The Quakers and the War.

We have been curious to know how the ner gives a little light on the subject :

"With a peculiarly consistent inconsistency the Quakers refuse to fight for the laws under which they live and thrive. They accept the immunities and protection of the popular government, but refuse to share its obligations .-Their course in this respect has furnished, here-tofore, the most remarkable instance in the world, of the power of a persistent passivity .-They have always carried their point, and the exception of the Friends from military duty, on our statute books, proves the success of their stestimony." Some persons think that they are about to yield the point now, because they are comparatively quiet. No such thing—those who say so, don't know the Quakers. The quietness of their persistency is the very sign of its strength. While this is pending, a noble ode appears from their bard, Whittier, which emand dusy, in such troublous times and circumstances as these. If the sect lives up to this sons of God in a perverse world. The ode was read before the Alumni of the "Friends' Yearly Meeting School" at Newport, on the 15th ult., and is marked by a highly poetic feeling, quaintly mingled with the Quaker plainness and practicality. It is of a column's length, and we therefore copy a few, not of the best stanzas, but of those which define the Friends' line of duty. After a fine introduction, in which the thought s expanded, that the long reposing faith and manhood of the Christian world is aga n under fiery test, and a faithfully searching interrogatory to his own people, if, through din of merchandre, and count of gain" they have not been hardened against the sufferings of others, the poet proceeds:

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Our path is plain: the war-net draws it cound us in vain, While, faithful to the Higher Cause, We keep our fealty to the laws Through patient pain.

The leveled gun, the battle brand We may not take; But, calmiy loyal, we can stand And suffer with our suffering land For conscience' sake.

Why ask for ease where all is pain? shall we alone Be left to add our gain to gain, When over Armageddon's plain The trump is blown?

To suffer well is well to se ve ; Safe in our Lord The rigid lines of law shall curve To spare us; from our heads shall swerve

But to "suffer well" is not all. The thrifty accumulations are not to be spared. The ransomed slave is to be built up into "the mould of Christian grace;" the widow, the childless, and the fatherless, are all to be the Friends' peculiar care. And besides,

-we may tread the sick-bed floors Where strong men pine, And, down the groaning corridors, Pour freely from our liberal s ores

bounds of sect and education-that we cannot refuse ourselves the pleasure of copying it:

Who murmurs that in these dark days His lot is cast? God's hand within the shadow lays The stones whereon His gates of praise Shall rise at last.

Turn and o'erturn, O outstretched Hand ! Nor stint nor stay; The years have never dropped their sand On mortal issue yest and grand As ours to-day .

Already, on the sable ground Of man's despair, Is freedom's glorious picture found, With all its dusky hands unbound Upraised in prayer.

Oh, small shall seem all sacrifice And pain and loss,
When God shall wipe the weeping eyes,
For suffering give the victor's prize,
The crown for cross !

The Grande Ligne Mission.

MADAME FELLER .-- A correspondent of the Canadian Baptist writes in reference to this venerable lady as follows :---

"Last Tuesday was a day of much interest, being the day of examination at the Feller Institute, Longueit. A very large party of friends life, and with respect to our general intercourse A Cuntosity.—The Bangor Phig tells a were present from Montreal. The examination with mankind. In the march of life no one's curious story of a litter of young foxes, five in of pupils in both Literature and Scripture truth, present, a woman whose life has been consecra-ted to the Lord work among the French Can-ted to the Lord work among the French Can-adians, and who has sacrificed home, comfort, jury done to yourself.

richer-all for the cause of Christ. But she al-ready has a reward-a rich reward-in the number of souls converted from Popish delusions, Quakers in the U. States maintain their peace principles surrounded by their fighting fellow-citizens. The following from the N. Y. Examitelligent countenances of those pupils, most of whom, we have reason to believe, will prove the centres of christian light and influence in the various benighted parishes where their lot is cast. But richer still the reward on that day of days, when the converts shall prove the "joy and erown" of their teachers in the presence of

the Lord Jesus at his "appearing and kingdom."
The examinations at the Grande Ligne (boys school) are now in progress. Amid many trials, the Lord is richly blessing the mission.

