases Syrups 6 doz.
1 " Jams 1 lb. Crocks.
1 " Marmalade.
1 " 4 doz. Pineapple 2 and 3 lb. Tins.
2 " " Peaches " " do.
1 " " Pears " " "
2 " " Tomatoes " " "
1 " " Oysters " " "
1 " " Sugar Corn " " "
1 " " Peas " " "
1 " " C. O. Beef " " "
1 Bbl. J. P. Morton, Pickles.

CARMICHAEL BROS.

TO BUILDERS.

The subscriber begs leave to announce to his Patrons and the Public that he is now prepared to execute all orders entrusted to him with despatch,—such as the

ENTIRE FURNISHINGS FOR

Dwelling Houses, Stores, ETC., INCLUDING:

Doors, Window Sashes & Frames, Mouldings, Stair Rails, Banisters, & Newel Posts, etc,

Orders also executed for

Window Shutters & Venetian Blinds with despatch.

Keeping none but first class workmen in my employ, I can safely affirm my goods to be equal to any in the market.

PLANS, DESIGNS —AND— SPECIFICATIONS furnished on application.

PRICES REASONABLE!

GEORGE CASSADY, Architect

Chatham, N. B, 4th April, 1880

Seed Potatoes.

30 Bbls Good Rich Potatoes (picked,)
20 " Early Rose.

CARMICHAEL BROS.

Seed Wheat.

For sale—100 bushels Fife Seed Wheat.

JOHN FLETT.

Nelson, April 26th.

Maple Candy, Oranges, Cocoanuts.

100 Lbs. Maple Candy,
2 Cases Messina Oranges,
100 Cocoanuts.

CARMICHAEL BROS.

Checker Boards

At the MIRAMICHI BOOKSTORE.

Miramichi Advance,

CHATHAM. - - - - - MAY 5, 1881.

The Lumber Outlook.

Freights are quoted lower than they have been for some time from New Brunswick ports to the United Kingdom and deals have receded to somewhat discouraging figures in Liverpool and London during the past week. This is, doubtless, due to a belief prevailing on the other side that our lumber supply to go forward this season is greatly in excess of that of last year.

To what extent the exaggerated newspaper reports of the winter operations in New Brunswick have contributed to this state of things, it is not easy to estimate, but it is unfortunate for all interested that ill-considered and unreliable reports have gone abroad from irresponsible quarters, and passed through a certain class of English papers—even finding their way into the circulars of good business houses. Those who are the best informed in reference to New Brunswick lumber operations, who know that they have been, for the past season, about up to the average of say five years past, are met on the other side by statements of very incorrect and exaggerated character, which pass current there, but would be laughed at here were they not known to be as damaging as they are false. Perhaps the grossest error recently floated in lumber trade circles in Great Britain, has been published in a circular of Messrs. Gibbs, Bright & Co. of Liverpool, who give an extract from a letter of their St. John agent. This gentleman says the winter's operations on this side have been very favorable, that there has been a large production, that the consumption in the American market is falling off. On these grounds the trade at home is advised not to buy deals at present, as prices will fall. The agent who thus contributes his mite towards knocking the spirit out of the trade on both sides of the water is not an ignorant paragrapher but Mr. Samuel Schofield — a minor lumber merchant it is true—but one who ought, certainly, to be engaged in something better than spreading a feeling of non-confidence in the trade, which can only operate against both the shipping and milling interests. Such reports, even if true, should not be spread by New Brunswick men, through circulars sent over the United Kingdom; but when they are not true and are made in what seems to be a purely inventive and mischievous spirit, their authors—whether they so intend or not — are doing much to injure the country in which they live. Low freights and low prices for deals mean reduced profits or absolute losses all round. They involve low wages afloat and ashore and the checking of solid and legitimate enterprises by which alone the country can be advanced. We look at the record of lumber exporters from St. John and find that Messrs. Gibbs, Bright & Co's agent has a certain position in the trade there, but from the character of his report to his principals it would almost appear that he hopes English wood merchants will buy nothing until the weaker St. John holders of lumber are obliged to go to the wall, when their stocks will be thrown on the market and those who are simply brokers, and not the upholders of our industries, will do a kind of wrecking business at large profits, based upon their neighbors' losses.

