POETRY.

DON'T CROWD.

Don't crowd, the world is large enough,
For you as well as me;
The doors of all are open wide—
The realm of thought is free.
In all earth's places you are right
To chase the best you can—
Provided that you do not try
To crowd some other man.
Don't crowd the good from out your heart
By fostering all that's bad,
But give to every virtue room—
The best that may be had;
To each day's record such a one
That you may well be proud;
Give each his right—give each his room,
And never try to crowd.

—CHARLES DICKENS.

LITERATURE.

THE FAITHFUL BOY.

Gerhardt was a German shepherd boy; and a noble fellow he was, too, although he was very very poor. One day he was watching his flock which was feeding in a valley on the borders of a forest, a hunter came out of the wood and asked:

'How far is it to the nearest village?'

'Six miles, sir,' replied the boy, 'but the road is only a sheep-track, and very easily missed.'

The hunter glanced at the crooked track and then said:

'My lad, I am hungry, tired and thirsty, I have lost my companions, and missed my way. Leave your sheep and show me the road. I will pay you well.'

'I cannot leave my sheep, sir,' replied the boy. 'They would stray into the forest and be eaten by the wolves, or stolen by the robbers.'

'Well, what of that,' replied the hunter. 'They are not your sheep. The loss of one or more wouldn't be much to your master, and I'll give you more money than ever you earned in a whole year.'

'I cannot go, sir,' rejoined Gerhardt, very firmly; 'my master pays me for my time, and he trusts me with his sheep. If I were to sell my time, which does not belong to me, and the sheep should be lost, it would be just the same as if I stole them.'

'Well,' said the hunter, 'will you trust your sheep with me while you go to the village and get me some food and drink and a guide? I will take good care of them for you?'

The boy shook his head. 'The shoep do not know your voice, and—" here Gerhardt stopped speaking.

'Sir,' said the boy slowly, 'you tried to make me false to my trust, and wanted me to break my duty to my master. How do I know you would keep your word with me.'

The hunter laughed; but he felt that the boy had fairly silenced him. He said: 'I see, my lad, that you are a good, faithful boy. I will not forget you. Show me the road, and I will try to follow it myself.'

Gerhardt now offered the humble contents of his wallet to the hungry man, who, coarse as they were, ate them gladly. Presently his attendants came up, and Gerhardt to his surprise, found that the hunter was the Grand Duke, who owned all the country round. The Duke was so pleased with the boy's honesty, that he sent for him shortly after, and had him educated. In after years Gerhardt became a very rich and powerful man, and he remained honest and true to his dying day.

Honesty, truth and fidelity are precious jewels in the character of a child. When they spring from piety they are pure diamonds, and make their possessor very beautiful, very happy, very honorable, and useful. May you, young readers, wear them as Gerhardt did! Then a greater than a Duke will befriend you, for the Great King will adopt you as His children, and you will become princes and princesses royal in the kingdom of God.

ITS MIGHTY IMPROVIN'

The Irish peasantry have tales of parabolic character, stories which, by means of some striking action or circumstance, set forth a hearty moral. On hearing such, their usual phrase is, 'Oh, it's mighty improvin'.' And that, too, is what Molly Malone, a worthy washerwoman, used to say—and say almost invariably—after hearing a sermon on Sunday. One day, however, her clergyman, who was not quite content with this generality, spoke to her respecting his discourse, and Molly suddenly became, what they call in Ireland, a little bothered. Nevertheless, she got out of the difficulty with one of those parabolic answers which are such favorites with her class, and which, while it completely evaded the question, satisfactorily replied to it.

Rev.—Well. Molly, you liked the sermon, you say?

Mol.—Oh, yes, your riverence—it was mighty improvin'.

Rev.—And what part of it did you like best?

Mol.—Well, sure, sir, I liked every part.

Rev.—But I suppose there were some portions of it that you were more struck with than you were with others?

Mol.—In troth, plase your riverence, I don't remember any part exactly, but altogether 'twas mighty improvin'.

Rev.—Now, Molly, how could it be improving if you don't remember any part of it?

Mol.—Well, your riverence sees that linen I've been washing and drying on the hedge there?

Rev.—Oh, certainly.

Mol.—Wasn't it tho soap and wather made the linen clean, sir?

Rev.—Of course they did,

Mol.—And isn't the linen all the better for it?

