Religious Intelligencer.

AN EVANGELICAL FAMILY NEWSPAPER FOR NEW BRUNSWICK AND NOVA SCOTIA.

REV. E. McLEOD,

"THAT COD IN ALL THINGS MAY BE CLORIFIED THROUGH JESUS CHRIST." Peter.

Editor and Proprietor.

Vol. XIII.-No. 24.

SAINT JOHN, NEW BRUNSWICK, FRIDAY, JUNE 15, 1866.

Whole No. 648.

NEW GOODS.

MAY 1866.

12 Packages, containing

Brussels, Tapistry, Three Ply and Kidderminster

CARPETS, FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, Swiss and Leno Curtains,

CURTAIN NETS,

WHITE COTTON AND LINEN

SHEETINGS, PLAIN AND TWILLED.

Grey and White Cottons,

TABLE DAMASKS AND TOWELINGS, Ticking, Stripe Shirtings,

PRINTS, BRILLIANTS,

French and Linen Ginghams

BLACK AND COLORED

DRESS SILKS.

Black Corded Silk for Mantles. BLACK AND COLORED COBURGS

ALPACCAS,

FANCY DRESS GOODS, &c.

Together with a Large Stock of LADIES and MISSES'

SKELETONS.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. Balance of Stock daily expected.

An inspection is respectfully solicited. SHERATON & CO.,

Fredericton, May 11, 1866.

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МАҮ 4тн, 1866.

ALBION HOUSE.

QUEEN STREET,

FREDERICTON.

NEW GOODS!

RECEIVED THIS DAY,

10 Cases, comprising:---

DRESS GOODS, COBURGS.

LUSTRES,

PRINTS,

TICKS.

Straw Hats.

SKELETON SKIRTS.

AN INSPECTION

Is respectfully solicited.

JOHN THOMAS.

Fredericton, May 4th, 1868.

The Intelligencer.

(From the Christian Treasury.) The Cottagers of Glencarran;

(Continued.) Chapter V.

The winter set in cold and severe. another's society. They were always sent toge- but it's hard !' ther to the nearest town for coal and other things

JOE'S FAITH 18 TRIED.

wanted by their master. Jamie's case) was more carnest in it than ever. he was striving after. It was natural that he should be anxious about usually tried to turn the conversation. Joe had commiseration. two or three times lately begged him not to swear

quite friendly with Joe since. was to be done? Joe was much vexed. Philip's | circumstances of the people.

Joe thought there would be no use in reproach. been glad to employ him. they had done; and as he could think of no trial of their faith; but they found it necessary staring him in the face, his brother came so often better plan that that which they proposed, it to remind one another very often, that 'all was finally arranged that one of them should go things work together for good to them that love he were spared to get well again. home with Philip's cart, and that he should re- God.' And the hearts of these poor people were ous to screen Philip from blame, he put the coal | a treasure laid up in heaven. in safety, and fed and cleaned both horses before My dear readers, have you laid up any treasure said Joe could help him on the farm; and he thing about his having been left behind the night | a claim to the eternal inheritance.

you must say I came home wi' you.' wrong to deceive Mr. White; and I am account- on his head.'

able to a far greater Master than him.' Joe all manner of hard names. Joe was not aware | bringing a small basket of turf, or a few fish ; of his chief cause for anxiety, however. His mas- sometimes the women of the village brought a my debt to the shop!" ter had commissioned him to bring a large parcel | jug of milk, an orange, or perhaps a candle, when | of groceries from town. He had stowed it care- Mary had to sit up with Joe. Then, as the sick Mary's debt had caused her. fully in the cart before he fell in with his friends; | man became worse, and Mary was worn out atbut it had either fallen out, or had been taken by tending to him, Ellen Divar, Mrs. Flemming, or him come over at breakfast-time. the man who brought the cart home. This last | Elizabeth MacPherson, sat up with him by turns, was Philip's only hope. He atended to try and in order that she might get a little sleep. One recover the parcel that evening; but Mr. White | night Joe was very weak and low; he had | had already asked for it, and in order to gain just fallen asleep after an unusually restless Is He worthy of our trust?' asked Joe. time, he had assured him that it was not ready day, and Mary and Elizabeth sat by the fire But Mr. White had occasion to ride to Loughban | Mary's eyes. that afternoon, and on making inquiry at the grocer's learned that the parcel had been duly deliv- whiles I think he'll no get up again.' ered to his messenger. He called Joe, and asked 'You must keep up a good heart, Mary, dear. him if Philip was sober the night before.