A "Hum" in Bark.

"A NEW CANADIAN EXPORT to England has been successfully tried. It is condensed hemlock bark for tanning."

The above paragraph is from that sage exponent of the N. P.—the St. John *News*. The intention of its inventor is, no doubt, to make people believe there is an article known as "condensed hemlock bark," and, such being the case, that it is also the product of a new Canadian industry, as well as "a new Canadian export." The article referred to is, no doubt, Extract of Hemlock Bark, which Messrs. Miller & Co. of Derby have been making for some ten years in this county. This extract regularly appeared among Miramichi exports before there was even a Pacific Scandal, to say nothing of a "National Policy." Such being the fact will the *News* give the public an explanation of its reasons for applying to a well known, old and established article of commerce a new name and representing it as "a new Canadian export to England." Did the *News* really know the facts and deliberately invent the misstatement in order to promote the N. P. hum, or was it ignorant of the facts and reckless as to what it stated? The *News* ought now to show that there is such a "new export" as that referred to or leave the invention of new industries to more capable diciples of Ananias than those on its editorial staff.

Whitewashing Sir Charles.

The task of whitewashing Sir Charles Tupper in connection with Section B of the Pacific Railway, is undertaken by the St. John *News*, which, in reply to some brief comments of the *Advance* on one of its articles, goes into a definition of the *News's* position." A great difficulty in the way of dealing with the *News* lies in the fact that it is a journal of many positions. During the past five or six years Sir Charles Tupper can be proved either a political malefactor or the reverse by its columns.—When he was not in power, *he was*—according to the *News*, the hero of the Spring Hill and a sharer in the Pacific scandals. In the Government, however, he is quite a different person, and the *News* even compares him to Hon. Alexander Mackenzie in the matter of political integrity. It, is therefore, so difficult to follow the *News* or meet its many-sided statements, that we simply let them go for what they are worth.

Country School Examinations.

Besides the reports of school examinations in town, which are continued from last week's issue, there is in this number one kindly forwarded to us from Black River, as well as others from the country. We have frequently requested our friends in country districts to send us reports of this kind, but there is a seeming indifference in the matter, arising, no doubt, from the fact that the teachers, trustees and others principally interested, do not determine by whom the work shall be done. Our experience is, that teachers in the country would readily furnish the ADVANCE with reports of their examinations, but for the fact that they would necessarily be called upon to refer to their own work. They realise how much patient and faithful labor has to be expended upon their pupils before their schools can pass examination, and because they do not feel like praising themselves—though they know they deserve praise—they leave the work of reporting these examinations to others. This is only natural, for the Trustees are in excellent position to make known the educational progress of their districts through means of the press, and if they cannot do it, it is because they may imagine it is difficult to write such matter "for the papers." This feeling is, of course, only never on account of so many of them having attempted to do so, for any man who can write at all can—sufficiently for the editor's purpose—commit to paper all that it is necessary to publish about a school examination that he has attended. If he cannot, he is hardly fit to be a Trustee. Even if no Trustee should feel disposed to forward us reports, there are always those who are competent and willing if they are requested to do the work—as was, be believe, the the case at Black River—and we hope the example from that district will be followed hereafter in many others. These reports have a beneficial effect, because they assist in directing public attention to the schools and, consequently, increase the interest of parents and others in them. If made by competent persons they stimulate the efforts of teachers, by giving praise where it is due. They encourage pupils also to do something worthy of distinction in their classes and in general promote effort among all interested—and it is only by constant effort that the greatest possibilities of life may be achieved.

Farewell Sermon.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, CHATHAM, N. B.
BY REV. ROBERT JARDINE, D. SC.

April 24th, 1881.

Acts 20 32. "And now brethren I commend you to God, and to the word of his grace which is able to build you up and to give you an inheritance among all them which are sanctified."