Rev.—Oh, no doubt of that, Molly.

Mol.—But not a dhrop of the soap wather stays in it. Well, sir, it's the same thing wid me. Not a word o' the sarmint stays in me—I suppose it all dhries o' me; but I'm the better and the claner for it, when it's over, for all that.

Unless a tree has borne blossoms in the spring you will vainly look for fruit on it in the autumn.

Education, as a word and as a thing, is defined by its etymology. It is the *drawing forth*, by a due process of cultivation, of the powers of the mind. As we do not cast seed upon the untilled and dust covered earth and look for crops; but plough and harrow and sow and irrigate the soil that it may bring forth bread, so must we stir the mind to open up its powers; we must stimulate its curiosity, drill in the seeds of knowledge, and distil upon them the frequent dews of happy illustration.

There is nothing so benefically educating to a young man as the companionship of sisters. They laugh him out of those little awkwardness of manner which otherwise might become habitual. They refine him unconciously in all matters of taste and politeness. They nip the little buds of puppyism, which under other circumstances might flaunt their flowers before less partial eyes. When brothers refuse to accompany their sisters, in order to dance attendance upon other ladies, let them remember who made them presentable and agreeable to 'the other young ladies.'

A reporter of one of the smaller journals of Paris asked the manager of a theatre to give him two seats for a certain performance. The manager refused, and the journalist said to him. 'Your refusal will cost you 40,000 francs,($8,000).' For six months after the paper to which the reporter was attached praised the theatre in this wise: 'Monsieur X. is a magnificent director. He has a good company, and his entertainments are excellent. His management is excellent. He knows what the people of Paris want. What a pity it is that the staircases of the theatre are of wood. If a fire should break out the audience would have little chance of escape.' The result of this was that the manager was forced to build an iron stairs case which cost him $10,000.

RANDOM READINGS.

Care not for that which you can never possess.

Laziness begins in cobwebs, and ends in chains.

The lives of the best of us are spent in choosing between evils.

A gentle heart is like ripe fruit, which bends so low that it is at the mercy of every one who chooses to pluck it, while the harder fruit keeps out of reach.

Integrity recoils from deceptions which men would almost smile to hear called deceptions. To a moral, pure mind, the artifices in every department of life are painful.

Knowledge may slumber in the memory, but it never dies; it is like the dormouse in the ivied tower, that sleeps while winter lasts, but awakes with the breath of spring.

A white garment appears worse with slight soiling than do colored garments much soiled. So a little fault in a great man attracts more attention than a great offence in a bad man.

It is one of heaven's blessings that we cannot foreknow the hour of our death; for a time fixed, even beyond the possibility of living, would trouble us more than doth this uncertainty.

Patience is always crowned with success. This rule is without exception. It may not be a splendid success, but patience never takes anything in hand that it does not succeed with in some form.

A man diseased in body can have little joy of his wealth, be it ever so much. A golden crown cannot cure the headache, nor a velvet slipper give ease to the gout, nor a purple robe drive away a burning fever.

Enjoy the present, whatever it may be, and be not solicitous for the future; for if you take your foot from the present standing, and thrust it forward to to-morrow's event, you are in a restless condition.

The first steps are all-important. Give any direction to the infant mind, and it will keep on almost of itself. It requires much fire to make water boil, but when it is thoroughly heated, a lamp will keep it from cooling.

Many of our thoughts are dreams rather than definite purposes, the creation of the imagination without the effort of will to realize them: experience and growing wisdom show that many purposes are not practicable.

When a man goes out into the world knowing when he does know a thing, knowing when he does not know a thing, and knowing how knowledge is to be acquired, I call him a perfectly educated man.

A colored preacher in South Caroline puts his foot on excessive bribery at elections and crushes it. 'Dis ting,' he says, 'of getting $100 for a vote is all wrong; $10 is as much as it's worf.'

Life has such hard conditions that every dear and precious gift, every rare virtue, every pleasant faculty, every genial endowment, love, hope, joy, sprightliness and benevolence must sometimes be put into the crucible to distil the elixir—patience.—*Gael Hamilton.*

It is precisely the proudest and most obstinate who are the most liable to shift their position and contradict themselves; everything is easier to them than to face the simple fact that they have been defeated, and must begin life anew.—*George Eliot.*

Flattery is a compound of falsehood, selfishness, servility and ill-manners. Any one of these qualities is enough to make a character thoroughly odious. Who, then, would be the person whose mind is deformed by four such vices.

