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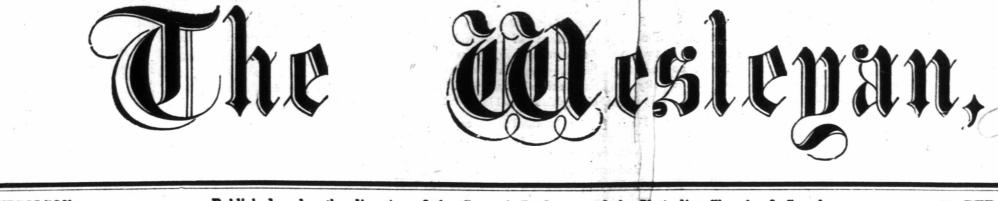
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VOL. XXXI.

## Published under the direction of the General Conference of the Methodist Church of Canada

## HALIFAX, N.S., JANUARY 25, 1879.

#### CELIA.

#### BY MRS. MARY M. ARCHIBALD.

In a secluded spot beneath a spreading tree, on the New England shore, a grave was pointed out to the writer, -marked by a headstone bearing the inscription "Celia." This spot was once the trysting place of Celia and her companion, a sailor boy; and during his absence at sea here she would sit and sing the wild songs he had taught her and watch for the coming sail. Her patient watching was frequently rewarded; but there came a time when she looked in vain for her lover's return. Year's flew by and her song grew sadder and sadder, until silenced by death. The wanderer came back, but too late. On the old spot he found not Celia, but her grave, made there in fulfilment of her last request.

Singing on a mild May morning Plain and woodland earth adorning; Singing gladdest roundelay, Gayest of the girl band gay :-Singing 'lone yet lonely never, Singing by the crystal river, Shore bound copses ringing ever Artless singers, bird and child, Magic music, sweet and wild.

## Music in midsummer glory,-

Dreamy, dazing golden glory, Melody of maiden song, Merriest of the maiden throng; Melody beside the river Where the shade and sunlight quiver : 'Neath the willow's breeze-born shiver Sings a maiden, child no more, Weaving chaplets by the shore.

III

Music through the copses trilleth, Autumn's stilly twilight filleth, Flute sweet notes,-yet strangely sad and by careful manipulation of his muscles, succeeded in teaching him to walk, and then to read, and when I stood on a platform, read correctly, recited the names of the Presidents of the United States, and answered accurately a number of questions on our national history. I looked with astonishment, and said to myself, Was there ever so much patience and such devotion? and how strong should be the love of that little boy for his teacher? I said, was there ever an instance of one stooping so low, and waiting so long? Then 1 said, Yes, there was one instance -the son of God come down from heaven, laid himself down beside me, his great heart by my heart, watched me with perpetual care, infused into me his own life, and waited for nearly twenty years before I reached my finger scension, what love to fallen man! Christ stooped so low, it authorizes us to stoop, and wait ou, and wait, ever. Some of these wretched ones have been suffering for more than eight and thirty years, and have been lying at the edge of the pool waiting for us to come and help them into the troubled the sick and poor, in garrets and in waters.

As to sermonizing, I feel my incomptency to advise. I have never been a systematic sermonizer.I have already said to you that in my early ministry I believed it impossible for me to become a successful preacher in the sense of being an orator. In addition to this, my

no memory when I could not read;

and my study in the original lan-

guages, more especially in the Greek.

had been for years a delightful occupa-

tion; but no one had told me how to

make a sermon. I had listened to good

preachers, but the only sermons I had

ever read were those of Mr. Wesley.

I did not know there was such a thing

as a skeleton, or a book of skeletons of

sermons; and in my youthful innocence

I would as soon have stolen money

from a bank as to have attempted to

appropriate a sermon which I had

either heard or read. I remember well

an older minister put into my hand,

and offered to lend me, a book of

it seemed as if I could not change my plans. At the end of my first rear there I had preached all I knew. and saw him at the end of five years he expected to be relieved. But I was unexpectedly returned, to preach three times on the Sabbath and once a week

to the same congregation. I had a membership of four hundred, scattered over the city. In addition to my preaching, I led the public prayermeeting, spent one evening with my official members, led two classes, took a deep interest in the Sunday-school, and formed a class of young men, whom I encouraged in their reading, and helped in some slight degree to prepare for the ministry. And so not expecting to be a preacher, I preached on; not expecting to live; I lived on. Many a time I resolved I would prepare better and yet I often found myself brought up to Saturday evening or Sunday to his lips and said' "Speak, Lord, for thy servant heareth." What conde. partion for the Sabbath. But I studied intensely. I arose early and spent my forenoons faithfully-not in sermon writing, but in mastering standard works on theology, mental philosophy, and the natural sciences, of which I was passionately fond. I studied on my feet, and found my sermons among cellars. Not expecting ever to do much