Who, that has watched in meditative mood, the course of a river from its first diminutive beginnings until it mingled its waters with those of the boundless ocean, has failed to recognize in it a striking emblem of human life? Taking its rise amongst the rugged and dangerous rocks of its mountain sources, or issuing from the marshy confines of the primeval forest, it thence proceeds upon its changeful and restless career until it reaches its final destination. At one time its foaming waters are rushing and tumbling with violent impetuosity amongst the huge boulders and precipitous crags which border or obstruct its course adown the rapidly descending declivity. At another it is meandering quietly amidst the grassy plains and green hill-sides which line its tortuous course, its waters babbling with gentle murmur over the smooth-worn pebbles of its gravelly bed, furnishing the secret source of the vegetative treasures which open out in luxuriant abundance beneath the summer's sun, and offering a refreshing and invigorating draught to the flocks and herds which graze upon its banks, Now it is expanding into the peaceful and placid lake which reflects in its glass-like surface the gorgeous pictures of mountain and forest and setting sun which nature alone can furnish. Anon, it plunges with tremendous force through the rocky gorge or over the terrific precipice, and thus in its onward and irresistible career, it leaves forever the quiet scenes of rural beauty through which it has passed and seeks out for other channels through which it can foam and fret and find other recipients of its generous bounties. Behold, in the changeful course of this river an illustration especially of the wonderful career of the great Apostle of the Gentiles. First beholding the light of day in Tarsus a city of Cilicia, he continues to unfold his eventful history, surrounded and governed in the earlier part of his career by all the evil influences of prejudiced and bigoted Judaism, but ere long rejoicing in the clear and noon-day light of the glorious gospel of Christ.—Possessed of a vigorous and powerful mind, of clear and penetrating logical powers, as well as of strong and comprehensive feelings, he threw all the vast energies of his nature into the service of whatever cause he espoused, and was consequently a much to be feared when he assumed the position of an opponent, as loved when he became a faithful friend. And we can easily understand the feelings of the despised and persecuted disciples of Christ, when they watched with beating heart, the blood-stained career of the merciless agent of their powerful enemies, and trembled in every limb lest they themselves should be made the next victim of his atrocity. And when Saul the persecutor was transformed, by a heaven-sent influence, into Paul, the zealous and devoted apostle of Christ and Christianity, we can scarcely wonder that the former victims of his cruelty hesitated to receive him as a faithful and genuine friend. But the change which had passed upon his nature was real and thorough; the dazzling brilliancy of the supernatural light, if it overpowered and well-nigh destroyed the external organ of sense with which it was perceived, had poured into the darkened recesses of his inner spirit such a flood of divine illumination, that a new world of faith, and joy, and peace was unfolded before his enraptured mental vision. The strong yearnings and affections of his mighty nature had now found an object worthy of their attachment, and his great powers were to be enlisted in the service of the great Captain of his salvation. The vigorous and incessantly flowing current of his energies was turned into an opposite direction, and passed through an entirely different channel, and the generous overflowings of his affection deposited their heavenly instilled influence in a copious sediment of moral wealth over the new fields of usefulness into which he had been led. Onward and still onward is his progress, and, ever as he pursues his changeful course amongst the busy haunts of men, he is the centre of a wide-spread and pervading influence for good amongst the immortal spirits of his perishing race. At one time he quietly advances in his noble work, proceeding from station to station in his apostolic tour, proclaiming the gracious message of salvation to perishing sinners, confirming the wavering and building up the Saints in their most holy faith. At another he encounters rugged and apparently immovable obstructions in his career, passes through the fiery furnace of affliction and persecution, but is uniformly enabled to surmount all resisting obstacles by the same communicated power which first subdued his own heart. Yet again he tarries for a brief period of repose in some secluded retreat, and like the placid lake upon whose banks nestle the smiling habitations of men, he diffuses around his temporary resting place, the glorious knowledge of the way of salvation and the blessed light of the gospel of Jesus Christ. It was at the close of one of his brief but yet busy halts in his onward pilgrimage, that the touching scene, from which our text is taken, occurred. For a period of about three years, he had instructed, rebuked, exhorted, and comforted the inhabitants of Ephesus, and faithfully directed them to the Lamb of God which taketh away the sins of the world. But the period of his labours there must end; God required him to employ his energies in another vineyard; and the ties of affection and sympathy which united the hearts of teacher and taught must be forcibly snapped asunder. Similar, my christian friends, is the position in which we are placid to-day; the period during which I am permitted to break the bread of life amongst you has passed away; and the close and gradually closing ties which have connected us must be forcibly parted. Before bidding you farewell I would desire to address to you the parting words of the noble apostle—"and now brethren I commend you to God and to the word of his grace, which is able to build you up and to give you an inheritance among all them which are sanctified." These words as you will perceive, have a special bearing upon the future, but before considering them in this relation, we shall take in the first place.

