REVIVAL IN WINDSOR.

MR. EDITOR,-I wish to report, to the glory of divine grace, that a new and wide-spread interest, in favour of the cause of Christ, has been awakene i in the town of Windsor. During the closing weeks of the old year the ordinary services iu the Methodist Church were marked by gracious manifestations of the presence of God. The faithful preaching of the Word was rendered instrumental in arousing some from their sinful slumbers, while many of our members were greatly quickened, and our week-night services were seasons of refreshing.

Of the other churches I cannot give any degnite information, except to say special meetings were held for two or three weeks in December, and, I believe, with some tokens of good.

For the services of the Week of Prayer the people seemed to be prepared of the Lord. These services were held in succession in the Presbyterian, Baptist and Methodist Churches, and from the commencement an unusual degree of interest was manifested, so that it was deemed necessary for each church to have a sexarate service each afternron, in addition to the union meetings held in the evening. Both classes of services are still in progress, and with deepening interest. The churches in the evening are crowded to their utmost capacity, and the afternoon meetings, in which the subduing, hallowing presence of the Lord is graciously experienced, are also largely at-

Great seriousness pervades the congregations, and the number of anxious inquirers increases daily. Many are seeking the Lord in deep distress, and many are rejoicing in the new-found joy of pardoned sin and adopting love; while a good proportion of the Lord's people are rising to a higher plane of Christian holiness in the full dedication of body, soul and spirit unto the Lord. Our earnest praver is that this glorious work may go forward and spread widely, and that the witnesses of converting grace and of full salvation may be greatly multiplied to the glory of the grace of Christ Jesus, and of the Lord the Spirit.

Ever yours, J. M. M. Windsor, Jan. 19, 1876.

LETTER FROM NEWPORT

MR. EDITOR, Yesterlay (19th inst) the late Mrs. James Allison, the honored mother of Dr. Allison, President of Mount Allison College, W. H. Allison, M.P.P., and J. W Allison of at Newport. She had been ill but a few Jesus Christ. Kind and gentle, selfsacrificing, and considerate of others, unostentatious in her pietv, yet conscientiously devoted to Christ, Mrs. Allison was revered and beloved by a host of friends, who will long remember her as a most estimable Christian lady McMurray and Strothard assisting in and then to us by the will of God. the service. I am glad to know that an obituary of Mrs. Allison will be prepared for your columns by a senior

with the family On Friday evening last a musical and literary entertainment, for the benefit of our church funds, was held in Brooklyn, at which C. Edgar DeWolfe, Esq., of Windsor, favoured us with some much from this gentleman, but when. without the aid of book or manuscript, he unburdened his memory of page after page of "Evangeline," " Macaulay's Bridge," the gem of the evening, "Little Gretchen," &c., &c., we were altogether urprised, and knew not which to admire the most, the impressiveness of his delivery, or the wonderful grasp of his prodigious memory. The audience paid Mr. DeWolfe the highest complement in their power when they listened with unabated interest and attention for two hours, and then gave him an enthusiastic vote of thanks. Mr. D. Wolfe will be welcome to Brooklyn when ever he can favour us with a similar treat.

R. ALDER TEMPLE.

SOCIAL AT WENTWORTH.

The Methodist Church and congregation, Wentworth, arranged to have a "social" and not being able to obtain a private house sufficiently arge to accommodate the company that was likely to attend, they fitted up the Methodist Church for the occasion.

On Thursday last they met, and the Rev. Mr. Ogden, having won the respect and esteem of all denominations since he has preached in the district, the house was filled and a very agreea. ble evening spent. After the tea was over, the Rev. Mr. Morton of Wallace,

ing and the addresses of the Rev. Mr. Ogden made the "social" a success. The net proceeds was about \$45. + Sen-

PUGWASH CIRCUIT,

DEAR MR. EDITOR,-A glorious revival of religion began among the members of the Middleboro congregation about the middle of November, and continued for six weeks. As the Superintendant (Rev. Mr. England) was sick, the whole work devolved on his worthy assistant, the Rev. Mr. Brunyate, who is greatly beloved among us as a minister of the gospel.

