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WHOLE No. 665.

## Religious Miscellany.

### "Father, take my Hand."

The way is dark, my Father! cloud on cloud  
Is gathering thickly over my head, and loud  
The thunder roars above me. See, I stand  
Like one bewildered! Father, take my hand,  
And through the gloom  
Lead safe to home  
Thy child!

The day goes fast, my Father! and the night  
Is drawing darkly down. My faithless sight  
Sees ghastly visions. Fears, a spectral band,  
Encompass me. O Father! take my hand,  
And from the light  
Lead up to rest,  
Thy child!

The way is long, my Father! and my soul  
Lungs for the rest and quiet of the goal—  
While yet I journey through this weary land,  
Keep me from wandering; Father, take my  
hand,  
Quickly and straight  
Lead to Heaven's gate,  
Thy child!

The path is rough, my Father! many a thorn  
Has pierced me, and my weary feet, all torn  
And bleeding, mark the way. Yet thy command  
Bids me press forward. Father, take my hand;  
Then say to light  
Lead up to rest,  
Thy child!

The thorn is great, my Father! many a doubt,  
And fear, and danger, compass me about,  
And for oppress me sore. I cannot stand  
Or go alone. O Father! take my hand,  
And through the thorn,  
Lead safe along,  
Thy child!

The cross is heavy, Father! I have borne  
It long, and still do bear it. Let my worn  
And fainting spirit rise to that blest land  
Where crowns are given. Father, take my hand,  
And, reaching down,  
Lead to the crown,  
Thy child!

Thy way is dark, my child! but leads to light.  
I would not always have thee walk by night.  
My doings now thou canst not understand.  
I mean it so, and I will take thy hand,  
And through the gloom  
Lead safe home,  
Thy child!

The day goes fast, my child! but in the night  
Doubts rise, and fears, and in my light  
Keep close to me, and every spectral band  
Of fears shall vanish. I will take thy hand,  
And through the night  
Lead up to light,  
Thy child!

The way is long, my child! but it shall be  
Not one step longer than is best for thee;  
And thou shalt know at last, when thou shalt  
stand  
Safe at the goal, how I did take thy hand,  
And quick and straight  
Lead to Heaven's gate,  
Thy child!

The path is rough, my child! but oh how sweet  
Will be the rest for weary pilgrims feet.  
When thou shalt reach the borders of that land  
To which I lead thee, as I take thy hand;  
And safe and blest  
With me shall rest,  
My child!

The thorn is great, my child! but at thy side  
Thy Father walks; then be not terrified;  
For I am with thee; I will thy foes command  
To let thee freely pass—I will take thy hand,  
And through the thorn  
Lead safe along,  
My child!

The cross is heavy, child! yet there are those  
Who bore a heavier for thee—my Son,  
My well-beloved. For him bear thou, and stand  
With him at last, and from thy Father's hand,  
Thy cross shall fall,  
Receive a crown,  
My child!

"No Man Cared for my Soul."  
While waiting for the train, my sister and I  
Went out upon the platform. We were  
Presently joined by an elderly gentleman,  
with whom we were slightly acquainted. After a  
few cursory remarks, as the conversation turned  
upon the sustaining power of God, our companion  
related the following incident: "Some time since,  
I was travelling in Switzerland. On the close  
of a brilliant day, I was anxious to see the lake,  
and with admiration at the glorious colouring  
around me, I longed for a companion, to unite in  
praising the Sun of Righteousness thus visible  
in the beauties of creation. A distant whistle  
from a peasant returning to his home quickened  
my steps, but his speed far exceeded mine, and  
he was quickly out of sight. The rocky strata  
were also falling; giving place to the deep ravine  
of evening. As I descended the height, I walked  
close to a hedge which bordered a deep ravine.  
The sound of voices from beneath arrested my  
attention; and looking through the bushes, I be-  
held a body of men, wearing the appearance of  
banditti, at an opportunity of making known  
the plan of salvation; but my timid, bashful nature  
suggested the temerity of such an effort, and so  
totally defenceless as I was could not be called  
upon to face such a gang; so I moved on slowly,  
still listening to their rough language. Disheart-  
ened with my own cowardice, I went near a  
school in the chapel. On Thursday, the King  
came to take tea with us, and Mr. Fordham told  
him I was going to teach the wives and daugh-  
ters. "It is a better religion than ours," said  
the laborer. "Poor! he is worth nearly half a million,  
and is laying up more every day."  
"He is not laying up anything in heaven, and  
I am afraid he never will. He is to be pitied—  
S. S. Times.

Unwilling to Pray in Public.  
In conversing with Mr. H. upon this subject,  
after he had begun to pray in the meetings, he  
said, "I found, upon a careful examination as to  
the reason why I could not take any part in  
religious meetings, that my embarrassment was  
wholly occasioned by pride. I was apprehensive  
that if I should do anything, my performance  
would fall quite below those of others. I was  
too proud to be willing to be regarded as not in  
point of talent equal to the other brethren. When  
I saw this, I was ashamed of my pride, and en-  
deavored to humble myself before God, and ac-  
cordingly, I came to feel quite willing  
that it should be said by everybody,  
"A—H— makes the poorest prayer of any  
man in the church." After that I could pray com-  
paratively unembarrassed. Reader, why do you  
so seldom, if ever, pray with, as well as for,  
others?"

Sorry for Him.  
A rich man, in a costly carriage, by careless  
driving brought his carriage against the wagon  
of a laborer. It was the rich man's fault that  
the two vehicles came in collision. The laborer's  
wagon was heavily loaded, but he gave way  
under half the road. The man in the carriage  
alighted his saddle, while they were extricating  
the vehicle. When he had driven on the com-  
panion of the laborer said, "I should not have  
taken his abuse as patiently as you did."  
"Poor fellow, I am sorry for him," said the  
laborer. "Poor! he is worth nearly half a million,  
and is laying up more every day."  
"He is not laying up anything in heaven, and  
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S. S. Times.

Talk of fame and romance—all the glory and  
adventure in the world are not worth an hour of  
domestic bliss.

## The Trinity.

By GEORGE LANSING TAYLOR.

God is my glorious Father;  
My soul falls down before Him,  
And every hour, with every power,  
I worship and adore Him.  
I meet Him every moment,  
Behold Him, breathe Him, feel Him,  
And all that is, all mysteries  
In earth or heaven, reveal Him.

Christ is my wondrous Saviour;  
His love, beyond all measure,  
Fills all my heart with heavenly rest,  
And draws all earthly pleasures;  
And deep through all my being  
A sanctifying river,  
The quickening flood of Jesus' blood,  
Flows sweetly, and forever.

