Summerside Journal.
And Western Pioneer.

DEVOTED TO LITERATURE, SCIENCE, COMMERCE, AGRICULTURE, AND NEWS

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THE
Summerside Journal,
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BY
JOSEPH BERTRAM,
AT HIS OFFICE, CENTRAL STREET.

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" " half advance, 7s. 6d.
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Job Printing
of every description, performed with neatness and despatch, and at moderate rates, at the JOURNAL Office.

Almanac for July, 1868.

MOON'S PHASES.

Full Moon, 4th day, 4h. 27m. even. b. the hzn.
Last Qtr., 13th day, 8h. 28m., even, b. the hzn.
New Moon, 19th day, 4h. 44m., eve. bear. Nor
First Qtr. 26th day, 9h. 39m., mor. below hzn.

D. MON.	DAY WEEK	SUN rises	SUN sets.	Sun slow clock	sun's dec. north	moon sets	days len.
		h m	h m	m s		h m	h m
1	Wed	4 18	7 49	3 35	23 5	2 15	15 31
2	Thu	19	49	3 47	23 0	2 56	30
3	Fri	20	49	3 58	22 56	rises	29
4	Sat	21	48	4 8	22 50	7 28	28
5	Sun	21	48	4 19	22 45	8 9	27
6	Mo	21	48	4 29	22 39	8 52	27
7	Tue	4 22	7 48	4 38	22 32	9 25	15 26
8	Wed	23	48	4 47	22 25	9 56	25
9	Thu	24	47	4 56	22 18	10 21	24
10	Fri	24	47	5 5	22 11	10 51	23
11	Sat	25	46	5 13	22 3	11 17	21
12	Sun	26	46	5 20	21 54	11 45	20
13	Mo	4 27	45	5 28	21 46	morn	18
14	Tue	28	44	5 34	21 37	0 18	15 16
15	Wed	29	7 44	5 40	21 27	0 54	15
16	Thu	30	43	5 46	21 17	1 30	13
17	Fri	31	42	5 51	21 7	2 20	11
18	Sat	32	41	5 56	20 57	3 17	9
19	Sun	33	40	6 0	20 46	sets.	7
20	Mo	34	39	6 4	20 34	8 3	5
21	Tue	4 35	38	6 7	20 23	8 57	15 3
22	Wed	36	7 37	6 10	20 11	9 34	2
23	Thu	37	36	6 12	19 59	10 7	59
24	Fri	38	35	6 14	19 46	10 37	57
25	Sat	39	34	6 14	19 33	11 6	55
26	Sun	40	33	6 14	19 20	11 45	53
27	Mo	41	32	6 13	16 6	morn	51
28	Tue	4 42	31	6 12	18 52	0 16	14 49
29	Wed	44	7 29	6 10	18 38	0 53	46
30	Thu	45	28	6 8	18 24	1 33	43
31	Fri	46	27	6 5	18 9	2 25	41

Summerside Markets.

July 15.

Oats per bush	3s 6d
Potatoes per bush	2s
Turnips per bush	1s 3d
Butter per lb by Tub	10d a 1s
Lard per lb	10d a 11d
Tallow per lb.	9d a 10d
Eggs per doz	8d
Beef per lb	6d a 7d
Mutton per lb	4d a 5d
Pork per lb by carcass	3½d a 5d
Flour per bbl	48s a 50s
Oatmeal per cwt.	18s a 20s
Pine Boards	10s
Spruce Boards	4s a 5s

Business Cards.

BANK OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND
Corner of Queen & Water Sts., Charlottetown
President—HON. DANIEL BRENAN.
Cashier—WILLIAM CUNDALL, Esquire.
Discount Days—Mondays & Thursdays.
Hours of Business—From 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. from 2 p.m to 4 p.m.

UNION BANK.
Grafton St., Queen's Square, Charlottetown
President—CHARLES PALMER, Esquire.
Cashier—JAMES ANDERSON, Esquire.
Discount Days—Wednesdays & Saturdays.
Hours of Business—From 10 a.m to 1 p m., from 2 p.m to 4 p m.

