#### THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR, Published every THURSDAY, by

Corner of Prince William and Church Streets, SAINT JOHN, N. B.

TERMS :- Cash in Advance.

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#### C. C. BERRYMAN. St. John, Oct. 20, 1864.

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY, 92 Lombard-street, London, and Royal Insurance buildngs, Liverpool.

Chairman of the London Board.—Samuel Baker, Esq.

Chairman in Liverpool.—Charles Turner, Esq.

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The Royal Insurance Company is one of the largest
Offices in the kingdom.

At the Annual Meeting held in August 1859, the following highly satisfactory results were shown:— FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The most gratifying proof of the expansion of the busialone of the last three years exceeds the entire business of some of the existing and of many of the recently defunct

fire insurance companies of this kingdom.

The Premiums for the year 1855 being.....£130,060 While the Premiums for the year 1558 are.... 196,148
Showing an actual increase of....... 66,088
or upwards of 50 per cent, in three years.

The recent returns of duty made by Government for this latter year (1858) again show the "Royal" as more than maintaining the ratio of its increase as stated in former years. Only one among the London insurance offices exhibits an advance to the extent of one-half the increase of the Com-pany, while all the others respectively fall far short of the moiety of its advance. LIFE DEPARTMENT.

The amount of new Life Premiums received this year is by far the largest received in any similar period since the commencement of the business, and must far exceed the commencement of the business, and must far exceed the average of amount received by the most successful offices in the kingdom. The number of policies issued in the year was 832, the sum assured £387,752 6s. 8d., and the premium £12,354 3s. 4d. These figures show a very rapid extension of business during the last ten years. Thus:

Years. No. of Policies. Sums Assured. Now Premiums.

1848 1850 £48,764 17 0 £1,380 9 1 2,627 4 7 5,828 5 10 95,650 9 11 181,504 10 6 ...... ... 161,848 18 4 4,694 16 297,560 16 8 8,850 8 11 12,354 8 4 287,752 6 8 The remarkable ncrease in the business of the last four years is mainly consequent upon the large bonus declared in 1855, which amounted to no less than £2 per cent. per annum on the sums assured, and averaged 80 per cent. upon

the premiums paid.

PERCY M. DOVE, Manager and Actuary.

JOHN M. JOHNSTON, Secretary to the London Board.

All descriptions of property taken at fair rates, and Fire losses paid promptly on reasonable proof of loss—without reference to the head Establishment.

IAMES J. KAYE. Agent for New Brunswick

JAMES J. KAYE, Agent for New Brunswick

Princess-street, apposite Judge Pitchie's Building. CITY OF GLASGOW LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF GLASGOW Incorporated by Act of Parliament,
Governor-The Right Honorable the Earl of Glasgow Subscribed Capital £600,000
Accumulated Fund £80,000

Annual Revenue Existing Assurances. 2,700,000
WALTER BUCHANAN, of Shandon, Esq., M. P., Chairman.
W. F. BIRKMYRE, Esq., Manager and Actuary. VARIOUS MODES OF ASSURING. Half Premium System, without debt or interest Endowment Assurances.

Partnership Assurances. Short Term Assurances.

THE "City of Glasgow Life Assurance Company" was established in 1838, by special Act of Parliament. It has now been conducted with much success for 25 years, which is attributable not only to the perfect security which it affords for the due fulfilment of every contract, but likewise to the Company's extensive and influential connexions and to the liberality of its dealings.

The Premiums are equitably graduated. The Profits are Short Term Assurances.

Policy-holders.

The last declaration of Bonus was made 20th January, 1864, which is the close of the Company's financial year, when a Bonus at the rate of one and a half per cent. on the sums assured was declared for the past year. In place of the surplus being annually divided, the profits will in future be ascertained and allocated quinquennially. Policies participate from the date of their issue, but the Bonuses do not vest until they have been five years in existence. Rates of Assurance and all other information may tence. Rates of Assurance and all other information mode, learned from the Agent, WILLIAM MACKAY, inly 18.—wpv 1 10.

