

may be rolled out to its minutest times till it become a lullaby for children. We merely set down some thoughts that naturally grow from the seeds with which it is so thickly sown. It is a universal text. We anticipate from a knowledge of natural law a new era of more... thinking in some, which will result in better conduct and more dignity of mind. The snobbishness of heart and action which characterizes our times, may be sought in the superficiality of knowledge, and the insensibility of indifference to realities. This is a species of liberalism out of which all true liberty is squeezed by the pressure of fashion and the tyranny of form. There can be no liberty without order, and no order without law, and there cannot be order in the expression of many laws, so there can be only one law to produce true liberty, which is the annihilation of fear.

It may appear and be objected to that much of all this transcendentalism and of no practical importance in this work of a day world. We reply: that it is the absence of it, by whatsoever name it is known, that matters nothing, that makes the work-day world what it sadly is under the administration of man's will in antagonism, through ignorance or vanity, to Nature. His successes are with, and his defeats are against it. There is no fatalism in conformity to law, but there is fearful fatality in opposing it. We cannot associate special acts of Providence with the assurance that "all things work together for good to them that love God," nor are we unsettled by the meaning which logic and theology would attach to the connection. We agree with Mr. Quinn in his sensible remark: "The open air is not the place for theology. Its sphere is more with logic in the gymnasium and with its instruments of exercise. They may strengthen the muscles, yet dull the finer faculties. They have done Dalety's service in the controversies of the world, but have altered no fact. They have defined to deform and looked out at the world through narrow windows of tinted glass, and preferred the shade to the sunshine. They are mighty in the arena, but martinet in the battle of life. We admit their utility, but deny their authority in the presence of Nature. Law. We may search nature and revelation in every nook and cranny, man's will is excepted, and we shall find authority neither claimed nor asserted.

Our ideas of authority are associated with arbitrary power, however we may dwarf it in practice. It will assume its giant form and feature whenever pressure is removed. Arbitrary power is opposed to law. It is an emanation of man's will, and is the parent of despotism. "No man can lawfully govern himself by his own will," much less can one man be governed by the will of another. "Arbitrary power is a thing which neither man can hold nor man can give, for we are all born in subjection, equally, high and low, governors and governed, subject to one great immutable pre-existent law, prior to all our devices and prior to all our contrivances, paramount to all our ideas, and all our sensations and antecedent to our very assistance."

In arbitrary power or authority we see the germ of fickleness, uncertainty, exceptions, and lawlessness. It compels and destroys, but Law, which is the essence of our ideas of beneficence, governs, subdues and assimilates. One is force for evil, the other power for good. We cannot see in authority an attribute of God, though man may attach it to his corrupt ideas of Him, whereby he would make God a capricious, willful tyrant like himself, in order to justify his own assumptions and the tyranny he would exercise. We see the true authority, in a slower sense to denote the administration of office, which being under a law is its real meaning. But in its imperial sense it has no moral thought, but a despotic one. It is associated with the depths of immorality and is the crown and sceptre of the incarnation of evil. When Alexander the Great, in his absolute authority, demanded to see Diogenes, the cynic, he had to go to the philosopher, who being told that the majesty of this visitor requested that taking would stand out of his sunshine—"sic semper tyrannis." In this dramatic picture, Law and Authority are personated in opposition. The best thought of the world has sided with the cynic, yet true man.

In these latter days another cynic, and as true a man, struggled with the menial darkness of life and its inexplicable, but in the dark, yet with a heroism that is as pathetic as it is inspiring, and is both an example and a warning. He felt the unity and the law, but, somehow, missed the light. He sought it within, and fell.

"Upon the great world's altar stands The mighty and the lowly; Who strives against the self-same God, And who the power of his own hand, Had Carleyle looked out and beyond, instead of down and within, his yoke would have been easier and the burden light. He would have found in the natural law he knew and obeyed so well a projection from the spiritual world he sighted to reach. He would have learned that to be born again and become as a little child is the secret and beginning of life here and hereafter and that to keep the gift in the Giver is the solution of all.