While Bro. Brunyate was preaching a very powerful sermon from Acts xxiv. 25, a young man and his wife determined to give their hearts to the Lord, and at the that in Mr. Mowatt's congregation close of the sermon came forward for prayer. This was the first indication for to be a deep interest in the meetings. For about three weeks there were meetings every afternoon, and in these afternoon meetings there was great power. Many of the members of the church have been quickened, and about thirty have been born of the Spirit of God.

> At the close of the meetings there were nine adults and ten children baptized, and the same evening upwards of 20 new names were added to our number. This give the Middleboro Church a membership of over ninety, and of that number over 50 have been added in the last three years. "This is the Lord's doings and marvellous in our eyes." One of the most pleasing features of the revival was that nearly all who joined were young. There were three families of whom the fathers and mothers came first, and when they were made happy in the Saviour's love, they brought their little ones also.

Having closed the meetings, the friends of our cause met at Mr. George O'Brien's, and after spending a very pleasant evening, presented Bro. Brunyate with \$35. This was the first donation party ever held at Middleboro, and was a grand success. We are trying to pay our ministers if the times are hard, for we want them both next year.

ONE OF THE MEMBERS.

## WENTWORTH CIRCUIT.

MR. EDITOR,-Some agent in these parts have already informed you of the 'social" at Wentworth, of its object and detached from Wallace financially, and a minister was appointed to labor exclusive-Avondale, were laid in the churchyard | change made. In the Wentworth Church service is held every Sabbath in the morndays, and died as she lived, trusting in | ing, and the preacher is invariably greetprayer meeting is sustained, which is well attended, and an acknowledged means of grace to many.

tricts have been visited, and now receive regular preaching, and in these places not Her funeral was attended by a large a few have received the truth in the love concourse of friends, the Revd. Messrs. of it. have first given themselves to God,

At the head of the circuit and in these other places the people are recognizing more fully their responsibility and their minister who has long been acquainted privilege in the matter of financial support extended to the minister and the cause of God generally. Feeling somewhat the pressure of the times, and anxious to guard against the possibility of of deficiency towards the close of the year beautiful extracts from Longfellow, the "social" was originated and brought Macauly, Campbell, Whittier, and to a successful issue, serving as it did to others. We had been led to expect | develop a social feeling among the scattered members of the congregation, and realizing some forty-five dollars in aid of circuit receipts. Mr. Ogden, who now labors in this community, enjoys the confidence and esteem of all classes, and it is greatly to be regretted that his term of service is likely so soon to expire.

Wallace, Jany. 20, 1876.

DIGBY NECK CIRCUIT.—God has been blessing His people in this portion of His vineyard as well as else-The church has been greatly young persons have found peace in believing. Although the series of meetsome time have recently been brought to a close, a deep seriousness yet prevails among all classes. May the Lord pour out of His Spirit more and more the praise.

WINDSOR, JAN. 23 .- Our United Meeting closed in our church on Saturday evening. This week each church will hold services afternoons and evenings. The interest appears still to increase and we are having every day additional seekers after salvation. Last night in our service several came out for the first time. The Sunday School is sharing in the good delivered a very interesting and instruction work. I think our motto "The whole five address, which, together with sing. School for it" is about to be realized.

"LET SLEEPING DOGS LIE." (Old Proverb.)

Old England's sons are English yet, Old England's heart is strong; And still she wears tre coronet, Aflame with sword and song. As in their pride our fathers died. If need be, so die we? And wield we still, gainsay who will, The sceptre of the sea

England, stand fast! let heart and hand be steady; Be thy first word thy last—Ready, aye ready!

Some say we've made of Trade our king; Some say our blood is cold: That from our hos no longer ring The trumpet notes of old. With jibe and jeers they gather near The sleeping lion's den. O Teuton fair, O Russ beware Of these "shopkeeping" men!

England stand fast! let hear: and hand be good, and from that night there seemed | Be thy first word thy last-Ready, aye ready!

> We've Raleigh still for Raleigh's part, And Nelson's yet unknown: The pulses of the Lion-heart Beat on through Wellington. Hold, Britain, nold thy creed of old-Strong foe and steadfast friend; And still unto thy motto true, Defy not, but defend! England, stand fast! let heart and hand

be steady; Be thy first word thy last-Ready, aye

The bravest born of men; Our nearest friends may be our foes When turns the wheel again. The while we pray in Heaven's good day The reign of saints may come, Until it dawns, with curtain drawn. We wait the tuck of drum! England, stand fast! let heart and hand

Faint not, nor fall ye sons of those,

be steady; Be thy first word thy last-Ready, aye

-London World.

