The Family.

The Two Villages.

Over the river, on the hill
Lieth a village white and still;
All around it the forest trees
Shiver and whisper in the breeze;
Over it sailing shadows go
Of soaring hawk and screaming crow,
And mountain grasses, low and sweet,
Grow in the middle of every street.

Over the river, under the hill,
Another village lieth still;
There I see in the cloudy night
Twinkling stars of household light,
Fires that gleam from the smithy's door,
Mists that curl on the river's shore;
And in the road no grasses grow,
For the wheels that hasten to and fro.

In that village on the hill,
Never is sound of smithy or mill;
The houses are thatched with grass and flowers,
Never a clock to tell the hours;
The marble doors are always shut,
You cannot enter in the hall or hut;
All the chimneys are cold;
Never a grain to sow or reap;
Never in the night so moan or sigh,
Silent, and idle, and low they lie.

In that village under the hill,
When the night is starry and still,
Many a weary soul in prayer,
Looks to the other village there,
And weeping and sighing, longs to go
Up to that home from this below;
Longs to sleep by the forest wild,
Whither have vanished wife and child,
And heareth, praying, his answer fall,
"Patience! that village shall hold ye all!"

"Straight Paths."

May not the following explain why it is that so many of the children of "pious parents" are not Christians?

The evening light of a Sabbath evening fell on the leaves of a large, old Bible. Young fingers had turned over the leaves, and those same young fingers had grown old, and bony and withered, and turned them over then.—Young eyes had spelled the words, and those same eyes had peered dimly through spectacles to read its blessed truths. Glad young hearts had felt the preciousness of its reading, and hearts that had found earth's promises to fail had found here a resting place.

There were young eyes that were bending over it now, and a young heart that was seeking to know the will of Jesus concerning her life.

The young girl sat pondering these words—they were marked faintly with a pencil line; "And make straight paths for your feet, lest that which is lame be turned out of the way."

"I have been turned out of the way often, and often, and by such little things. Mother is a Christian, and it was only this morning I enjoyed the sermon so much, and when we were coming out of church mother said it was so long, and the minister's voice so unpleasant, that it took away all the good; and last week, after I had read about Mr. Muller giving up all for God and trusting in him, I wanted to wear my old muslin and give the five dollars father gave me to old Mrs. Howe to buy wine and jelly for her; but father said when he threw his book down, 'That man is a fanatic—he can't expect everybody to have the faith that he has;' and that froze my heart right up, and this isn't half that everybody does. I don't know of anybody that makes 'straight paths,' and sometimes I think I won't try either. It's only the good books and papers that keep me on; and perhaps the very people that write walk crookedly too."

A boy's form emerged from the shrubbery and a boy of fourteen years ran up the steps and sat down beside his sister.

"How beautiful everything is in the quiet and starlight!"

"Yes, it is beautiful," said the boy. "Are you glad you are a Christian?" Charlie looked up into his sister's face. He did not need words.

"It seems to me a blessed thing—something everybody longs for; but no one ever becomes a real, Bible Christian. I don't believe there is such a thing. There might have been when Christ was on the earth, but seeing is believing, and I shan't believe until I do see. If father really believe I'm going to be lost why don't he tell me so? He never said I must trust in Jesus to be saved. He says so in prayer-meeting," Charlie went on, "but I might talk in prayer-meeting as well as he does, or anybody else. I wish I could, and I'd make the ears of the hypocrites tingle. Why don't he tell me so—and mother too? When I was little, she used to say at night, 'Don't forget to say your prayers,' and now I'm getting big, I believe she's ashamed; ain't that true, now, Lucy? Did she ever ask you to be a Christian?"

"No," said Lucy, sadly.

"And then as to Sunday school teachers—I never had one that did me a bit of good; they talk in a cold hard-set way. Why don't they say, 'Jesus died for you, Charlie; He loves you! Why don't people act and talk as if religion was alive?—they act as if the Bible was a story-book, and God was dead."

"But Charlie, you and I needn't."