The Detroit *Tribune* is the authority for the following:—They have a new test for intoxication in Canada. When a man can pronounce 'reciprocity' without tripping, the police let him go. In Maine the test is 'Erasius Richardson,' and 'rassle rissou' is deemed conclusive.

Sincere love can never fail to make itself unmistakabley felt. It speaks a language which admits of no counterfeiting or imitation. There is a touchstone in the human heart which must enable every woman to judge whether the love which is declared to her is genuine or not.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

First-rate Tooth Powder.—Mix equal portions of powdered chalk and charcoal, adding a small quantity of powdered curd soap. This simple recipe not only cleanses the teeth, but is a preservative against decay.

Mildew from Linen.—Mix soft soap with starch powdered, half the quantity of salt, and a piece of linen, and lay it on both sides with a painter's brush. Let it be in the open air—on grass is preferable—till stain is removed.

Washing Cashmere. — White cashmere should be washed with hot and common bran instead of soap. It makes a beautiful lather, and white merino, or white cashmere or flannel, or woollen things washed in it, will come out as white as snow.

COPPER IN PICKLES.—To detect copper in pickles or green tea, put a few leaves of the tea, or some of the pickle, cut small, into a phial, with two or three drams of liquid ammonia, diluted with one half the quantity of water. Shake the phial, when, if the most minute portion of copper be present, the liquid will assume a fine blue color.

OATMEAL FOR THE COMPLEXION.—The complexion may be improved by the use of oatmeal, which contains a small amount of oil that is good for the skin. The hands may be made soft and white by wearing at night large mittens of cloth filled with bran of oatmeal, and tied close at the wrist. A lady who had white, soft hands, confessed that she had a great deal of housework to do, and kept them white as any idler's by wearing oatmeal mittens every night.

BREAKFAST ROLLS.—Take a coffee-cupful of new milk, two beaten eggs, half a cup of fresh yeast, a teaspoonful of salt, two tablespoonfuls of butter or sweet lard; stir in, briskly, enough flour to make a stiff batter. They should be mixed in this way at tea time, and covered up to rise. Late in the evening when the dough is light, mould it out on the board and put back in the pan, and cover again. In the morning tear off, but do not cut, in pieces of sufficient size to twist up into rolls, working it as little as possible; when they puff up, bake in a quick oven, and eat them while hot.

Kerosene.—If you burn kerosene oil we would direct your attention to the unhealthy practice of using lamps filled with that article with the wicks turned low down. The gas which should be consumed by the flame is by this means left in the air, and the oil saved at the risk of health will scarce amount to one dollar a year for the lamps of a household. A large family of children in the country were taken ill one night, and on going to the nursery the mother found the room nearly suffocating with a lamp turned nearly out, whereupon the docter forbade the use of a lamp at night unless burned at full head. Besides the damage to health the practice referred to spoils the paper and curtains, soils the mirrors and windows, and imparts to the whole house an unwholesome odor.

Diptheria.—A Pictou correspondent of the Halifax *Chronicle* gives the following as a certain cure for this disease:—

"The symptoms of its approach are—pains in the head and back, with a soreness of the throat, which becomes coated with patches, or spots, of a brownish color. Great depression, high fever and chills are also accompaniments. The treatment referred to consists in administering a good dose of cooling medicine, gargling the throat every two hours with a solution of chlorate of potash, viz 1-2 ounce dissolved in a pint of pure hot water. A little of this solution to be swallowed occasionally. Further, brush (with a camel's hair brush) the visibly affected parts of the throat with a solution of nitrate of silver each morning and evening. The treatment is rarely ever known to fail to effect a cure."

It should be borne in mind, however, that the writer gives an anonymous name. If his perscription is so valuable, he need not be ashamed to attach his real name as an authority for so 'certain a cure.'

HOW TO COOK A BEEFSTEAK.—Some time since a complete encyclopedia of useful knowledge in human form, became an inmate of a family. When this learned guest came among them he was constituted an oracle in many cases, and was asked one morning:—'Would he tell or show them a better way to cook the steak for breakfast?'