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Charlotte Street, a few doors South St. John Hotel SAMUEL D. MILLER, Principal. THIS Establishment has been Removed to Charlotte Street, a few doors South of the St. John Hotel. The School at present consists of Male and Female Departments, and comprises Classes in almost every department of a thorough Classical, Mathematical, and Commercial

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THE Course of Education in this Seminary comprises all the branches necessary for a thorough and accomplished Education. In the several departments the most competent Teachers are employed.

Board and Instruction in English and French, \$200 per

Daily Pupils, under ten years, \$6 per term.

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Insurance effected at the lowest rates. J. W. WELDON,
Agent for New Brunswick.
Office—701/4 Prince William Street.
St. John, N. B., 12th Feb., 1863.—wvi

GEORGE THOMAS. Commission Merchant and Ship Broker,
Water Street, St. John, N. B.
Central Fire Insurance Company Agent at St. John.
Del. 4
GEURGE THOMAS.

"Hold fast the form of sound words."-2d Timothy, i. 13.

## SAINT JOHN, N. B., THURSDAY, AUGUST 31, 1865.

thee, one of these days, friend Levering. And thee knows what is said of self-preservation being the first law of pature.'

'And get hung!' 'I don't think they'll hang thee,' coolly returned the Quaker. 'Thee can go over to his place, and get him all alone by thyself. Or, thee can meet him in some by-road. Nobody need see thee; and when he's dead, I think people will be more glad than sorry. Thee needn't fear any bad consequences.'

'Do you think I'm no better than a murderer?' Levering's astonishment passed to horror and indignation. I, Paul Levering, stain my

hands with blood! 'Who said anything about staining thy hands

with blood?' The Quaker was imperturbable. . Why you!' 'Thee's mistaken. I never used the word

blood.' 'But you meant it. You suggested murder.' 'No, friend Levering. I advised thee to kill thy enemy, lest some day he should kill thee." 'Isn't killing murder, I should like to know?'

demanded Levering. 'There are more ways to kill an enemy than one,' said the Quaker. 'I've killed a good many in my time, but no stain of blood can be found on my garments. My way of killing enemies is to make them my friends. Kill neighbor Hardy with kindness, and thee'll have no more trouble

'A sudden light gleamed over Mr. Levering's face, as if a cloud had passed from the sun of his spirit.'

'A new way to kill people.' 'The surest way to kill enemies, as thee'll find, if thee'll only try.

'Let me see, how shall I go about it?' said Paul Levering, taken at once with the idea. 'If thee has the will, friend Levering, it will not be long before thee finds the way.'

And so it proved. Not two hours afterwards, as Mr. Levering was driving into the village, he found Dick Hardy with a stalled cart-load of stone. He was whipping his horse and swearing at him passionately; but to no good purpose The cart wheels were buried half-way to the axle in stiff mud, and defied the strength of one horse to move them. On seeing Mr. Levering, Dick stopped pulling and swearing, and getting on to the cart, with his back towards his neighbor, commenced pitching the stones off into the middle of the road.

'Hold on a bit, friend Hardy,' said Levering, in a pleasant voice, as he dismounted and commenced unhitching his horse. But Dick, pretending not to hear him, kept on

pitching out the stones. 'Hold on, I say, and don't give yourself all that trouble,' added Mr. Levering, speaking in a louder voice, but in kind and gentle tones. 'Two horses are better than one .- With Charley's help, we'll soon have the wheels on good solid ground

Understanding now what was meant, Dick's hands fell almost nerveless by his side. 'There,' said Levering, as he put his horse in front of Dick's, and made the traces fast, 'one

pull, and the thing's done!' And before Dick could get down from the cart, it was out of the mud-hole.

Without saying a word more, Levering unfastened his horse from the front of Dick's animal

and hitching up again, rode on. On the next day, Mr. Levering saw Dick Hardy in the act of strengthening a bit of weak fence. through which his (Levering's) cattle had broken once or twice; thus removing a temptation, and saving the animals from being beaten and set on

'Thee's given him a bad wound, friend Levering,' said the Quaker, on getting information of the two incidents just mentioned, 'and it will be thy own fault if thee doesn't kill him outright.

