

Law in Regard to Newspapers.

Any person who takes a paper regularly from the post office, whether directed to his name or another, or whether he has subscribed or not, is responsible for payment.

If a person orders his paper discontinued he must pay all arrears, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and then collect the whole amount whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

The courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers or periodicals from the post office, or removing and leaving them uncollected for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

Agents for the Grey Review.

- Geo. Rutherford, Dundalk.
C. H. Middleton, Dundalk.
Archibald Thom, Maxwell.
Thos. Nichol, Pricewater.

THE REVIEW

Durham, August 1, 1878.

The Plumbago Company, of Canada, have received the gold medal for the manufacture of pencils, at the Paris Exhibition.

The debate on Disraeli's Eastern policy in the House of Commons has commenced, and is expected to be the most important in many years.

The Anglo-Turkish Convention are severely condemned by the Liberal members as being a means of leading to an early war with Russia.

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that the clip of this year will be sent to England for the reason that the protective tariff of the United States has so depressed the trade that the manufacturers are not able to compete with English buyers.

ORGANISE! ORGANISE! ORGANISE!

The general elections are drawing near, and it behooves the Liberal party to be on the alert.

Liberal defeats and Tory victories may usually be traced to effective organisation on the part of the latter, and deficient organisation on that of the former.

Liberal necessarily differ in opinion amongst themselves more than do the Conservatives, but that is no reason why they should not keep shoulder to shoulder as a body when the general principles of Liberalism are at stake, or when representative men are to be supported.

An M. P. or an M. P. P. may not please every individual in every sentence he utters or every vote he records, but if as a general rule he is found honestly seeking to give effect to those principles on which his election was based, then give him an hearty support and continue it.

If the Ministry in power are carrying out as far as is possible and as far as is practicable those professions on which they assumed office, even although they may not accomplish all that we or they themselves could wish, still let us support them. Place them in the balance with their opponents: if found wanting condemn them; if otherwise, organise to support them.

No other political issues have ever been gained without due discipline and effective party organisation. But in times of political quiet and when no great leading question is stirring the masses of the people, discipline becomes relaxed and there is danger of the Liberal party losing the ground which it has by no small sacrifice already gained.

We do not think there is special danger in the meantime, still there is nothing to be lost but everything to be gained by prompt organisation and preparation. Every village and every locality should have its committee. Personal differences, local jealousies, and everything calculated to hinder operations, should by each and all be sternly thrust aside, so that at the forthcoming elections an impetus may be given to good government which will raise our moral status and keep Canada in the van of progress and civilisation.

THE GLENELG BY-LAW.

On the 29th inst the By-law for the purpose of granting a bonus of \$20,000 to the Wellington and Georgian Bay Railway, was carried by the large majority of 306, in the township of Glenelg.

This is the largest majority that has been obtained by the enterprising W. & G. B. R. Co., but even this success will be surpassed yet by immense majorities rolled up by the ratepayers of the townships of Bentinck and Normanby. The figures from Glenelg are as follows:-

Table with 2 columns: For the By-Law, Against. Values: 443, 157.

Majority..... 306

THE W. & G. B. R. IN BENTINCK.

The Bentinck Council met Tuesday for the purpose of taking into consideration the submission of a by-law granting \$20,000 to the Wellington & Georgian Bay Railway.

After all parties were heard it appeared that the petition of the ratepayers to the Council contained certain irregularities which prevented the Council proceeding any further in the matter at present, and the petition was therefore withdrawn.

However, the Council will meet again in August, when a petition in propria forma, will be presented to the Council, and the matter, we trust, finally expedited. It may be of great importance that municipal Councils should be able to exercise discretionary powers on all matters brought before them, but it is hardly in the interests of the people that these bodies should possess the legal acumen of the township of Bentinck.

Literary.

Scribner's Monthly and St. Nicholas for the current month have been received, and excel previous numbers, in that they are possible, in point of matter and illustrations.

