ST. VINCENT, MINNESOTA, August 2, 1879.

MR. EDITOR,-Nearly three months have passed since I saw you at Moncton; no doubt you have wondered why I have not written you before. In the first place, it seemed to me as if I could not gather sufficient news to communicate, in reference to this far-off land. We were detained a great deal at first, in trying to secure lands. I should speak of my trip to the North-west; the scenes of water, hill, valley, the level prairie, and the majestic monntains, the pretty little villages, the large cities, the small, but neat, cottages, and the palatial residences. The conductors of the trains sometimes allowed us to ride on top of the cars. In this way we had a good opportunity of seeing the country, as we journeyed along. I need not speak of the different places we passed through. I was struck with the appearance of Chicago, the city which, only a few years ago, was in ruins, and is now one of the finest cities in America. It is full of life and bustle, and is the grand centre of the Western States. St. Paul, too, though not so large, is yet a real live and busy place. For my part, however, I like Montreal as well as any city that I passed through.

I have often wished to see the great Metropolitan Methodist Church, and now an opportunity was offered, as we stayed a few hours in Toronto. It came fully up to my anticipations. The grounds surrounding it are beautiful. The sexton, who is a very obliging person, took us through the church, and gave us some very interesting particulars of its construction. It is an ornament to the city, and an honour to the Methodist connexion. But, Mr. Editor, as you have seen all these things, I will not tire you by referring to them any further; but will try to give you some idea of the prospects of this great North-west country. .

After a trip of over ten days, we arrived at Winnipeg. It first sight it appears to be a strange place. Lumber is so high that the people make the most of it, and put up some very odd looking buildings, although some of the buildings are very fine ones. Stone in this country is a very scarce article, and foundations consist mostly of driven logs, or piles. Winnipeg appears to me to be built on a very low roads in this country. It would put you pecially after a rain. But as soon as bour with, what the sailors call, a walks it will be greatly improved.

It is wonderful to see how fast this

city is growing. It will be a second Chicago in a few years, if it continues to grow as it does now. In this city you see people of all nationalities. Europeans and their descendents, half breeds, and the wild-looking Indian, with his painted face, and whose hair is plaited with the fur of some wild beast. His dress consists of coats and garments of many colours, according to rank. The timid people of the Lower Provinces, I think, would rather these wild-looking men would stay in their far-off homes in the North-west. These men are pleased with very little our vicinity, and I gave two of them a now. box of matches, those enclosed in paper | I often have to think of how hard the

be bright or shining.

the means to purchase, have to look out for free land. For this purpose I called at the Land office at Emmerson; the agent, a rather independent sort of ly tempted to swear at them. person did not seem to know of any

If, at any time, you should have any articles in the WESLEYAN on the Northhome. If they have good places, with anything like good prospects, I say, worth two in the bush. But if there are men in the over-crowded cities and towns, who find they are barely making a living, striving from day to day, and find nothing laid up for the winter of old age, I say to such, go to the great a large quantity of land that is not yet taken up, but which is a long dis-

A great deal has been said in reference to the quality of the soil. I have just been ploughing some of mine, and it is as mellow as the very richest of garden earth. A few days ago I thought would try what the soil and climate would do, and put in a few potatoes, and now they are up some two inches. The other day a neighbour was at my place, and I gave him a few beans to plant, and they are up, and look well. All the land is not as good as this, but some of the farms, or sections, are very wet, and not fit for cultivation, except it be for the natural hay, which grows in abundance. The great drawback to the prairie lands is the scarcity of wood. We will have to haul ours some six or eight miles. This is done in the winter, and as the snow only falls about six inches in depth, it is considered easy hauling.

Water is not as good here as in the East. There are no springs. Wells are dug eight, ten, and some twelve feet deep. I have the good fortune of having some good water. I have seen men drinking water from ditches near the railway track. You can easily imagine what state it would be in, exposed to the sun for weeks, and no outlet. This of course only refers to persons traveling in localities where there are no houses. Some seem to think that if they went down fifty feet they would find springs; but from the appearance

I wish you could travel on the railsite, and is rather damp and wet, es in mind of a boat on a river or a harney can get good crossings and side heavy swell on. They rock from one side to the other, until you begin to think that the cars cannot hold out any longer. But when you know that they do not travel much faster than a good horse can trot, there is not much fear. The country is so level that the sleepers are laid down without any ballast. And sometimes, when it is not you can see one sleeper some four or six inches lower than the others. This, I am glad to say, is not to be continued much longer, as already the ballast cars are all the time putting gravel on the road, which they get from a place they call the Ridge.