I. A brief retrospective view of the past, at least that portion of the past, during which the connection has subsisted between us of pastor and people. And as a suitable introduction to our review, we may briefly consider what that connection has been, what is its nature and responsibilities. For this purpose give your attention to the prophetical commission received from the Lord by Ezekiel, as recorded in the thirty-third chapter of his book. "Son of man speak to the children of thy people, and, say unto them, When I bring a sword upon a land, if the people of the land take a man of their coasts, and set him for their watchman; if when he seeth the sword come upon the people, he blow the trumpet and warn the people; then whosoever heareth the sound of the trumpet and taketh not warning; if the sword come and take him away, his blood shall be upon his own head. He heard the sound of the trumpet and took not warning; his blood shall be upon him. But he that taketh warning shall deliver his soul. But if the watchman see the sword come and blow not the trumpet, and the people be not warned, if the sword come and take any person from among them, he is taken away in his iniquity; but his blood will I require at the watchman's hand. Lo thou, O son of man, I have set thee a watchman unto the house of Israel: therefore, thou shalt hear the word at my mouth and warn them from me. When I say unto the wicked, O wicked man thou shalt surely die; if thou dost not speak to warn the wicked from his way, that wicked man shall die in his iniquity; but his blood will I require at thine hand. Nevertheless if thou warn the wicked of his way to turn from it, if he do not turn from his way, he shall die in his iniquity: but thou hast delivered thy soul." The watchman of ancient times stood upon the towers of his country's fortifications, directed his far-reaching vision to the distant horizon in order that he might descry the slightest indications of danger, and if such appeared it was his duty to blow the trumpet of warning upon the approach of the common enemy. Similar was the position of the prophetic watchman upon the watch-towers of Sion, and similar is the position and duty of the modern watchman who is specially appointed to guard and advance the interests of the Kingdom of Christ. There are dangers great and fearful, hanging like a dark and terrific thunder-cloud over the heads of our fallen race We know not how soon the fierce lightning of God's righteous indignation may gleam from the heavens like avenging swords and descend with vindictive wrath upon those who are living in habitual transgression of God's holy law. A fearful and impassable gulf yawns at the termination of the broad road upon which so many are travelling. And what makes the danger more dangerous, our minds are too often totally blinded by the silly pleasures and varities of the present world, so that we do not perceive the dark cloud-masses of threatening woe which are looming up and gradually gathering in our horizon. It is for the purpose of sounding the trumpet-note of alarm and warning in the ears of those whose eternal salvation is imperilled, and of awakening them to a consciousness of their imminent danger that men are now commissioned to go forth as messengers of the just and yet merciful God. To point out to the careless and profane the gulf of misery and despair into which they are rapidly hastening; to turn the attention of convicted sinners to the only efficacious remedy which can remove the inherent and deeply seated taint of moral corruption, and procure for them not only moral purity but also eternal happiness; to convince the unthinking, reprove the scornful, encourage those of little faith, and urge on to a higher and holier walk and conversation, those who have commenced their Christian course; in short, to suit his communications to the various wants of those to whom it is his duty to minister spiritual food; such are some of the important duties which devolve upon the Christian minister. And in proportion to the importance of the duty, is also the burden of responsibility. The sentinel upon his post of duty who neglects to send forth the note of warning upon the approach of the enemy is liable to the instantaneous penalty of death. The watchman upon the towers of the Christian temple who points not to sinners the dangers that are before them, neglects to do his duty at the peril of himself, suffering the penalty of unfaithfulness.—But if there are duties and responsibilities of such vast importance resting upon the messenger of God, there are also duties and responsibilities equally onerous and important resting upon those to whom the message is delivered. When the blast of the trumpet-note of warning is heard, it devolves upon the soldier to place himself upon the alert, to gird his sword upon his thigh and proceed with fearlessness and bravery to meet the approaching foe.