The Monthly opens with a very readable description of California—the Italy of America—with its wealth of vegetation, flowers and fruits; and of the founding of a Monastery by Father Crespi of Santa Cruz; this is a full, interesting biographical sketch of William Cullen Bryant, from the pen of Mr. Powers, from which we give the following notice of Mr. Bryant's visit to the poet Rogers:—

"During his visits to Great Britain he was cordially received by many distinguished men of letters, but it was perhaps on the most intimate terms with Wordsworth and Rogers. His days at Ambleside are still remembered with pleasure. He always found Wordsworth amiable, glad to walk and talk, and not disagreeably egotistic. Mr. Bryant received particular attentions from the poet Rogers, with whom he frequently dined and breakfasted. Among the many interesting reminiscences of his intercourse with the English poets there is an anecdote of Rogers which is too characteristic to withhold. On a visit to London in 1849 Rogers said to him, 'Our poet seems to be losing his mind. Campbell's son was in a mad-house, and if the father had been put there in the last years of his life, it would have been the proper place for him. Bowles became weak-minded, and for Southey, you know what happened to him. Moore was here the other day, and I asked, 'Moore, how long have you been in town?' 'Three or four days,' he replied. 'What, three or four days and not let me know it?' 'I beg pardon,' said he, putting his hand to his forehead, 'I believe I came to town this morning.' As to Wordsworth, a gentleman who saw him lately said to me, 'You would not find Wordsworth much changed; he talks rationally.' The letters of Mr. Bryant written during his travels are graceful and valuable compositions, showing

his enjoyment of natural scenery, his accurate studies of society and governments, and his interest in all that concerns human welfare.

There are a number of other excellent articles, among which we may notice 'Sharp Eyes,' to South Africa for Diamonds, and 'Glimpses of New England Life.'

St. Nicholas contains the usual interesting matter for the young folks. Both magazines are remarkably well illustrated.

Local and Other Items.

DR. LANDERKIN, M. P., was in town on Tuesday.

The Proton Agricultural Show will be held at Hopewell on the 8th of October.

Mr. Vernon has commenced a singing school in the Presbyterian Church, Dundalk.

Mr. Rutherford, who has commenced making brick near Dundalk, has a large quantity on hand.

The Rev. Mr. Evans is here at present, and will conduct Divine service (D. V.) in Trinity Church next Sabbath.

We are glad to observe that the sidewalks of the town have been repaired. There is one or two dangerous places yet in the sidewalk on Garafraza Street, Lower town.

Excursions.—It is announced that an excursion will leave Toronto for Manitoba early in August, to go by water and return by rail. The tickets, first class, will be \$50—good for sixty days.

CHANCERY.—The Autumn Chancery Sittings will take place in Owen Sound, on Tuesday, September 17th, and in Guelph on Monday, 30th September, before Hon. Vice-Chancellor Blake.

The Rev. Mr. Park is absent from his charge at present for a few weeks for the benefit of his health. Mr. Wilson, from Hanover, will occupy the Rev. gentleman's pulpit next Sabbath day.

The regular quarterly business meeting of the Methodist Church will be held at Durham on Saturday next, at 2 p. m. In the usual quarterly services will be held on the following Sabbath at 10:30 a. m.

The following officers have been elected for the Oddfellows Lodge in this place for the current term—G. Kress, N. G.; J. W. Boulden, V. G.; T. H. Harris, R. S.; W. A. Vollet, P. S.; Thos. Meredith, Treas.

MR. GARDNER, late of Mount Forest, has opened up a large stock of tinware, etc., in the new store recently erected by Mr. T. Hanbury, at Dundalk. Mr. Wm. Marshall is building a new store next to the one just erected by Mr. Hanbury.

The Rev. Charles Cameron, who spends some weeks among his old friends here lately, and who preached with such acceptance at the time in the Presbyterian Church here, has resumed his labours in his charge at Roxborough and Finch.

AUTUMN ASSIZES.—Grey fall assizes will be held at Owen Sound, commencing on Monday, 30th September, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas presiding. Wellington fall assizes will open at Guelph, on Tuesday, 29th October, before the Chief Justice of Ontario.

The weather during the past week has been very unfavorable for harvesting, every second or third day being wet. A considerable quantity of fall wheat is cut, but yet in the fields. The Hessian fly is very destructive in some fields of spring wheat near this town. Haying is nearly done.