SUMMERSIDE BANK.
Central Street, Summerside, P. E. Island.
President—Hon. JOHN R. GARDINER.
Cashier—E. L. LYDIARD, Esquire
Discount Days—Tuesdays and Fridays.
Notes for Discount must be in before 11 o'clock on Discount days.
Hours of Business—10 a. m., to 1 p. m. from 2 p. m., to 4 p.m.

North British and Mercantile
INSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE AND LIFE.
Established 1809.
CAPITAL: TWO MILLIONS, Sterling.
HEAD OFFICES:
EDINBURGH & LONDON.
G. W. DEBLOIS,
Agent at Charlottetown.
Forms of Application can be had by applying to Mr. J. BERTRAM, *Journal* Office, Summerside.
Charlottetown, June 20, 1868.—1y

R. & W. T. HUNT,
Commission Merchants,
GENERAL AGENTS AND
AUCTIONEERS.
SALESROOM AND OFFICE
Head of Queen's Wharf.
(opposite the Store of Wm. T. Hunt & Co.)
Summerside, P. E. Island.
April 2 1868 1y

WILLIAM DODD,
Commission Merchant,
And Auctioneer,
QUEEN SQUARE,
CHARLOTTETOWN

Business Cards.

A. W. ANDRES,
Marble Worker,
Point Du Chene, Shediac N. B.

MONUMENTS, TOMBS, GRAVESTONES, &c., &c.
AMERICAN AND ITALIAN MARBLE constantly on hand.
Can furnish Gravestones and Monuments at a less price than any other establishment in the Provinces, and pay a duty besides.
ORDERS can be left at BERTRAM'S Book Store and at D. ENMAN'S, Esq., Summerside, or sent to
A. W. ANDRES.
Point Du Chene, June 11th, 1868.

HANFORD BROTHERS,
Successors to Thomas Hanford,
Commission Merchants,
And General Agents.
11 NORTH MARKET WHARF,
ST. JOHN, N. B.,
Chas. U. Hanford..... Fred. S. Hanford.

C. L. RICHARDS,
Importer and Wholesale Dealer in
British & Foreign Groceries.
1, Head North Wharf,
ST. JOHN, - - - NEW BRUNSWICK.
Dec. 6, 1867. ly

J. H. ALLEN,
Commission Merchant,
And Dealer in Provisions, &c.
MARKET STREET,
St. John, N. B.
Gives personal attention to the Sale and Purchase of every description of Goods.
May 9, 1868.

James Greenough,
FLOUR
Commission Merchant.
No 47 Commercial Street
Corner of Clinton Street- - - - BOSTON.

CARVELL BROTHERS,
AUCTIONEERS,
Commission Merchants
And General Agents,
BANK BUILDING, QUEEN STREET.
Charlottetown, - - - - - P. E. Island

Co-Partnership Notice.
THE Subscribers have this day entered into CO-PARTNERSHIP as BARRISTERS and ATTORNIES-AT-LAW, under the name, style and firm of
ALLEY & DAVIES
OFFICE,—O'HALLORAN'S BUILDING,
GREAT GEORGE STREET.
GEORGE ALLEY,
LOUIS H. DAVIES.
Charlottetown, Oct. 18, 1867. oct 24.

ROCKLIN HOUSE,
Kent Street, Charlottetown,
IMON D. FRASER, PROPRIETOR.
Permanent and Transient Boarders will find the above House to give satisfaction.
Ch'town, June 13, 1868.

JABEZ HUDSON,
Authorized Auctioneer,
GENERAL AGENT, &c.,
TRYON, - - - - - - P. E. I.
June 27, 1867.

DR. JARVIS
Has Removed His Residence to the House
(lately occupied by Mr McKinlay)
next to Thomas Hunt's, Esq., St Eleanor's. He may be consulted every forenoon at the Drug Store of W. T. HUNT & Co., Summerside.
Lt. Eleanor's, May 18, 1868.

WILLIAM BEARSTO,
Commission Merchant,
Auctioneer & General Agent,
WATER STREET,
Summerside, - - - - - - - P. E. Island.
Jan. 21, 1868.