The Holy Ghost, all-vital,  
An atmosphere around me,  
My soul inhales till utterance fails,  
And fades the world that bound me;  
And awe and joy o'erwhelms me;  
A weight of things eternal,  
Stops every sense, and bears me hence  
In visions sweet, supernatural.

The Trinity; the Unit  
Threefold, Power, Love, Existence;  
Above, around, one living God,  
The soul of all subsistence;  
Mine! mine! my Life! my Author!  
My breath thy love's rehearsal,  
In Thee I rise, live through the skies,  
And touch the Universal.

Life in Fiji.  
The following are extracts from private letters  
which have been kindly placed at our disposal:  
BATA, FIJI, Oct. 16th, 1861.

There is a man-of-war in New Zealand, H. M. S. *Porpoise*, and Mr. Fordham is sending letters, so I am sending one by the same vessel. I have enclosed a pencil sketch of our house—when I have had a little more experience in water colours you shall have a better one, with some tropical plants and trees. I will now explain the names of the houses.

No. 1. The Mission House.  
No. 2. An iron house, used as a store.  
No. 3. Mr. F.'s study, and a small sleeping-room—only half of it is taken in the picture.

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HUNTVILLE, BATA, FIJI, Nov. 7th, 1861.  
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## General Miscellany.

An Interesting Reminiscence.  
We have been favored by a friend with the following interesting narrative of the death of General Montgomery, written by Mr. Thompson, Overseer of Works, who was present when the General's body was found, and who became the possessor of his sword. Mr. Thompson, it appears, committed these particulars to writing, to save himself the fatigue of reciting them to the numerous American visitors who called upon him to obtain a view of Montgomery's sword.

"I am happy to be able to say I am just where I have been during for many years to be seen running or fighting and had braved his great toe against the root of a tree; to give it relief he asked a woman to cut it for him. She did so, and laid the flesh open to the bone, dividing a large vein and an artery. For two long hours I endeavored to stop the flow of blood, but could not. Then I began to think seriously of leaving my life to me as a formidable task, as I frequently failed in England at the sight of blood. I was enabled to do it, however, and (by the administration of some homeopathic medicine) he was speedily dismissed as cured. He came to me and said, 'I am well, sir, I have brought my sword.' His sword consisted of a sword which was a formidable essential service to me—five fowls. Mr. Calvert was with me at the time, and spoke to him about his sword, and the escape he had made.

"The past three days have been very exciting. Bau and several of the surrounding towns have been at war with three towns, distant about eight miles. Several were killed, and last week it was reported that the British had entered the town, in distress. They sent a messenger to the King for peace; he had a conference on Friday night; but as soon as we awoke on Saturday morning we saw the smoke arising from the three towns. The people had been advised by a Bau chief in the night to fly to a town near, where they would be safe. The King, who had entered the town, the people, however, foolishly turned back, and were met by the Bau chief and the army when about thirty of them were killed, and all the towns were destroyed, and the people taken prisoners. At chapel, yesterday morning, we had about a dozen men, and about 400 women.

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The house is wood, painted in a pretty slate color, with a verandah, the posts and rails are green, the roof is thatched. The iron house is now complete, and the end of the verandah has been built up, owing to my station being so high, has before it a beautiful slender tree, in the part of the garden where the sticks are bent down, yams are set, which grow like the vine, and twine round them—the yam and ndalo form the staple food of the Fijians, and I think them far before the English potatoes, though the latter have been introduced here. I could not get a view of the house without sitting inside the garden, which brought me too close, but it is so surrounded by trees that I could not otherwise get a view of the roof, which I thought would not satisfy. The cooking, washing, and other houses are at the back. Food here is cheap, as far as regards native productions, for a whole pig is not quite two yards of print, you get two fifty or sixty yams or ndalo, which vary from one to two feet long, and eight to twelve inches round; cocoa-nuts vary according to the place, as they are more plentiful in some places; fish you may get in abundance. Mr. Gibson, at Matareva, has had a fish-face made, and every morning they get a bushel or more; crabs you may have in plenty, and prawns, the finest you ever saw—the finest I ever saw—from four to six inches long, and two to three inches in thickness. Of oranges you may get a small basketful for a farthing fish-hook or a needle, or 1d. pair of scales, and sometimes it is quite cold. Flour, groceries, &c., have to be got from England or the colonies; also household comforts. Carpets are not needed, for the native mats are preferable; also some other native articles come in very useful. Mosquitoes, cockroaches, and centipedes are troublesome; the first do not trouble me much, and the cockroaches are very troublesome, particularly in rainy seasons. At times the rain falls in torrents, but most in the night; and in January and February violent hurricanes are the fear of all. I compare the climate to a continual spring and summer.

HUNTVILLE, BATA, FIJI, Nov. 7th, 1861.  
The Caroline Hart leaves for Melbourne in a few days, so I send you a few lines to say how we are going on. I am still very happy and comfortable. I am present conducting a school in the chapel. On Thursday, the King came to take tea with us, and Mr. Fordham told him I was going to teach the wives and daughters. "It is a better religion than ours," said the laborer. "Poor! he is worth nearly half a million, and is laying up more every day."  
"He is not laying up anything in heaven, and I am afraid he never will. He is to be pitied—  
S. S. Times.

Life in Fiji.  
The following are extracts from private letters  
which have been kindly placed at our disposal:  
BATA, FIJI, Oct. 16th, 1861.

There is a man-of-war in New Zealand, H. M. S. *Porpoise*, and Mr. Fordham is sending letters, so I am sending one by the same vessel. I have enclosed a pencil sketch of our house—when I have had a little more experience in water colours you shall have a better one, with some tropical plants and trees. I will now explain the names of the houses.

No. 1. The Mission House.  
No. 2. An iron house, used as a store.  
No. 3. Mr. F.'s study, and a small sleeping-room—only half of it is taken in the picture.

No. 4. Mr. F.'s medicine-room.  
No. 5. My study, glass doors.  
No. 6. Sleeping-room.  
No. 7. Bed-room.  
No. 8. The long pole of wood at the top of the house, the ends of which are ornamented with white cowrie shells.