## REMARKABLE BIRD.

The London Daily News publishes an interesting letter from Mr. Smithurst, the engineer of the steamer which made the voyage up the newly discovered Baxter River, New Guinea. The river seems to he a magnificent one, and could evidently, says Nature, be made navigaable to a considerable distance inland. The exploring party found the banks to consist mainly of mangrove swamps, though, near the end of the journey, high clay banks with eucaluntus globulus were found. Scarcely any natives were seen, though there were frequent signs of their being about. Mr. the probable amount realized. It is not yet three years since Wentworth became been described. The natives state that it candidates. When this is done, it is hoped can fly away with a dugong, a kangaroo, or a large turtle. Mr. Smithurst states he saw and shot at a specimen of this ly in this section of country. The result | wonderful animal, and that "the noise caushas in some good degree justified the ed by the flapping of its wings resembled the sound of a locomotive pulling a long train very slowly." He states that "it appeared to be about sixteen or eighteen feet across the wings as it flew, the body the merits and mercies of the Lord ed by a good congregation. A weekly dark brown, the breast white, neck long. and beak long and straight." In the stiff clay of the river bank, Mr. Smithurst states that he saw the footprints of some large animal, which he took to be a buf-Outlying and spiritually destitute dis- falo or wild ox," but he saw no other traces of the animal. These statements are very wonderful, and before giving credence t them we had better await the publication of the official account of the voyage.

> THE Washington correspondent of the St. John Morning Nows, sends this piece of curious information :- I referred to the Dead Letter" sale; but this deserves something more than a brief reference. Through carelessness of the senders, thousands of letters are mailed every year without a proper address; and not only that, but without a proper signature, so that the address of the letter cannot even be ascertained. All these letters find, in due course of time their way to the "Dead Letter Office" at Washington, from where such are returned to the senders as can be returned, while those in which the address of the sender cannot be ascertained are destroyed. Many of these letters contain articles of one kind or another, sent as souvenirs or presents, and these are carefully preserved and catalogued. At the end of two years, when this miscellaneous collection has attained rather as ounding proportions. the entire collection is divided up in suitable lots; which are sold at auction to the highest bidder. This year, the collection embraces some vine thousand lots; and it would be difficult to find an article that is not represented in this collection-all the way from a paper of pins to a set of diamond jewellry; from two sheets of note paper, to a live alligator in a box! As under the new system, packages containing as much as four revived; quite a respectable number of pounds can be sent through the mail, there ter.) He did not know about that. in "Cruden's Concordance," and find are quite a number of articles that came. He dared say they would find the truth out the passages where it was mentionin boxes or packages, being too bulky for letters, such as sewing machines (of which ings which have been held here for there are several, minus the table), silver spoons and forks, babie's outfits, pipes. eigar holders, and any quantity of embroidered slippers. There are book marks enough, one would think, to supply balf of the civilized world; and table linen, bed clothes, under clothing of all kinds. abundantly. His name shall have all and table ware enough to stock a dozen families comfortably in house keeping. And all these things, not a few of which are of considerable value, are unclaimed articles from the "Dead" letters sent out in the world without guide or address, by somebody to somebody else, but whom, when or where will forever remain a mys- "Great is the mystery of godliness, torment, in another it meant the un-

> > THERE is no subject at present which excites more interest than information in

however slight, being eagerly seized upon to assist in increasing our knowledge in this direction. The peculiarities of the skeletons are, of course, well known from the remains extant, the bones resisting the ordinary agencies of destruction. So with the greater portion of the implements and uten ils used by these people, whether of wood, bone, stone or metal. The case is quite different, however, in so far as human lineaments are concerned, the instances of corpses preserved, with the flesh and the skin in a better or worse state, being very rare; but when occasionally these are found, clothed, in exceptionally secure resting-places, the record of their discovery is eagerly scanned.