Since I spoke of the growth of potatoes, a neighborr came in, and says things. I will refer to one incident that he has potatoes the size of an egg, which came under my own notice. A from seed planted a month ago. There few of these men pitched their camp in | are some very fine ones in market just

packages. Their countenance wore a farmers have to toil in Prince Edward pleasant smile of surprise, as they took Island, that they may get hay for feed match by match out and lighted it, and sale. We have only to go a few just like a little child might have play- vards from our house, and cut just as ed with a toy. Such was one of the much as we require for our cattle for characteristics of these aborigines. the whole season, and then sell quite a with us. We are encouraged to expect both Fond of any little thing, especially if it large quantity besides. I have seen the hay over four feet high. The cattle From Winnipeg we went to Emmer- are very fond of the prairie grass. Aftson. Here Mr. McKechnie, who has er we plough from six in the mornbeen our travelling companion from the ing till about nine, the oxen get two that heard it. Although a larger number Island, purchased a section of land hours rest, and the only feed is the from the Hudson Bay Company. It is grass. They rest again in the after- gregations by emigration westward, yet we as good land as could possibly be got. noon, and feed again on the grass. So A section contains 640 acres, and will you see it is a great advantage to have make a good farm; and as he has three oxen, as they save a great deal in fodhearty, strong, and willing sons to help der. For horses cannot work hard withhim work it, there can be little fear but out grain, and for this reason a large it. In fact, it is already stated by my part, if I had enough grain I should some that his land will be worth three have horses. For no matter how good expended in this country is a good in. a good temper or plenty of patience comfort the feeble minded; support the vestment. But those who have not to keep from beating them; and a man who is in the habit of swearing (there failure on your part any weak brother perish, are, I am sorry to say, too many of this class in this country), would be strong-

I must not forget to speak of our lands available, and said I had better famous mosquitoes. I have often heard go and look for some. After having of the numbers of them, and how made some inquiries, I found that most troublesome they were; but I never all the Islanders had gone to a place in | could have imagined that they would Minnesota, United States., about sev- have been so numerous as we find them en miles from Emmerson. I made up here. I think, while driving the oxen friends the great importance of using every my mind to see if it were possible to from St. Vincent home, that I must secure a free grant. The agents on the have killed over a thousand. But they American side, all alive to the import- would still come as thick as ever. The ance of getting as many of these as air was full of them. I flourished my possible, got land for me; and here I whip in the air, and could feel it strike tical sympathy with our Missionary Society am, an American. I found the people | them; yet they would get on my hands | fast rising town called St. Vincent. pretty thoroughly tried. I fact, they You can purchase dry goads and gro- are so annoying, that one young man ceries in St. Vincent at as low a figure, determined to sell out and go home. if not lower, than can be procured in But he has since changed his mind. It

things. The people think they will not only in all parts of British America, but also trouble us after the land is ploughed. west, I should say, be very careful how In the towns and villages there are very you advise young men about leaving few of them. And these are very often taken there by parties from the country. You will hardly believe that one don't go West. A bird in the hand is of these small creatures could bite or sting you through a coat, but such is a fact. I have again and again been bitten through quite a stout pair of pants and a pretty thick coat. You may ask in what way we keep them out of our houses? and in what way we keep them North-west. Don't think that, because from our faces? To keep them out of I have chosen the land I have, that our houses, we set fire to some hay, and there is none in Manitoba. for there is place it by the door, and the smoke drives them away. The face is protected by wearing a net, attached to the tance from either church, school, or hat, which covers the face and neck. market. Some persons have gone a This net is also made into inside doors long way, and are well pleased with and windows, to let the air in. And in this way we can keep these intruders at a respectable distance. They are not troublesome when the sun is out bright and warm, but only in the morning and evening.

I have often heard it said that it was hard to plough the prairie soil, but I think it by no means difficult. The last week I have been trying my hand at it, for the first time in my life, and have turned over quite a number of acres, and think it very easy work compared with what I had expected. A pair of good oxen will turn over one and a quarter acres per day. Horses will turn over from one and a half to

I remember hearing the Rev. Dr. Taylor describing the beauties of the North-west, and referring to the flowers, he said how very pretty they were. This, certainly, is the case. Flowers which would be considered very fine and pretty in our gardens, in the East, grow wild on the prairie. In the morning to go out in the grass, and see flowers of different shades, in patches every here and there, I can assure you is a fine sight. Often do we pluck a very pretty bouquet for the table from these wild flowers, which God in His wise providence has given to the lonely farmers of the Far West.

It may be asked what are the prospects of the people of this country in the future? Some have said that they would not get a price for their wheat, of the soil I am afraid that such cannot | etc. But this, I think, is a mistaken idea. Some here say that the prices will still be higher, even than they are at present. They will pay the farmer well, considering the little trouble he has in cultivating the soil, compared with the people throughout Canada.

Lest I should tire you by writing too long a letter this time, I shall wait until a future letter to speak of the results of the spring labours here.