'Ay, but I will ask you, and I'll thank you to he got the better of it.' tell me the truth. Was he sober or not?'

'No, then, sir, he was not.'

Joe said he did not see it put in. ' Did he come home with you last night?'

Joe hesitated, but Mr. White repeated his question in an angry tone, and he had to answer, though very reluctantly, that Philip had not re-

was furious with Joe, and swore he should have away from me. Thank God, I was never cross to his revenge before long. Joe had soon cause to remember his threats of raise him up again!

vengeance. Mr. White had a valuable horse, for which he had given a large sum at the last June fair; and about a fortnight after the unlucky Israel that neither slumbers nor sleeps." journey to Longhban he fell lame. He was well but poor Joe never suspected that Philip could be had been given her by her mistress. so false as to say the chesnut's swollen leg was | She parted with them one by one, till she had

master's mind against him. Mr. White's service. He was really afraid to tell wouldna blame me for parting with it, if she could and water from milk-cans." she would feel leaving the home where they had | does know it.'

Joe and Mary rose from their evening prayer | knows no trouble for themselves or others. "They | than the vineyards ever produced bottles."

still sorrowful, but by no means so hopeless as shall hunger no more," he continued in the weak they had been. Joe sat before the fire thinking low tone which had become habitual to him,for a long time, with his head bent down.

prayers we offer up, if our hearts is not in the words we speak. Philip set the master again round him. Mary turned hastily away, that he me, and, God forgive me! I've been hating him all day; there's no evil or misfortune I'd ha' thought too bad for him. I need to be forgiven. It happened that Joe, and a man named Philip | And He willna forgive me unless I forgive Philip | rest Black, had the charge of Mr. White's horses, and his trespasses again me; so I'm trying to bring were consequently thrown a great deal into one my mind to it; but it's hard, -oh, woman dear, and a few pounds of fresh meat, as well as a

Mary was perplexed and troubled. She had been a follower of Christ longer than her hus-Joe had not given up trying to sow the good band; but she was too sincere to hide from him do without his smoke. seed, but rather (encouraged by his success in herself that she was little, if any, nearer the spirit

They had to leave their neat rooms and lovely Philip, who worked beside him every day; and garden for a miserable cabin off the principal he had often made an attempt to introduce the street, the only lodging they could find in Glen- neighbours were as kind as they could be, but subject of religion-the subject which had be- carran. They moved on the first of February. they were poor themselves. come, of all others, the most interesting to him. | We never thought to see that flitting,' said the But Philip did not enter into it readily, and neighbours, who looked on with real regret and hands now, Mary,' said Joe; 'He knoweth that