He took the thin, long-handled frying pan from its nail, and putting it on the stove, heated it quite hot. In this he put the pieces of steak, but, to their surprise, did not put a particle of butter in the frying-pan, and did not salt the steak. He allowed the steak to glaze over, and then turned it quickly to the other side, keeping turning it in this manner until it was done. Four minutes were not employed in the operation, but a juicier steak was never eaten. It was, when done, laid on the platter, previously warmed, and was buttered and salted and set a moment in a hot oven. Allowing the steak to heat but a moment on each side helped it to retain all its sweet juices, and putting the salt on at the last moment after it was in the platter drew out its juices.

SLANDER.

Slander soaks into the mind as water into low and marshy places, where it becomes stagnant and offensive.—*Confucius.*

Life would be a perpetual flea-hunt if a man were obliged to run down all the innuendoes, inveracities, insinuations, and suspicions which are uttering against him.—*Beecher.*

Soft-buzzing slander; silky moths, that eat an honest name.—*Thomson.*

It is a pretty general rule, that the *medisante* is a termagant in her household; and as for our own sex in nine cases out of ten, the evil tongue belongs to a disappointed man.—*Bancroft.*

Where it concerns himself, who is angry at a slander makes it true.—*Ben Johnson.*

In all cases of slander currency, whenever the forger of the lie is not to be found, the injured parties should have a right to come on any of the endorsers.—*Sheridan.*

There would not be so many open mouths if there were not so many open ears.—*Bishop Hall.*

The surest method against scandal, is to live it down by perseverance in well-doing, and by prayer to God, that he would cure the distempered mind of those who traduce and injure us.—*Boerhaave.*

On Rumor's tongue continual slanders ride.—*Shakespeare.*

How frequently is the honesty and integrity of a man disposed of by a smile or shrug. How many good and generous actions have been sunk into oblivion by a distrustful look, or stamped with the imputation of proceeding from bad motives, by a mysterious and seasonable whisper.—*Sterne.*

If slander be a snake, it is a winged one. It flies as well as creeps.—*Douglas Jerrold.*

It is always to be understood, that a lady takes all you detract from the rest of her sex to be a gift to her.—*Addison.*

There is nothing which wings its flight so swiftly as calumny, nothing which is uttered with more ease; nothing is listened to with more readiness, nothing dispersed more widely.—*Cicero.*

Slander is the revenge of a coward, and dissimulation his defence.—*Johnson.*

Curse the tongue whence slanderous rumor, like the adder's drop, distils her venom, withering friendship's faith, turning love's favor.—*James A. Hillhouse.*

Set a watch over thy mouth, and keep the door of thy lips, for a tale-bearer is worse than a thief.—*Bible.*

Slander is the solace of misery.—*Toubert.*

Slander meets no regard from noble minds, only the base believe what the base only utter.—*Beller.*

Listen not to a talebearer or slanderer, for he tells thee nothing out of good will; but as he discovereth of the secrets of others, so he will of thine in turn.—*Socrates.*

The slander of some people is as great a recommendation as the praise of others.—*Fielding.*

Believe nothing against another, but on good authority; nor report what may hurt another, unless it be a greater hurt to another to conceal it.—*Wm. Penn.*

Calumny would soon starve and die of itself if nobody took it in and gave it lodging.—*Leighton.*

Any one who is much talked of, must be much maligned. This seems to be a harsh conclusion; but when you consider how much more given men are to depreciate than to appreciate, you will acknowledge that there is some truth in the saying.—*Helps.*

The worthiest people are most injured by slander, as we usually find that to be the best fruit which the birds have been pecking at.—*Swift.*

There are many hours in every man's life which are not spent in anything important; but it is necessary that they should not be passed idly.

As a general rule, it is better to take little notice of foolish, or even of malignant gossip. Let it alone. By and by those who go about retailing such stuff will grow weary, if not ashamed; perhaps they will feel disgust at their own baseness. If they are not noticed they will sink out of sight.

When one is really suffering, a regard for the feelings of friends would cause one to be very careful not to talk about it unnecessarily, for what is more distressing than to witness pain which one has no power to alleviate, and be continually reminded of sorrows which cannot be assauged?

Truth is always consistent with itself, and needs nothing to help it out. It is always near at hand, and sits upon our lips; and is ready to drop out before we are aware; whereas a lie is troublesome, sets a man's invention upon the rack; and one trick needs a great many more to make it good.