\* in the pulpit, I spoke to men every-\* \* where of Jesus and his love, and had the satisfaction of seeing many scores brought to the foot of the cross. I expected by and by to find leisure to make better sermons, but I have never found it. My boat got on the stream, and I have been borne down the rapid health was very delicate, and I antici- current without the time to rest until Water gate. Probably located in the district pated, at the longest, only two or three I can almost see the mouth of the river, called Ophel and opening to the subter-years of service. At that time, in the and the boundless ocean. I could not rancan reservoirs beneath the temple. Church to which I belonged, there were advise any young man to do as I have no theological schools; and in the West done. I would breathe into you, if I They spake. Indicating that the movement no theological seminary, founded by could, the earnestness and love of souls any Church, had gained much reputa- and the devotion of my earlier ministry: tion; hence I commenced my ministry | but I would urge you to make a better without any specific theological train- preparation, and to become workmen more approved both of God and man. ing. I had read my Bible thoroughly from my earliest childhood, for I have ----

gument in favor of its immediate expenditure for deserving cases. But if the civic authorities could be induced to provide work for the laborers out of employment, from the fund, as it would not make them feel that they were paupers.

Rev. Dr. Waters moved that Captain Prichard, Mr. T. W. Daniel and Dr. Bennet be appointed a committee to call on the Executive Committee of the Relief and Aid Society, to see what they would do about extending relief He thanked the Sheriff and other officers of that Society for the manner in which they had dis charged their duty. Resolution unanimously adopted.

INTERNATIONAL

LESSONS. BIBLE FIRST QUARTER :- STUDIES IN THE OLD TESTAMENT.

B. C. 445. LESSON V. THE READING OF THE LAW; or, The Holy Word. February 2.

EXPLANATORY.

Verse 1. All the people. Including not only the inhabitants of Jerusalem, who were still tew, but all the Jews settled in the other towns and villages. As one man. 1. " There is an impressiveness and moral power in a multitude assembled for religious service." In every age revivals of religion have followed large congregations. 2. "Hence, we should seek to bring all the people to God's house." Street. More properly, "open place," probably a park or square south of the temple, between it and the city wall.

that boy. He gained his attention, same congregation. I was so driven, permanent pauperism. it was a strong ar- pets," (Lev. 32, 24; Num. 29, 1.6) a "new-year celebration," as the seventh month of the ecclesiastical year was the first month of the civil year. It was the it would be still better than helping them month Fisri or Ethanim, nearly corresponding to October, 5 "How much better were the sacred pleasures of the ancient Israelites on their holidays than the senseless noises with which so many

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keep our national days." 3. He read therein. Every circumstance

conspired to make this a solemn service -the striking scene itself; the rank and importance of those who conducted the exercises; the listeners, gathered from all cities; the sacred volume, brought out of the seclusion of ages, and from its sacred. ness and scarcity doubly precious. 6. " The remembrance of religious services in after years come back with added power to the memory and the conscience." John Newton, on the deck of a slave ship. suddenly remembered his early prayers beside his mother's knee, cried out "My mother's God! have mercy on me !" was transformed into a holy man and earnest minister, and wrote many hymns of the church, among them "How sweet the name of Jesus sounds," etc. From morning. A service of about six hours, prob. ably without intermission. 7. " When God's book is scarco, people hunger for its words, and are ready to fast upoh them." In the dawn of the English Reformation, when the "Great Bible," newly translated by royal authority, stood on its desk, chained to a pillar in the cathe. dral, the people gathered in vast throngs,

standing on the stone floor listening hour after hour to the reader's voice, and whenever he paused, crying "Read on ! read Attentive. 8. "From these ancient entrance to Al Aksa hearers let us learn a lesson of interest in began with the people themselves, and the word of God." 4, 5. Patpil. Literally, "tower." Probnot with the authorities; a popular revival of interest in the word of God. 3. "It ably, however a raised platform, elevated gives good hope for the church when its so high that the reader could be seen by a membership begin to inquire after the large multitude. They had made. As a Scriptures" Eara. The greatest charac- temporary, not a permanent structure. ter in the latter history of the Jewish peo- Beside him. These were priests, perhaps ple, called "the second founder of Isra- those who were then employed in the tem. el." He was a priest and scribe, gitted ple service. They probably by turns asalso with prophetetical inspiration. He came sisted and relieved Ezra in the reading. with a commission from Artaxerxes Longi. | and also added to the influence of the sermanus, about B C. 458, thirteen years be- vice by the encouragement of their pretore Nchemiah's arrival, and accomplish- sence. 9. "The leaders in society should ed several important reforms among the sanction and encourage the services of people. By his influence they were led the church by their example," · All we know of these eminent men is that they to a close study of an exact obedience to know of these eminent men is that they took part in a worthy work. 10. "Though the written word of God. He is believed a man's history may be forgotten, yet his by the Jews to have 1. Instituted the influence lives after him." Opened the book. Not such a volume as ours, but a long roll of manuscript, wound upon a stick- He was above. Being over the Testament. 3. Introduced the use of the heads of the people, all could witness him Chaldee characters in place of the obsol- as he unrolled the sacred scroll. 11. "There is an added impressiveness to God's truth when it reaches the eye as well as the ear." All. stood up. As a sign of ah and Esther. 5. Established synogogues reverence toward the book of God. 12 "Let us learn how to treat the book which comes from God, carefully respect its every leaf, and never misuse or injure The ancient Jews would not tread o., a serap of paper, lest it might contain

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v of Batherton

e in Katherine's Life adfa-t nd how he gained it.

t to Light Work d his Model Engine

d Lot is of the West

DEPARTMENT.