—But what foe is so daring, and to human efforts invincible, as the grim leader of the legions of fallen angels? What enemies are so insidious and deceitful as the viperous brood of evil lusts and desires which nestle in the inmost recesses of the heart and instil their moral poison into every member and faculty of the moral nature? And if the duty of the soldier is to oppose to the death the enemy of his country, the duty of the man to whom the realities of life have been made known, is to gird on the spiritual weapons forged in the armory of heaven, and wage a war of extermination against the great enemy of our race. We speak of the responsibility of the Christian minister, of the man placed in a lofty position, of the christian professor as being important and overpowering. But do we not overlook the fact that the responsibility of living and of knowing that we live in a world of sin and impending misery, is equally great and, to mortal strength, insupportable.—He who has been warned of his position as the immortal offspring of God's creative energy, of the dark clouds of divine wrath which impend gloomily over his head, and may at any moment discharge upon him their terrific contents, who has been directed, on the other hand, to the benignant and unspeakably lovely smile of God's mercy as displayed in the divine countenance of his crucified Redeemer, he, I say has incurred a responsibility which is inexpressibly and inconceivably fearful. If he do not flee from the wrath to come, if he do not direct his speedy steps to the foot of the cross, and with grateful and undoubting faith, seize hold of the hope which is set before him in the gospel, his guilt will assume a vastly darker hue and his condemnation will be that of the incorrigible rebel who received gracious offers of mercy, but contemptuously rejected them. Such are some of the duties and responsibilities arising from the connection which has subsisted between us since first we met. How have these duties been fulfilled, and these responsibilities met, is a question which we may profitably ask and consider, but cannot fully answer. With regard to the efficiency and faithfulness with which I have discharged the responsibilities which devolve upon me, I cannot speak. Suffice it to say that my conscience charges me with many imperfections and many neglects, and I sometimes shudder at the thought that the blood of some wretched criminal given up to condemnation on account of my faithlessness may be required at my hands. Let me turn your attention to the past period of our connection and induce you to ask yourselves, how you have fulfilled the duties which arise from the knowledge that you have received. Have you listened to the warning note from the watchman's tower, girded on your spiritual armour, and advanced with the assistance and blessing of your God to the deadly contest with the powers and principles of darkness. Have you enlisted all the powers and energies of your immortal nature in the army of the great Captain of your salvation, the Prince of Peace? Have you contended faithfully and unremittingly in the Christian contest, against sin and the devil, striving to conquer the rebellious desires of your own hearts, as well as the temptations of the evil one from without. Or, are you still voluntarily engaged in the service and practice of sin? Have the warnings addressed to you of your danger and the exhortations which you have heard to flee to the only refuge from the future temptest of destruction fallen upon your ears in vain? If so, permit me once more, it may be for the last time within these walls, to address to you the earnest language of warning and entreaty. Fellow-sinner, you know not how soon the message may be despatched from the eternal Governor and Judge of the universe which shall announce and effect the termination of your period of protection and mercy, and place you in the presence of the great white throne. Now the door of mercy is still open; the arms of infinite love are extended to embrace you; the invitation of the Gospel, "lo! everyone that thristeth, come ye to the waters," is addressed to you; the happy mansions prepared in Heaven for those who love God are still unfilled and waiting to receive you. Another year, another week, another day, it may be too late, and you may be called from the midst of your sins to meet your God. Trifle no longer with the awful realities of existence; arouse yourselves to a realization of the fickleness of all earth's hopes and the infinite importance of making the crucificed Saviour the corner-stone of your confidence; and rest not in peace until you have closed with the offers of mercy and experienced the joys of salvation.