Quite lately, in excavating a tumulus of the bronze period in Jutland, Cenmark, three oaken coffins were met with. In one was found the skeleton of a woman clothed in a woolen chemise with a long skirt. Around the loins was a girdle and the whole body was enveloped in a woolen cloak. Upon the head was a fillet of irha with a bronze diadem, the arm was orna mented with bracelets, and a band was around the neck. all of bronze. In the middle of the coffin was a beautiful clay vase, and a bronze dagger with a horn

The skeleton of a young man was found in another coffin covered with a cloak factened together with a pin. By the side was the scabbard of a long sword, in which was inserted a small bronze dagger. A box made of bark was near the The third coffin contained the skeleton of an adult female covered with a cloak. Around the loins was fastened a short skirt of woolen tissue, with a cincture formed with twisted woolen threads, and on the head was a woolen hood.

In the same tumulus was a large square cavity inclosed by numerous stones, in which were several swords and daggers in bronze, and a double bronze button covered with gold. Under the sod which covered this tumulus was found a pile of small stones, a knife, and various other articles.

A school for the education of women for the medical profession was opened in London in October, 1874, with about seventeen students; and during the two sessions that it has now been in existence the pupils have shown great aptitude for the study, and given uniform satisfaction to a staff of eminent professors, who had offered their assistance in starting the new school. Two difficulties have presented themselves in the way of the students before they can be entitled to practice-the want of hospital practice, and the refusal of the legalized authorities to register women. During the last year the Medical Council, after a most animated debate, decided in favor of the admission of women to the medical profession, and the British government is now almost committed to introduce a bill during the Smithurst refers to a very remarkable bird ensuing session of Parliament to compel that the difficulties of clinical instruction will also be got over, although up to the present time every hospital in London, to which a medical school is attached, has refused admission to female students.

> REVISION OF THE NEW TESTA-MENT.

In a lecture delivered at Acrington by Dr. Angus, one of the Committee appointed for the revision of the Bible. some curious incidents were mentioned showing the difficulties which the revis found in fixing upon a suitable

English word or expression to literally interpert the Hebrew and Greek. What, asked Dr. Angus, was the original text of Scripture, and what were the views of modern translators? How far might they confide in them, and how far might they trust them? It might illustrate the importance of these questions if he took an instance or two. There was the passage in Timothy said, "Without controversy great is the mystery of godliness who was manifest in flesh." There was another passage in John, "No manshath seen God at any time; God only begotton who is in the bosom of the Father, he hath revealed Him." In those two instances—in one case the word God went into the margin, and in the other came into the text. In Acts viii, 7 was a text they as Baptists were justly proud of. It was the question of the eunuch and Phillip's reply, "What doth hinder me from being baptized?" Phillip said, "Dost thou believe?" and he replied, "I do believe." N. w, as a matter of fact, there was not a single ancient manuscript that contained that Baptists," some might say. (Laugh- taught upon that point he would look somewhere else, but their purpose was ed; but when he found out that it to ascertain what the words of the in- meant different things in different spired writers were, and to keep them places, the concordance was of no helpfrom no man. There was no necessity As a matter of fact, that word ordained to advance truth by misrepresentation. represented ten entirely different words Those three passages touched upon the in the Greek, and in three-fourths of Unitarian controversy and the Baptist the passages where the word was used controversy, and it was important that it did not represent ordained in either they clearly understood what the Scrip- of the senses, but an entirely different ture was. Whether the passage re- Greek work. In passages referring to mained as they were or were altered future punishment they had the same into the margin the two great truths thing occurring. The word "hell" was they taught were practically untouched. used to represent two entirely different If they took the passage in Timothy, things. In one place it was a place of even He who was manifested in the seen place into which all passed-a fiesh," still what did it mean? If our place that included Paradise on one Lord were man only, what mystery was | side, a place of suffering on the other. it that He was born, and what could be When they turned by a concordance to

cable to one who had existence before Strike out the word God;" read "He," and it became now the statement of the fact, that the incarnation of the Lord Jesus Christ is a great mystery, and he ventured to think they had proof in support of the superhuman nature of the Lord as visible in one case as in the other, though the argument was slightly changed. In the other case, "God only begotten," while God was lost in the former case it was substituted in the latter. He believed that Christian truth would stand as it stood before, only with clearer light and stronger foundation. (Hear, hear,) With respect to the verses about Philip and the eunuch, the explanation of how they came there was because it was the question put to the converts when they came to be baptized, and some copyists probably inserted a marginal reading into the text but gained a confirmation