"I don't know why we should keep straighter than other people. I'm just discouraged. "I don't see why I should sign the pledge when the minister drinks cider and makes currant wine. That's a beginning of evil; now, isn't it?"

"Yes, that isn't keeping in the straight path."

"And when I try to keep from swearing I hear Christians swear every day. O no, it's nothing to say 'What under the heavens,' and 'Heaven knows,' and 'Confounded!' instead of what boys say. Now, what is the difference?" asked Charlie excitedly.

"I don't believe God sees any difference."

"I think it's a great deal better to swear outright. I should think Satan would be ashamed of such foloiwers. Father told me this morning not to whistle 'Dixie,' and he was reading the *Sunday Herald* at the time. He a Christian!"

"I know it, Charlie. This morning I was trying to think Sunday thoughts, and mother called me to buttom her glove, and all the time she was talking about bonnet-strings, and the color of my gloves. Then aunt Mary talked about the dust all the way to church, and the new church stair carpet all the way home."

"And mother takes the *Atlantic*, but she can't take the *Guardian*; so she takes the *Messenger*, because it's cheap, and she wants to have one religious paper in the house; and she asked me to read it and I won't; it don't do her any good to read it, and of course it wouldn't me."

"And aunt Mary went to the theatre last night, and taught in Sunday-school to-day."

"I'd either give up one or the other.—And she was reading Miss Edgeworth's tales this afternoon, and she'll read a chapter in the Bible before they go to bed. O, Christians! Christians!"

"And she and mother never go to the weekly prayer-meeting—they have to sew or are too tired."

"I don't see how they can expect us to do right. It's the Christians that keep us out of the way; we don't expect anything from other people."

"What is a Christian, Charlie?"

"One who loves God better than he loves the world, the flesh, or the devil."

"No one loves the devil," said Lucy smiling.

"Well, they serve him—a good many Christians do. I guess he sets Christians in the way to keep us out."

"But, Charlie, if our eyes are opened, we needn't follow them. The Bible can be a real Bible to us."

"But, Lucy, is it right for Christians to look all around the church in prayer-time? I have seen one of the oldest do it. And is it right for father to smoke ten cent cigars and put five cents on the plate?"

"But Charlie—"

"Yes, but Charlie. We boys talk it over; we've got our eyes open. You can be a real Christian, and if you are, perhaps I'll try it." And Charlie jumped up and ran around the corner of the house, whistling 'Dixie.'

The sister's head was bowed on the old book. She was asking God to help her to make "straight paths" for Charlie's lame feet.

"Oh, dear!" said their father, in his armchair, just inside the open half-door; "these horrid mosquitoes won't let me sleep at all."—*Advocate and Guardian.*

The Boy and the Bee.

Little Johnny was just three years old. Of course he had seen a very little of the world, and had very much to learn. So one warm, bright afternoon, while playing in the garden, he took a lesson which he remembers yet.

In the rich green grass, a bright, yellow dandelion caught his eye, but he did not notice a singular looking spot about the middle of the flower. That spot was nothing less than a merry honey bee who had come singing along through the air in search of honey and was, and stopped to see if that flower had any for him. Quick as thought, down went that little fat hand, and back again it came as quickly, bringing in its grasp, flower, bee, and all.

The poor bee was very much surprised at this sudden change. He thought that the sky, or something else had fallen on him. But whatsoever might have been the case, he was resolved not to give up his life without a trial, and so, twisting his little body round, he sent his sharp, poisoned sting deep into Johnny's hand! And didn't that little hand let go in a hurry? And didn't nurse hear a scream from Johnny's lungs? And while she ran to the aid of the suffering child, the bee gathered himself up and set out for home, wondering what in the world such little two-legged pests as boys were made for.

But the sting had not only marked Johnny's hand, but had written this lesson in his memory—that sometimes *very pretty things have very sharp stings.*

Wine looks very pretty in the glass, but the Bible tells us that "the sting of death is sin."