FATHER CHINIQUY AND THE PRESNYTERI ANS .- We learn from the Toronto Watchman, that this well-known French Protestant, formerly a priest of the Church of Rome-was received into the communion of the Canada Presbyterian Church, according to the request of himself and flock, an interesting band of settlers in the State of Illinois, originally from Canada East. The reception of Mr. Chiniquy which were carried so far as to provoke that Presbytery, or a portion of it—it was a thin meeting-to lay him under a sentence of deposition for contumacy. The Canada Synod, believing the report of deputies sent to the spot, who agreed in one opinion,-regarded this se-verity as being uncalled for, and justified Father Chiniquy in withdrawing from his former ecclesiastical connection. The union of these expatriated Canadians with a Canada Church seems to present likely channels of influence among French Roman Catholics, and cannot but give much encouragement to the distracted congregation, which, right or wrong, had lost confidence in its immediate local connections.

Public Prayer.

The following remarks are worthy of atten-

that he is leading in prayer, but they cannot re- has overcome an attack of bronchitis. alize it to such an extent as to follow him --good and desirable petitions, but that they have our friends in the country! fallen so often on the ears of those who are being led in prayer, as to lose all that life and ear-nestness which should be the characteristics of every prayer offered to God.

In public prayer we cannot be too earnest The conclusion is so grand and catholic-the we cannot be too direct and pointed in our petpoet's inspiration sweeping away the narrow itions; and we need not be afraid of making our prayers too short. A very common error is to spin them out to such a length, that we may almost seem to think we shall be heard "for our much speaking." Notice the carnestness of the petitions in the Lord's prayer, the publican's prayer in the temple, Peter's prayer when he was sinking, the prayer of the dying thief on the cross; then compare them with some of the long-strung prayers that we sometimes hear. Which are the best ?

Give way a little.

one's yielding an inch of ground to anybody else, all would be obstructed more or less, and

blows, for his obstinacy and impudence. And very much is it so in the journey through

Agriculture, de.

There are many persons, not professional fruit-growers, who permit their trees to overbear. From this cause the dwarf pear is liable to suffer more than any other fruit. Dwarf pear trees, to remain perfectly healthful and productive, require a good soil, and continued care and cultivation, in order to insure an annual growth of wood, without which the tree will only form fruit-spurs, and will begin and continue to decline, until after a few years it finally dies from exhaustion. Probably one-half of the dwarf pear trees that are annually sold, from want of proper care, are suffered to get permanently into this habit, and make no healthy growth of wood, and finally bear themselves to death in the course of a very tew years. No tree should be permitted to bear fruit until a vigorous, healthy growth of wood is established. Most trees are inclined to set more fruit than they can well ripen. But inexperienced cultivators are reluciant to remove any portion of it. The consequence is that the whole crop is small and insipid, and the tree greatly checked in its growth and healthfulness. The number of spewas the result of searching inquiries first made into his questions with the Presbyterian Church cimens permitted to remain upon a tree should standard, it can scarcely fail, either to maintain of the United S ates. It appears that some charges had been got up against this convert those who walk blameless and harmless, as the lime of the United S ates. It appears that some charges had been got up against this convert from Romanism, from which his Synod cleared being perfection. In reducing the number of the lime of the United S ates. It appears that some being proportion to the size and ability of the proportion to the size and ability of the lime of the United S ates. It appears that some being proportion to the size and ability of the lime of the United S ates. It appears that some being proportion to the size and ability of the lime of the United S ates. It appears that some being proportion to the size and ability of the lime of the United S ates. It appears that some being proportion to the size and ability of the lime of the United S ates. It appears that some being proportion to the size and ability of the lime of the United S ates. It appears that some being proportion to the size and ability of the lime of the United S ates. It appears that some being proportion to the size and ability of the lime of the United S ates. It appears that some being proportion to the size and ability of the lime of the United S ates. It appears that some being proportion to the size and ability of the lime of the United S ates. It appears that some being proportion to the size and ability of the lime of the United S ates. It appears that some being proportion to the size and ability of the lime of the United S ates. It appears that some being proportion to the size and ability of the lime of the United S ates. It appears that some being proportion to the size and ability of the lime of the li charges had been got up against this convert from Romanism, from which his Synod cleared him. But questions were still agitated between upon a tree to one third or one-half, it must not in the greatest perfection. In reducing the number of truit is him and his immediate Presbytery, (Chicago), be expected that the quantity of mature fruit is reduced in the same proportion. The effect of proper thinning is to cause the remainder frequently to grow to double the size, and to improve the quality of the fruit in even a greater proportion. A peck of well-grown, fully ma-tured fruit, is worth a bushel of that which is half grown, such as we frequently see upon an over-crowded tree .- Country Gentleman.