'Not long afterwards, in the face of an approaching storm, and while Dick Hardy was hur rving to get in some clover hay, his wagon broke down. Mr. Levering, who saw from one of his fields the accident, and understood what loss it might occasion, hitched up his own wagon, and sent it over to Dick's assistance.-With a storm coming on that might last for days, and ruin from two to three tons of hay, Dick could not decline the offer, though it went terribly against the grain to accept a favor from the man he had hated for three years, and injured in so many ways. On the following morning Mr. Levering had

visit from Dick Hardy. It was raining fast.
'I've come,' said Dick, stammering and confused, and looking down at the ground instead of into Mr. Levering's face, 'to pay you for the use of your team yesterday in getting in my hay. I should have lost it if you hadn't sent your wagon, and it's only right that I should pay for the

'I should be very sorry,' answered Paul Levering, cheerily, 'if I couldn't do a neighborly turn without pay. You were right welcome, friend Hardy to the wagon. I am more than paid in knowing that you saved that nice field of clover.

How much did you get ! 'About three tons. But, Mr. Levering, I

' Not a word, if you don't want to offend me, interposed Levering. 'I trust there isn't a man around here that wouldn't do as much for a neighbor in time of need. Still, if you feel embarrassed-if you don't wish to stand my debtorpay me in good will.'

Dick Hardy raised his eyes from the ground slowly, and looked in a strange, wondering way

"Shall we not be friends?' Mr. Levering reached out his hand. Hardy grasped it with a quick, short grip; then, as if to hide feelings that were becoming too strong, dropped it and went off hastily.

'Thee's killed him!' said the Quaker, on his next meeting with Levering; thy enemy is dead!' Slain by the weapons of kindness,' answered Paul Levering, 'which you supplied.'
'No, thee took them from God's armory, where

all men may equip themselves without charge, and becomes invincible,' replied the Quaker. 'And I trust, for thy own peace and safety, thee will never use any other weapons in fighting with thy neighbors. They are sure to kill. —Arthur's Home Magazine.

Russian geologists are making preparations to promote the discovery of congealed remains of mathemath animals in Siberia. It is stated that during the last two centuries, at least 20,000 mammoths and probably twice or thrice that number, tion of one of these carcases as perfect and en-tire as possible, as it is considered that microscopic investigation of the contents of its stomach might throw a powerful light on a host of geological and physiological problems.

#### From the Morning Star. "KING ALCOHOL."

as it is used to designate the most potent and destructive enemy of our race. It may be interesting and profitable to trace briefly the history and character of this distinguished individual. that we may better understand the foe with which we have to contend, and be better prepared for

kings who have held despotic sway in the world, "King Alcohol" is the most remarkable.

"Fair sex," and soon gained extensive popularity among them by the facility with which he could paint, by a mere touch of his finger, the "rosy hue" upon their pallid cheeks.\* This art and his supposed power over disease, made him a general favorite among the inhabitants of his native land. But his popularity there soon began to wane; for it was discovered that he was the worst and most subtle enemy in the whole land, and for his many crimes he was banished from his native country and compelled to seek refuge in other lands. Yet strange as it may appear he has everywhere met with a cordial reception. and has been kindly invited to mingle in every department of society. Though indignantly expelled by his own countrymen, he was welcomed and embraced by foreigners. At home, his name is buried in ignominy, abroad it is a familiar house-hold word; there it is hated as a venomous enemy, here he is embraced as a bosom friend.

cess, let us notice some of his peculiar character

And first, he is very wise in the selection of his useless materials.