We have thus glanced briefly at the nature and mutual responsibilities of the connection which has bound us together since first I addressed you, and have endeavoured to turn our attention to the manner in which each of us has discharged these responsibilities.

II. Let us in the second division of our address transfer our gaze from the past to the future; to take a prospective glance of the dim and shadowy vistas which unfold to our view the attainment of certain and distinct knowledge with reference to the events which lie, as yet undeveloped and unknown in the dark regions of futurity is, indeed, a privilege which is not usually granted to mortal ken. We are able to unroll the volume of history, and view with the eye of fancy the wondrous scenes and events which have unfolded themselves throughout the long ages of a dim antiquity. But the volume of the, as yet, unwritten records of the future, is still firmly sealed, and the irreversible decrees of God which are yet to be executed on the other side of the vail which conceals the future eternity from our view, are incapable of being deciphered by mortal skill. We know not, indeed, what a day or an hour shall bring forth, but nevertheless there is a kind of knowledge of our future destiny to which we may all attain, and a desire to do justice to ourselves, compels us to seek after it.—There is a necessary and indissoluble connection between the future and the past, and although we cannot have any distinct revelation of the mysteries behind the vail, yet we can reason with all the precision of scientific investigation from past causes to future effects. Each one of us has been engaged in laying the foundation upon which our future mansion of eternal happiness or misery is to be built. We have been sowing the seeds, whether good or bad, from which will hereafter spring an abundant harvest. That harvest, whether of happiness or woe, under the influences which will certainly be brought to bear upon it, will assuredly flourish and come to maturity, and from the character of the seed which we have sown, we may precisely infer the nature of the fruit which we shall reap. The husbandman may rest assured that if he scatter tares upon the bosom of his fertile field, he will never gather into his barns the yellow shocks of ripened wheat. So man, considered as a spiritual being and a candidate for eternity, may be fully satisfied that if he sow the seeds of fleshly appetites and desires, he cannot reap a spiritual harvest of eternal happiness and joy hereafter. Will it not be well then, before we part, to take a brief view of our future prospects as far as these can be fairly inferred from our past connection? There has been, rest assured, whether voluntarily or not, a secret but a powerful influence for good or evil, exerted upon all who have assembled for the worship of God within these walls. This influence may have been exerted unconsciously; we may have come together little thinking that the result of our meeting would be seen and felt throughout distant eternal ages; and it is to be feared that too many of us have had very imperfect conceptions of the unending consequences to ourselves and others, which must necessarily spring from our mutual contact. But the transmission of thought, and feeling, and desire has been still and unavoidably going on between the mind of the speaker and those of the hearers; character has thus to a certain extent been formed or confirmed; our modes of thought have been moulded into a new shape or continue to retain still more unchangeably their original nature; in short the process has been silently, but incessantly going on, which is to prepare our spiritual nature for an eternity of happiness or an eternity of woe. Let each one of us, therefore, stand still for a moment in our career and deliberately, earnestly, ask ourselves in what direction is our present bias of character tending, and what is the nature of that spiritual harvest which must necessarily spring from the spiritual elements at present within our hearts? Oh, my friends, I fear that none of us can look forward to that dread, that comparatively unknown future with perfect complacency. There have been too many omissions of undeniable duty, too many transgressions of God's sacred laws, too many rejections of offered pardon, too many denials of our crucified, but now glorified Redeemer. A dark cloud of guilt, and depravity, and moral pollution envelopes the whole of our past career, and is so intensely gloomy, that if we would only be convinced of its existence and fearful blackness, we could exhibit none of that light, flippant trifling with the great realities of our existence. And when we transfer our gaze to the future, an equally dark and terror-charged cloud of wrath and divine indignation looms up in the distant eternity and threatens to involve us in its horrifying gloom. Such my friends, must be the nature of our prospect, if we have misimproved or rejected our past opportunities of being received under the sheltering protection of the only available refuge from the tempest. But there is one way in which that dark cloud which overhangs the future destiny of those who have slighted the gracious overtures of mercy, may be transformed into a glorious prospect of joy and peace, that way which is indicated in the words which we have chosen as the motto of our address.—"And now brethren I commend you to God and to the word of His grace, which is able to build you up and give you an inheritance among all them that are sanctified." If any one of you here hitherto failed to make God his friend, if you have experienced no permanent and radical change in the tendencies and desires of your nature, if the influences of the past have only resulted in hardening the crust of insensibility which has overspread your moral substance, listen once more to the voice of serious warning and arouse yourselves from the deathlike lethargy of spiritual indolence and stagnation. Now your short-sighted vision may not be able to perceive the dark clouds of fearful retribution which your own moral perversity has been instrumental in gathering around your future career. The world with all its allurements and temptations may smile upon you; well-meaning friends may apply the soothing balm of flattery to your hearts; the pleasures of wealth, of gayety, of mammon, of vice, may for a brief period satisfy all the desires of your nature; but be assured your present condition is but transient and ephemeral. Every rising of the glorious King of Day in the east, every vibration of the pendulum which marks the moments as they pass, announces the gradual and certain approach of that last morning and that last moment, which shall close your period of probation upon earth and launch you, whether prepared or not, into the boundless ocean of a future eternity. "Our hearts like muffled drums, are beating funeral marches to the grave," and as one pulsation follows in regular and rapid succession upon another we are forcibly reminded of the inevitable moment when they shall cease to propel our life's blood through our veins. And then it will be seen what things are real and what are merely fictitious. Gone will be the honours, and titles, and thrones of the world, fled like the "baseless fabric of a vision," will be all the noble edifices of fortune and fame which have been erected by any merely earthly ambition. Dissolved into airy nothingness will be the beautiful and pleasing earthly prospects of happiness which we are so much inclined to conjure up before our imagination.—And what will outlast the destructive influence of time's decaying fingers? What substance so permanent that it cannot be destroyed by the withering blast of death?