A little boy once asked his mother for a peach. She asked him if he had not already eaten one. To get another, he told a lie, and said "No." But after he went to bed, that lie *stung* him so, that he was afraid to go to sleep till he had called his mother, confessed his sin, and asked her pardon.

I hope my young readers will remember that sometimes *very pretty things have very sharp stings.*—*Child's Own Magazine.*

Temperance.

Does the Bible Enjoin Total Abstinence.

We are amazed to find that people are not tired quoting the text wherein Paul recommends Timothy to take a little wine for his stomach" sake. The majority of those who adduce this in opposition to our doctrine, seem to think it is a most conclusive and unanswerable argument against total abstinence, whereas in fact we hold it to be, as it really is, one of the strongest arguments in its favor. In most instances, the reply of the Irishman would be an appropriate enough, rejoinder to those who flourish the text in our faces. "Pat," said a brother Emeralder, "I hear you've joined them tetotallers. I have," said Pat, "and I'm prond of it." "But Pat, don't you know what Paul wrote to Timothy, 'Take a little wine for your stomach's sake.' Well then said Pat, "in the first place, I'm no Timothy, and in the second place there's nothing wrong with my stomach."

Joking aside, however, what does this text really prove?

First, That Timothy, who was a most exemplary character was an out-and out abstainer.

Secondly. That Paul advised him to take simply a *little* wine, as if more than a little would be wrong or at least inexpedient.

Thirdly. That it was to be taken for his *stomack's sake, and often infirmities*; in other words, used as a medicine and not as a diet, which in point of fact, is just the identical principal embodied in every total abstinence pledge. So that really, instead of proving anything against total abstinence, the text proves that whereas Timothy was an ultra extreme abstainer, Paul recommended to him the principle of abstinence without the extreme.

There are some who trouble themselves very much about the question of the various kinds of wine mentioned in Scripture, about the marriage in Cana, and passages of that sort. For ourselves we confess to very little curiosity or anxiety in the matter. The grand question which, we in the Nineteenth century and in Scotland have to consider, is—"If Christ and his apostles had been alive now and in this country, what would they have done? What would they have said? What would they have written? We cannot gather a sufficient answer to these questions from isolated actions or words, acted or uttered in totally different circumstances from ours, and in a remote age from this, but we can learn it distinctly by attending to what was the prevailing spirit of their actions and their utterances.

What was the essence of Christ's life and teaching? What was the motive power which impelled the labors of the apostles? What was the grand, supreme, pervading spirit of the Christian religion? Is it not love, self-denial, Sacrifice for the good of others? "It is good neither to eat flesh nor drink wine, nor anything whereby thy brother stumbleth, or is made weak." If it can pe proven that the principle of our abstinence movement does not harmonise with that spirit, then we will confess that we are wrong and that the Bible is against us.—*Scottish League.*

Confession of a Drunkard.

Some years since there was a phamphlet published, entitled: "The Confession of a Drunkard." The statements made in it are asserted on good authority to be authentic; and what does the writer say?

"Of my condition there is no hope that it should ever change: the waters have gone over me; but out of the black depths, could I be heard, I would cry out to all those who have as a foot in the perilous flood.

"Could the youth to whom the flavor of his first wine is delicious as the opening scenes of life, or the entering upon some newly-discovered paradise, look into my desolation, and be made to understand what a dreary thing it is when a man shall feel himself going down a precipice with open eyes and a passive will; to see his destruction, and have no power to stop it, and yet feel it all the way enticing from himself; to perceive all goodness emptied out of him, and yet not be able to forget a time when it was otherwise; to hear about the piteous spectacle of his own self-ruin,—could he see my friend eye, fevered with last night's debauch, and feverish looking for this night's repetition of the folly; could he feel the body of death out of which I cry hourly, with feebler and feebler outcry, to be delivered,—it were enough to make him dash the sparkling beverage to the earth, in all the pride of its taunting temptation."

Agriculture.

The Experience of a Hen-Wife.