> I remain your friend, CHARLES FULL.

PASTORAL ADDRESS.

To the Members of the Methodist Church OF CANADA, WITHIN THE BOUNDS OF THE PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Dearly Beloved Brethren:

through whom we both have access by one spirit unto the Father." Yearly we meet to review our progress as a branch of Christ's Church; to consult as to the duties of the present time; to take solemn cognizance of all that concerns our piety and efficiency as ministers; and our relationship to you as members of the "flock of God."

Our Annual Assembly has been largely distinguished by harmony of sentiment, and depth of fraternal affection. The presence of our adorable Master has been constantly for ourselves and you a year of blessing.

In review of the part year we find many things which call for devout thanksgiving to Almighty God. The word preached has been profitable, being mixed with faith in them then usual has been removed from our con-

Brethern permit us to remind you that not only on the ministers, but also on the members of the church divolves the responsibility of caring for those who are inexperithat he will make a good thing out of portion of the people have oxen. For enced in the christian life. Each member of the church is in some sort "his brother's keeper." Upon each his the obligation which is implied in the Apostolic Admonition adtimes as much as it is now in a few your oxen may be, they will very often dressed to the Thessalonians "comfort youryears. So you see a little money well run out of the furrow, and you require selves together and edify one another; weak." Take heed that you offend not one of these little ones, and beware lest from a for whom Christ died.

We are happy to note that our Sabbathschools are increasing in number and efficiency. Too much importance cannot be attached to this department of the work of the church. We would encourage the officers and teachers of our Sabbath-schools to cherish a lively expectation that spiritual results will attend their labors. To the junior scholars we would earnestly direct special attention, and we would urge upon all our means to bring them to God. It has often happened that important revivals have begun among the children of the schools. May it be so in many places this year! You will join with us, dear brethren, in renewed pracand in increasing prayer for its continual success. The Methodist Church has been and

still is eminently missionary in its character. The missionary work, among the pioneers of the continent especially, has been committed to it in the providence of God. The Methodist Church of Canada has been enany of the towns of the Lower Pro- is said that they will disappear in aug- tion to which it has been called; and its me are therefore hoping for better missionaries are now successfully toiling not in Japan. In every part of this extended field the word has proved the power of God to the salvation of many souls. In the anxiety of the Missionary Committee to meet the requirements of the work, and not prove recreant to the trust reposed, there has been incurred a debt of \$60,000. The debt has been the subject of serious and prayerful consideration, and it is our duty to call your attention to a scheme which contemplates its removal and the further vigorous prosecution of our werk. This scheme was submitted to the Conference by two esteemed brethern, the Rev. Dr. Sutherland, General Missionary Secretary, and the Rev. John Shaw, President of the Toronto Conference, whose visit and ministrations will long be gratefully remembered. Intothis undertaking, brethern, we as a Conference have entered in the fear of God, and we confidently bespeak your hearty sympathy

Our educational institutions at Sackville continue to enjoy public confidence, and to prosecute successfully their important work. In those cases when sons and daughters have to leave the parental roof for purposes of education, let us implore you to be careful in the selection of the Institution to which you send them.

No amount of refinement or literary accomplishment can compensate for the loss of religious impressions. As our institutions afford educational advantages unsurpassed in the Lower Provinces, for the youth of both sexes, we commend them to your thoughtful

The dissemination of a sound religious literature we consider to be a legitimate part of our work as a church. Some changes have been made in the management of our Book Room, and connexional paper. The Rev. Dr. Pickard, who formerly successfully conducted both departments of the work, has been appointed Book Steward; and the Rev. D. D. Currie, one of our most honored ministers, has been appointed Editor of the Wesleyan. This division of labor will, we are confident, make our Book-Room and Paper more worthy than ever of your liberal support.

Since we last met in Conference, one of our beloved fathers in the ministry, Rev. Geo. M. Barratt, has entered into rest, but in his stead nine young men have been ordained to the full work of the christian And, now brethren, suffer the word of

exhortation. Be assured it is not mere formality when year by year we urge upon you the maintenance of personal piety. This is your life. The absence of spiritual religion in the churches is death. The mere addition of members, or the perfunctory discharge of duty cannot keep christianity alive. There must be the actual indwelling of the Holy Ghost. We exhort you to cultivate personal holiness not only for the sake of your own peace and joy, but also that you may be made a blessing to others. Your immediate circle of friendship will feel the influence of your deep-living piety, while the cause of God will receive an impulse the force of which will be realized by the surrounding population. Let us remind you that this will be premoted by a diligent use of the means of grace. "Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy." See to it that your place in the sanctuary shall never be vacant when it is possible to be there. Be found regularly at the sacramental table. It is not a matter of option or caprice whether you commence or not. The command is most solemn and obligatory .- "Do this in remembrance of Me." Be diligent in the use of your weekly meetings for tellowship and prayer. A high estimate of the class meeting distinguished the early Methodists, and it will be a dark day when the institution is regarded among us as but a relic of the past. "Let us hold fast the profession of our faith without wavering; (for He is faithful that promised;) and let us consider one another to provoke nnto love and good works, not forsaking the assembling of ourselves together as the man-Conference of New Brunswick and uer of some is, but exhorting one another: and so much the more as ye see the day approaching." And, do not forget the church that is in your house. Some of you are We greet you again in the name of "Him parents. We ask you to consider your weighty responsibilities. In the sacrament of baptism claim for your children the Saviour's promised grace. Give to your little ones not only a christian example but an early reigious training. You cannot devolve your