The world has recently to deplore the loss—in a visible sense only, for his witness to truth is immortal—of a noble example of the possibilities of a Christian character, developed in the light of absolute submission of the will to that of God, by the power that subdues all things that submit. To "the wise and prudent," the character of General Gordon will appear strange and romantic and from their standpoint thoroughly eccentric and unpractical. It would be strange, still if it did not. They judge themselves in their perplexity, for he was not of them, though much among them and their affairs. He lifted the duties of this life into another region and sublimed them there in the sight of God. His strength was as that of Gideon. It needed no auxiliaries of sense in the reality of its vision. It was as strong in the desert as in a citadel—in Khartoum as in London. To him death was no unsustained order but the sifting of the wheat from the chaff. It was a deliverance, not from duty—it was everywhere—but into higher aims. The path was straight and narrow to him, though ten thousand lions stood in the way. The body might fall but the spirit must reach its goal. Strange indeed is such a life to those who skulk in hiding places and pray for special providences, nevertheless. To such he was fatalist, fanatic or what they will, but to science and natural law it is easy to classify him, "for of such is the kingdom of heaven."

Another Paul was composed and the faith of a Gordon, who could command again with philosophers at Athens, or fight, if need be, with beasts at Ephesus.

In this vast workshop of nature we are employed in our several tasks, each contributing to the general result, though many may their labor and arms, their servers or shirkers. There are various masters, but one Lord, various operations,

but one law. In this view a common law dignifies all work and establishes a moral equality in the midst of inevitable, but only relative inequalities. Where there is, or ought to be, dignified obedience and honorable subordination of heart in all, there need be no envy or malice in any. It will teach us to reverence all things in their several relations—things above, below, within and around. To natural law there are no rich or poor, high or low—no class or caste. It levels all ranks by raising each to its own height and nothing falls that it keeps, but each separates to its respective kingdom—dust to dust, earth to earth, ashes to ashes, and spirit to its congenial environment, whether of law and righteousness, or selfishness in authority and arbitrary power.

In conclusion, we wish to repeat that we have not attempted to review Professor Drummond's splendid effort towards a noble end. We are not able for such a task. It is above criticism, as it is beyond review. It can be read with candor only to confirm what is true and condemn what is false. To the Sadducee and Pharisee it will be unsatisfactory as unalloyed truth always is—it will show too much for the one and prove too little for the other. They will be found to comprise its chief opponents and catchwords with such interrogatories as, whose wife will the woman be in the resurrection who had had seven husbands in this life? or the weak, yet self sufficient question, Master what good work shall I do to inherit eternal life? To such the book will be as silent as nature, and death to all thoughts that grow out of misconception based on willful or negligent ignorance. On these fearful works by bribery to deceive, and where peace should reign policy pursued as a temporary rule. The luminous pictorial eloquence of its enlightened convictions, alive with facts in true relation, will be but rhapsodies of sound to the bats and moles—things of the earth and the twilight. The skillful arrangement of opinions in logical order may produce contentions of thought resembling truth, which like galvanism may mimic life in the dead. It is only mechanical, nothing more. It is refreshing, in these days of doubt, denial, and apathy, to see in the ranks of natural science a soldier of the calibre and courage of David, who rejects the unproven though pretentious armor of sorcery, faithless Saul, but who trusts in the proven integrity of truth in nature and revelation to vanquish all his enemies, be they in the form of Egyptian outer darkness or of Assyrian blasphemy.

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this difference in a few words. The whole matter will be laid on the table here early tomorrow.

Mr. Granville, in the House of Lords this p. m., states that the government had come to the conclusion that the position in affairs justified putting the army and navy and the whole of the artillery forces in a condition of immediate readiness for service if required.

The St. Petersburg Gazette says the occupation of Penjik was a good answer to the impudent seizure by England of the Island of Port Hinton.

The Nova Vremya says that exchange has again fallen and the war cloud is advancing.

Russia now declines to enter into a distinct definite obligation to no account advance beyond the Afghan boundary line which shall be settled on by the joint Anglo-Russian Boundary Convention.

England proposes such an obligation as the only stable form of settlement of the present dispute.

Mr. John F. Richard is making good progress with his schooner which he expects to have ready for launching about the middle of May.

Mr. R. L. McDonald has purchased the lot of land on which Mr. Thomas Mudge's blacksmith shop stood and proposes erecting a dwelling, barn and workshop thereon.

Prices of country produce, etc., are as follows: Hay, pressed, \$15 per ton. Hay, loose, \$12 per ton.

Among recent appointments of the Provincial Government are the following: In the County of Restigouche John Giroux to be Labor Act Commissioner for the Parish of Colborne, and James McIntyre to be Labor Act Commissioner for Dalhousie.

of ill-health, is daily improving and expects to return to resume his duties shortly.