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where clearly and boldly put to them. An impulse has been given to the formation of popular and religious libraries in different Churches; and the efforts of the Toulouche Book Society, the Paris Tract Society, and the Sunday School Society, united to those of increased private energy, have furnished our Protestant population, of every rank of intellect, with a daily improving supply of literature. Tracts are quietly distributed in larger numbers than ever. New plans of reaching the masses by unostentatious means—such as simple systematic visits, paid by loving, earnest Christians, something in the persevering style of the admirable London Bible-women—are being tried. Much can be done quietly in Paris, while the least noise of publicity would spoil the work. Our rulers will have outward success.

The French Wesleyan paper, *L'Evangeliste*, speaking of the week of united prayer, says, "This season, solemnly consecrated to prayer in all the Churches, under the auspices of the Evangelical Alliance, has been, we believe, appreciated and well improved by the evangelical Churches of Paris. There has been much feeling in the prayer-meetings, especially as they recall the blessed meetings of the revival of prayer. Mr. Radcliffe returned to Paris from his brief vacation about the middle of January last, and commenced prayer-meetings preparatory to special extra efforts for the conversion of souls. An excellent spirit seemed to pervade the Churches.

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Obituary Notices.

Died, at Union Road, on the evening of March 21st, WILLIAM SELLER, Esq., aged 87 years. The subject of this notice was born in Malton, Yorkshire, England. In 1804 he professed a change of heart, and associated himself with the Wesleyan Society. For several years he was a devoted and useful class-leader, often walking four or five miles to discharge the duties connected with that office. In 1819 he emigrated to Prince Edward Island with his family, and during his earliest days on the Island, was remarkable for faithful and persevering attachment to the interests of religion. The closing years of his life were bedeviled by occasional aberrations—an illness of mysterious but merciful intention, doubtless which shut out his mind from the active duties of life, as well as from the external operations of religion. This visitation rendered the subject of it a source of more than ordinary trial to his family; yet never, we believe, was any ill affection more constantly exercised than during that painful dispensation. The last moments of Brother Sellar's life were evidently brightened by a return of consciousness, and with it, of his wretched love of the Saviour. His last accents were those of supplication, and implicit confidence in the saving mercy of Christ. His body was conveyed to Little York cemetery and interred among his kindred, to be at length, we trust, numbered with "the resurrection of the just."

Died, at Shelburne on the 26th of March, very seriously regretted, in the 28th year of her age, Miss BEATRICE, the only daughter of the late John Foster, Esq. Her severe sufferings, though continued for a fortnight, were borne with unwavering composure, resignation, and submission to the Divine will, and without a murmur. She had been a consistent member of the communion of the Church of England for several years, which was exemplified in her walk and conversation. Her affections were fully sanctified to her; and she could with strong confidence in her Redeemer, exclaim, on several occasions, "Whom have I known but Thee?" and, though to her to live was Christ, yet to die was gain. She esteemed the visiting duties of her pastor very highly, and was beloved by her fellow-Christians of all denominations. Her end was eminently peaceful. She has left an aged and widowed mother, one brother, and four sisters to lament their bereavement.

Provincial Wesleyan.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 9, 1862.

In consequence of the official relation which this paper sustains to the Churches of Eastern British America, we require that Obituary, Revival, and other notices intended to be published in this paper, shall pass through the hands of the Superintendent Minister. Communications designed for this paper must be accompanied by the name of the writer in confidence. We do not undertake to return rejected articles.

Education in England and Wales.

While the minds of British legislators and people have during the past year been occupied with the absorbing topics of the civil war in America, the Trent outrage, Colonial defences, and the unsettled state of national affairs on the continent of Europe; and though from a concurrence of causes the education of the kingdom has suffered depression, the important subject of Education has engaged the public attention throughout the length and breadth of the empire. Less than a year ago, the Royal Commissioners of Education published an elaborate report of their investigations in the sphere of the educational interests of the kingdom, which in addition to many important suggestions towards an improvement of the system, contained much valuable statistics. We glean from these (thru' an article in the London Review) the following particulars.—From the latest returns it was ascertained that in England and Wales there were 24,663 public schools containing 1,675,158 pupils, and 34,412 private schools containing 800,360 pupils—an average of 58.2 pupils in the public, and 26.82 in the private schools. It was ascertained, (a proof of the conviction which is felt by the most ignorant classes of the nation of the necessity of education), that every man earning 12s. per week sent his child to school, and that nearly every child received education of some sort, though very much more of necessity by the most inefficient character. To show the increased facilities of education since the beginning of the century, it is stated that in 1803, the proportion of scholars to the population was 1 in 17.2—in 1851 it was 1 in 8.36—in 1858, it was 1 in 7.7. Compared with other countries we find that in Russia it is 1 in 6.27; in Holland 1 in 8.1; and in France 1 in 9 (about the same proportion as in Nova Scotia). It was further elicited that private schools in most cases are preferred to public schools, even among the poor; being thought more respectable, although the teachers may be inferior to those appointed by government.

It will be interesting to our readers if we note the important work which our Wesleyan body is prosecuting, in the nation's education, from the number of schools which are mainly supported by it. It is cause of gratification that in addition to the ordinary conventional establishments the Wesleyans in England have, within but a few years, taken an Educational stand in the number of their schools second only to the Establishment; and second to none in their efficiency, attested by the official approval of the government inspectors. In this respect they can challenge the Church of England itself, for whereas the Church of England has 1,092,922 pupils in 22,236 schools (an average of 49.01), the Wesleyans have 453,702 pupils in 4,311 schools (an average of 105.02).

Among other proposals for the improved management of the national schools, the Commissioners advocated the formation in each county of a committee of twelve; six to be elected by the Quarter Sessions; and six more by the Commissioners of the Poor—Ministers of the Gospel to form one-third of the whole. One half of the grant to each school is to be paid by the county, and the other half in the shape of a capitation grant by the Privy Council. The examiners are required to examine each child entered on the schedule, and for every child thus examined the school is to receive 21s. to 22s. 6d. from the public money. The examiners are to be appointed by the local Boards, the government inspectors to be present.

Since the publication of the Commissioners report, the Committee of the Privy Council have issued a new Code, which in the most essential features differs wholly from the scheme proposed by the Royal Commissioners; ignoring the most momentous principles, and retaining all that is objectionable in the Report. This Code, it is also needless to state, although advocated by the Times and the ultra-voluntarists, has given general dissatisfaction to those engaged in the work of education. To quote the reviewer—"It is so shallow and empirical, that scientific educationists are amazed at such an instance of an administrative corps being in charge of a department the philosophy of which

would seem to be quite beyond their grasp. At the same time, it is so contrary, in some of its more prominent provisions, to the most obvious lessons of experience, that it is exposed to the ridicule of all who have had any practical acquaintance with the work of educating the children of the poor. But withal, it is so reckless in its destructiveness, and so hardly in its disregard of government engagements, that it has aroused throughout the country the deepest indignation and the most determined opposition. Its prominent feature seems to be, the unequalled rejection of the moral element in education. It views the subject, only in its utilitarian aspect, considering the material interests of the nation only, wholly inalienable to the bearing of the moral of education has upon the national wealth.