FOOD FOR POULTRY.—Never mind poultry in their food; good food is a positive economy. The best and heaviest corn is the cheapest, if we except the small or tail wheat, which is richer in flesh-forming proportion than the full grown and more marketable grain. Fine bran, or middlings, is richer in some respects than any other one kind of food; but being deficient in gluten, is not warmth-giving, and is better when combined with the whole grain, which, when bruised, forms the most nutritious food. Barley is cheaper, but unless in the form of meal, should not be the only grain in the poultry yard.—Fowls do not fatten upon it. Oats, also, are inferior in nutriment, unless in the form of meal. Indian corn is a good and economical food, too fattening, however, unless used with judgment. Buckwheat and hemp seed are greedily devoured by poultry, and no grains are more likely to produce eggs early and in abundance. The potato is the only *cooked* vegetable admissable, and is very conducive to health and growth. The first meal, consisting of grain, should be given at 6 A. M., in Summer, and at daylight in Winter. At noon give soft food, equal parts of middlings and Indian or barley meal made into a paste with water. Towards evening give grain again, that the fowls may have during the night the benefit of the warmth it imparts.

HATCHING.—The eggs under sitting hens should be examined every day, so that any broken ones may be removed and the soiled ones wiped with a damp cloth. The eggs in each nest should then be sprinkled with water, either with the hand or a small flat brush. The floor of the house must be swept every day, and in warm weather have a little flour of sulphur scattered over it.

The necessity of *damping* eggs was not at all understood by the old school, and yet it must be done if success in hatching is desired.—Many complaints are made of eggs not hatching, though there have been birds in each.—This is *entirely* caused by the neglect of this precaution. Unless moistened, the inner membrane of the egg becomes so hard and dry that the poor little chicken cannot break through, and so miserably perishes. When a hen steals her nest, she sits on the damp ground. She goes in search of food early in the day before the dew is off the grass, and returns to her nest with saturated feathers. To this fact is to be attributed the comparatively successful hatching of the eggs of wild birds. To follow this as closely as possible, put a thick fresh-cut turf in the nest for sitting. Sprinkle a little sulphur over this, and spread over it straw in Summer, hay in Winter.

FLOORS.—Chickens should be kept on hard clay or gravel soil, *never* on wooden, stone or brick floors. Their coops in Winter may be boarded, but the tenants must have earth to run upon during the day, or they will become cramped.

BREEDS.—The *Brahma Pootra* is a most valuable variety, being hardy, beautiful, and excellent in every respect. Although bearing a close resemblance of the Cochin, it is a distinct breed. Their habbits are quite dissimilar and their eggs larger. The hens excel as mothers and layers of fine large eggs during the Winter. Even when snow covers the ground, they lay regularly an average of five eggs a week. The pullets attain full size at an early age, and are in their prime when eight months old. The worst accusation their enemies can advance against them is, that *no one knows their origin.* All in England are descended from fowls imported from the United States, and the best accounts of them is, that a sailor appeared in an American city with a new kind of fowl for sale, and that a pair bought from him were the parents of the Brahmas.

GAME.—The hen of this breed is a good layer, sits well, and is careful of her brood.—She forages zealously. She continues to breed for many years without showing any symptom of decay, and in this is superior to the Cochin, Brahma, or even Dorking.

SPANISH.—The spanish fowl is much admired, and deservedly so. The hens though only of a fair average size, lay immense eggs, and are also more precious in this respect than any other except the Brahma. They seldom condescend to sit, and are not to be desired as mothers, being careles and flighty.

COCHIN.—Cochin are hardy; hens lay regularly are exemplary in their maternal duties, and from the abundance of their soft and downy featheers, are peculiarly adapted for the purpose of hatching. They *enjoy* the honors of maternity, sitting three or four times a year.—Their love of this task seems their idiosyncrasy. They have a larger appetite than most fowls, and a good hearty meal must be given, though of not too nourishing a quality, since this accumulates abdominal fat; but we are repaid in eggs and earley chickens. These are the principal uses for which we should keep them. A cross with the Cochin deteriorates the beauty of *all* other varieties, and adds nothing to the value of chickens so obtained.