Their troubles dated from the day they moved as he was in the habit of doing; and though he into the new house. Work was slack, and Joe axed Him to give us our daily bread; and I am had not said much in reply, he had never been could get no employment. It was true he had right sure that He willna let us perish for want !aid by something while he was in constant of it.' One day Mr. White sent them both to Lough- work; but it was not much, and was soon spent 'Are you so sure, Joe?' asked Jamie, who was ban with the carts for coal, charging them to re- in buying food and firing. Then dark, dreary turn home as quickly as possible. They had days came on, when he and Mary and the chiltransacted their business, and were almost ready dren suffered from cold and scanty food. A "the young lions do lack and suffer hunger; to set out on their way home, when Philip met severe frost set in that February, and lasted till but they that fear the Lord shall not want any with some friends of his who offered to treat him, well on in the following month. The frost was good thing." Only let us trust his word,—we and he asked Joe to look after his horse for a mo- succeeded by piercing winds; the house was very ment while he went with them. Joe did so with- damp; and Joe caught a heavy cold, ending in out fear, for Philip was considered a sober man; a cough which he could not shake off, accom- He'll do it.' but many minutes passed, and still he did not ap- panied by a painful languor and frequent pain pear. It was rapidly growing dark, and poor Joe in the chest. Mary knew he needed nourishment began to get impatient and uneasy. He could of various kinds which she could not procure was handed to him. It was from his elder not leave his horse to go and look for his com- him. If Mr. Johnson had been at home, she knew brother Samuel, who had gone to America years panion; and it was time they were going home. Joe would have been well attended to; but his He had nearly fretted himself into a fever when son, a clergyman in the south of Ireland, had he left Ireland. Joe received one letter from Philip came up, but unfortunately in no state come for him, and taken him back with him, him, written on his way out; but never hearing for the road; for he had been drinking deeply, thinking he needed rest and change; and the and was quite unable to lead his horse. What | curate did not yet know very much about the

friends said they would keep him for the night, Many a day that cold spring did Joe crouch if there was any way of getting the horse and shivering over his wretched fire, quite unable to by perseverance and industry, till he saved money cart home, and he could make his way to Glen- work, now that there was plenty of work to be

going home. He was weary and out of spirits, there? Ch, I should so like to think you have! would be glad to see him, and would make him as glad to go to bed at once. Next morning Philip You will probably be always poor in this life; comfortable as he could. He was lonely now, came to him, and entreated him not to say any- but that is really of little consequence if you have for his wife was dead; and his youngest daughter,

White were to ask him directly whether Philip ploughman on Mr. White's farm. He felt no passage money at once. came home with him or not, he would have to remorse then for having made poor Joe lose his 'No, Phil, I canna tell a lie. It would be was to come when they 'would heap coals of fire rolled away.

The neighbours were very kind to Joe. Mary. Philip was exceedingly indignant, and called | Sometimes Jamie would make his appearance,

'He's worse,' she said, 'nor he's been yet; It will never do to let him see you so hopeless.

Did you see him put that parcel in the cart? has done him more harm nor anything else. he'll do for us, and gie us a hearty welcome.'

Poor Joe! he has been a kind man to me; we hae been very happy together.' 'Ay, Mary, there's many rich and great people

haven't had as much happiness as you.' 'You see I never vexed him that I could help Joe's no just as strong as he looks, and them colds Mr. White was very angry with Philip, and he takes every winter is sore on him. So told him he would turn him off the next time he always said to mysel' that I mightna have him behaved in such a manner; he also stopped the very long, and I'd be kind with him; for I couldna they had lately suffered would always be associaprice of the lost parcel out of his wages. Philip | thole to have any hank in my mind if he was took

> 'Well, Mary, there's a kinder, wiser love nor yours watching over him-there's the Keeper of

Joe did not die. When the mild weather came taken care of, for Joe always worked with him; in, he grew a little better; but his improvement Grey and White Cottons, and he served his earthly master well, remember- was so slow, that Mary was often sadly discouring that he worked under the eye of a Master in | aged. They owed thirty-five shillings at the shop heaven; so all entrusted to his charge was anxi- for things they could not possibly have done withously cared for. He was much vexed about the out; and the debt, a heavy one for them, made cheshut's lameness, and assured Mr. White that | very anxious, as the time when they might hope he could in no way account for it. But he could not to pay it seemed so distant. After much thought, help seeing that Mr. White did not believe him, Mary made up her mind to pawn certain things and that his confidence in him seemed to be she could do without-her wedding dress and shaken. His manner was quite changed of late; bonnet, and some little silver ornaments which

> caused by his rough usage, though he knew he only her pretty bonnet left. She had worn it was his enemy, and quite capable of poisoning his | very little; and the white ribbons and blue flowers were still fresh. Mary stood with it in