The immortal soul will outlive the universal wreck of worlds and systems and appear before its God in his character of an avenging Judge or loving Father. Sin, too, will be found to pass untouched through the destructive influence of death, but the withering glance of God's righteous indignation will frown from his presence both it and the guilty sinner into the abodes of eternal despair. But, blessed be God, the efficacy of Christ's imputed righteousness will also survive the crash of worlds, and will encircle, as with a protecting garment, all those who have secured it for themselves while journeying through their earthly pilgrimage. Seeing, then, that all these material things are to be dissolved, and it is only the spiritual which can survive, to God and to the word of his grace would I commend you, for they only are able to build you up and to give you an inheritance among them which are sanctified.

It is a truth, but no mere truism, to say, that we can obtain no permanent inheritance upon this side the grave, but that the whole of our present existence is merely the scene of our temporary pilgrimage upon our road to eternity. The different lines of *our* pilgrimage towards the borders of that land from whose bourne no traveller returns, have hitherto for a brief space coincided. Together have we travelled for a short time along the great high-way of our earthly existence. Together have we gone up to the house of God and engaged with united voice and heart in hymning forth our great Creator's praise, and breathing upwards on the wings of faith the secret wants and desires and aspirations of our hearts. Together have we beheld the awful gulf of perdition and misery which yawns with horrid mouth at the termination of the sinner's career. Together also have we witnessed the agonies of our crucified Redeemer as he sustained alone and unassisted the burden of a world's iniquity, and listened to the gracious and world-wide invitation "Lo, every one that thirsteth come ye to the waters, and he that hath no money, come ye buy and eat, yea come buy wine and milk without money and without price."

Our mutual connection has, indeed, been short and fleeting; but it has been sufficiently long to produce to a certain extent an intermingling of sympathy and affection; it has been sufficiently long to produce a radical and permanent bias in moral character; it has been sufficiently long to determine the destiny of any one of us for a future eternity. But the time has at length come when we must part company as fellow-voyagers o'er life's troubled main. The different lines of our pilgrimage to our common home in eternity are now to diverge, and whether they shall ever again coincide on this side of the dark valley of death is to us unknown. Certain it is that many of those who have joined together in the sacred and solemn services of the worship of our heavenly Father, shall never meet again until the last shrill trumpet-note shall summon them into the presence of the eternal Judge. Possible it is, that none of those whom I have attempted to direct on the road which leads heavenward, may ever again hear from me the serious warning against the evil and danger of sin, or the earnest entreaty to secure its pardon through the blood of the Lamb. But although we may never meet again on earth, although a wide and a boisterous ocean may roll between us, although our earthly lots may be cast upon continents wide as the poles asunder, there is one final goal in which our different courses through life shall assuredly terminate.—There is one enumerable assembly in which we shall all again meet.