How easily one can tell whether a man is glad from within, or whether it is only the play of the sunbeams that chance to fall on him. Happiness is not the work of a chisel and mallet—not mortised into the soul; it 'is put out' like the arm of a tree: whose green, unravelled sleeve flutters with the life it shares.

No two leaves in the forest are of exactly the same form and texture. No two grains of sand taken from the seashore of the African desert are identical in bulk and outline: and from Adam to the last man, no two faces will be found exactly the same; variety in lineament and trait of human character is as inexhaustible as is a man's outward appearance.

To banish melancholy—Sydney Smith said that if a lady could always have a bright fire and remember all the pleasant things that were ever said to her, she could readily banish this; for these little pleasures often banish melancholy better than higher and more exalted objects; and no means ought to be thought too trifling which can oppose sadness in ourselves or others.

WESTERN HOUSE, ALBERTON.

THE Subscriber has received and offers for sale:

50 bbls Choice Winter APPLES,
50 casks Kerosene OIL, (1.20,)
200 bbls FLOUR,
300 qntls. FISH,
5 bbls ONIONS,
25 sets HARNESS,
25 Cane and Wood seated CHAIRS,
2 bbls Lubricating OIL, for machinery,
50 bbls Pilot BREAD,
10 doz. BEDSTEADS and WASH-STANDS,

—ALSO—

100 Celebrated Yarmouth and Waterloo COOK STOVES, Parlor, Bedroom and Box Stoves, all sizes, with suitable Pipeing, Elbows, and Funnel Irons.
60 pkgs TEA, in half and quarter chests,
21 hhds MOLASSES,
4 do SUGAR,
2 bbls Granulated SUGAR,
BUFFALO ROBES, trimmed and untrimmed,
50 sides Sole LEATHER,
25 bbls Coal TAR,
46 doz BUCKETS and BROOMS,
36 pkgs Paint OIL and TURPENTINE,
15 pkgs EARTHEN and GLASS-WARE,
28 do Shelf HARDWARE,
26 do Assorted GROCERIES,
39 do Assorted DRY GOODS,
22 do BOOTS, SHOES, MOCCASINS, RUBBERS,
11 pkgs FURS, CAPS, BOAS, MUFFS, &c., &c.
10 do Patent MEDICINES,
50 tons Blacksmith's COAL,
30,000 feet Pine and Spruce BOARDS,

☞ The above Stock was bought well and by one knowing the requirements of Western Trade, and will be found second to none in price and quality.

The highest price paid for Oats, Barley, Hides and Pork.

GEO. W. HOWLAN.

Alberton, Dec. 21, 1874.

D. & J.

32 Cases OF MEN'S & BOY'S STRONG BOOTS. FOR SALE BY DORSEY & JOST, AT THE Boot Factory, South Side Market Square.

Received this Eall, 5000 PAIRS Men's, Women's and Children's Boots, Rubbers, Overshoes, Slippers, &c.

For Sale Cheap.

Dec. 14, 1874.

WORK for all. At home, male and female; $35 per week, day or evening. No Capital. We send valuable package of goods by mail free. Address with ten cent return stamp, M. Young, 173 Greenwhei St., N Y. oct5 6m

Molasses at Summerside.

30 puns. choice Barbadoes MOLASSES, for Sale at Summerside.

CARVELL BROS.

Ch'town, Dec. 28, 74. pa s. side p pers 4w

Union Hall Meetings.

LORD'S DAY, 11, a. m., Worship and "Breaking of Bread."
Lord's Days, 6½, p. m., Gospel Preaching.
Thursday, 8, p. m., Bible Readings.

Sept. 14, 1874. tf

"We Bloom Amidst the Snow."

PINE APPLES, Peaches, Pears, Green Peas, String Beens, Tomatoes, Jams, Jellies, Marmalade, Dessert Raisins, Figs, Currants, &c., &c., at all lowest prices at

ITALIAN WAREHOUSE.

Dec. 24, 1874.—1m

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the EXAMINER, either for Subscriptions or Advertisments, are requested to make IMMEDIATE PAYMENT to the undersigned, who alone is authorized to receive and grant receipts for the same.

By order,
W. L. COTTON,
Jan. 11th, 1875. Manager

NOTICE.