penevolent, and affectionate, those who are susceptible of the deepest and most lasting impressions from habit; for upon such he can most indelibly stamp his infamous character. So we see that the poor, little, shrivelled parsimonious bipeds, whom we sometimes observe walking the

men into his society. At first he meets them only with an occasional and very polite smile, and courteously turns away, leaving apparently become more frequent, and his smiles more fas-cinating, until, all at once his victim wakes up to the vegetable or animal kingdom, they are comrealize that he is in the full and almost undisputed possession of this dreadful enemy. O noble, generous youth! I warn you, beware of this foe! He is seeing thy ruin! But you may say, "I never intend to become his associate." Such has been the language of many others who have fallen by his power. None ever intend to become his intimate associates. But so gradual and imperceptible are his advances that he takes the heart by stratagem, throws around it a spell of infatuation, and finally draws it into his close

his friends; he seems to hold them by a peculiar enchantment which overpowers their reason, a kind of moral mania which drives them into desperation. Those most intimate with him, will tell you, if you ask them, that they hate him. and yet they love him; that they fear him, but still are impelled to bug him to their bosom! They reason, they weep, they resolve, they struggle, but all in vain! Once in possession of the affections, once thoroughly intrenched in the heart, he seems to rule it without a successful

Another thing which contributes to his success, is the ease with which he can adapt himself to every grade in society. He is equally at home among the high and the low, the rich and the poor, the learned and the ignorant. At one time, he is seen in the royal mansion; at another, in the peasant's cottage; now in the nobleman's palace; now in the low, filthy bovel. At one time, in company with kings, and lords, at another, with the low and vile, " wallowing in the mire;" now with the genteel party, exciting the silly smile and jolly laugh; now, with the foul rabble, influencing their passions and filling

He essays to be the rich man's joy and the poor man's wealth, the warrior's courage and the sufferer's fortitude, the weary man's strength and the mourner's comfort, the scholar's shrewdness and the sage's wisdom, the tyrant's rod and the ruler's sceptre, the physician's panacea and the minister's unction, the lawyer's writ and the statesman's counsel, the orator's pathos and tha

ter. He contains the very essence of all corruption, the seed of every iniquity. He combines all the elements of moral and physical evil.— Crime and misery follow in his fiery path. Health, vigor and beauty wither at his approach, like flowers before the chilling blast. By his touch the purest saint is transformed into the foulest fiend. He ruins the hearts and blights the prospects of the young and promising. He separates the husband from the wife, and sows the seeds of discord among men. He turns industry into idleness, love into hatred, joy into sorrow, friendship into envy, peace into wrangling and hope

He has incited men to commit all manner o crimes. He has accompanied the pirate as he was tossed upon the waves of the foaming sea, and cheered him in his work of rapine and murder. He has stood by the midnight assassin, the thief, and the robber, and nerved their arms in the perpetration of cruel and bloody deeds. He has urged on the burglar and the incendiary in their work of devastation and plunder. In short, he kindles the fires of hell in the human heart. reduces rational beings into raving maniacs, fills their boots with hissing serpents, and the air around them with horrid shapes and frightful

As a king, he has shown himself a tyrant. He has ruled with unrelenting cruelty. He has im-posed oppressive and burdensome taxes upon his subjects, populated poor houses and prisons and filled asylums to overflowing. He has robbed

usurper? should he not, at once, be banished from the civilized world? Are we so stupid as to complacently submit to his aggressions! We

Alcohol was formerly used for painting the checks.

Old Series
Vol. XVIII., No. 35.

should remember that his influence is increasing and his dark dominion is rapidly enlarging Du ring the last four years, while all the energies of the nation have been devoted to the work of sup pressing a wicked and most gigantic rebellion and driving out the foul spirit of oppression, he has taken possession of our towns and villages, fortified them with "grog-shops" and garrisoned them with Dutch, Irish and other miserable mercenaries, who open their batteries upon all who come within their range.

The war which he is waging upon the prosperty and happiness of our nation, is even more destructive than the one through which we have just been passing. The work of the one is constant and uniform, that of the other irregular and spasmodic; the one bears men to their graves with slow and stealthy steps, the other hurls them into eternity amid the rattling of musketry, and the terrifying roar of artillery! the one consumes by an inward burning, the other by an outward flame! These alarming facts should arouse us from our lethargy, cause us to buckle on the armour of truth, and enter vigorously into a well organized campaign against the encroachments of this awful enemy. Old organizations should be revived, new vigor should inspire every heart, every regiment, battalion, division and corps should appear upon the moral arena, fully equipped and ready to give him battle; nor should the sword of truth be sheathed until this enemy is vanquished and driven from our beloved land.