The Vice President of the Committee of Council is a political appointment, which post is vacated on every change of the ministry. The proposed scheme is credited to the Secretary, Mr. Lingen, who has proved himself, in the opinion of many, incapacitated to deal with this complicated and momentous question. He seeks—a method which is called "simplification"—to revolutionize the system which, though defective in many points, is infinitely preferable to his own. The New Code is liberating at once, and implicit confidence in the saving mercy of Christ. His body was conveyed to Little York cemetery and interred among his kindred, to be at length, we trust, numbered with "the resurrection of the just."

The majority of the Royal Commissioners have expressed their disapproval of the measures proposed by the New Code. Sir J. P. Kay Shuttleworth, a leading educationalist, has published a "Letter to Earl Granville," which is pronounced to be a masterly and unanswerable criticism, which we deem it our duty to present to our readers. The letter is addressed to Earl Granville, Lord Lytton, and other friends of education throughout the country, agree with Sir James Shuttleworth in condemnation of the new regulations. The principals and secretaries of Normal Colleges, and the managers and teachers of inspected schools, "resent the injustice and audacity of the New Code, and anticipate nothing but wide-spread ruin to educational undertakings of their operation."

The fact is, it is inspired by the narrow and inconsistent principle of present economy, based upon the notion of a scheme of more widely diffused inferior education, at once accomplished, is preferable to a well-grounded system of gradual development and extension, having a just regard to the moral well-being of the scholar. Amongst other recommendations, the Wesleyan Committee of Education have addressed a "Letter to the Right Hon. the Earl Granville, on the Revised Educational Code," exposing its glaring defects and destructive principles. It will be happy to our readers that our Wesleyan brethren in England have an efficient Normal College, situated in Westminster, London, where teachers are trained to supply their schools in almost every county of the Kingdom. This and kindred institutions the Code violently assails.

We will here briefly describe the educational system which these innovators seek to displace, and which has been the growth of the last twenty years. Mere intellectual results was the second aim of its promoters, being organized in view of the low moral condition of the masses. It required the daily reading of the Scriptures; and based all education on moral teaching. Its objects are thus defined: 1. Religious instruction. 2. General instruction. 3. Moral training. 4. Habits of industry. Lord John Russell, in a letter published at that time, contained the following: "It is her Majesty's wish that the youth of this Kingdom should be religiously brought up, and that the rights of conscience should be respected." These fundamental principles of religious and moral training, the New Code wholly ignores, and its manifest design is to "extricate the State from all moral responsibility in regard to the condition of the people, and thus abandons all the traditions of the great educational statesmen of the country, respecting the moral objects of education."

There is one important feature in the English educational system, which distinguishes it from those of other countries, viz: its employment of Government inspectors, whose duties, in addition to a rigid examination of the schools, are to fix the standard of attainment, and to grant certificates of merit. This we believe is already a part of the Canadian system, which ought to be considered a necessary provision for the successful operation of any system of public education. Imperfect as our provincial schools are, (if we may be said to have any) should they regret the success of any efforts of our legislators to impair the efficiency of our Normal School. This institution is found to be in the highest degree beneficial in England, and we believe, if properly conducted, ours must have a corresponding elevating influence upon our common schools.

As Wesleyans we have reason, under present circumstances, to cherish unshaken confidence in denominational institutions, as best suited to the actual condition of the country, and enjoying the confidence of a majority of the people. Our own institutions, besides affording a superior education to the well-to-do classes, occupy a somewhat analogous position to Normal Colleges in the training fully qualified teachers. They commend themselves to our increased affection as instrumental in the education of our children; and we commend them to the generous support and confidence of all our people.

Knowing that the secularizing principle has numerous advocates even in Nova Scotia, we earnestly hope that, as a Christian body, we shall never swerve from the principle which we have ever advocated, of making the religious element a sine qua non in the education of the people.—We consider the youth of our churches as candidates for an immortal existence, as well as for the mission of this life; and were we to argue upon the general subject of religious education by a Christian country, we should simply base our reasoning upon the fact, that the Bible is the charter of our freedom, and the bulwark of our constitution. As a religious body we can never be justified in yielding to any opposing influences, be they what they may, which may seek to undermine the principles or disturb the equilibrium of our Protestant faith.

From our own Correspondent.

ENGLAND, March 21, 1862.

The foreign intelligence of the last fortnight presents few features of special interest. The excitement in Paris has settled down for a time, and the Emperor pocketing his chagrin, has backed out of his difficulty with considerable grace. He yet makes no definite sign of the removal of the French troops from Rome. He is not quite the master of circumstances in this case. Charity demands that some allowance should be made for him in his confusedly dis-

position. France is yet a Papal country, and though the masses are practically infidel. Romanism is their professed religion. The priests have still a very extended power, and the soldiers are much under their influence. An open defiance of the Romish priesthood would be the Duke of Cambridge, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, with Lords Derby and Palmerston, authorizing them to open the Exhibition, and inviting foreign potentates to be present. Some have expressed a wish that the Emperor Napoleon should be requested to take Her Majesty's place. Surely we can raise a personage in England of sufficient weight, without falling back on Louis Napoleon!

The Prince of Wales is pursuing his tour, in excellent health. He maintains his incognito as well as the people will let him. The Arab guides are much to be pitied. Their appearance of the Royal travelling. Another announcement was heightened when they saw him scale the great Pyramid without assistance.—The marriage of the Princess Alice is definitely fixed for the month of June. To insure that privacy which the recent betrothal demands, the solemnity will be performed at Osborne, and not at Windsor. Prince Alfred has grown much wiser during his long absence from England, and his fall is more popular.

The Great Exhibition building, though a seeming chaos, will be quite ready by the first of May. It might have been twice as large, and there would have been too little room for the opening of the Royal travelling. Another announcement was heightened when they saw him scale the great Pyramid without assistance.—The marriage of the Princess Alice is definitely fixed for the month of June. To insure that privacy which the recent betrothal demands, the solemnity will be performed at Osborne, and not at Windsor. Prince Alfred has grown much wiser during his long absence from England, and his fall is more popular.