Barber Shop!
THE subscriber respectfully announces to the people of Summerside, and the public in general, that he has opened a
BARBER SHOP!
on Water Street, in the room adjoining the Post Office, where he is prepared to do all work appertaining to his profession. Best assortment of
Hair Oils, Hair Restorers, Tooth Powders, Dyes, &c.,
always on hand on the most reasonable terms.
Boxes CRYSTAL BLUE also for sale.
RAZORS carefully put in order
CHAS. OTTO WINKLER.
Summerside, Jan 30, 1868.

THOMAS KELLY,
Barrister - at - Law
AND
NOTARY PUBLIC, &c.
SUMMERSIDE, - - - - P. E. ISLAND.
aug. 9, 1866

KITSON CASEY, M D.,
Physician, Surgeon & Accoucheur
formerly Assistant Surgeon in the U. S. Navy, offers his professional services to the people of Summerside and vicinity. He can be consulted at his office, over the Store of Messrs Green & Schurman, in Summerside.
June 13, 1867. tf

Now is the time to subscribe for the Journal—only $1 a year

Business Cards.

DR. J. PRICE,
Physician & Surgeon,
OFFICE—At the SUMMERSIDE DRUG STORE, next door to Bank, Central Street
SUMMERSIDE, ... P. E. ISLAND.
October 12, 1865.

THOMAS FRIZZEL,
Boot and shoe Maker,
WATER STREET,
opposite Green & Schurman's Store.
Boots and Shoes of a superior quality constantly on hand, and for sale cheap.
Summerside, June 6, 1867. 1y

"FOUNTAIN HOUSE,"
CENTRAL STREET.
SUMMERSIDE!
THE subscriber most respectfully returns his thanks to the public who so liberally patronized him heretofore in the "Union House," and wishes to inform them that he has again opened up, next door to his old stand, a
Boarding House & Bar.
Having plenty of yard room, and excellent and commodious STABLING, he is prepared to make all comfortable who may patronize the "FOUNTAIN HOUSE."
DAVID GRADY.
Fountain House, Summerside, Feb. 27, 1868. } tf

Temperance House,
THE Subscriber has opened a House on the corner of Water and North Street, nearly opposite Holman's Wharf, Summerside, where permanent and transient boarders can be accommodated on reasonable terms.
The House will be kept open to accommodate passengers in the Steamer.
In addition to the above he has opened an
EATING SALOON,
where Luncheons and Temperance Drinks can be had at any time.
JOHN B. SCHURMAN.
ummerside, April 9, 1868.

MAILS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

THE Mails for the United Kingdom, the neighboring Provinces, the United States, &c., will, until further notice, be closed at the General Post Office, Charlottetown as follows:—

For Canada, New Brunswick, and the United States, via Shediac, every Tuesday and Friday Evening, at 7 o'clock.

For Nova Scotia, via Pictou, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday evening, at 7 o'clock.

Mails for Great Britain, Newfoundland, and the West Indies, every alternate Monday and Wednesday evenings, at 7 o'clock, as follows:—

Monday,	May 18	Monday,	Sept 7
Wednesday,	do 20	Wednesday	do 9
Monday,	June 1	Monday,	do 21
Wednesday,	do 3	Wednesday	do 23
Monday,	do 15	Monday,	October 5
Wednesday,	do 17	Wednesday,	do 7
Monday,	do 29	Monday,	do 19
Wednesday,	July 1	Wednesday,	do 21
Monday,	do 13	Monday,	Nov'r 2
Wednesday	do 15	Wednesday,	do 4
Monday	do 27	Monday,	do 16
Wednesday	do 29	Wednesday,	do 18
Monday	Aug. 10	Monday,	do 30
Wednesday,	do 12	Wednesday,	Dec 2
Monday,	do 24	Monday,	do 14
Wednesday	do 26	Wednesday	do 16

Mails for Summerside, St. Eleanor's, and Bedeque, to be forwarded per Steamer, will be closed every Tuesday and Friday evening at 7 o'clock.

And Mails for Georgetown and Souris, per Steamer, every Friday evening, at 7 o'clock.

Letters to be registered, and newspapers, must be posted half an hour before the time of closing the Mails.