Mr. D. F. Maxwell, Government Engineer, arrived by train on Saturday.

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Loyalty in adversity. The Ottawa Citizen says:—The following despatch was received yesterday from Judge Rouleau by the Hon. J. A. Chapleau, Secretary of State:—

SWIFT CURRENT, N. W. T., April 6. "Got here safe with family. Indians ransacked and plundered my house. Left as poor as a church mouse. God save the Queen. CHARLES B. ROULEAU."

Justice Carey Taking Pay For His Time. A young man came into Justice Carey's court room, at Carson City, Nev., with the rim of his hat drawn down over his eyes, and remarked: "Do you know me?"

Charles F. Brison to be Labor Act Commissioner for the Parish of St. Isidore. In the County of Kent, James Barnes, Luke Gallant, George B. Perry, William Smith, Beloni Richard, Theophile D. Legere, and Jean H. Cormier, to be Justices of the Peace.

Rebels in Montreal. MONTREAL, April 18.—The largest outdoor demonstration held here for years that was organized by the National Club to protest against the government of Sir John A. Macdonald and to support the claims of the half-breed rebel, Riel. Nearly three thousand took part.

The Adams. By consultation with another column it will be seen this morning that this corporation has announced another extraordinary dividend of fifteen cents on the shares of \$22.50 making an aggregate during the past nine months of \$157,500.

Richibucto Notes. RICHIBUCTO, April 20. Edward Brown, engine driver on the Kent Northern Railway, narrowly escaped being seriously injured on Friday last.

Fort Pitt and Battleford. TORONTO, April 21.—A Battleford special says:—Two messengers have arrived from Fort Pitt. They bring a terrible story, though there is still a gleam of hope that our fears may not be verified.

Col. Ouimet, M. P. Speaks. Col. Ouimet, of the Montreal Battalion, passed here on Tuesday. He has left his instructions to proceed to Edmonton, he will go through to Ottawa.

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and since March 17th. The Russian's complained of the demeanor of the Afghan troops and of the aggressive preparations apparent in their lines, also that that the Afghans had detained some Tekel-Turcoman troopers employed at Pul-i-Kush in Russian service. They further accused the Afghans of reconnoitering with a sweeping charge of arrogance.

The Halifax Herald, conservative, objects to the Toronto Mail's recent utterances on the North-West rebellion—quoted in the Transcript yesterday—as reflecting the views of the Government, and protests against any compromise being made with Riel. The Herald says:—

Gen. Middleton can have no authority to make terms of peace with Riel and the other leaders in this marauding insurrection. Riel was induced to leave the country because he could not be captured and was allowed to escape because it was thought that his punishment would be meted out by certain influential sections.

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SEEDS! SEEDS! Cabbage, Tomato, Lettuce, Celery, Cauliflower, Thyme, Sweet Marjoram.

THE MEDICAL HALL. J. D. B. F. MACKENZIE, Chatham, N. B., April 2, 1885.

NEILY'S FERTILIZER Just Received 101 Carload at CHATHAM STATION

BRIDGE NOTICE. SEALED TENDERS marked "Tenders for Repair of Road Bridge" will be received at the Department of Public Works, Fredericton, until Thursday, 7th May next at noon for the Repair of Road Bridge, North West Mountain, above Newcastle, New Brunswick County, according to plan and specification to be seen at said Department and at the Office of John McLaughlin, Esq., Newcastle, on and after Monday, 20th April.

"GEISS." THE IMPROVED NEW CHICAGO "GEISS" LAMP. 52 1/2 Candle-power—the brilliancy of TWO GAS JETS AT ONLY ONE SEVENTH of the Cost. Burns common Kerosene oil and uses the ordinary chimney.

Provisions, Beans, 150 Barrels ARMOUR PORK & PLATE BEEF. 150 Tubs Tietzen's best LARD. 10 Tons HAMS & BACON (CHOICE).

100 Barrels Beans (BEST HAND PICKED). LOW WHOLESALE. JEREMIAH HARRISON, St. John, N. B.

NORTHERN Fire Assurance Co. of London & Aberdeen. Established 1836, Capital \$15,000,000. Glasgow & London Fire Assurance Co. CAPITAL \$2,500,000.

British America Assurance Co'y CAPITAL \$500,000. Insurance may be effected with the above Companies at lowest rates by applying to the Agents.

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