Maineville, O. P. W. PERRY.

#### THE POETRY OF TREES. BY PROF. GRENING.

Before my window stands a great linden. The saffron-colored flowers are five-petalled. The stamens and pistils are multiples of five, and the flower is planned to express five and fives. The linden represents a class-that class of trees and shrubs which grow in annual rings laid on under the bark. The flowers of this class are arranged in fives. The lily is planned in threes; it represents another class, the inside growers. The fern and moss have the spores arranged in twos, and represent the class of top-growers. The idea of number is a mere abstraction, but

when you express your thought in rhythm or music, you clothe it in certain numbers. The Divine thought is expressed in those oft-recurring numbers. Are flowers then the rhythmic thoughts of Deity, waves of heavenly song or verse lingering here for a moment, and floating on to purer realms? Perhaps the Creator has uttered thoughts in these rhythmic numbers, too deep for science to explore. We do not understand fully the arithmetic of Heaven, nor the geometry; but the idea of number and form is embobut a slight impression. But his approaches will died in every created thing. "God geometrizes." the vegetable or animal kingdom they are complex. The crystal, which is the inorganic individual, is bounded by straight lines. The bud or

the animal, which is the organic individual, is bounded by curved lines. As you descend in the scale of organic life, you will find the simpler forms prevailing. The lowest animal or plant is a sphere. The tooth of the fish is conical or cylindrical. The vital force is feeble, and the form is determined in part by the polarizing forces. Higher up on the scale, the vital force predominates, and the form is no longer bounded by simple geometrical curves. You will find the geometry of the human tooth exceedingly compli-Now the bud is a cone, and this is the funda-

mental form of the tree. All trees in their infancy approximate more or less closely to the cone. The pine and members of its family retain the conical form through life; and when the trunk ceases to grow, the branches cease, and the tree remains a cone. After the trunk of the horsechesnut or linden is developed, the branches continue to grow till they form a dome. The flower of the pine is simpler than that of the linden and emphasizes the testimony of the trunk and boughs that the tree is lower on the scale of development. After the trunk of the elm has its growth, the branches grow and spread out still more till they form a crown. The maximum of trunk development is reached in the willow; the branches droop in graceful curves, and the form is that of a fountain. In a forest, you will find the trees often crowded out of their natural form. In the struggle for sunlight, many an oak that wrestled with the storm has been warped by a puny neighbor, standing in the light.

Every one knows how the architect has made his science from lessons taught by the tree. The shaft of a temple was anticipated in the ribbed and sculptured stems that robed the primeval earth, and lie buried now in the ruins. When you look along a row of elms, you almost feel that you are in a cathedral. We have copied the elm in the column and groined arch. Heathen architecture went as far as that. The Christian architecture added the spire. He took it from the pain, which is nature's spire. The pagan temple had no spire, for pagan worship had no aspirations.

The dome, it might have been taken from the linden. I am writing in good old Plymouth. Angles could not have made a dome so glorious as that of the linden before my window.

### From the Agriculturist. NOTES AND SUGGESTIONS FOR THE

FENCES.-Where rail fences have settled into the ground, pry up the corners, and put stones or blocks beneath. Where no sheep are kept, a rail fence may be raised a foot or more high with blocks and pieces of old rails, and thus save many whole ones. Fasten all loose boards before the wind, or animals, separate them from the

HARROWS.-Clean the points of the teeth, and if they must be left out of doors, let them stand on strips of boards, as rust often corrodes them nearly as much as usage wears them out.

HORN PITHS. - Collect them at tanneries, and plow them in whole, where there is no mill to crush them. They are valuable fertilizers for

Horses.-Do not over-drive in hot weather. Never allow a horse to drink when warm, unless he is to be kept moving as usual. Where they are stabled during hot weather, clean the stables often, litter well, and allow each animal to have a breathing hole in the window or wall before him, if possible. Some horses gall very easily beneath the collar and harness, during hot weather, where the parts do not fit well. Wash the wounds with clean water, and apply a paste made of white lead and linseed oil. Then provide a collar or harvess that will not chafe. The comfort of working horses may be much promoted. while in the harness, by hanging strips of cloth to the harness so as to dangle about their fore

# THE OFFICE OF THE

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REV. I. E. BILL.