AT a meeting of the Trustees of the Lunatic Asylum held October 7th, 1874, it was ordered that in future no patients be received into the Asylum, until certain blank forms be filled up by those seeking their admission.

Parties desiring the admission of friends will learn all necessary particulars by applying to Dr E. C Blanchard.

Lock Box 22.

Charlottetown, Dec. 7.—wkp ar tf.

Wanted Immediately

FOR the Vernon River School. A FIRST CLASS TEACHER. Apply to the undersigned.

GEORGE O'NEILL,
THOMAS ENMAN,
ALEX. MCDONALD,
JAS. WEATHERBY,
PATRICK COADY, } Trustees.

FREEHOLD FARM ON LOT 44 FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale all the right title, and interests in the Farm lately owned by John Kickham, situate on Township No. Forty-four, at the head of Souris River, consisting of fifty acres. The said farm is conveniently situate to School House, Grist and Saw Mills, and is worthy the attention of those who require a nice farm. Title good, and terms easy.

WM. D. STEWART.

Ch'town, Aug. 3, 1874

FOR SALE.

THAT Valuable Freehold Property consisting of Two whole WATER LOTS, beautifully situated near the Western end of Water Street, in Georgetown. There are on the premises, a commodious Two-storey Dwelling House, a Warehouse, 80x26, a Granary 40x30, and other Out-buildings. Also, a Wharf, extending out to fourteen feet of water.

This Property is such as rarely comes into the market, being one of the most desirable and convenient stands in King's County, for any branch of trade, while, as a site for a good Hotel, it cannot be surpassed. It is situated at the head of the Railway and Ferry wharves, and commands a magnificant view of the Harbor and surroundings, so that it would make a very desirable Private Residence.

Terms Liberal. For Particulars, apply to Hon. A. A. McDonald, Charlottetown; or on the premises to

MICHAEL BOURKE.

Georgetown, Dec. 14.—3m

Tenders Wanted.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Secretary of the Board of Works, till Saturday, the 13th day of February next, from parties willing to contract with the Government for doing the following contracts:—A Brush Breast Work on the road leading to Victoria Bridge; a Brush Slip at McEwen's Ferry landing. Also, a Brush Breast Work in front of Government House Grounds. Tenders for Victoria Road and Govt. House Breast Work to specify the cost per chain for one or more chains. Each Tender is to have the *bona fide* signatures of two responsible parties willing to become bound for the faithful performance of each contract. Board will not be bound to accept lowest or any tender.

Specifications can be had as follows: At Mr. Myers' house, near the Victoria Bridge; at Mr. David McEwen's, for McEwen's Ferry's Slip; at my office for Government Farm.

RICHARD WEEKS,
Supt. P. Works.

Ch'town, Jan. 11, 1875. 5i

SALE OF FREEHOLD PROPERTY.

WE WILL SELL BY AUCTION, AT THE COLONIAL BUILDING, CHARLOTTETOWN, ON

THURSDAY, THE 15th OCTOBER NEXT,

at the hour of Twelve o'clock, noon, a very desirable Farm of Land, lately occupied by Charles Alleyne, Esq., of Hillsboro' Castle, situate near the flourishing village of Mount Stewart, bounded and described as follows: Commencing at the south-west angle of a tract of 50 acres of land, the property of the heirs of the late George Douglas; thence running, according to the magnetic meridian of the year 1764, south seventy-seven (77) degrees, east seventy-six (76) chains, thence south twelve chains and fifty links [12.50] thence north seventy-seven [77] degrees, west seventy-six [76] chains, and thence north twelve chains and fifty links [12.50] to the place of commencement,—

NINETY-THREE (93) ACRES OF LAND, a little more or less, and is situate in Township number 38, in King's County.

For further particulars apply to E. J. HODGSON, Esquire, Charlottetown, or to

J. S. CARVELL,
W. H. AITKEN.

Ch'town, Sept. 21, 1874.—till sale

The above sale is postponed until Monday, the 15th day of February, 1875.

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The political ferment among the European nations, the strife between Church and State, the discussion of Science in its relation to Theology, and the constant publication of new works on these and kindred topics, will give unusual interest to the leading foreign Reviews during 1875. Nowhere else can the inquiring reader find, in a condensed form, the facts and arguments necessary to guide him to a correct conclusion.

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