"They shall hunger no more, neither thirst any What's vexing you, dear?' asked his wife, after more; neither shall the sun light on them, nor watching him in silence for nearly half an hour. any heat. For the Lamb, which is in the midst 'I have been axing the Lord to forgive me my of the throne, shall feed them, and shall lead trespasses as I forgive them that trespass against them unto living fountains of waters; and God me, Mary; but I'm afeared my heart wasna in shall wipe away all tears from their eyes." them words; an' you know He doesna hear the There'll be no cold either, Mary;' and poor Joe gave a shiver as he drew Mary's old shawl closer

> Mary returned in an hour with tea and sugar, supply of tobacco. She knew how much comfort Joe always found in his pipe; and she would far

'There, dear,' she exclaimed, 'we'll no starve for a wee while anyway.'

rather do without her dinner any day than let

The weeks went by and Joe was still delicate, and there was nothing more to pawn. The

'We mann leave our cause in the Lord's we have need of all these things; and the very hairs of our heads is all numbered. We have

in the house at the time.

'Ay, Jamie, man, He is a good Master. Sure maun do that. I hae just been axing Him to send us some means of support, and I believe

Soon after the arrival of the post next morning, there was a knock at Joe's door, and a letter ago, and of whom nothing had been heard since again, believed him to be dead. The letter contained ten pounds. Joe read how his brother had struggled with poverty for several years after landing in America, but had worked his way on enough to rent a farm at some distance from Philadone, and so many of the farmers would have delphia. He was doing well, and was able to lay by something every year. He wrote he had had ing his comrade's false friends for the mischief He and Mary bore up bravely under this sharp a bad illness in winter; and when death was

into his mind, that he resolved to write to him if He begged Joe to write immediately, and tell main the night in town. Mr. White was not in filled with the love of God. They had little of him if he were married and had children, and the yard when Joe arrived; and as he was anxi- this world's goods, but they had what is better- whether he would come to America, if the passage money was sent for him and his family. He

Martha, was the only one of his five children before. Joe replied, that he certainly would not All this time Philip Black seemed to be pros- left to him. If Joe thought well of his proposal, mention the matter to anybody; but if Mr. pering. He had got Joe's old place of head and wrote to say so, he promised to send the

Joe and Mary did not get the letter read just situation, -that was to come by and by. The at first, they were in such delight with the timely 'That won't do, Joe; if the master axes you, Fosters had arrived at feeling charitably towards relief it brought them. Thank God ! was the first him (through the grace of God); but the time thing each said as the crushing weight of anxiety

'And you shall have wine and meat to

strengthen you, Joe; and I shall be able to pay No one knew, not even Joe, how great trouble

'How glad Jamie will be! Send Jenny to bid Jamie was heartily rejoiced to hear of his friend's good fortune.

Now, Jamie, do we serve a good Master or no? 'Av, Joe, He is worthy of trust. I wouldna when he and Joe left Loughban with the coal. talking in a subdued tone. Tears fell fast from ha' believed that if I'd seen it in a book. Anyway

you ones may believe that verse of the psalm you're always conning over. "There shall be no want to them that fear Him." ' 'I trusted that He would make some way of

relief for us, Jamie; but I never thought on this 'I wish you wadna ax me, sir,' was Joe's reply. Joe has been bad wi' that cough before now, and way. My brother Samuel, that I thought was lying in his grave this many a long year, and I 'Ay, but he had better attendance then ; times never expected to see till we met in heaven, has sent was better, and his mind was easy. The fretting for me to go out to him in America. He says for obvious reasons, considered somewhat at effort. This is a fundamental error of the age, a Will you go ?

> 'I think so, Jamie; but we maun to take time to make up our minds. Do you allow us to go?' 'Ay, Joe, I canna bid you stay. God go wi'

you wherever you go!' Six months ago they would have dismissed the dea of leaving Glencarran from their minds at once; but all was changed now. The distress ted with the dear village in their memory, so they gladly turned to the thought of beginning a new Joe that I mind. Oh, if it would please God to life in a new home; and Joe wrote to his brother to say that he and Mary and the children would certainly go if he were so good as to send for them.