From Russia we hear that Mr. Seward is busy in implementing the autocratic government and making friends. In one of his despatches, he anticipates the complete and permanent restoration of the Union upon its ancient constitutional basis, suitably modified, and adds, that when such a consummation comes, "humanity will admire the fidelity, constancy and wisdom of the Emperor." Russian Emperors are not proverbially for being hood-winked. Alexander is not so much to be pitied as he is represented to be. The terrible drubbing he has just received from Prince Dolgoroukoff. The Prince some time since obtained leave to travel, and made such good use of his opportunities as to have his eyes thoroughly opened as to the terrible degradation of Russian society. He therefore published a book, a policy always questionable in a Russian, and the truth was spoken so clearly and boldly, that his Imperial master, anxious to have so illustrious an author near him, for the Prince, enjoying him to return to him. The Prince, however, knew better, and his estates were forfeited and his princely title abrogated by the decree of the Emperor. But the Prince seized the opportunity of sending a letter to his sovereign, reading him such a lesson as is seldom addressed to monarchs, and amongst other things protesting that the title of Prince was but an empty mockery in a land where no one can be free.

The revolution in Greece, if such it may be called, is nearly at an end. By the last advices we learn that Nauplia could not hold out much longer, and had asked for an amnesty. An army of twenty-four hours had been granted. The rebels had lost all their cannon. Athens was quiet. A corps of observation, consisting of 24,000 men, had been marched to the Greek frontier by the orders of the Sultan. Rather a large force for mere observation! An attack by the Turks on the Montenegro was expected daily.

Garibaldi has issued a letter, dated Turin, in which he urges the Italians to raise subscriptions for the relief of the sufferers by the late inundations in Austria. This is a new phase of Garibaldi's policy, and not altogether without significance. In the same letter he says that it is quite time that the fratricidal wars among nations should cease. The idea is beautiful enough, every one must admire the theory, but that Garibaldi, of all men in the world should propose it, is passing strange. The ex-King of Naples has been sending orders to the officers of the Franco-Roman garrison, for their services at Gaeta. The French Government, however, has politely sent them back again, doubtless to the small chagrin of his ex-Majesty.

The news from China is ominous. The Red Sea telegram reports that when the steamer Odin left China, Shanghai was closely invested by the insurgents. Every arrangement had been made for a vigorous resistance, and it is probable that the next mail will bring intelligence of a sanguinary battle. We are likely to be involved in that most expensive and unprofitable enterprise, a Chinese war. Lord Elgin has arrived in Calcutta. The Mexican expedition has wrought of memory in the minds of the British. It is to be hoped that all differences will be adjusted, and that we may honourably back out of an alliance with Spain, which reflects little credit and promises little advantage.

The Queen has returned to Windsor, and is now within the walls which witnessed the decease of her Royal Consort. The Queenly dignity of her sorrow wits all hearts. Almost immediately on her arrival, she paid a visit to the Royal vault in St. George's Chapel, and on the white marble slab which covers over the temporary resting place of the Prince Consort she deposited her wreath of memory. On Saturday last, the eve of the anniversary of the death of the Duchess of Kent, her Majesty laid the foundation stone of the mausoleum which she is about to erect to the memory of her illustrious husband. It is intended that her own remains shall be deposited by the side of her husband in the day when England loses her noblest and best of Queens. The spot chosen for the projected mausoleum is the garden of rosmore, the residence of the late Duchess of Kent. The ceremony was conducted of course with as much privacy as possible, the members of the Queen's family, and a few ladies and gentlemen of the Royal household being present. When the stone was laid, prayer was offered by the Dean of Windsor, and the mournful service was ended. The stone bears the following inscription: "The foundation stone of this building, erected by Queen Victoria, in pious remembrance of her great and good husband, was laid by her, the 15th day of March, A. D. 1862. Blessed are they that sleep in the Lord."

The memorial fund is not increasing as might have been expected. The sum realized scarcely exceeds forty thousand pounds. The reason of the seeming sluggishness of the English people in this: nearly every town in the land is preparing to erect a local memorial of the lamented Prince. Statues, busts, columns, crosses, altars, obelisks, hospitals are being voted on all sides, and the liberality of the people knows no bounds. But it is almost impossible to secure funds for the erection of the national memorial. The selection of a monolith is not universally popular. The utilitarian feeling in England seems rather the prodigious output which must be necessitated by the simple transit of so vast a mass of stone. But whatever the popular feeling, the thing must be done, and done speedily too. Four times, perhaps six times the money already realized, must be raised to complete the work, and make it all worthy of the memory of the illustrious dead.

It would be very pleasing to the nation at large if the International Exhibition were opened by the Prince of Wales. This is the general feeling, but it is feared that the Queen will not sanction the return of her son as so early a date. She is desirous of carrying out to the letter the

wishes of the late Prince Consort. But had he vacated his own place at the opening would be vacant, and that his royal wife would be a widow, weeping at home, he surely would have desired that the father should be represented by the Duke of Cambridge, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, with Lords Derby and Palmerston, authorizing them to open the Exhibition, and inviting foreign potentates to be present. Some have expressed a wish that the Emperor Napoleon should be requested to take Her Majesty's place. Surely we can raise a personage in England of sufficient weight, without falling back on Louis Napoleon!

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The memorial fund is not increasing as might have been expected. The sum realized scarcely exceeds forty thousand pounds. The reason of the seeming sluggishness of the English people in this: nearly every town in the land is preparing to erect a local memorial of the lamented Prince. Statues, busts, columns, crosses, altars, obelisks, hospitals are being voted on all sides, and the liberality of the people knows no bounds. But it is almost impossible to secure funds for the erection of the national memorial. The selection of a monolith is not universally popular. The utilitarian feeling in England seems rather the prodigious output which must be necessitated by the simple transit of so vast a mass of stone. But whatever the popular feeling, the thing must be done, and done speedily too. Four times, perhaps six times the money already realized, must be raised to complete the work, and make it all worthy of the memory of the illustrious dead.

It would be very pleasing to the nation at large if the International Exhibition were opened by the Prince of Wales. This is the general feeling, but it is feared that the Queen will not sanction the return of her son as so early a date. She is desirous of carrying out to the letter the

wishes of the late Prince Consort. But had he vacated his own place at the opening would be vacant, and that his royal wife would be a widow, weeping at home, he surely would have desired that the father should be represented by the Duke of Cambridge, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, with Lords Derby and Palmerston, authorizing them to open the Exhibition, and inviting foreign potentates to be present. Some have expressed a wish that the Emperor Napoleon should be requested to take Her Majesty's place. Surely we can raise a personage in England of sufficient weight, without falling back on Louis Napoleon!