obligation upon either the pulpit or the desk. Finally, brethren, we bow our knees unto the Father of our Lord * Jesus Christ, of whom the whole family in earth is named, that He would grant you, according to the riches of His glory, to be strengthened with night by His Spirit in the inner man; that Christ may dwell in your hearts by faith; that ye being rooted and grounded in love, may be able to comprehend with all saints what is the breadth, and length, and depth, and height, and to know the love of Christ which passeth knowledge, that ye might be filled with all the fulness of God.

"Now unto Him that is able to do exceedingly abundantly above all that we ask or are thankful to record an increase of mem- think, according to the power that worketh in us; unto Him be glory in the church by Christ Jesus throughout all ages, world without end. Amen. Signed on behalf and by order of the Con-

H. McKeown, President. FRED'K. W. HARRISON, Secretary. CHARLOTTETOWN, July 2nd, 1879.

A SUCCESSFUL BOY.

Dr. John Hall, of New York, recently told the boys at one of the lodging houses the following story:

John Brady, twelve years ago, was at Blackwell's Island, a street vagrant, sleeping under carts, on door-steps, or any where he could find a place to keep from freezing. From here he was sent West, on a farm. He was fond of books, and when he had served his time out he wrote to the President of Yale College, asking it 'he could work to pay his tuition. He was appointed bell-ringer there. He was so brilliant that when he graduated friends offered to pay his expenses through the theological seminary. He has thus graduated with the highest honours, and goes as missionary to the Esquimaux in Alaska. "There's a success in life for you, boys!" said Dr. Hall, and so there is for every boy who has energy and a

From James Cochran, Esq., Patantee of Cochran's Patent Spinning Whiel, Church St., Cornwallis, N.S.

February 27, 1879 My brother had for more than eighteen months suffered with distressing cough One side of his breast had shrunken o fallen in, his strength was fast failing and was to all appearance far gone in Consump. tion, when he commenced the use of

Graham's Pain Eradicator under the pro-prietor's direction. The result of its use was most satisfactory and the cure rapid He has remained in the enjoyment of good health since using this medicine more than fifteen years ago. We have many times since then proven its efficacy in other forms of disease and pain, and have reason to believe that it has no equal

JAMES COCHRAN. Herring Cove, Halifax, N.S. May 24, 1879

I had for nearly two years suffered severely with pain in my breast and side resulting from severe cough that supposed to be Consumption. For a long time I had a lump in the lower part of m right side, which increased in size and painfulness until one night my suffering were so great that it was feared that could not live until morning, when Gram's Pain Eradicator was tried both internally and externally, it gave immediate relief, and completely reduced the swelling or lump and drove it all any.
For pains in the breast and side as well as for other forms of pain I have never seen its equal.

MICHAEL DELUCHRY

VEGETINE,

HER OWN WORDS.

BALTIMORE, MD., Feb. 13, 1872 MR. H. R. STEVENS: MR. H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir—Since several years I have got a son and very painful foot. I had some physicians, but the couldn't cure me. Now I have heard of your Vestine from a hady who was sake for a long time, are became all well from your Vesetine, and I went and bought me one bottle. Vesetine; and after I had used one bottle, the pains left me, and it beams heal, and then I bought one other bottle, and so take it yet. I thank God for this remedy and yourself; and wishing every sofferer may pay attention to it. It is a blessing for health.

SAFE AND SURE.

WHAT IS NEEDED.

ALL HAVE OBTAINED RELE

VECETINE

H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Market Boston Vegetine is Sold by all Druggis

and at Wholesale by Brown and Forsyth, Sutcliffe & Co

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An English Veterinary Surgeon and Cartevelling in this country, says that more and Cattle Powders sold here are worther says that Sheridan's Condition Powders pure and immensely valuable. Nothing make ens lay like Sheridan's Condition Dose one teaspoonful to one pin' food.

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A RICH GLOSS the base by the use fragiant and healt!

REV. A. WEBST tian Era writes: Pain Killer for me with much satisfact