JANUARY 29, 1876

of a piece of history. In illustration of the difficulties of finding suitable English words to represent the Greek and Hebrew Dr. Angus said that he believed that no translation could do perfect justice to the Greek or Hebrew. For instance, there was the word "publicans." The New Testament Revision Company spent more than two hours over it. It was said on one side it was honouring a respectable class of people to class them with sinners, and then it was desirous to strike that out (Laughter.) What should they put in its place? "A farmer of taxes," said one; thereupon a bishop arose and said "I must implore my brethren not to insert that, or we country clergymen shall never live to hear the last of it." But it is farmer of revenues," said the suggestor. "Ah, but the farmer is there," said the bishop, "he will never mind the revenues-(laughter)-but will say you have put us among the sinners." (Laughter.) The fact was that they had not a word in English that would represent it. The Romans used to let out their taxes to be gathered the same as we did our toll-bars, and they had to get what they could. These revenue gatherers were like our tollbar keepers would be without a table of tolls, and many would not pay what was legal, and these tax-gatherers became very unpopular. He thought publican was the nearest word. Then the word "bishop" created a difficulty. The word meant one who took an oversight.

No doubt oversight and overseer would

be a good word if they could venture to

use it. The Bishop of Gloucester said

that whatever satisfied his Dissenting

brethren would sati-fy him. He said,

If Dr. Angus likes to be called Over-

seer Angus I have no objection."

(Laughter.) Now, in this district an

overseer meant one who looked after the

poor and collected the poor rate, and

they rather objected. (Laughter.) The

difficulty was to get a word that would do justice to it. It was a difficult thing to put into English words to represent ideas and customs of a people different from our own. They had never been able to translate the word penny. The Roman word was denari. When we read "Agreed with them for a penny a day," we were apt to think it was very little, whereas t represented some 8s. or 10s. of our money. Twopence was as much as a good man could earn by two days' work. It was said they should put half-a-crown, but that would be inaccurate, as there were no halfcrowns in those days. It was suggested they should do, as their Anglo-American brethren had done, translate it, "Agreed with them for a denari a day," and the Dean of Westminster said, after alking it over for a week, it might be read, "Agreed with them for a deanery a day, and they would think that was not very bad pay." (Laughter.) Another source of difficulty was that when the former translators did their work they thought it juster to Scripture to represent the same Greek word by the same number of different English words, so as to bring out more fully the sense. The effect of that rule had been most disastrous. Take the single word ordained. It had this meaning, theologically defined, predestination. God ordained so and so, destining and determining what should be. Ecclesiastically it was an important word, because the Church of England spoke of ordination and ordained ministers, and Nonconformist ministers sometimes spoke of the same thing. If "That was a bad thing for the he wanted to know what the Scripture regard to the manners and customs of the the meaning of the phrase "manifested such passages where hell was used it prehistoric races of the world, any hint, in the flesh," an expression only appli-

The house Of clock le The shado Seem beck The firelig The house-No stir of Where mus Without, t The sleet a While in t Weird crys Within my

Without, t Within, in Dreaming It's joys an Strangely Fine thread

Make up l

O dying ye That I show

My fondest My brighte Yet dying : For which You taught That love w Some earne You gave t A work w To calm the

So dying Y With tears While frau The New Y

A ( In the dew Dreamy s Through th Mother's

Mother's da Hidden fr Never more Round the Never see th Thin and Never more Round he Stranger has

Stranger I Cover up his Say for his " Naked to t " God doth " Blessed be Gentle, hea But the moth Hears not,

Of her life, &

Buried, w. Of her life, t To the litt Just a little Just a lit Slowly now Place the Thinks my a "If it were

All is over! Weeping Through the To her lon Drooping he Hushed tea Homeward, Till my wi

There stands Eager, clea Joyous are t Mamma' Open wide th Not a mon Lightly to m

Close I hold Warm and Thankful kis On the the Goldenhead Cherish he E'er the ange Lends her

A tiny ma Ot nev And filled By gr The house She se

Her ten-ye Would That night How 1 And they Verda

How oft so Is tru To those w Save that, Might

One cold the outer doc moor in Scotl ing very fas very cold and " Mayn't I woman who work, cut wo your errands. "You may

my husband said. "There look perishing a chair up to suspiciously l corners of her the table for s