Editor and Proprietor. Address all Communications and Business

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Che Christian Bisitar

Is emphatically a Newspaper for the Family It furnishes its readers with the latest intelligence.
RELIGIOUS AND SECULAR.

from the fore legs. Many farmers in the country adopt the excellent practice of attaching a piece of white shirting to the bridle, to protect the entire under jaw and throat from the bot fly.

HARNESS.—During stormy days and leisure hours, clean, repair, oil and varnish harness. Always wet dry leather before oiling. Neat's foot oil is best for harness. An excellent black varnish for harness is half a pound of gum shellac dissolved in a pint of good alcohol, an ounce of good lamp black, and an ounce of gum camphor, corked tight in a bottle, shaken up frequently and applied with a swab or brush. Add more alcohol

LINSEED CAKE.—Some farmers, who feed oil meal, frequently purchase in the summer, when it is cheaper than in winter.

MANURE. - Scrape manure yards and sheds, and collect all the fine and well-rotted manure to apply to wheat at seed time. Beneath many barns in the country, there are a number of loads of the choicest manure for wheat, which may be shoveled out by taking up a few loose planks in the stable.

MACHINES.—Purchase or repair thrashing machines, and straw and hay cutters for fall and winter's use. Months often clapse after a machine is ordered before it can be shipped or come to

Oars.—Harvest before they are dead ripe. If cut when about two-thirds of the panicles appear of a yellowish color, the grain will be heavier and the straw will make excellent fodder. Where one has abundance of room, oats may be gathered loose and much faster than in sheaves. It bound, they occupy far less space either in a stack or mow. It is well to save seed where it ripens first.

ORCHARDS.—When the ground is not covered with a smooth turf, remove all brush and sticks, level with hoes, harrow thoroughly, put all the stones in close heaps where apples will not fall on them and be bruised, roll, and sow a bushel of orchard grass seed and half a bushel of Kentucky blue grass seed per acre. This will form a soft and smooth surface for the fruit to drop on, when it is to be gathered.

Oxen.-Let oxen work in the cool parts of the day, and enjoy quiet rest and rumination while it is too hot to labour. Feed well, use them gently, and they will do more, and grow fat while work-

PASTURES .- Where the ground is very dry and the grass short, it is better to give all stock one feeding of hay, daily, than to allow them to gnaw the grass close to the ground. Sheep, neat cattle and horses will subsist on hav in summer as well as in winter. Pastures must have more time to grow in hot and dry weather, than when vegetation does not suffer for rain. If pastures are short, let stock be fed green corn stalks or sorgum, a portion of the time.

Peas.-When peas are to be fed to swine without threshing, those who practise feeding them prefer putting them in large stacks. Then, those that are wet by rains can be fed out before they have been injured. If designed for sheep next winter, it is better to house them, or put them in long and narrow stacks, and cover with a lean-to roof of boards.

POULTRY .- Drive turkeys, ducks and chickens to the meadows and wheat stubbles, that they may eat grashoppers and scattered grain. A mixture of loppered milk and Indian meal is excellent to make poultry grow and hens lay.

SEED .- Save grass seed of all good kinds to stock down with next month. Gather turnip, carrot, parsnip, and other seed, before birds waste them. Every farmer should save his own seed. and preserve his best roots, grain, grass, etc., for

Sheep.—Lambs should usually be weaned this month, to allow their dams to recuperate before winter. Late lambs need not be separated till next month. Let ewes and lambs be confined in contiguous fields, if possible, as they will be more quiet when only a fence separates them. Let several dry ewes, or those having very young lambs, run with the flock of lambs to make them more gentle and manageable. Examine the heads of bucks for maggots about their horns. Apply tar as warm as it can be and not burn, to any part where the skin is broken, especially where maggots have hatched. It is a common thing for bucks to have bruises and sores filled with maggots about their horns.