FINE GOOSEBERRIES.—Mr. S. Atkinson, of this town, brought out last year several slips of gooseberry from Macleod's, Chesley, Eng. One of them, although the bush is very small, had a number of gooseberries on it, which were of a very large size and quite ripe. The bushes had not been disturbed by the worm.

On Thursday evening last a Social was held at Mr. McFarlane's. The evening being showery the attendance was not so large as would otherwise have been the case. Those present, however, had a delightful time, and the funds of the Ladies' Aid Society in connection with the Presbyterian Church, were considerably increased. A number of Socials are to be given by the Ladies of this Society.

SABBATH SCHOOLS.—The picnic in connection with the Presbyterian and Methodist Sabbath Schools was held in Mr. Wilcox's Grove on Wednesday. The day was fine, and a large number of people and children were on the ground, and enjoyed themselves in picnic style, rambling through the grove, playing croquet, etc.

The catboats were in great profusion and of the richest kind. Mr. Wm. Stewart played a number of airs on the bagpipes.

The Hanlan-Ross boat race on the Kennebecus, N. B., was postponed from last Thursday, day by day, until yesterday, on account of the weather and wind. On Saturday evening the hotel at which Hanlan stopped was besieged by a party of roughs, who tried to break in the door, throw stones through the windows, and indulge in other outrages. A large number of people from different parts of the country, after staying to see the race for several days, left for their homes in disgust. The race came off yesterday, Hanlan winning.

DOMASTIC.—The Durham Dramatic Club gave their first entertainment in the Town Hall on Monday evening, and although not so well patronized as we think they deserved, still, a very good house turned out to witness their first performance. Professor Lewis, under whose able supervision the Club has been formed, distinguished himself, as usual, in his laughable and faithful depiction of negro characteristics. We will not attempt to enumerate the several performances and merits of each, separately, for the entertainment, taken as a whole, and considering the short time since the formation of the Club, was quite a success; and should the boys visit some of our outside villages, we are certain they would meet with a full house and hearty reception.

Bush fires were had in Garafraza last week.

REVISED METHODIST HYMN BOOK.—A number of Canada Methodist ministers are now in Quebec to revise the Methodist Hymn Book; Dr. Ryerson presiding over their deliberations. They have completed their labors, and revised book will soon be printed.

SUDDEN DEATH.—On Saturday Wm. Fordyce, school teacher, near Fergus, dropped dead. Heart disease was the cause. He was a young man of good promise and his sudden death has cast a gloom over the neighborhood where he resided. About six months ago he was married to a daughter of Hugh Roberts, Reeve of Pilkington.—Mercury.

A young man named Andrew King, of Sullivan, was stabbed while in Owen Sound on Friday last. He was at one of the hotels and had got into trouble with the ostler, and in order to settle the matter, the two men determined to try conclusions outside. While going through the house, the ostler sprang upon King and cowardly struck him with a knife, cutting him badly on the shoulder. It is said King gave his assailant a sound drubbing after he had been stabbed. King was gashed in three places and was laid up for some time, but is now recovering.—Cheley Enterprise.

O. Y. B.—At a meeting on 24th inst. of several different Lodges of Orange Young Britons (which was largely attended), for the purpose of organizing a District Lodge of the Order, held in the Orange Hall on Scope Street, the following officers were elected: Bro. H. Jackman, District Master; M. Grier, Dep. District Master; Wm. Connell, District Chaplain; C. A. Richards, District Sec.; Wm. Foster, District Treas.; Thomas Warrior, District Director of Ceremonies. The next regular meeting of the District Lodge will be held in the Orange Hall, Scope Street, Owen Sound, on the first Tuesday in January, 1879, at two o'clock in the afternoon.—Owen Sound Times.

WIFE MURDER.—On Sunday morning, week, Daniel Cain, residing in the south-west of Collingwood township, was caught by a neighbor named Brown, in the act of choking his wife. Brown came to the rescue, on hearing the victim's screams, but not in time to save her life. She was so long smothered and under the scourge that she expired shortly after she was rescued. Jealousy is supposed to be the cause. Cain has been arrested, and he does not seem to deny the act. They have eleven of a family. All the elder ones were away from home at the time. An inquest was held and a verdict was given in accordance with the facts as related above.