THOMAS OWEN, P. M. G.
General Post Office, Ch'Town, }
May 4, 1868. }

Invitation to Shipbuilders!
3000 BLOCKS,
NOW READY FOR SALE
AT COSTIN'S LOCK SHOP,
SUMMERSIDE!
THE subscriber begs leave to direct the attention of SHIP BUILDERS and SHIP OWNERS, to his BLOCK SHOP, where he has now, and will constantly keep on hand, a large lot of BLOCKS. of all sizes, which will be sold at the lowest Island prices, and 25 PER CENT. off for CASH.
Remember those are not the Blocks you read about which have no Bushing in the Sheaves, and 2 Rivets where 3 is required. Parties purchasing Blocks should always drive out the pins and examine the inside, as many vessels have been lost in consequence of bad Blocks.
The fastest vessels that ever sailed from this Island were furnished with Blocks from the subscribers Factory, (the *New Dominion, Undine, Zuleika,* and others.)
ALSO—Ships Wheels, finished with neatness and made substantial. Deck Plugs, Pumps, &c., &c.
Reference can be made to Hon. J. C. Pope, Hon. James Yeo.
JOHN COSTIN.
Feb. 27, 1868. 1y

Dunk River Mills.
THE Subscriber having rented the Property known as the DUNK RIVER MILLS, Lot 26, wishes to inform his friends and the public in general, that the whole of the Mills are now in good working order, viz., the
Grist Mill, Saw Mill, Shingle and Carding Mill.
Lumber of all kinds on hand and for Sale.
Parties wishing to buy SHINGLES had better examine ours before purchasing elsewhere.
DAVID ROGERS.
June 4, 1868—tf

Scrap & Old Cast Iron.
THE Subscriber will buy any quantity of the above, delivered at his Warehouse.
JAMES L. HOLMAN
Summerside, January 1868.

POETRY.

FADING BEAUTY.

BY CARRIE BELL SINCLAIR.

The green is fading from each leaf;
The flowers die on the hill;
The whispering of the winds have hushed
The murmuring of the rill;
The sun that lit the earth with gold,
While sinking to its rest,
Has hung its crimson banner out
To light the distant West.

The song birds, too, have ceased to sing
Among the fading flowers;
And left a requiem sighing there
For Summer's dying hours!
And even Nature seems to mourn,
To watch bright moments die;
Yet fading beauty lingers on
Each leaflet floating by.

How can they say the Summer-time
Is sweeter than the Fall?
Oh! are not Autumn's withered leaves
More beautiful than all!
And can the bright blush of the rose
However soft and fair,
Be half as lovely as the touch
Of fading beauty there?

Ah! no; let others weep to see
The beauteous Summer fade.
There is a sweeter charm for me
In Autumn's mellow shade!
The withered flowers that droop and die,
Each sere and yellow leaf,
Seems but an emblem of this life,
So fleeting, and so brief.

The flush must fade from every cheek,
The lustre from each eye:
And all things beautiful must fade,
For all were made to die!
The smile must leave the laughing lip,
And joyous hours depart;
For death's cold touch at last will chill
The fountain of the heart!

The Rev. Morley Punshon in Charlottetown.

"DANIEL IN BABYLON,"

Concluded.