"When the last trumpet's awful voice
This rending earth shall shake,
When op'ning graves shall yield their charge
And dust to life awake;

Then shall all those who have joined in the sacred assembly below be members of the still more solemn assembly above. Then shall all those who have listened to the gracious invitations of infinite love upon earth, listen also to the irreversible sentence of infinite justice in heaven. There, my Christian brethren, will your Minister appear to give an account of the manner in which he has delivered his message of warning, of invitatian and of rebuke. There also will you appear to give an account of the manner in which you have improved your light, you privileges and your talents. Oh, my friends let the thought of this last, this inevitable meeting ever occupy a prominent place in our minds, and to whatever part of the terrestrial globe our steps may be directed, to whatever occupation we may devote our time and our energies, let us ever remember that we all ought to be faithful labourers in our Master's vineyard and must all receive the reward of our labours, whether they be good or whether they be evil. And as we look back upon the pleasant and hallowed Sabbaths which we have enjoyed together, during the brief coincidence of our earthly pilgrimage, let us also ever turn our eyes to the future, and each and everyone seek that assistance of divine grace which will prepare us for spending together an eternity of Sabbaths hereafter. And now, brethren, in bidding you farewell, I would commend you unto God and to the word of His grace which is able to build you up and to give you an inheritance among all them that are sanctified.

Notes and News.

The London *Morning Post* names Sir Stafford Northcote as the successor of Lord Beaconsfield, with the Duke of Richmond as his lieutenant in the Lords.

Several lives were lost at Elgin, Ill., on 28th ult., through the capsizing of a worthless ferry-boat which had been employed as a substitute for a bridge swept away by the floods.

A letter from St. Petersburg gives details of the extraordinary precautions taken to ensure the safety of the Czar at Gatschina. A quantity of dynamite is said to have been smuggled into the palace court, where it was seized.

It is understood that the Hon. J. H. Pope has tendered his resignation of the Ministry of Agriculture, and insists on its being accepted. This, with leadership rumours and the anxiety of other Ministers to retire on judgeships, etc., causes a stir in political circles at the capital.

The inundations in the North-western States are still increasing, and are causing wide-spread ruin and dismay. In St. Paul, Kansas City, Atchison, and along the Missouri and Kansas river bottoms, thousands of people have been driven from their homes, and several lives have been lost.

A Constantinople despatch gives the substances of the protocol drawn up by the representatives of the Powers, arranging for the transfer of the ceded territory. The Ambassadors gave the Greek Premier verbal assurance that the Powers would interest themselves in behalf of the Epirotes, and this is expected to end the correspondence on the subject.

A FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT happened one day last week to a man named Bynon while assisting to saw wood at the premises of Mr. Artemus Laird, of Lower Bedeque, P. E. I. In moving round hastily his foot slipped, and he fell on top of the circular, the saw cutting down through his shoulder to the ribs. The cut is said to be eighteen inches in length, and numerous large pieces of bone came out. The unfortunate man lies in a most critical state, but it was thought he may recover if inflammation does not set in.

STRIKES:—The laborers employed at Montreal by the Grand Trunk Railway in the freight sheds are demanding an increase of wages. They are only getting 90 cents a day or the same as three years ago, while they claim the cost of living has advanced 20 per cent. They are asking $1.25 per day and if their demands are not conceded it is feared there will be labor troubles. There are about 100 men employed at the freight sheds in the vicinity of Bonaventure depot.

A strike is in progress in St. John among the ship laborers who claim that the Stevedores broke an agreement with them last winter by which they were to receive $2 a day, obliging them when work was scarce to take as low as 80 cents per day. Only two or three ships are being loaded while half a dozen others are lying idle. It is expected, however, that the difficulty will be of short duration.

"German Syrup."

No other medicine in the world was ever given such a test of its curative qualities as BOSCHEE