The Prince of Wales is pursuing his tour, in excellent health. He maintains his incognito as well as the people will let him. The Arab guides are much to be pitied. Their appearance of the Royal travelling. Another announcement was heightened when they saw him scale the great Pyramid without assistance.—The marriage of the Princess Alice is definitely fixed for the month of June. To insure that privacy which the recent betrothal demands, the solemnity will be performed at Osborne, and not at Windsor. Prince Alfred has grown much wiser during his long absence from England, and his fall is more popular.

The Great Exhibition building, though a seeming chaos, will be quite ready by the first of May. It might have been twice as large, and there would have been too little room for the opening of the Royal travelling. Another announcement was heightened when they saw him scale the great Pyramid without assistance.—The marriage of the Princess Alice is definitely fixed for the month of June. To insure that privacy which the recent betrothal demands, the solemnity will be performed at Osborne, and not at Windsor. Prince Alfred has grown much wiser during his long absence from England, and his fall is more popular.

From Russia we hear that Mr. Seward is busy in implementing the autocratic government and making friends. In one of his despatches, he anticipates the complete and permanent restoration of the Union upon its ancient constitutional basis, suitably modified, and adds, that when such a consummation comes, "humanity will admire the fidelity, constancy and wisdom of the Emperor." Russian Emperors are not proverbially for being hood-winked. Alexander is not so much to be pitied as he is represented to be. The terrible drubbing he has just received from Prince Dolgoroukoff. The Prince some time since obtained leave to travel, and made such good use of his opportunities as to have his eyes thoroughly opened as to the terrible degradation of Russian society. He therefore published a book, a policy always questionable in a Russian, and the truth was spoken so clearly and boldly, that his Imperial master, anxious to have so illustrious an author near him, for the Prince, enjoying him to return to him. The Prince, however, knew better, and his estates were forfeited and his princely title abrogated by the decree of the Emperor. But the Prince seized the opportunity of sending a letter to his sovereign, reading him such a lesson as is seldom addressed to monarchs, and amongst other things protesting that the title of Prince was but an empty mockery in a land where no one can be free.

The revolution in Greece, if such it may be called, is nearly at an end. By the last advices we learn that Nauplia could not hold out much longer, and had asked for an amnesty. An army of twenty-four hours had been granted. The rebels had lost all their cannon. Athens was quiet. A corps of observation, consisting of 24,000 men, had been marched to the Greek frontier by the orders of the Sultan. Rather a large force for mere observation! An attack by the Turks on the Montenegro was expected daily.

Garibaldi has issued a letter, dated Turin, in which he urges the Italians to raise subscriptions for the relief of the sufferers by the late inundations in Austria. This is a new phase of Garibaldi's policy, and not altogether without significance. In the same letter he says that it is quite time that the fratricidal wars among nations should cease. The idea is beautiful enough, every one must admire the theory, but that Garibaldi, of all men in the world should propose it, is passing strange. The ex-King of Naples has been sending orders to the officers of the Franco-Roman garrison, for their services at Gaeta. The French Government, however, has politely sent them back again, doubtless to the small chagrin of his ex-Majesty.

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Letter from Petite Riviere.

Mr. Editor,—I am happy in being able to forward for insertion in your columns, the following statements in reference to the extension of the work of God in our midst.

The deep interest exhibited in the ordinary religious services at Mount Pleasant, and the fact that there were some cases of awakening in the locality; induced me to commence, in the early part of February, a series of special services, which were held there and in the adjoining settlement on the LaHave. This effort was continued, with some interruption from stormy weather, over a period of about seven weeks, and the results were most gratifying.

Every effort was made to produce an intelligent appreciation of the benefits of practical religion, and to induce a sincere and sincere recognition of the claims of God; and I rejoice to say that these efforts were succeeded by the Lord the Spirit. The progress of the work was slow, but the Divine Spirit, whose awakening power had been manifested in our ordinary services, continued to bless with influence, which seemed steadily to intensify through continued weeks, and under this influence one and another, from day to day, deliberately covenanted to be of the Lord's. The majority of these were heads of families; and it was peculiarly affecting to see aged men and women bowed before God in deep penitence, pleading in earnest language for pardon. Never have I seen such poignant conviction of sin as was here felt, more general in cases of revival; strong men trembled violently with emotion, and others rose from their beds, to plead through the entire night for mercy.

At the result of this visitation of pardon, fifty-three persons have been received on probation for membership, making seventy-five who have been thus received during the quarter. A flourishing society, has now been established at Mount Pleasant, a class has been formed at LaHave, and a very interesting one also at New Dublin Shore. In all these places we have hitherto had no society. Ministers, who have formerly occupied this field of labour, will be glad to know that the seed which they sowed in hope, is now bringing forth fruit. I rejoice to say, that in many hitherto prayerless homes, a domestic altar has been erected; and as a result of this work of God is still advancing in the awakening of others.

We are indebted to the Rev. Mr. Stewart of Lunenburg, who, though incessantly engaged in his own exhausting field of labour, kindly gave us valuable assistance, as also to his colleague Bro. Bigney. Many of our faithful members also from Petite Riviere aided largely in this work.

Yours faithfully,  
 J. HART.  
 Petite Riviere, March 29, 1862.

Report of the Portland Wesleyan Sabbath School Anniversary.

HELD MARCH 6TH, 1862.  
 (Abstracted from the Religious Intelligencer.)

As we entered the Chapel the good old tune of "Ophiant," set to words suitable to the occasion, greeted us; and when its strains had died away, Mr. Lovell from Portland, Me., addressed the meeting and the cause they were about to plead. When the audience had again resumed their seats the choir sang—"Little travellers Zionward."

The Chairman, Rev. John Prince, expressed his deep interest in this cause, but would make no further remarks; and called on Mr. John Mealy to read the Report. It was well written, pleasant, brief and encouraging. The school contained 99 males, and 129 female scholars; 22 teachers and five officers. Although not in debt, funds were low; and both Bibles and Libraries required replenishing; hence the necessity of appealing to the parents and friends of the school, for the needed supply. The Report glanced at the proceedings of the past year, the attendance of the pupils and teachers, which last was remarkably good; also the number of verses recited by the scholars, which were an almost incredible amount. Some of these "little ones" must possess great memories, which we hope may prove of great advantage to their own intellectual culture, and be also a benefit to others.