STACKS.—Retop them as soon as they settle. raking them off smoothly, when wet, so as to turn all straws down the sides to conduct the rain off readily.

TURNIPS .- Cultivate and hoe often. Keep down all weeds and grass. Thin out the drills. More roots can be raised at 10 inches apart than at 5 inches. Fill up all vacant places with such as are pulled up. Plants always live better if put. ont just hofare might than in the former part of the day, unless the weather is constantly cloudy.

Tools.-Protect all tools, whether iron, steel, or wood, from alternate rain, dew and sunshine, Moisture and heat will rust iron, while wet raises the grain of wood, makes it rough, and rots the

Wagons .- Keep all wheel vehicles in the shade during hot weather. If a tire is very loose, reset it. If loose but little, the felloes of nice wheels may be saturated with linseed oil, and wheels of ox carts and lumber wagons soaked in coal tar.

WATER .- See that every animal is supplied with clean water. Hens, turkeys and ducks, often suffer for drink in August. Scrub out the water troughs often where horses and neat cattle drink; and see that the timid and weaker ones are allowed to come to the water as often as the master animals. Sheep will thrive well without water, but much better when they have access to it.

Wells .- Make preparations for digging wells where needed this month, when springs of water are low. Collect stones, brick, timber, or waterlime and sand for stoning, bricking, curbing or plastering. Most farmers can make a well at a small expense, with a little pains and manage-

WHEAT .- Obtain good seed, free from weed seeds and shrunken kernels. Prepare the ground well, put in the seed in good time, not without a dressing of some kind of manure. If the soil is not well under-drained, where it is apt to be too wet for winter grain, better defer sowing winter wheat, and raise spring wheat next season.

YARDS.—Improve leisure days after harvest in fencing and improving barn yards.

Be on the look out for opportunities to help the

poor, and you will find them spring up in your pathway at almost every turn. Often, without to the harness so as to dangle about their fore legs. Long and narrow pieces of sheep skin or old buffalo robe, or two or three raccoons' tails struction, a little timely help, is often a greater struction, will keep the flies effectually

# BARNES & Co., AT THEIR OFFICE,

# LITTLE LIGHTS.

Jesus bids us shine With a pure clear light, Like a little candle Burning in the night In the world is darkness, So we must shine-You in your small corner, And I in mine.

Jesus bids us shine, First of all, for Him: Well He sees and knows it If our light is dim! He looks down from heaven To see us shine; You in your small corner,

And I in mine. Jesus bids us shine Then for all around; For many kinds of darkness In the world are found: There's sin, there's want and sorrow, So we must shine ! You in your small corner, And I in mine.

# KILLING AN ENEMY.

'That man will be the death of me vet,' said Paul Levering. He looked worried, but not angry.

'Thee means Dick Hardy?' 'What has he been doing to thee, now?' The questioner was a Friend named Isaac Mar

tin-a neighbor. 'He's always doing something, friend Martin. Scarcely a day passes that I don't have complaint of him. Yesterday one of the boys came and told me that he saw him throw a stone at my new Durham cow, and strike her in the head.'

'That's very bad, friend Levering. Does thee

'Two large limbs of fruit, stretched over on

his side. You would hardly believe it, but it's

true. I was out there just now, and discovered

ering? He doesn't annoy me. What has thee

know why he does this? Was thy Durham tres-

passing on his grounds?' 'No, she was only looking over his fence. He has a spite against me and mine, and does all he can to injure me. You know the fine Bartlett pear tree that stands in the corner of my lot adjoining his property?' 'Yes.'

that he had sawed off these two fine limbs that hung over on his side. They lay down upon the ground, and his pigs were eating the fruit.' 'Why is Dick so spiteful to thee, friend Lev-

'Nothing of any consequence.'

done to him?