The religion of Daniel was of that order which made him not only content in his bondage, but also made him courteous to all who surrounded him. He had not long been a captive in Babylon before he gained the confidence and friendship of [illegible] harshness in his opposition to what he could not but regard as unworthy subserviency. He could not become servile, yet he was neither insolent in his manner, nor forward to withhold honor and custom where due. He showed no harsh contempt for the idolatry of his captors, but simply requested that he might not be compelled to defile himself. And it may not be amiss, here, to say a few words on good manners these days. Here was a young man who could be kind and courteous even when surrounded by the many incentives to reach that independant intolerance which the shams, counterfeits and scoffers, in maturer years produced in his character. So much has been said in favor of openness, plainness, and bluntness of speech that people are very apt to be led into the other extreme. Some men think they are very courteous and free, when they are only very coarse. I submit to you the glorious words "gentleman," "gentleness," "candour," and ask if these are not the foundation of greatness and true grandeur? The Nasmythe the steam hammer can be so nicely guaged as to chip an egg without breaking it, whilst it can come down again and smash a ponderous bar of the hardest iron. We are awed by the mighty force and attracted by the energy which holds that mighty force under control. So the manifestation of a man's life energies will—we cannot help it—extort our reluctant admiration, but frank, willing courtesy steals into our hearts like a sunbeam, and flings the glow of July over a still January night. The roughness of a man's nature is at times something to admire, but it is only when mixed with gentleness and simplicity that it becomes a power.—Courtesy is not a companion to religion, but a part of it. "The wisdom that cometh from above is first gentle" and "easy to be entreated." It has been well said that Jesus Christ was a prince of gentleness as well as of wisdom and goodness. A Christian is of course bound to uphold his principles and maintain his rights, but not more so than he also is bound to be tolerant to the rights and religious opinions of others. Even fashion has this element of religion in it, as, the basis of its rules, and is thus far an offshoot of Christianity. There is no custom of cultivated society that had not its origin in some real or fancied benevolence, and thus courtesy has become the religious life of society. The greatest perfection of politeness to be desired by a man—I say not a dandy—is to be gentle. I like the language of one of the old masters of music, who in reply to the enquiry of a pupil how she could best succeed in her studies said, 'Cultivate the heart, Miss, cultivate the heart!" And why should it be otherwise? It is not necessary for good or great men to be coarse, abrupt and uncourteous. Religion is not a salad, is it? that you must always dress it with vinegar, for your friends to recognize it by. Oh! let it never be said of any of you, "Ah! he was a fine open-souled, manly, generous fellow until he became a Christian!" As if that had contracted the opinions which alone ought rightly to expand them—as if that had frosted the heart which alone is the source of everything good and lovely. Friends and brothers, have a care how you wear your profession of Christianity, and if this reproach clings to you, cast it off at once, lest your religion be wounded in the house of her friends. I do not mean that you should not be recognized as a Christian by those with whom you come in contact. It is not to be desired that to know what you are it is necessary to put the question "Are you a Christian?" No, for the question itself implies a doubt about it. But the evidence should beam out of your character in looks, and words and acts of gentleness and courtesy. If a man is really a Christian, he is so strongly principled that he can afford to be kind. It is thus in the diverse duties of Christian experience that you will become "witness-bearers." A bluff countryman once strayed into Westminster Hall, and listened, with the most edifying patience, for two mortal hours, to two eminent lawyers who were wrangling over a certain case, without understanding a word that was said on either side. A visitor, who had noticed his close attention and apparently deep interest in the case, asked him which of the two he considered had the best of it. He immediately replied, "Why the little one, to be sure, for he put the other one into a passion." And he was right, the gentle one in any debate cannot but be the winner. I disclaim that truculent spirit that would graft upon the stock of our holy and beautiful religion the rough and uncourteous bearing that is engendered of passion and a soured disposition. Let us learn to look upon all men as brothers, although some may be wearing, whilst others have pawned their crowns.