DR. CHARLES JEWETT is one of the marked men of our time. For a quarter of a century he has been the brain of the temperance reformation. Gough is the pupil of the keen-witted doctor; Neal Dow drew more of argument and suggestion in the prohibitory movement from him than from all other sources. Dr. Jewett has done for the *physiological* argument for total abstinence in America what the late Professor Miller did for it in Great Britain. The doctor's wit is *sui generis*—it is as sparkling as the twinkle of his never-to-be-forgotten eye. His audience are held, like Emerson's by the perpetual flow of racy, piquant thought. He makes truth, both pointed and portable; as, for example, when lecturing in Rev. Mr. Cuyer's church lately on the consummate deceitfulness of strong drink he quietly ended by saying, "In short, good friends, alcohol is just the devil in a liquid state."

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Jan 11

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PECTORAL BALSAM

HAS been in use through Nova Scotia for twenty odd years, and in England for many years previous to its introduction here. Its sales have steadily increased from the beginning—a convincing proof of its efficacy and of the esteem in which it is held. For Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Difficulty in Breathing, Incipient Consumption, and other Pulmonary Complaints, it may safely be warranted. Read the following, suggesting the evil of delaying in a climate such as ours, to attend to Colds and Coughs:—The Census reports tells us that Consumption carried off, in 1860-61, one hundred and seven persons within the County of Halifax, and seven hundred and sixty-seven from the whole Province. The total number of deaths from all causes, during the same period, was 4679. Thus Consumption takes to itself the credit of having slain one sixth of those who died during the year—more than any other disease can, except Diptheria. And how does Consumption arise? Whence does it spring? Why, in neglect of that cold you caught either when you went out in damp weather without a suitable protection for your feet, or when you came home from that social gathering and did not take care to wrap yourself up sufficiently, saying, "Oh, I'm young!" or "I'm hearty!" or, "There's no fear of me!" and a score of expressions of the same kind which heedlessness has coined and thoughtlessness keeps current. With just such exclamations you have exposed yourself carelessly, and "A slight cold that will go away in a day or two" has somehow bidden itself under your pillow, and taken possession of you whilst you slept. The "slight cold" developes into a pulmonary affection. A Cough begins to harrass you. The hectic flush comes and goes on your cheek. Soon friends bend over you in sorrow and say, "Consumption is here!" Your wisdom is to attend to that Cough at once! Don't wait too long! Use

Chiswells Pectoral Balsam

For the timely use of this well known remedy will come the fiend to unfasten the fangs he seeks to bury deep in your most vital part—your lungs—and will effectually banish him.

Sold by George Johnson, Druggist, 148 Hollis Street, Halifax, N. S. General Agent for New Brunswick, T. B. Barker, Druggist, St. John.
Nov 6

BROWN'S
Bronchial Troches
FOR COUGHS, COLDS,
AND THROAT DISEASES.
15.

MRS. WINSLOW'S
SOOTHING SYRUP
For Children Teething.
IT RELIEVES COLIC.
June 15

GRAHAM'S
PAIN ERADICATOR,
AND MAGNETIC OIL.
The best remedy in use for the following complaints:

Rheumatism,	Neuralgia,	Abscesses,
Felon or Whitlow,	Broken Breasts,	Salt Rheum,
	Eryspilas,	Sprains,
Sores,	Bruises,	Frost Bites,
Wounds,	Scalds,	Influenza,
Burns,	Diptheria,	Pain in the Chest or Back, etc, etc.
Bites	Coughs,	
Asthama or Phisic,	Earache,	
	Spinal Complaints,	
Colds,		

It quickly and effectually reduces INFLAMATION, and eradicates PAIN and HUMOR.

It is equally efficacious on Horses and Cattle,

Prepared by THOMAS GRAHAM
Late of Canning, Cornwallis, N.
Now T Graham & Co. Carleton, St John

REMOVAL.