Mr. Geo. King moved the first Resolution. He referred to the cheapness of Sabbath-school institutions; comparing them with public schools, associations, missionary and Bible societies, &c.

Mr. Walter Wilson seconded this Resolution. He presented before his audience the pleasant appearance of a good-natured, smiling superintendent, contrasting him with his opposite, and said how much more likely such an one would be to teach children effectually the way to the Saviour. He illustrated this by the story of the two little boys, who did not want to go to heaven because grandfather would be there, saying as usual—"Get along boys, get along boys."

Mr. James Jordan moved the second Resolution. Mr. Jordan made some excellent remarks on reading.

The choir sang "Saviour breathe an evening blessing," to the tune of "Rest for the weary, and each verse ending with the chorus.

Corporal Hawker, belonging to the Hospital Corps of the 10th Regiment, followed Mr. Jordan. The Corporal had only that day before been invited to attend, so that he had enjoyed very little indulgence in the way of preparation. But the novelty of such a speaker, the sincerity of his manner, and the piety of his address, won for him the attention of all. He expressed his thankfulness for the kindness he had experienced here, and the Christian love and sympathy he had met with—rejoicing that the same spirit prevailed throughout in every land. He did not speak of a connection with Sabbath Schools, but said he had been engaged as a teacher in a Ragged School in London, and therefore he could speak from experience as to the importance of early instruction. A Ragged School teacher, with whom he was learning a trade, was his first instructor in spiritual things, and he afterwards became a teacher himself. He spoke with pleasure of so many of the soldiers having joined the Sons of Temperance in Portland; he thought it was an indication of good, as so much evil resulted to the soldier through drink. He was pleased to find that the "Band of Hope Review" was the periodical supported by the school; he thought it was an excellent paper, and recognized it as an old friend; he also thought that our books, of which he had seen a list, were excellent works.

The collection was now taken up, and the choir sang—"Joyfully, joyfully, onward we move."

and said that he had been suffering severe pain, and was suffering then, and therefore considered it almost impossible to make a speech. He succeeded, however, in giving a very interesting address. He spoke of his deep interest in the Sunday Schools, considering them very important institutions for the young and the more advanced too. He spoke of the necessity of the teacher being well instructed in Bible history and geography, that they might be able to fortify the minds of their pupils against the assaults of infidelity, to which he believed reference was made in the resolution. An anecdote related on this point may not be inadmissible here. In a manufacturing district in England, a laboring man came one day to a minister of the Gospel, asking for a book to explain the Bible. "What kind of a book do you want?" inquired the minister, "a commentary, I suppose." "I don't know what, Sir, I only want a book which will explain the Bible," replied the man. "Why do you want the Bible explained?" asked the minister. "Why, Sir, there are a lot of fellows down there at the mill who don't believe the Bible at all, and they are arguing about the history of the pecking of the swine in the Lake of Galilee, and saying how impossible it was that the swine could run a distance of twenty miles (as that was the distance between Girgasa and the lake; so I want a book which will explain it." "And what did you tell them yourself?" asked the pastor. The man looked confused and did not wish to reply, but the minister drew it from him. "I said, you all saw Betty Brown's fat pig when it escaped from the pen the other day, it ran down the hill and a great many people tried to catch it, but it put it nose down to the ground, and ran right thro' them long distance. But if Betty Brown's fat pig in a natural state, could run so far and so fast, what could those have been capable of doing who were in a supernatural state?" Mr. Lathern remarked here, that the Sabbath School teacher need experience no such difficulty as did the poor labourer, for his Bible Dictionary would inform him that Gadara and Girgasa were two cities some miles apart, and gave their names to all the country lying between; so that any part of the country adjacent, was called by common consent, the country of either city; and therefore for the swine might have been feeding but a short distance from the lake; and thus the remarkable correctness of scripture history was vindicated. He dwelt on other very interesting topics for a few minutes, and concluded by saying that he would move, second or support the resolution, he having no doubt it was a good one.

Mr. Lovell was next called for. He had been twenty-six years teacher and superintendent of S. schools. Although a stranger here he felt very much at home; he thought that those around him looked very much like his own children and sisters at home, and he could claim relationship with his military friend too, for they were both soldiers of the cross. He had a remark to make from the report, and another suggested by the Corporal's speech. He remarked on the large number of verses which had been committed to memory by the boys and girls during twelve weeks, being in all about 22,000 verses and answers of questions. He quoted David's words "Thy word have I hid in my heart, that I might not sin against Thee," and said that the children would remember these, and they would be often-times a protection from sin. When the Saviour was tempted by Satan, the Saviour always replied to every suggestion of His enemy. "It is written," &c., and at last Satan departed; and he supposed that if Satan had continued his assaults, the Saviour could have replied again and again in the words of Scripture, which he might be said



Our Children's Corner.

Journeying with God.

Dearest and our course may be,
But O our God, it leads to Thee!

Morning Hymn.

Now that the sun is gleaming bright,
And the birds are singing low,

Leaning on Thee.

Leaning on Thee, my Guide, my Friend,
My gracious Saviour, I am blessed;

Leaning on Thee, my soul retires.

From earthly thoughts, and earthly things;
On Thee concentrates her desire.

Down Hill.

Not long since I had occasion to visit one of
our courts, and while conversing with a legal
friend, I heard the name of John Anderson called.

"There is a hard case," remarked my friend.
I looked upon the man in the prisoner's dock.

"Good Heavens!" I involuntarily ejaculated,
starting forward, "Will you?"

"I had half spoken his name, when he quickly
retraced his head, and cast on me a look of such
imporing agony, that my tongue was tied at
once. Then he covered his face again.

"John Anderson! Alas! he was ashamed to
be known as his mother's son. That was not
his real name. I was a tall man, bent and
sprawling, though not old. His hair was torn,
suffred and filthy; his face was all bloated and
blood-shot; hair matted with dirt, and his bowed
form quivered with distress. Certainly I never
saw a more pitiable object. Surely, that man
was not born a villain. I moved my place to
obtain a fairer view of his face. He saw my
movement, and he turned his head. He gazed
upon me a single instant, and then covering his
face with his hands, he sank powerless into his
seat.

"What a hard case," he said to me as he met me
at a railroad station, "you shall see what a bird
I have caged. My Ellen is a lass, a robin, a very
prince of all birds that ever looked beautiful
or sang sweetly."