NEW DISCOVERY IN HEALING.

It is nothing new th t one disease may be cured or prevented by inoculation with the virus of another. But recent discoveries extend our notions of this mode of cure, and also the practice. Dr. T. Desmartis, of Bordeaux, has applied this mode for some years, and has published a pamphlet, "Systeme d'Inoculations Curatives," speaking from experience. A distinguish d Frenchman, M. de Gasparin, on learning some of the facts therein stated, sent to the Dr. a fact tion from all who take part in public or social of his own experience. He had long been afflicted with rheumatism, which kept him almost The most common fault in public prayer is constantly infirm. One day in picking up carclessness. A well-meaning brother com- weeds in his garden, he was stung by a wasp on mences to pray without that careful weighing the wrist. The arm swelled, but the rheumatic of thoughts and words which he would pain disappeared. Seeing this result, he caused feel to be proper if he were about to himself to be stung, the next day, along the seat commence a speech. He utters words which of pain in his leg, and again was delivered from may be expressive of his feelings, but which suffering, and was able to walk with ease. This seem to fail to arouse that sympathy and unity happened three years ago, and every subsequent of feeling which should be manifest in a praying reappearance of the malady has been cured by congregation. The congregation may realize similar means. Also a wasp-sting on his neck

It has been once at least remarked, that no-His carlessness leads him into the utterance of a thing is made in vain. Rheumatic persons who succession of stereotyped common place sayings, attend country churches in Spring and Autumn, which a few moments of careful thought before may cherish hope, not only of spiritual, but of prayer might cause him to avoid; not that these physical good. Long life to the wasps! How stereotyped sayings may not in themselves be often they may have healed the rheumatism in

TO HOLD A HARD-HEADED HORSE.

A correspondent writes to the editor of the American Agriculturist, as follows:

"I wish through the medium of your commonsense paper, to describe a simple method of holding a flery, hard-bitted or runaway horse:

Put the buckle or snap of the rein through the bit ring, and fasten it to some part of the bridle between the ears and mouth of the horse. The advantage of this easily and quickly made arrangement is two-fold:

1st, it draws the bit directly into the corners of the mouth, whatever be the position of the

2d, the force on the bit in this manner, by the same power at the end of the reins, though not quite doubled, is very much greater than when the rein is simply attached to the bit. By this means I have seen the most fretful and ungovernable immediately converted into a serviceable In the crowded streets of a great city, where plow horse, while my eased limbs and shoulders multitudes are passing in opposite directions, gave direct testimony in favor of the diminished while some are passing obliquely, and others at labor of managing the team. The arrangement right angles, it is necessary for every one to give is also convenient in all ill-matched team, one way a little to those he meets, by which means horse being a tast, and the other a moderate they can have a free passage. Were the whole traveler. Arrange the reins as directed for the multitude to pass directly onward, without any fast horse, leaving the other in the common

Or if a churlish individual should take it into them into cold water; when the water boils take his head to march forward in a straight line, and out your eggs, and they will be found "just right, in no case make way for man, woman or child, unless you require them to be boiled hard. It or even for a procession, he would be sure to so, let them cook for half an hour, and they will jostle some one or other, at almost every step, digest much easier, and be found more palataand would receive an insult, and perhaps hard ble than the waxy-like eggs generally brought on for hard boiled.

path is so clear as not in some degree to cross number, suckled and brought up by a full bloodevinced progress and thorough efficiency, and another's ; and if each is determined, with un- ed English hound. The mother of the foxes was reflected much credit on the principal and yieding stordiness, to keep his own line, it is im- chased and killed on the 8th of April last, by teachers. I am sure that not one christian left that institute that day without feeling the mission had a deeper place in his heart, and that it ought to have a more constant place in his prayers than ever. Never, perhaps, was there a more noble and self-denying band of mission-aries than these men and women, who have borne the heat and burden of the Grande Ligne Mission. The venerable Madams Feller was present, a woman whose life has been consequent. since performed the duties of a kind and watchful mother over them. The young foxes and their canine mother are on exhibition at Bangor.