The Proprietor of Graham's Pain Eradicator and Magnetic Oil has removed from Canning, Cornwallis, N S, to St John, N B, for greater facilities of supplying the largely increasing demand for his Medicines, where the business will in future be conducted by T. GRAHAM & CO
Carleton, St John, N. B. Aug 3

FELLOWS' ORIGINAL
WORM LOZENGES!

WE can with pride and confidence point to our Fellows WORM Lozenges as the most elegant and perfect Remedy for those troublesome pests.

INTESTINAL WORMS.

After years of careful study and experiments success has crowned our efforts, and we now offer to the WORLD a Confection without a single fault, being Safe, Convenient, Effectual and Pleasant.

SAFE, because no injurious result can occur, let them be used in whatever quantity. They contain no Mineral Drug of Poisonous ingredient; and bear in mind, not a particle of Calomel enters their composition.

CONVENIENT, because they may be used without further preparation, and at any time.

PLEASANT, because children will eagerly devour all you give them, and ask for more.

EFFECTUAL, because they never fail in expelling Worms from their dwelling-place, and they will always strengthen the weak and emaciated, even when he is not afflicted with Worms.

Wish these facts before them, who can fail to acknowledge that

FELLOWS' WORM LOZENGES

Are all that can be desired by the most fastidious? They are becoming known throughout America, and are prescribed by many unprejudiced Physicians. Do not be persuaded to take any other medicine in their stead, but should your Apothecary not have FELLOWS' WORM LOZENGES we will forward a Box to any part of the Province, on receipt of Twenty-five Cents in stamps.

Price 25c. per Box; Five for One Dollar. A liberal discount to the Trade.

Caution.—The success attending the introduction of Fellows' Lozenges has given rise to several imitations by unprincipled persons. Those prepared by us with our signature on the wrapper are the only ones combining harmless qualities with pleasant taste, and certain action in expelling Worms. The Genuine Lozenges are White in Color.

FELLOWS' SPEEDY RELIEF,
for Cholera, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cramp in the Bowels,

Will be found efficacious in Cough, Cold, Cholera, Cholic, Dysentery, Burns, Pain in the side and back, Nail wounds, Sore Throat, Toothache, and Headache.

It quiets or eases all Pains, whether from Bruise, Sprain, Acute Rheumatism, Cramp, or Chilblains; it relieves Spasms, whether from Fits, Fever and Ague, or Cramp in the Stomach; it has the power of binding or restraining a too violent discharge from the bowels; it will heal the worst flesh wound in a very short time.

Fellows' Dyspepsia Bitters

Is Aperient, Anti-Bilious, Diaphoretic, Diuretic, and Tonic; and may be used with perfect safety at all times, for Dyspepsia, Habitual Costiveness, Bilious Complaints, Sick Headache, Jaundice, Heartburn, Bad Breath, Water Brush, Acid Stomach, Sea Sickness, and the first stages of Diarhœa.

Those Bitters consist of a careful and peculiar admixture of the best and mildest vegetable aperients with the pure expressed juice of Bitter Herbs, which from their Tonic effects, will be found a most efficacious remedy for derangement of the digestive organs.

Fellows' Balsam of Liverwort and Coltsfoot.

For Cough, Cold, Hooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, Difficulty of Breathing, and all Pulmonary Diseases.

The above remedies are all prepared faithfully from the original recipes, and are guaranteed of uniform quality by the Proprietors.

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40,000 Copies Issued! A New Singing Book for Schools and Seminaries, called the Day School Bell is now ready. It contains about 200 choice Songs, Rounds, Catches, Duets, Trios, Quartettes and Choruses, many of them written expressly for this work, besides 32 pages of the Elements of Music, which are easy and progressive.

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A new Sunday School Book, of 160 pages of beautiful Hymns and Tunes. It contains many gems, such as: "Shall we know each other there?" "Suffer little children to come unto me," "The Beautiful Shore," "Oh, 'tis glorious," "Leave me with my Mother," "He leadeth me beside still waters," &c. Price, paper covers, 30 cts, $25 per 100; bound 35 cts, $30 per 100; cloth, emb. gilt, 40 cts., $35 per 100.

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