OTTAWA, 18th April, 1878. will be allowed on American d further notice. J. JOHNSON, Commissioner of Cuastoms

Child and maiden—she was glad; Woman now beside the river, Sad and strange her song forever, Standing 'neath the waving willow, Gazing o'er the distant billow. IV

Child and maiden-

Hide and seek the moon is playing, Snow clouds o'er her bosom straying; Snow flakes dancing o'er the lea Hooding white the willow tree. Song at midnight on the river, Song of welcome first to give her ;-Captain singing, "Haul to shore !". Bronze boy sailor now no more.

Hushed the song upon the billow : Some one waiteth 'neath the willow "Waiting for me as of vore :" Springs in rapture to the shore. Moonbeams dance upon the river, Neath the snow-veiled willow quiver, Linger on the marble stone Where he reads her name alone. Hushed the song upon the billow, Thro' the copses 'neath the willow : 'Neath the snow-mound by the river, Hush'd the sweet sad song forever.

BISHOP SIMPSON'S FIFTH LEC-

sketches. I happened to have common TURE. sense enough to decline the offer; so, without knowing how a sermon was (EXTRACTS.) made, save as mentioned, I began to I shall never forget an exhibition I preach. I did not try to make sermons. once attended. Shortly after schools I felt I must, at the peril of my soul, resided, in fact his house was constantly for the imbecile were commenced in persuade men to come to Christ: I Europe, a young man, moved with be- must labor to the utmost of my ability nevolence, crossed the ocean to examine | to get sinners converted, and believers their mode of operation and success. | advanced in holiness. For this I thought Assured of their utility, he returned and studied, wept and fasted and praved and commence 1 a similar institution. My selection of words, my plan of dis-He advertised for the most idiotic and course, was only and all the time to helpless child that could be found. persuade men to be reconciled to God. Among those brought to him was a I never spoke without the deepest feellittle boy of five years of age. He had ing, and unless I saw a strong divine never spoken or walked, had never influence on the congregation, or knew chewed any hard substance, or given of some soul being converted, I felt a look of recognition to a friend. He sad, and sought retirement to humble lay on the floor a mass of flesh, with- myself before God in prayer My ser- the family of an English mechanic residout even ability to turn himself over. mons were not well arranged; some-Such was the student brought to this times I had divisions, for I had heard school. The teacher fruitlessly made | ministers say firstly, and secondly, and effort after effort to get the slightst re- thirdly. Sometimes I had a line wricognition from his eye or to produce ten out here and there, and sometimes distress, having just been warned out of the slightest intentional act. Unwill- a few catch-words on a scrap of paper. ing however to yield, at the hour of but which I seldom, if ever, carried noon he had the little boy brought to into the pulpit, and very few of which his room, and he laid down beside him | I ever preserved. My ministry was one every day for half an hour, hoping that of exhortation rather than of sermoniz some favorable indication might occur. ing; and I looked for immediate results day. He described the manner in which To improve the time of his rest, he under every effort, or to me it was a the city was districted some years ago read aloud from some author. One failure. So my early ministry was for relief purposes, as a method worthy of day, at the end of six months, he was formed. Whatever my method was, it following in the present case. unusually weary, and did not read. He was purely my own, and was adopted. soon discovered that the child was un- as I have said, not to make sermons. easy, and was trying to move itself a but to bring men to God. No one little, as if to turn toward him. The could have been more surprised than ters that the distress arose somewhat from D. a copy of the Bible was worth the Many scholars translate. "And they [the thought flashed upon his mind: it myself when I began to find, not only the commercial depression; while a great wages of a labouring man for thirteen people] gave heed to the reading;" makmisses the sound of my voice. He that souls were awakened and convert- part of it was due to the late calamitous turned himself closely to it, brought ed, but that friends began to speak fire. The fire had crippled the rich, who his mouth near the child's head, and kindly of my simple talks as sermons. now could not aid those whom the hard after repeated efforts the little fellow So I finished my first year. My second times had reduced to penury. Prompt derstanding. Better translated, "all have words give th light; it give th understandsucceeded in placing his finger on the year I was stationed in Pittsburgh, learn there was no legal obstacle to using ware of age to listen intelligently to the Document of the Pittsburgh action was required. The was glad to learn there was no legal obstacle to using ware of age to listen intelligently to the Document of the Pittsburgh action was required. The way make that teacher's lips, as if to say, Make that where I was compelled to preach three the Relief Fund for the indirect victims of sound again. The teacher said that times on Sabbath and once at least dur-moment he felt he had the control of ing the week, but not always to the was, as had been contended, li to cause anth month. This was the "feast of trum- The next lesson is Neh. 13, 15-22.