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.—On Thursday morning last, during a thunderstorm, the electric fluid struck a barn belonging to Mr. Henry Silk, Old Survey, Melancthon, and set it on fire, which in a short time was totally consumed. Mr. Silk's loss is estimated at about \$1,200, as he had in the barn a new threshing machine, a ten-horse power, a wood-sawing machine, besides other valuable articles. We understand he is insured for \$800. Mr. Bowley Arnold, whose place is a few lots from Mr. Silk's, was struck by the electric fluid in the foot, while standing at the door mixing Paris green. The stage from Hornby's Mills was passing Mr. Silk's place at the time the thunder-bolt struck the barn, when a large splinter from the building struck the horses in the face.—Shelburne Free Press.

Hanover.

From our own Correspondent.

The Brant by-law was defeated on Saturday week last by the small majority of seventeen. Mr. Brocclbank, the Reeve, who may be said to have caused its defeat, played a very dishonest part in connection with it, after giving the people of Hanover to understand that although opposed to the scheme he would take no active part against it. He immediately after giving this promise, commenced to canvass personally, and continued to do so up to the time of voting, his reasons for so doing, were purely personal, he and his family were interested in certain properties in Walkerton. The Walkertonians also endeavored to make up for their lack of ability and influence by the free distribution of money and whiskey, an elector and a supporter of the by-law informed your correspondent that he was offered five dollars by a prominent Walkertonian if he would remain at home and not vote. Others were influenced in different ways, in fact the most barefaced bribery was resorted to. The Town Council of Walkerton have voted a thousand dollars for railway purposes within the last year, two hundred specially to defeat this by-law, so that with a small balance left over of the sum appropriated to treat the Toronto Council to a big feed, they were pretty well provided with the needful. Under such circumstances it is no wonder that the by-law was defeated. However the people of Hanover are taking immediate steps to have a sectional by-law submitted on the 8th of August, which they have no doubt will carry with a handsome majority, if not the company will group the township with Elderside and Annapolis so that the Walkerton clique cannot effect in any way our change of getting the road.

Last week a young lad named Hicks was up before A. Gottwals, J. P., on charge of deserting employment. The Magistrate, after hearing the evidence discharged the case, plaintiff to pay all costs.

They had a big bonfire in Walkerton on Saturday night, but the rain came down in torrents after they had got it nicely started and spoiled their fun considerably.

Two young men named respectively Peterson and Redford were brought before one of our local J. P., charged with creating a disturbance on the night of the twelfth. Fined twenty cents and costs.

The Sabbath School Association for the County of Wellington will hold its annual convention in the Methodist Church, Fergus, on Thursday and Friday, September 5 and 6. Mr. W. Smellie, of Fergus, is Secretary.

What is Plymouthism?

LETTER VII.

Sir—My object in writing you these letters, as stated at the outset, was to inform your readers as to the doctrines of Plymouthism, and leave it to their own consciences to say, whether the Galt theology is, or is not, tinged with Plymouth views. I do not wish to be turned aside by my friend, 'Old Paths' Poe.

His last letter I will dismiss in a few words, and will refuse on the ground explained above, any further reply.

(1) My friend, the "foe," says that the Galt men are sound in the faith and free of all taint or tinge of Plymouthism. The "foe" may believe that it is even so: the Galt men themselves may believe it, but that does not settle the point. Thus, however, can it easily be settled: Let these Galt preachers, according to the rules of the Church to which they belong, go before the Guelph Presbytery, before they visit Durham again, as teachers and preachers. Let the Guelph Presbytery certify that they find these men sound in the evangelical faith common to all the churches, and therefore free of Plymouthism. With this certificate in their hands let these men, (good, excellent men, I believe most of them) are come to the County of Grey next winter and as far as Presbyterian ministers and people are concerned they will find a warm welcome to platform and pulpit. There, now, is a fair arrangement. If the Galt men are true men they will cheerfully agree to a plan that will put an end to all strife. If they cannot or will not submit to this arrangement they stand self-condemned before the Protestant Churches of South Grey, and though worthy of respect as private individuals, are unworthy of confidence as teachers. The old faith for which our forefathers suffered, and which has filled the world with its blessed fruit, is too precious a heritage for us to give away piecemeal or wholesale at the bidding of six or seven hundred men of Galt even though they spoke with the tongues of men and of angels, and were as holy as Peter, whom Paul withstood when he contended there.