> Mr. Johnson came home in the end of May, looking much stronger; and his happy peopl trusted that their friend and guide would be spared to them for some time still. He was sadly grieved to hear of all that Joe and Mary had gone through; but was displeased with them for not having written to tell him of their distress. He thought they could not do better than go out to Samuel; the vovage might be good for Joe, and, altogether, he thought they would not be justified in throwing so good an offer away.

UNCLE NICK .- Uncle Nick was a good man, but he found a great deal of fault, and especially with the

current religion of the day. "I want," says Uncle Nick, "and we all want, a religion that not only bears on the sinfulness of sin, but on the rascality of lying and stealing-a religion The change in his master's manner was so her hand a long time before she went out; she that banishes all small measures from the counters. marked, that he was not surprised when he gave was thinking how her dear Miss Clara's wasted small baskets from the stalls, pebbles from cotton him warning, and required him to give up the hands had made the trimming, and fastened on bags, and from sugar, chickory from coffee, alum murderers of Stephen himself, sagacity, theological and moral and ecclesiastical house which he held only so long as he was in the flowers 'Joe,' she said at last, 'Miss Clara from bread, lard from butter, strychnine from wine,

"The religion that is to advance the world," says Mary what had happened, knowing how bitterly look down on us and see our need-maybe she Uncle Nick, "will not put all the big strawberries and peaches on top, and all the bad ones at the bot-'Surely no, Mary. Them that rests in heaven tom. It will not offer more baskets of foreign wines its punctuation incorrect.

THE SOUL DISTINCT FROM THE BODY.

the doctrine in question that if the assumption is be false also. An immortal spirit, capable of ex-

present purpose, and is at the same time more convincing than any other. It is alleged that the account of the creation of man is such as to preclude the idea of his possessing an immortal soul in distinction from the body. "And the Lord God formed man out of the dust of the ground, and breathed into his nostrils the breath of life, though they had died and were buried, is to be and man became a hving soul." What, we are regarded as true of the dead. asked, were the component parts of man which made him a "living soul?" The materialist affirms that they were nothing more than the dust of the earth and "the breath of life," which Ie from philosophy and the general sense of mankind, accordance with the facts in the case. According in the light of reason and revelation deny that word in the original signifying breath "is invari- after death .- Morning Star. ably applied to God or man, never to any irrational creature." His remarks upon this point are so

excellent that we give them in full. He continues: "The 'breath of life' is peculiar to this passage. It expresses the spiritual and principal element in but useful, part of the community. They obtain man, which is not formed, but breathed by the part is that in which he bears the image of God, skins on their backs or on donkeys. These skins and is fitted to be his vicegerent on earth. As have a stop-cock of rude construction, which, the earth was prepared to be the dwelling, so was when pressed, lets the fluid run into the cup at the body to be the organ of that breath of life the demand of a customer; and very grateful it is which is his essence, himself."

This passage, therefore, contains no argument ing the hot streets on a summer's day. in favor of the materialistic view, and is in reality | While watching these watermen hawking their

purpose as the one to which we have already more trouble, and would have lacked the delicacy 'You can get back your dress and bonnet, passage is, obviously, that man possesses a spirit drop would pour a rill of sympathy through his

none of its force when we consider this verse in and they might never again meet in this world. ing out the particulars in respect to which he and | come there, -and I often recalled this remark of befalls the other. They both die in a similar | ing the cups of water .- N. Y. Observer. manner; they both breathe the same atmosphere; both are laid in the grave, and being of the dust return to the dust again. In these particulars there is no pre-eminence of one over the other. This is the way in which wicked men reason, and they consider not that man has a spirit which goes to God, while that of the beast has no such high destiny. This passage may, in a word, be Christians are "at ease in Zion." Many have regarded as parallel with Eccl. 12: 7, "Then never put forth one single effort to persuade men shall the dust return to the earth as it was; and to come to God. They are waiting for the church the spirit shall return to God who gave it." The to do the work that they are required individumeaning of the latter passage is not doubtful, and ally to do, and under the delusion that the church why should that of the former be?