ST. JOHN POOR.

At a meeting of the Evangelical Alliance held in St. John on Monday last, measures were adopted for relieving the distressed poor of the city and vicinity. We can only give brief statements of the condition of things from speeches delivered at the meeting. Mayor Earle said-Few persons in the city had better opportunities than himself tor judging the amount of suffering and want; from early morning until night his office was daily besieged by them in quest of rehow, about the close of my first year, lief, asking for tood, fuel and elothing; and he assured the meeting that prompt action was needed, and that on a large scale, to succor these poor unfortunates. Rev. D. Maclise said no doubt existed in the community as to the amount of present suffering; for it had been shown in the papers. He was cognizant of much want in the section of the city where he visited by people of whom he knew nothing asking for aid. He had tried to do something for the worst cases, and had advised others to go to the Alms House, though that institution he had since learned was full. The greatest want existed among those who did not make their condition known. He was glad to learn from the Mayor that the Relief Fund was not exclusively for those who had been burned out. No statistics had been submitted to this meeting, because no one had been authorized to prepare them, but he could give the names of many present sufferers. The rev. gentleman mentioned the case of ing near the Marsh Bridge who had lived tour weeks on bread and water; also that of a widow with four children whose eld est daughter had been sick for some time, who called on him last Saturday in deep her house by the landlord. Scores of such cases existed. He had furnished the press with some of the particulars, and he would

be happy to farnish fuller information to the charitable. It was folly to say get work; as it can't be got at even 60 cents a

Rev Mr. Hart telt the time had come to call a citizens' meeting with reference to the relief of the poor. He had, thought over the matter and agreed with Dr. Wa-

great synagogue at Jerusalem. 2. Edited, arranged and settled the canon of the Old ete ancient Hebrew. 4. Written the books of Chronicles, Ezra, and perhaps Nehemifor worship and the reading of the law. Before the events related in this lesson, he had probably been absent at Babylon, but now returns to assist Nehemiah in his work of restoration. His tomb is shown the word of God. at the junction of the Tigris and Euphrates rivers. Scribe. The name of an order which arose after the captivity, when the prophets began to cease, and the peo- public worship of God is not a spectacle to ple turned toward the written law, The scribes were of various rank, the highest being interpreters and teachers of the Lifting up their hands Pointing toward Scriptures, the lowest mere copyists and writers. As a class, they were held in high respect, but in later years grew proud and arrogant, well deserving the of reverent posture while God is addresscensures which they received from our ed during divine service." Also Jeshua, Lord. Book of the law. Probably not only the Pentateuch, but also most of the

was then arranging and revising. 2. The priest. Ezra was descended from to understand. They may have explained Hilkiah, who had been high-priest in the the more obscure passages, or translated reign of Josiah. Brought the law. The the obsolete words, as the people were sacred writings, being in manuscript only then speaking a language as different were very scarce and valuable, and kept from the earlier Hebrew as ours is now with great care, and only brought before People stood. The word "stood" is not the public on great occasions. 4. "There in the original. They remained in order were then but a few Bibles for a whole while the law was read and explained. land: let us thank God that now we may have a Bible in every house." In 1300 A. chanting. Caused them to understand.

years; now it may be bought for twenty- ing the reference to the hearers rather than the readers. five cents. All that could hear with unwere of age to listen intelligently to the DOCTRINAL SUGGESTION: The daving

6, 7, 8. Answered. A response, not merely from a few, but from the whole congregation, testifying their concurrence with the prayer and praise. 13. " The be gazed upon, but a service in which all should participate." Amen. A Hebrew word meaning "firm," or "so be it." the heavens, as calling upon God to witness Bowed. In the posture of supplication, with knees bent and head turned earthward. 14. " Let us learn a lesson etc. These thirteen Levites seem to have been stationed at intervals through the crowd. to repeat and explain the reading, Old Testament Scriptures, which Ezra where the voice of Ezra would not reach the multitudes. And the Levites. Or. "even the Levites-" Caused the people

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different from that of Wickliffe's day. *Distinctly* Some think that here is a reference to some sort of choral recitative or

GOLDEN TEXT: The entrance of thy

#### ГНЕ WESLEYAN.

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#### JANUARY, 1879.

Full Moon, 8day, 7h. 84m, Morning. Last Quarter, 15 day, 6h, 48m Morning. New Moon, 22 day, 7h, 87m, Morning.