(2) My friend, the "foe," says that on theological points I contradict myself, misrepresent him, and say all manner of ridiculous things. Well, I suppose I must bow my head and take meekly what I do not in the least understand. Before venturing again to discuss theological points I ought to cast aside such old-fashioned guides as the Shorter Catechism and Westminster Standard, and sit at a window to the feet of the Galt men to learn how to understand the theology of the Bible. In utter despair, therefore, I quit further theological discussion with your correspondent.

(3) My friend, the "foe," tells us in his letter that the Galt men were the means of converting him and others, and of bringing them "into the liberty of the children of God." What is the liberty of the children of God? Is it the liberty of boasting in putting on the harness as men who are putting it off? Is it the liberty of censorious speech condemning people as on "the way to hell" if they do not believe in the doctrine of the Galt men? Is it the liberty of reviling ministers of the Gospel whose character has stood the test of long years, and who, in this locality, some of them, have labored for nearly twenty years among us, in building up the cause of God by constant, humble, painstaking preaching, publicly and from house to house, and to whose ministry there are many souls, though not paraded abroad? Is it the liberty to write such a sentence as this?—"Here we were, lulled asleep, rocked into quietude, set at ease, by such watchmen on the towers of Zion as Old Paths represents, crying peace when there was no peace." I ask are these fair specimens of the liberty of God's children to which the Galt men have brought their converts? You know a tree by its fruits, not by its bark nor by its flowers, nor by its leaves. The fruit of the spirit is "love, joy, peace, long-suffering, gentleness, goodness, faith, meekness, temperance." I search the letter of my foe in vain to find much of that blessed spirit. As for me and the like of me, I suppose, who follow the old paths, we would be set down as unconverted men and nothing eminently "long-suffering, gentle, or meek," would be expected of us. But people who have been brought into the liberty of God's children, and who possess such strong assurance that they are become as little children, that they have the spirit of Christ, should try and let people see a little of this in their talk and in their letters. Then would they convince people more than in any other way what, ever, that the work is of God. But sensibly people must be excused if they stand in doubt of the soundness of the teaching and the genuineness of a revival that leads to hard words against ministers and harsh judgments of others, and great conceit of one's own attainments and standing.

I feel sorry that I had to turn aside from my exposition of Plymouthism to deal in these two letters with what is only a side issue. I, now, Mr. Editor, wish to shake hands without a bit of ill-will with my friend the foe, and thus herewith to close my replies to him.

OLD PATHS.

Faith.

No. 2.

THE OPERATION OF FAITH IN AN UNQUALIFIED TRUST IN GOD AS OUR GOD.

Faith, as an active cause, produces effects of the same kind and extent of itself. Hence, as we trust in God without any reserve or drawback, so we trust in God with unquestioning and unbounded confidence. Our soul waiteth for the Lord: he is our help and our shield. For our heart shall rejoice in him, because we have trusted in His holy name. Thus, we might set forth in a statement of abstract thought, but we prefer to place it before you in a concrete form, just as we find it in every-day life; and there we cannot fail to find a rich mine of examples open to

the eyes of the observer. Let us hear the voice of observation as regards to it. I was, says one, making a call, and talking with a gentleman in his parlor, when the door partly opened, and his son, of five summers, distressingly articulated, "Father, I've lost my ball. I threw it away over Miss Hinder's yard, and it rolled into a hole; and I can't see it; and its gone in the big mud; won't you get it for me?" "Yes, my child; when I am done here I will go and find it; run out now and wait." He at once dried his tears, and brightened and turned away, and said not one more word about the ball while I remained. When he came to the door a tremendous load of care was crushing and grinding his little heart; but when he left it, he was free and light as a feather, for he had faith in his father's power and promise; and upon him he had rolled his burden.

The life of children is a life of faith. It is impressive to see, though they know they are entirely dependant for food, raiment and a home, what implicit confidence they repose in their parents; one which excludes all doubt, business anxiety; and they live in simplicity and quietness of spirit, careful for nothing. This is faith in man. If it were transferred from the earthly parent to the heavenly, it would be faith in God. If God is trusted as an earthly father, we become "like little children," free from unbelief; we do our duty, and continually leave our life, and health, and food, and attire, and joys, and sorrows in God's kind, sure keeping.