Daniel's religion constrained him to fidelity. He diligently performed every duty imposed upon, and faithfully fulfilled every trust confided to him. Daniel was most industrious, and in him what a fine illustration we have of successful toil! He rapidly rose in the monarch's favor, and by his administrative ability gained the confidence of four successive Kings of Babylon. Darius the Mede, who succeeded Belshazzar, whom he had slain, was not long in discovering the rare qualities of Daniel, and wished to make him the chief man in the realm; as it was he placed him over one hundred and twenty provinces. And how strange and difficult was the work before him! How various and complicated were the problems presented for him to solve, having to deal, as he had, with foreign languages, foreign customs, and different dynasties of kings. Those with whom he was called to labor were the wise men of Babylon, and not inconsiderably advanced in starry and other sciences. To have maintained his position among them he must have been able to rule, a man of large, almost inexhaustible capacity, one who could see the end from the beginning. This knowledge he obtained, not by inspiration, but by industry. His was a strange language, and although he had interpreted a dream, he could not flash upon a dialect. There was no royal road for him, any more than any other, for the attainment of knowledge. It was only by study and toil that he became what he was—"Prince among the Provinces," "an excellent spirit" among the far-famed wise men of Chaldea. Then the administration of justice under strange and unknown laws, formed, as well to weigh the evidence, and give decisions. Then he had to be prepared for all the contingencies which in those troublous times were constantly occurring. He must be Argus-eyed to catch the least sign of disaffection or disunion amongst the more distant provinces under his control; quick to hear the first murmurs of ill-feeling in those near at home, and "to snuff the battle from afar." Then he had more than all to superintend the finances of the kingdom; to get from each reluctant Saptrap the tribute from his province; to check and revise the accounts; to see the tale told into the treasury of the King, that it should suffer no loss. We have in England—and I suppose you have also here—an unfortunate man whose duty it is to attend to the finances. We call him the Chancellor of the Exchequer. This man is the best abused man in the kingdom. Once a year he is badgered and baited—and about the same time every year—by everybody who has a grievance. He appears in the House of Commons with the results of his year's toils and studies, and he is immediately attacked on all sides. A man in top boots, covered with mud, and hence very properly claiming to be "a man of the soil," is enraged because the interests he represents have not been protected to the injury of other large classes of the people. Another opponent, a sixth estate man—and I don't like its being mixed up with estates at all—tears him to pieces because the Public House is taxed too much. An Irish member is wroth because some unheard of place ensconsed among his native hills and lakes is made to contribute towards the public weal. Thus he is surrounded by men representing every conflicting interest, who are ready to make the most desperate attack on the poor Minister, in order that he may be coaxed or bullid into loosening the strings of the public purse. To successfully fill the office he must know something of everything. He must have the fullest acquaintance with the requirements of life in the country, and business in the towns. He must be at home on all questions pertaining to the various manufactures—from sugar to shoddy, from a needle to an anchor—and be acquainted with every article of use or ornament. He must be able to wax eloquent on any particular marketable commodity, and take his stand on the products of a farm or of a tannery. He must be mighty on manures and tallow. Sir Robert Peel once said that he was almost demolished by an opponent for not being profound on grease. I do not mean Greece classical, but *grease* that is "lubricating grease" no more. A drinker of Rhenish wine is not necessarily required to have an accurate acquaintance with the pedigree of the cork which stops his bottles. And you know Miss Kilmansegg, although in a position to demand some knowledge of the article, did not care to enter upon a study of it, for though

"When the noble Cork Tree shades
A lovely group of Castillian maids,
'Tis a thing for a song or sonnet!
But cork, as it stops the bottle of gin,
Or bungs the beer—the *small* beer—in,
It pierced her heart like a corking pin,
To think of standing upon it!"

And yet a Chancellor of the Exchequer had lately to take his stand upon Cork.

Now when you take into consideration that Daniel was Chancellor of the Exchequer, not for a single country, but for one hundred and twenty provinces, that he was Chief Justice, Home Secretary, Minister of War, and Premier to boot, you will doubtless think he had about enough on his hands, and that rightly to discharge these onerous and complicated duties would require tact, energy, and a rigid and conscientious frugality of his time. Well, let us see how he acts, and learn some valuable lessons therefrom. But first, there are here to-night many kinds of people think-ing of different things, and among you may be one whose hands are thrust forward with sensitive apprehension, like a molluse on the rock, thrusting out its long antennæ at the least possibility of danger. Such a one may be saying, "he has too much on his hands, more than any man ought to have; it would be quite impossible for him to look after both worlds, to maintain that recognition of Divine influence, that provision for the interests of the soul that is so necessary for a man to realize." Such may be your thouget as you see Daniel pursuing his round of secular duties, and although the thought is natural and does honor to your regard for the future, yet you need not fear. Never yet saw this earth a man with more of Heaven's glory on his brow! Here he is just coming out of the presence chamber; trace him to his closet, and there with his window open towards Jerusalem, he pours out his soul in fervent prayer. and the Hebrew Psalm trembles out upon the calm air. Oh! there is no fear as long as that track to his chamber is well beaten, As long as memories of home and temples are fragrant, as long as the morning sun shines throng the lattice upon that bright-haired man, who rests upon his knees, there is no danger of his being recreant in his duty to man nor to his God. In that attitude of prayer he finds his safety and strength. and thus exhibits for your encouragement and for mine, that it is possible to combine the grandest harmony of character, with the greatest diversity of duties, all dedicated to duty and to God, and that in the performance of all descriptions of labor, whether of the hands or brain, we should keep a loyal heart within us, every pulse of which beats eagerly for Him.