Thee must have done something. Try, and remember.' 'I know what first set him out. I kicked an ugly dog of his once. The beast, halt-starved at home, I suppose, was all the while prowling about here, and suatched up everything that came in his way. One day I came upon him suddenly, and gave him a tremendous kick that sent him howling through the gate. Unfortunately, as it has turned out, the dog's master happened to be passing along the road. The way he swore at me was dreadful. I never saw a more vindictive face. On the next morning a splendid Newfoundland, that I had raised from a pup, met me shivering at the door, with his tail cut off! I don't know when I have felt so badly. Poor fellow his piteous look haunts me now. I have no proof against Dick, but have never doubted as to his

agency in the matter. In my grief and indignation I shot the dog, and so put him out of my

'Thee was hasty in that, friend Levering,' said 'Perhaps I was, though I have never repented the act. I met Dick a few days afterwards. The grin of satisfaction on his face I accepted as an acknowledgment of his mean and cruel revenge. Within a week from that time one of my cows

had a horn knocked off. 'What did thee do?' 'I went to Dick Hardy and gave him a piece of my mind.'

and threatened.' 'Yes-just so friend Martin.' 'Did any good come of it?' 'About as much good as if I had whistled to

'That is, thee scolded, and called hard names

'How has it been since?' 'No change for the better. It grows, if anything, worse and worse. Dick never gets weary

of annoying me.' "Has thee ever tried the law with him, friend Levering? The law should protect thee.' PO yes, I've tried the law. Once he ran his heavy wagon against my carriage, purposely, and upset me in the road. I made a narrow escape of my life. The carriage was so badly broken

that it cost me fifty dollars for repairs. A neigh-

intended by Dick. So I sent him the carriagemaker's bill, at which he got into a towering passion. Then I threatened him with prosecution, and he laughed in my face malignantly. I felt that the time had come to act decisively, and sued him, relying on the evidence of my neighbor, who had seen the affair. But my neighbor was afraid of Dick, and so worked his testimony that the jury saw only an accident instead of a purpose to injure, and gave their verdict accordingly. After that, Dick Hardy was worse than ever. He took an ever delight in annoying and injuring me. I am satisfied, that in more than one instance, he left gaps in his fences in order to entice my cattle into his fields, that he might set his savage dogs on them, and hurt them with stones.-It is more than a child of mine dares to cross his premises. Only last week he tried to put his dog on my little Florence, who straved into one of his fields after buttercups. The dog

was less cruel than his master, or she would have been torn by his teeth, instead of being only frightened by his bark.' 'It's a hard case, truly, friend Levering .- Our neighbor Hardy seems possessed of an evil spirit.'
'The very spirit of the devil,' was answered

'He's thy enemy, assuredly; and if thee does't get rid of him, will do thee greater harm.'
'I wish I could get rid of him.' 'Thee must if thee would dwell in safety, friend

The Quaker's face was growing very serious. his neighbor in a confidential manner. 'Thee must put him out of the way.'
'Friend Martin!' The surprize of Paul Levering was unfeigned.
'Thee must kill him!'

The countenance of Levering grew blank with 'Kill him!' he ejaculated.
'If the does'nt kill him, he'll certainly kill

This name, though trite, is very appropriate

Christian Visitar.

his insidious assaults. Among the almost innumerable multitude of

He is an Arab by birth, the son of an Arabian chemist. He was born about the close of the ninth or the beginning of the tenth century. Like the "Old Serpent" that beguiled "mother Eve," he first began to try his devices upon the

In order to inquire into the secrets of his suc-

ntimate associates. He almost invariably chooses the noble, generous, and if possible, intellectual young men of our country. He disdains to associate with a dwarfed, half-hearted, close fisted, miserly soul; he ejects such as untenable and He would draw into his deadly net, the kind

streets, are not even fit materials for drunkards. But again he is exceedingly artful in drawing

Then he has a remarkable faculty of retaining

their mouths with curses.

But there is a still darker shade to his charac-

have been washed out of the ice and soil in which they were imbedded, by the action of the spring floods. The tusks only have been preserved for their commercial value in ivory. An effort is now to be made for the discovery and preservation of one of these carrages as perfect and on appropriate them.