A young lady, the daughter of a noted physician, was taken with a fever, and she said, "I am not qualified to prescribe for myself, and if I should attempt it, I should probably grow worse, and perhaps die. My father knows all about this disease, and he is as desirous of my recovery as I am; so what better can I do than resign myself to him without concern, and confident that all will be done for me which can be?" So, faith in God casts on him its care.

(a) Unqualified trust in God as our God is founded on clear and comprehensive views of God in His glorious attributes.

"If a pilot undertaketh to carry thee to the Indies, thou canst not trust his conduct without either knowing the ship or how to govern it, or the way of the place to which thou art conveyed. And must not thy God and Saviour be trusted to bring thee to heaven unless He will satisfy all thy enquiries? How clearly does reason command me to trust Him, absolutely to trust Him, and distrust myself! He is essential, infinite perfection, wisdom, power, and love. There is nothing to be trusted in any creature, but God working in it, or by it. I am altogether His own, by right, by devotion, by consent. He is the giver of all good to every creature as freely as the sun gives its light, and shall we not trust the sun to shine? He is my father, and has taken me into His family, and shall I not trust my heavenly father? He has given me His Son in the greatest pledge of His love, and shall He not with Him also give me all things? His Son purposely came to reveal His Father's unspeakable love, and shall I not trust Him who has proclaimed His love by such a messenger from heaven? The believer, with the eye of his heart fixed on the glorious attributes of God, thus speaks in strong expressions of trust in Him—The Lord is my rock and my fortress, and my strength, in whom I will trust; my buckler, and the horn of my salvation, and my high tower.

(b) Unqualified trust in God as our God inspires the soul with unfeigned confidence in the hours of trial, danger, and death. Thus the believer can in all circumstances rest on God in quiet and calmness. Behold him in the hour of trouble—Although the fig-tree shall not blossom, neither shall fruit be in the vines; the labor of the olive shall fail, and the fields shall yield no meat; the flocks shall be cut off from the stalls; yet I will rejoice in the Lord, I will joy in the God of my salvation. Behold him in the hour of danger—God is our refuge and strength, a very present help in trouble. Therefore will not we fear, though the earth be removed, and though the mountains be carried into the midst of the sea; though the waters thereof roar and be troubled, though the mountains shake with the swelling thereof. Behold him in the hour of death—I know that my Redeemer liveth, and that he shall stand at the latter day upon the earth; and though after my skin worms destroy this body, yet in my flesh shall I see God: whom I shall see for myself, and mine eyes shall behold, and not another; though my reins be consumed within me.

There is nothing more easy than for a man to be courageous in a time of safety, and to defy those dangers which he neither feels nor sees. While the coast is clear, every man can be ready to say with Peter, "Though all men should be offended, though I should die with Thee, yet will I not deny Thee." But, when the evil hour cometh, when our enemy appears in the lists ready to encounter us, then to call upon our spirits and to grapple resolutely with dangers and death, is the praise and proof of a true Christian valour.

(c) Unqualified trust in God as our God does not deaden and lessen, but quickens and increases, diligence and watchfulness in the christian life. As we trust in God with all the heart, the eyes of the soul are open to observe and employ all the means, which God in His gracious providence casts in the way for our use, good, and safety.

A friend was recently overtaken by night on a mountain ridge. The path behind was too perilous to be retraced in the darkness, and the way in front was stopped by a projecting rock, which in his exhausted state he could not scale. His only alternative was to wait for the morning. But his resting-place was a steep slope, ending in a sheer precipice. One careless movement might prove his destruction. As the darkness deepened, the danger was disguised. With a lessening sense of peril, there came on increasing drowsiness. What efforts were his during those long hours to drive off sleep! How he had to stir up his

mind to a conviction of the necessity of unremitting vigilance! For, should he once be overcome, he might unconsciously slide down his sloping couch, and be hurled into the valley below. Such is our position. If we would not fall down the precipice, let us watch less during slumber, we slip along the treacherous incline. O. S.