Day of	SUN		1	MOON.			
Day of Week.	Rise	es set	s Rises	South	is Sets.	HTde Hal'x	
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THE TIDES.-Ine count of the Mool, s Southing gives the time of high water at Parrshoro, Corn-wallis, Horton, Hantsport, Windsor, Newport and

High water at Pictou and Jape Tormentine, 2 ars And 11 minutes LATER than at Halifax. At Annap-etis, St. John, N.B., and Portland, Maine, 3 hours Sand 25 minutes LATER, and at St. John's, Newfound-Iand 20 minutes EARLER than at Halifax. At Char-Ottetown, 2 hours 54 minutes LATER. At Westport, hours 54 minutes LATER. At Yarmouth. 2 hours 90 minutes LATER.

FOR THE LENGTH OF THE DAY.-Add 12 hours to the time of the sun's setting, and from the sum substract the time of rising. FOR THE LENGTH OF THE NIGHT.-Substract the

ince of the sun's setting from 12 hours, and to the emainder add the time of rising next morning

OBITUARY.

#### MRS. CROCKETT

Scotland. In 1816 she emigrated to Prince Edward Island in company with her hushand who departed this life 31 years ago, leaving the widowed mother in the midst of her devoted famil /, most of whom still live in the Little York Circuit.

Mrs. Crocket was advanced in years | dies." when led to Christ, and not until her na- dying testimony. cural eyes had become dim were her spiritual eves opened to see "the fairest among ten tho sand as the altogether lovely." Bro. W. W. Brewer being the honored instrument in conducting our nication to me a short time before his dear departed sister into the light of gosdeath. wrotepel day, after a long and severe struggle. Since thenSister Crockett has walked in the light, and had fellowship with the My parents were nominal Obristians. Fa ber and with the Son, and truly may My father died when I was very .young. we say the blood of Jesus Christ oles her from all sin. After a period of great suffering, yet uncomplaining patient waiting, her Lord appeared, and full of days and well stricken in years she joyfully bade adieu to sick relation, a religious conversation befriends and earth to enter upon the fuller joys on high, August 11th, 1878, in the 88th year of her age.

difficult to fill, yet for more than fifty years, with marked success, he discharged the duties of this position, and will, no doubt. from it have many stars in his crown of rejoicing.

Bro. Wigginton's zeal in the cause of his Master could not be restricted to the class and pray r meeting, it took a wider and more extended range. With Bro. Hudson and others, his name appeared on the Circuit Plan as a local preacher. When roads were bad and almost impassible, wnen travelling was attended with o much difficulty, he was always found vhen his turn came either in Bedeque, Summerside or New London breaking the oread of life to hungey souls. Eternity lone will reveal the indebtedness of the Meth dist Church to the local or lay preachers. Eternity alone will reveal the yriads that have been brought to God brough their agency. May their number ever grow less. In latter years, when firmity readered this department of ork impracticable, he still continued to aid in other positions in the church, where he did much to sustain the cause of God. His home for years was an open house

for Methodist ministers. He was a most generous supporter of our cause in all its departments, and at his death left quite a sum to sustain the work of (fod on the Tryon and Margate circuits.

On the Sabbath previous to his death he led a prayer meeting in the church in Maryate, never for years with more freedom of utterance, with more of the unc tion of the Holy One. On Tuesday he was prostrated with paralysis, and on was born in the year 1790, at Dunfries, Friday morning was not for the Lord took him. The nature of his disease, during his brief sickness, rendered the expressed hope of a blissful immortality impossible. But, however comforting this may have been to friends, it was unnecessary. "Tell me," said Newton, "how a man lives, and I'll tell you how he Bro. Wiggiaton's life was his

\* \* \* Jan. 10. 1879.

BRO. R. HUDSON of Tryon, P. E. Island, in a brief commu-

"I was born in Yorkshire, England.

senative to the House of Assembly for twsterms of four years each, and as chief maistrate for many years in this community he conscientiously and faithfully husband in the rest which remaineth to disclarged his legislative and legal duties. able, through indisposition, to conduct

For forty years he aided in the capacity Creuit Steward, and the duties of this fice were executed with honour to himsuf and comfort to the minister. It was, no doubt, due, in a great measure to bis oversight and earnest solicitation that the Bideque and Tryon Circuits reached their position of independence. May his mantle in this office ever rest upon his suc-Cessers.

It was my privilege to visit him during the evening and sunset of life. The happiness of his last days was in some measure marred by a strange hallucination. Speaking of it, he said, "It was mysterious that Providence permitted him to suffer so much from imaginary wrougs, but." he added. " herein is my consolation. it was brought on by an injury sustained in the service of the Lord.' When these periods of mental suffering pa-sed off, and be, satclothed, and in possession of all the powers of his mind, bis conversation was spiritual and profitable. He often spoke o' his dissolution, of his hope beyond the grave, and of the joys of the blood-washed. At times. when the unction of the Holy One rested on him, the emotions of his soul would uestroy the power of speech, and tears and sobs would indicate what he could not utter.

