

fire and enthusiasm of former years. At the conclusion of the service the whole company were served with tea, those from Edinburgh in the house, and the rest on "the green grass." Again the people assembled, and for the space of one hour held what may be called a missionary meeting, when short addresses were given by missionaries from foreign lands. After a few kind parting words from Lord Polwarth, the proceedings terminated with the announcement that our special train awaited us at Maxton Station. His lordship himself mounted a horse and led the way. Some followed on foot, others availed themselves of the carriages that were in attendance; several, I was told, (I am not sure but Dr. Willis was among the number) took the wrong road and so were left behind. The rest of us reached Edinburgh safely at nine o'clock. Thus ended a very pleasant and profitable day.

### Thanksgiving.

**T**HURSDAY the twenty-second of this month is set apart by the Provinces of Canada to be observed as a day of thanksgiving to God. It was at the recommendation of our own General Assembly that a uniform day has been agreed upon by the different Provinces, and this renders it all the more seemly that our churches should duly celebrate the day. "It is good to give thanks unto the Lord."

Over all this vast Dominion the earth has yielded its increase. There is abundance of food throughout the land for man and beast. The sea has also yielded its harvest to the adventurous fisherman. Nor have our forests and our mines been unproductive. No plague has visited our borders. We have only heard the far off din of war. We have only read of the appalling ravages of famine.

How thankful should we be for our civil and religious liberties, and for the protection of a great and free nation! As dreadful even as the Russo-Turkish war are the ravages of famine in India, where tens of

thousands have already perished for lack of bread and untold multitudes are agonizing on the verge of starvation. Alas that our fair and beautiful earth should still resound with the shrieks of war, should still witness in any part the tortures of starvation while food in other parts is abundant!

Calamities have not been unknown among ourselves. The "fire-fiend" has swept away the larger part of one of our most prosperous cities; but the disaster to St. John speedily evoked so much sympathy and aid that the silver lining to the dark cloud was not far to seek. Towns and villages in other Provinces have also suffered from fire but not to an unusual extent. Losses of various kinds come upon us in sufficient proportion to show that all earthly good is held but by a very frail and uncertain tenure.

We have causes enough for thanksgiving as a Church, as congregations, as families, as individuals. We may well recount our blessings and advantages on the 22nd inst., and show our gratitude by deeds as well as words. Remember the poor on that day. Let some heart be gladder, be made brighter. Let some benevolent institution or enterprise share your bounty. "*It is more blessed to give than to receive.*"

### The Sabbath School

INTERNATIONAL LESSONS.

BY REV. WILLIAM RICE, D. D.

HELPS TO STUDY.

Nov. 11th]

[Acts 26: 6-20

PAUL BEFORE AGRIPPA.

GOLDEN TEXT.—"*Whereupon, O king Agrippa, I was not disobedient unto the heavenly vision.*"—Acts 26: 19.

Paul remained for two years a prisoner at Cæsarea. Festus then succeeded Felix as governor. The Jews accused Paul before the new governor. He defended himself and appealed to Cæsar. Afterward, Festus stated his case to King Agrippa, who desired himself to hear him. He was therefore brought before Agrippa who gave him permission to speak for himself. Paul gladly availed himself of the opportunity. He referred to his early history as well