Correspondence.

For the Christian Messenger.

Acadia College Agency.

Williamston, Valley West, July 9th, 1863.

DEAR EDITOR,-

I am happy to inform you that Heaven is I lessing the earth in this part with a gentle and most acceptable rain, I avail myself of the indoor hour to report myself to the College fraternity and her many friends, and that I am exercising myself, body and mind, to convince the many of their imperative duty, in combined action, to aid and sustain the "school of the Prophets" at Wolfville.

I would just say here that my first duty, after I got fairly into the Annapolis Valley, was to see how the "H. C. Morse" scholarship was progressing, whether its destiny was to live or die. I found it in advance of my expectations, and I have since got it completed, four brothers and a brother-in-law have built it up in £20 shares, I would just add that I think it due to T. H. Morse of Paradise, to say of him, that he made as many objections, and more than I wanted to hear, and then set to work in word, deed, and by letter to render essential aid to my work, and permanent good to the institution. I hope his heirs for many generations may reap fruits from their parents and others sowing. One brother who did not join the compact has given us a respectable donation, and I think will stand by us in case of failure, and in case of adverse providence on the part of another.

In passing up to the College Anniversary we obtained securities to the amount of £45 toward a Wilmot "Pinegrove" scholarship, which we hope to complete, also Bro. W. Welton was stipulating for an entire scholarship. I expect to learn when I see him that it is settled. At the Yarmouth Association I was laid up with a very severe cold, and consequently my success there was but indifferent, Brother R. D. Porter, pastor at Hebron, assisted by accompanying me and pleading the merits and benefits of the institution, which he knows well how to appreciate from actual experience, moreover, he gave me £5. My collections there amounted to one hundred and twelve dollars. At Digby, Hillsborough and and Clements, I could do but little, the unnatural struggle in the dis-United States, has materially curtailed the circulation of money in those parts

I have heretofore, as a general thing, been enabled to obtain £200, of Endowment per month, whether I shall be able to accomplish it this season or not remains to be seen.

To give you a specimen of the labour of College Agency, without naming persons or places, suppose the Agent, driving from one place to another under the rays of an almost vertical sun, a great portion of the time enveloped in a cloud of dust; toward the close of day he succeeds in getting a note for ten, or say twenty dollars, he regrets that he could succeed no better, feels almost discouraged, thinks he'll give up, next morning gets ready to start sadly enough, but at this moment one of the makers of the yesterday note comes, declares he was under some mistake, thinks he cannot have it so, receives his note back again, we push off again undecided as to which way we should go, afraid we are wrong,see a man and some lads shingling a barn, we rise up, recognition takes place. Heard you preach at so and so. Likely. Do you intend to educate any of these youth ?

In twenty five minutes, we understood each other, an Endowment note of twenty five pounds is made and signed with mutual good feeling, journeying onward we pick up \$8 cash, and at late tea time we get into quarters, horse and driver both willing to rest, having crossed the Valley twice, and gone up and down to the amount of 28 miles. Now we enjoy cordial greetings at the house of our friends. We thank God and take courage.

If we have good tortune we shall report oftener. If otherwise we shall likely trouble the Editor and publish less.

A. D. THOMSON.

For the Christian Messenger.

Obituary Notice.

MRS. RACHEL HEPLER,

Granddaughter of the late Thomas Tupper, Esq. and wife of Mr. John Heffer, of Bill Town, Cornwallis, died of consumption on the 11th day of April last, aged about 30 years, leaving a husband and one child.

Mrs. H. was quiet and well disposed from her childhood. Having given satisfactory evidence of a work of grace about nine years ago, she was baptized by the writer, and be ame a member of the Baptist Church of Upper Aylesford.