A little while before his death, lying. cam and collected, said a friend to him. "The Lord will be with you when you pass through the valley of the shadow of death." "Ob," said he. " there is no shadow now, it is all light. I had often feared the hour of death, dying, not the hereafter, but it is all removed now." And in a few days after, on 17th August. in the 81st year of his age, he fell asleep in Jesu-. " Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord from henceforth; yea. saith the spirit, that they may rest from their labours, and their works do follow them."

A FRIEND.

Jany., 1879.

ME. JOHN LOCKHART.

herself on Him "to look and to live" our Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord" This we believe to be true of the subject of the following obituary n

I the responsible position as a repre- age and feebleness extreme the few re- pause for a few moments after closing maining days of her pilgrimage, and the door.

when the Master shall come and call for

her it may be to meet the spirit of her

dered welcome service by performing the

AMELIA WHOOTON.

asleep in Jesus," Amelia, aged 18 years,

beloved daughter of Frances and Charles

Whooton. The subject of this memoir

was possessed of a frank and loving dis-

position, and had endeared herself to many

hearts, by ner affectionate ways and

kindly consideration of others; she was

Mulgrave who will ever remember with

affection her unselfishness and loving at-

tention. Amelia was the very personifi-

cation of health and cheerfulness. \* From

domestic duties performed with cherful-

before midnight she was taken violently

ill; and passed away on the next Monday

evening. Previous to her illness she had

not made any profession of religion, al-

though always manifesting the greatest

respect for it and being the child

of a pious praying mother she knew the

necessity of a change of heart but had

not been "fully persuaded" to surreader

her all to Christ. But from the very com-

apprehending any danger she felt her need.

blood of Christ. "On my sins, my sins,"

mercy on such a sinner as 1 ?" We point-

glorious resurrection."

At Port Mulgrave, Dec. 23rc, 1878, "fell

family.

ELIAS BRETTLE.

The child was neatly clad, with a blue iacket and dark cap, he had moreover a very winsome face and voice, and on a second look Mr. Train stood gazing the people of God. The writer not being at him in surprise. Then the boy said :---

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the funeral service, Bro. McMurray very "Please, sir, do you know any ankindly and promptly came over and rengels ?

The gentleman looked still more surprised, and said-" Why do you ask me office to the comfort of the sorrowing that, my little fellow ?"

"Because mamma said, 'ple se God send an angel to show Lonnie where to go.'

A tear moistened the old mau's eve: he involuntarily put his hand in his pocket, intending to buy all the boy's matches. Then he said :-" Your mother-is she living ?"

"Yes, sir, but she's queer now since father died. Sometimes she talks to papa, though he isn't here. Josie says she's uncanny."

ever ready to watch and attend those who "How came you, such a little fellow were prostrated on beds of suffering, and to think of selling matches?" we are assured there are many in Port

"Cos when mamma's money was gone Josie brought us some food, and mamma said, 'I cau't bear this, Lonnie, Then I waispered to Josie, 'I'll go and sell m tches;' and Josie helped me.'

"Who's J sie ?"

ness which would have shamed many a "The servent girl who used to live discontented mind, she was called to rewith us." linquish the tender ties that bound her

"Then" said Mr. Train, as he openyoung and loving heart; and in a few ed the door, "come in, my child. I think God sent an angel to guide you days weeping friends committed her to the grave " in sure and certain hope of a here, in answer to your mother's prayer. Come in, I will call Mrs. Train." So the boy was led into a beautiful On Wednesday night, Amelia retired room. Mr. Train went upstaars and to rest, seemingly in perfect health, but told his wife all I have been telling you. He then added :

"The child has found his way to my heart already.

Mrs. Train went down and spoke kinaly to the little fellow; then turning to her husband, she said :

"Oh just suppose this was our little Eddie !"

Tuen sue put her bandkerchief to her eyes, and her husband turned with quivering lips to the picture of the mencement of her illness although not little boy that hung upon the wall: then, looking tenderly upon his wife of a Saviour and with all the agony of a he said-

repentant soui burdened with sin she "Eddie will never know sorrow. sought forgiveness through the atoning Perhaps God sent him to guide this little one here; and we will help him she would exclaim : "Will Jesus have in his sorrow."-

" Just what I was thinking husband, dear ;" and Mrs. Train drew the child ed her to the Saviour telling her to cast to her and kissed bim.

Then he put his arms around her

J. C. BERRIE. Murray Harbor South.

AMASA BETTS, ESQ.,

of Middleboro', Cumberland Co., N. S. departed this life on the morning of the 24th Dec., at the age of 64 years.

For the last four years Bro. Betts has suffered in a very painful state of illness, but has ever manifested a patient resignation to the Divine Will. In his active lite he was known as an earnest, diligent man of good judgment and financial ability.

3

23

After his conversion to God he was intrusted with large responsibility in the erection of the Middleboro' Church, and gave s tisfaction to those interested. He wished to outlive his parents that he might minister to the wants of their age. His mother, the last to depart, was borne to her grave two months before himself. A large family circle and many friends mourn his loss. T. D. H.