length, we would cite another class, which can be

the one for which we contend. " And fear not absorb as to neutralize the personal element, but them which kill the body, but are not able to to render it more effective-that every energy, kill the soul; but rather fear him which is able to destroy both soul and body in hell." "The lays of our years are three score and ten; and if ov reason of strength they be four-score years, vet is their strength labor and sorrow; for it is is Christ, and to die is gain. For I am in a church, how small! straight betwixt two, having a desire to depart and be with Christ; which is far better; never- means which lie a dead capital ? Remember the theless to abide in the flesh is more needful for you." "And they stoned Stephen, calling upon God and saying, Lord Jesus receive my spirit," said this, he gave up the ghost." If these states of mental alienation :-added, mean anything, they mean that the soul is of his changed state; and although under the indistinct from the body and capable of surviving fluence of much distressing and perverted thought, all the changes to which the body is subjected. is often most particular in his religious devotions We know that it is claimed by materialists that and observances. He may utter blasphemous attach to them, but this view cannot be substanti ing of the first of these passages which makes the say, "Lord Jesus, receive my spirit." We also questions. Some years ago I had a remarkable

There is still another class of passages, to which late or apparently understand a single word. Du-

we would call attention, which represent the soul as actually existing in a conscious state apart from One of the chief assumptions upon which the the body. From these we select the following: doctrine of the unconscious state of the soul be- "And behold, there appeared unto them Moses tween death and the resurrection rests, is, that and Elias talking with him." " But as touching the soul and the body are one and inseparable. In the resurrection of the dead, have ye not read accordance with this view, man is nothing more that which was spoken unto you by God, saying, than a beast, and must at death cease to be consci- I am the God of Abraham, and the God of Isaac, ous until he is reanimated by that vital principle and the God of Jacob? God is not the God of which he and the best possess in common. Such | the dead but of the living." "I saw under the is the relation which this assumption sustains to altar, the souls of them that were slain for the word of God, and they cried with a loud voice," proved to be false, the doctrine will be proved to &c. From these passages we learn that Moses, who had been for a long time dead, appeared upon isting apart from the body, cannot be inactive and the mount of transfiguration and talked with Christ, that Abraham, Isanc and Jacob, though In attempting to show that the doctrine that | their bodies have returned to the dust, are still the soul and the body are one and inseparable is living, and that the souls of the martyrs are in false, we shall confine ourselves strictly to the heaven, crying for vengeance. Their teachings Biblical argument, as it is amply sufficient for our are clear and decisive. We would also in this connection cite the case of the rich man and Lazarus as being even more in point than either of the passages to which we have just referred, as the narrative is doubtless designed to represent facts as they actually exist. What is stated of Abraham, the rich man and Lazarus as being alive,

As we intended at the outset we have confined ourselves strictly to the Biblical argument. If we add, however, to this the testimony to be derived considers as simply the common atmosphere which it becomes cumulative, and defics all refutation. we breathe. This explanation, however, is not in To us it seems indeed a mystery that any one can to Dr. Murphy, an eminent Biblical scholar, whose there is such a thing as the soul in distinction from commentary on Genesis we notice elsewhere, the the body, and that it has a conscious existence

A CUP OF COLD WATER.