Then there is another, who although he cares nothing for religion, also worships Daniel because he is so astute and clever. His assiduity, his consciousness, and his successful diplomacy have captivated his mind, and he is ready to exclaim, "What more can he do for his religion and his God than he has done? And what needs he to pray? He is doing very well, let him alone. He is a brave and true man, and has done his work in a true and manly way. What can he have to pray for, unless it be that his grand life do not come to a close too soon?" And so you think that his deeds show that nothing further is required for this life or that which is to come, save that human nature may not wear out, may not lose its dignity, may not lose its place among the gods! Alas! for you, that you have not penetrated the secret of his great success. It is because he knows that while his heart is full of prayer to his God, there is no room for the fear of man to creep in. Does he walk warily before the people? He who rides on such a pinnacle, does he turn dizzy and pale? It is because he knows that though the mountain is high, the sky is higher. Is he rigid and punctillious in the performance of every duty? It is because he knows that for every act he must give an account of himself before God. Go then, and learn of him in his chamber. Go and learn a piety like his, and truth, reverting higher views of life than thou hast yet realized, shall flash upon thee, like America upon the sight of Columbia shewing a new world, smiling under a new heaven, and then thy stalwart arm and cunning brain, which hitherto have been thy strength, shall be guided aright, and with confidence thou shalt rest in the joy of thy Lord.

But then there is another voice speaking the feelings of a pitiful scoffing soul, which hardly dare to be heard, but yet does manage to betray itself, and it says, "He is a statesman, a cunning sinner prating about his conscience and his duty. I don't believe in him. He is one of those canting, praying hypocrites who try to make people believe they are saints, when they are no better than anybody else. Oh! I hate them. You'll find them out some day. Just watch his accounts, there'll be a grand exposure by and by, and then his prayers and his goodness will be seen to have been nothing but a cover under which to conceal plunder, rapacity and wrong." Oh! I dare say you would rejoice mightily if you found yourself among the prophets. But if he is as bad a man as you say, are you not worse than he to rejoice over him if he falls! Happily the answer is ready to hand. Your ancestors shall come forward and testify. for you are not the first of your line by a long way. See princes, and counsellors, and scoffers meet to devise mischief and ruin against him that believeth on the Lord, and we shall soon know the worst. It Daniel's ministry has been a failure, or a fraudulent one, be sure the world will soon find it all out. Malice is on his track, and its scent is so keen that if there be a blemish it must be discovered. Envy is at work, too, and if it cannot see itself, it will summon witnesses to swear they saw spots on the sun. All his enemies are upon him, and every part of his character and administration is brought under review. And now scoffer draw near, and wait, and hear. Listen to the decision of thy fellows, and what do they say? "We shall not be able to find any occasion against this Daniel, except we find it against him concerning the law of his God!" What? Nothing against this great statesman, this prime minister? when men are busy with all their arts to pick a flaw? "Nothing against him?" Was ever such a thing heard of in the world! No failure of duty, no lack of sagacity that could be tortured into an appearance of premeditated wrong! No personal enrichment! Had he no son, or nephew, or friend, to get into a good fat office? This is very marvellous, and if true, very grand! But hear again the confession of his enemies; It is the noblest tribute ever payed by malice to virtue. "WE SHALL NOT BE ABLE TO FIND ANY OCCASION AGAINST THIS DANIEL, EXCEPT WE FIND IT AGAINST HIM CONCERNING THE LAW OF HIS GOD." There he stands, spotless and untarnished on the confession of his enemies! It matters little what becomes of him now. The character, which is the man, has been adjudged free from the slightest stain. Cast him into the den of lions, if you will, his faith shall stop their mouths, savage and hungry though they be. Fling him into the sevenfold heated furnace, the fire shall not even taint his garments. Hell in full power may give his title in full. "Daniel the faithful among men. Daniel the