BRO. GEORGE WIGGINTON

was born in Inkerham, England, and died at Margate, P. E. Island, July, aged 61 years.

Of the circumstances of his conversion I have no knowledge. I know not what agency was employed to bring him to Christ. All I can say is, that at a very early age he was induced to remember his Creator, to seek the kingdom of God and his righteousness. In the latter part the year 1817 he landed in Charlottetown, P. E. Island, and, with a number of others. came to Crapaud, where he remained until a year or so before his death. In the long passage across the Atlantic he seemed to have suffered spiritual declension, and the difficulties of establishing a new home all but extinguished the holy fire in his soul. But, by the blessing of God, under the preaching of the Rev. Mr. Paine, he was greatly quickened and revived. He now became anxious to work for b s Master-to go about doing good. It was at this period that he was made class-leader and became an exhorter. In the former capacity he did a good work for his Lord and Maser. I believe there | meet them in heaven."

l, at the age of eleven was apprenticed to a trade in a country village, where, amid the errors of the wicked, I soon learned to walk in their ways."

When about 15, while on a visit to a tweed two pious persons deeply impressed his mind,-sleepless nights followed, until in the bitterness of his soul he was induced to visit a prayer-meeting where, in prayer and the exercise of faith, he obtained the knowledge of salvation by

the remission of sin. "After that," he added, "my wicked companions were broken off, and I said, 'this people shall be my people, and their God my God.' I at once connected myself with the church, took delight in the means of grace, and spoke, when opportunity offered, a word for Christ."

In 1817 he embarked in a vessel to P E. Island. and after a passage of ten weeks and one day, he reached Charlottetown, where he remained for a short time.

after which he removed to Tryon. Bro. H. did not leave his church membership and religion behind him, or drop them on his passage. He brought them with him, and was not ashamed to own and stand by them in his adopted county. The gifts and grace he began to use after his conversion helcontinued to exercise until, under the ministry of the Rev. Mr. Jack son, he was brought out as a local preacher. He filled this position for

about 53 years, and must have rendered valuable service on a circuit which then included Summerside, Margate, Bedeque, and Tryon, and where now there are five ministers. His punctual attendance to appointments, at so great a distance, and

when the roads were all but impassible, must have been a great tax on both his strength and time. But those voluntary and gratuitous services which led to so much exposure and suffering, from cold and storm, were not confined to the Bedeque Circuit, but extended to Pownal, Little York, Cornwall and Charlottetown, Bro, H. possessed a clear and analytical mind : his resume and expositions of the Word of God were lucid and graceful, and on many occasions produced deep and lasting impressions. Speaking of his work in this department of his Mas er's vineyard, he said, "I can boast of o great ability in this office. If I have been the instrument in the hands of God

in the conversion of one soul, my labor has not been in vain in the Lord. The great consolation our people have been

passed peacefully away from earthly toils and sufferings Dec. 20th, 1878. Our deceased friend was wakened to a sense of his lost and undone condition as a sinner under the ministry of the late Rev. Wm. Croscombe; for a time he was in deep distress, and sought the Lord with many cries and tears. One evening, feeling too miserable, as he thought, to go to the house of God, he and his wife (who had sought and found the Lord before him) remained home; and while he was pacing the room, in almost an agony of despairing grief: his wife reading to him passages from the Word of God; the Lord heard the sighing of the prisoner, broke in upon his soul with light and liberty ; and he was filled with joy and peace through believing; his peace and happiness was such it shone in bis countenance, for the following evening, when he attended a religious service, which was conduct-

ed by Mr. Croscombe : he observed him come in, and spending the same night at his house, told him and his wife he knew dying bed. he had found a change ; for his counten. ance bespoke the peace of his soul. He at once joined the Methodist Church, and though a man of retiring habits, and from constitutional shrinking from verbal testimony, had little to say of himself; yet he was a lover of God's honse and God's people, and evinced a lively interest in the prosperity of God's cause he loved the ministers of Christ, and with his excellent wife delighted to welcome them under their hospitable roof; he continued his connection with the church of his choice until the day of his death. For several years past increasing infirmities deprived both himself and the aged and feeble partner of his joys and sorrows of the privilege of attendance upon the public and social means of grace; but he welcomed the visits of his minister and

pastor, and the interest and spiritual profit of such visits was a source of mental gratification and enjoyment. He had been failing more rapidly than usual for a few weeks, but his death was sudden. While in the act of replenishing the store with fuel, and ministering to the necessities of his affectionate wife, the pastor called, and in a few m nutes he expired in the arms of one of his sons. He was an old man, and full of days. "The weary wheels of life stood still." Very rarely have we met with a couple whose married life extends over a period of 62 years. The separation between this aged couple