The water-carriers of Jerusalem form a small, the water from the well of Job (called En-rogol in Creator into the bodily form of man. This rational [Kings 1 : 9), and carry it around the city in to get a draught of cool, sweet water when walk-

one of the strongest proof-texts which can be ad- greasy loads, I was struck with the aptness of the duced in favor of the doctrine of the immortality test of brotherly kindness to a fellow-Christian of the soul. It ought to be sufficient, considering | which is furnished by our Lord in his allusion to the position which it occupies, to settle the ques- giving a cup of cold water to a disciple in his name. It might just as well have been, one We pass, however, to the consideration of would say, a meal, a garment, or a night's lodganother passage, which is often cited for the same | ing ; but those gifts were larger and involved called attention. "Who knoweth the spirit of of this cup of cold water. A Christian, in times man that goeth upwards, and the spirit of the of persecution, or when slightly acquainted with beast that goeth downward to the earth?" Ma- another disciple whom, for instance, he might see terialists contend that the translation in our version | coming down the street towards him, could stop is incorrect, and that a correct translation would one of these watermen, and, as the other came read something like this : " Who knoweth that the near, ask him to join in a cup. No bystander spirit of man goeth upward, and that the spirit of | could recognize in this act anything more than a the beast goeth downward to the earth?" This, common civility, but the Christians could recogthey contend, would imply that the spirit of man | nize in it their common Lord, and that it was done does not ascend to God, but that it will become for his sake. They would pass along encouraged unconscious like that of the beast; or, in other and comforted, it may be, by this trifling act; words, that man has not a soul capable of existing and one can easily fill out a tableaux of two or apart from the body more than the beast. In op- three stopping around a water donkey, drinking position to this view, it will be found by compar- the cup furnished by one of their number for ing the passage in question, as contained in our | Christ's sake. One disciple, east down and nearversion, with the original or with the most ap- ly ready to give up in despair from persecution, proved translations of the original, as those of Dr. sorrow, or temptation, might thus be cheered and Clarke and Prof. Roy, that it is substantially cor- decided to persevere by the brotherly cup given rect. This being the case, the significancy of the | by a rich, powerful, or learned disciple. Every of such a nature that its destiny is different from | fainting heart, though circumstances might forbid that of the beast. This view of the subject loses | the parties saying a word on their common faith,

connection with the context. In the two preced- A traveller at Jerusalem is disposed, more than ing verses the writer is evidently speaking of man anywhere else in the world, to observe whatever in his earthly and temporal relations, and point- will illustrate the Book which induced him to the beast are alike. What befalls the one also our Lord's when seeing the water-carriers dispens-

DEAD CAPITAL .- Who can estimate the vast amount of dead capital in our churches? From every point of observation, and in reference to every enterprise of the church, we see slumbering energies, buried talents, forcing the conviction upon the mind that the great mass of professing has duties separate from those of individual mempractical heresy of most pernicious and deadly interpreted as teaching no doctrine contrary to influence. The church was never designed so to and influence and power might tell in the great work of saving souls. And yet, in every church, the dead capital is great, while the comparative amount of active capital, the number of real working Christians who are deeply and earnestly insoon cut off and we fly away." "For me to live terested in advancing the spiritual interest of the

Reader, has God given you talents, energy and slothful servant .- True Witness.

POWER OF RELIGION OVER THE INSANE. -- In a And he said unto Jesus, Lord, remember me recent number of the Lancet, Dr. Forbes Winswhen thou comest into thy kingdom! And Jesus low, in an article on "Religions Madness" (as it said unto him, verily I say unto thee, to-day shalt is termed) makes the following remarks on the thou be with me in paradise. . . . Father abiding influence which true religion exercises into thy hands I commit my spirit; and having over the mind when reduced to the most profound

passages, selected from different parts of the Bible, " A truly pious man, according to my experito which others of a similar import might be ence, when insane, rarely loses all consciousness the punctuation of the last two of the above quo- words, curse, swear, and commit acts of insane tations is wrong, and that they were designed to violence, and yet he will be often found attentively convey a meaning different from that which we reading, with apparent comfort, his Bible, be seen reverentially kneeling in the act of prayer to God, ated. That is a strange distortion of the mean- and be fully competent, when conversed with, to discuss with considerable acuteness, learning, and have the support of the most eminent biblical illustration of this fact in my own asylum. A scholars in affirming that the latter of these quo- gentleman was placed under my care in an adtations is neither interrogatory in its form, nor is vanced stage of paralysis and dementia. He was as helpless as an infant, and was unable to articu-