"He was enthusiastic, but not mistaken; for
I found his wife all that he had said, simply
omitting the poetry. She was one of the most
beautiful women I ever saw. Her face was good, too
—no loving, so kind. Aye, she so loved John,
that she readily loved all his friends. What a
lucky fellow to find such a wife, and what a
lucky woman to find such a husband. John
Anderson was as handsome as she, tall, straight,
manly, high-browed, with rich chestnut curls,
and a face as faultlessly noble and beautiful as
art ever copied. And he was good, too, and
kind, generous and true.

"I did not see John for four years. He was not in,
but his wife and mother were there to receive
me, and two curly-headed boys were at play
about Ellen's chair. I knew at once that they
were my friend's children. Everything seemed
pleasant until the little ones were in bed and asleep,
and then I could see that Ellen was troubled. She
tried to hide it, but a face so used to the sun-
shine of smiles could not conceal a cloud.

"At length John came. His face was flushed,
and his eyes looked inflamed. He grasped my
hand with a happy laugh, called me "old fel-
low," "old dog," said I must come and live
with him, and many other extravagant things.
His wife tried to hide her tears, while his mother
shook her head and said:

Notes & News.

The Power of Ideas.

The following touching and felicitous illustration
of the power of ideas was given by Wendell
Phillips in a public speech in New York.

"I was told today, a story so touching in refer-
ence to this, that you must let me tell it. It is a
temperance case, but it will illustrate this just as
well. A mother, on the green hills of Vermont,
was holding by the right hand a son, sixteen
years old, mad with love for the sea. And as
she stood by the garden gate, one morning, she
said: 'Edward, they tell me for I never saw
the ocean—that the great temptation of a sea-
man's life is drink. Promise me, before you quit
your mother's hand, that you will not drink.
And,' said she, 'for he told me the story—'
'And he gave me the promise, and I went the broad
ocean, Calcutta, and the Mediterranean, San Fran-
cisco, the Cape of Good Hope, the North Pole,
and the South. I saw them all in forty years,
and I never saw a glass filled with sparkling
liquor, that was not filled with the spirit of
quar, that my mother's form by the garden gate,
on the green hills of Vermont, did not rise
before me, and I do not drink, and I do not
incoherent of the taste of liquor.' Was not that
sweet evidence of the power of a single word?"

"Yes, I thought so when you came home,"
I replied.

"Newly can I forget the look he gave me, so
full of reproof, of surprise, of pain.

"I forgive you, for I know you to be a
good friend; but never speak to me like that. I
going down hill? You know better. This can

Gen. Lander and the Bible.

GEN. LANDER AND THE BIBLE.—An army
correspondent writes:—"One day a staff officer
caught him with his Bible in his hand, and said:
'General, do you ever search the Scriptures?'
Gen. Lander replied, 'My mother gave me a
Bible, which I have always carried with me.
Once in the Rocky Mountains I had only fifteen
pounds of flour. We used to catch grouse for
at 4 o'clock in the day to catch trout for
supper at night. It was during the Mormon war,
and my men desired to turn back. I was then
searching for a route for the wagon road. I
will turn back if the Bible says so, and I
will take it as an inspiration.' I opened the
book at the following passage: 'Go on, and
search the mountains, and the gates of the city
shall not be shut against you.' All concerned in
the definite statement of the passage, and the
explorer once more led his men into the wild
country of the Indians."

"He was my schoolmate in boyhood, and my
bosom friend in youth," I told him.

"He then led me aside and spoke as follows:
'Poor John! He was the pride of the town
six years ago. This man opened his hotel at
that time, and sought custom by giving wine
suppers. John was present at many of them,
the gayest of the gay, and the most generous
of the party. In fact, he paid for nearly all of them.
Then he began, and has continued ever since, to
go down hill. At times true friends have
prevailed upon him to stop, but his stops were
of short duration. A short season of sunshine
brought home from his home and then the night
came, more dark and dreary than before.

"He said he never would get drunk again,
but still he would take a glass of wine with a
friend! That glass of wine was but the gate
that led in the flood. Six years ago, he was
worth sixty thousand dollars. Yesterday he
borrowed the sum of fifty dollars to pay his
mother's funeral expenses! That poor mother bore
up as long as she could. She saw her son—her
'darling boy,' as she always called him—brought
home drunk many times. And she even bore
blows from him! But now she is at rest. Her
'darling boy,' were his life away, and brought
her gray hairs in sorrow down to the grave.
Oh! I hope this may reform him."

"But his wife?" I asked.

"Her heavenly love has held her up thus far,
but she is only the shadow of the wife she was
six years ago," he returned.

"My informant was deeply affected, and so was
I. Consequently I asked no more.

"During the remainder of the afternoon I
debated with myself whether to call on John at all,
but finally resolved to go, though I waited until
after tea. I found John and his wife alone.
They had both been weeping, though I could see
at a glance that Ellen's face was beaming with
hope and love. But, oh! she was changed—
sadly, painfully so. They were glad to see me,
and my hand was shaken warmly.

"Dear C—," don't say a word of the past,
John urged, shaking my hand a second time.
'I know you spoke the truth five years ago. I
was going down hill.' But I have gone as far
as I can—here I stop at the foot. Everything is
gone but my wife. I have sworn—and my oath
shall be kept—Ellen and I are going to live happily
together."

"When I went away John took me by the hand,
and the last words he said were:

"Trust me. Believe in me now; I will be a
man henceforth while life lasts."

A little over two years had passed, when I
read in a newspaper the death of Ellen Ander-
son. I started for the town where she lived, and
as soon as possible, thinking I might help some one.
A fearful presentiment possessed my mind.

"Where is John Anderson?" I asked.

"Don't know, my sure. He has been gone
these last three months. His wife died in the
mad-house last week?"

"And the children?"

Doyle's Tonic Vermine.

It is especially destroy worms, is perfectly safe
and does not irritate the stomach. It acts also as a
general tonic, and no better remedy can be taken for
all derangements of the system.

Watch the Month of Your Children.

Is their sleep disturbed? Do you observe a mor-
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glance, grinding of the teeth, and itching of the
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The Soldier's True Friend!

ALWAYS READY. A NEW Combination of Remedies, affording a
more effectual alternative and more reliable
remedy than any other. It is especially adapted
to the treatment of the following diseases:
Typhoid fever, Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea,
and all the diseases of the bowels, and all the
diseases of the stomach, and all the diseases
of the system, and all the diseases of the
nervous system, and all the diseases of the
respiratory system, and all the diseases of the
circulatory system, and all the diseases of the
excretory system, and all the diseases of the
reproductive system, and all the diseases of the
genital system, and all the diseases of the
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