dear young friend had not long to seek. he who hath promised to cast off The late Mr. John Lockhart, of Newport, who call upon Him in spirit and truth heard her prayer. Her faith grasped His promises, and she was soon able to rejoice in Gou her Saviour." From that time she continued in a perfect state of ecstacy. rejoicing and praising that name which is above every name. Her anxiety for the conversion of her -friends, was indeed earnest, her affectionate pleading was indeed touching. She spoke to all who came in to see her about their salvation. She knew she must die but no murmur escaped her lips at the mention of parting with loved ones, dear as her life and all ner sufferings which were indescribable, her faith never faltered, her trust in her Saviour was firm to the end. Passages from the word of God were her delight, and stanzas of favorite hymns were often attered by the dear sufferer. To her sorrowing friends she would say,-" How can you weep for me when you see I am so happy ?" Her only regret was that she had not sought salvation in bealth instead of leaving the salvation of her soul till a

> On last Sabbath Evening Rev. E. E. England improved the occasion by preaching a very impressive funeral sermon from Job cxli: 2. F. S. W.

#### THE YOUNG FOLKS.

Well boys and girls, this is a cold day. I look out of my window and see snow all around; the trees are pretty tipped with white, the ground covered over; in the distance fifty or a hundred youths are skating, and there is a good deal of frolic; but I find that many of my neighbours are very poor and in great suffering, and this has led me to think of the ways in which God helps poor people by putting it into the hearts of His servants to be kind to them, and I thought you would be glad to read a story on the subject written by a lady named Mary P. Hale; it is called

## DO YOU KNOW ANY ANGELS !

"Matches! matches! buy any match es, sir ?"

"No, no ; don't want any. Besides you should not come up the front-door steps."

Yet the face of the gentleman who spoke was a kind one, which doubtless willing to bear with me, and I trust to cannot be long. May He who has dissolved who had mounted the steps with a bas- and thus God provided a happy home the earthly tie, support the widow now in ket on his arm, on seeing Mr. Train for little Lonnie.

live in the sky? Tuere's where my papa's gone; perhaps he knows bim." This idea of the child thrilled the motherly heart of the lady, and seemed to be a strong bond between her and the little stranger. With her arm around him, she replied-

"I dare say it is. my darling. And now we are acquainted with each other and I intend to see you often."

"O, thank you! thank you! And now please to let me go tell mamma ; it will take her sorry look away and make her well."

"Yes, dear," replied the lady ; "I will go with you at once, and carry some nice things to her."

As soon as the child reached his mother he rushed into her arms, and said, "Mamma, mamma, here's the angel's mother. Gid sent her here and she loves me."

The poor lady who had been sitting with folded arms and downcast face looked up as if bewildered ; there was a strange look in ber eve which indicated mental derangement.

Mrs. Train spoke in a cheerful voice. saving. "I have become acquainted with your dear boy. I love to visit the sick, and hope you will allow me the privilege of leaving you a few delicas cies.

"George! George! exclaimed the invalid, g zing upward. Then you sent her. I theu ht you would." "Gol sent ne. I an His servant.

and am already pid," answered Mrs. Train.

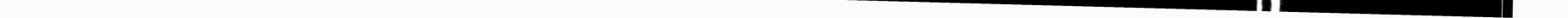
"Oh, Oh! that is good-that is good !" replied the invalid; and the anxious, melancholv book gave place to a more tranquil expression, as she said, Then I can take it." Having partakon of some refreshment, she revived a little, and turning to her new friend said. " Come close to me."

Mrs. Train dil so: and the sick lady said, "George is waiting for me. I shall soon go to aim. But my darling-my darling boy, what did he say about him ?"

"1 will take care of him. I have a very pleasant and happy home for him."

The invalid drew a deep sigh as if she would throw off her burden; then laying her head upon the shoulder of her attendant, she exclaimed, " Thank God! now I can rest." Then she seem. ed to fall into a quiet slumber. She lived but a few weeks, yet remained in a peaceful, contented frame, and died saying, "Jesus, bless my boy !

Mrs. Train took the weeping child in her arms, and said, "I will take the



for a few moments after closing

child was neatly clad, with a blue and dark cap, he had moreover winsome face and voice, and on nd look Mr. Train stood gazing in surprise. Then the boy

ease, sir, do you know any an.

gentleman looked still more sur-, and said-" Why do you ask me ny little fellow ?" ecause mamma said, 'ple se God

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ear moistened the old man's eye; roluntarily put his hand in his intending to buy all the boy's es. Then he said :--

our mother-is she living ?" s, sir, but she's queer now since died. Sometimes she talks to though he isn't here. Josie sava uncanny."

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en" said Mr. Train, as he opendoor, "come in, my child. I God sent an angel to guide you answer to your mother's prayome in, I will call Mrs. Train. he boy was led into a beautiful Mr. Train went upstairs and is wite all I have been telling He then added :

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Train went down and spoke to the little fellow; then turning husband, she said :

just suppose this was our litdie !" n she put her bandkerchief to

es, and her husband turned with ing lips to the picture of the boy that hung upon the wall; looking tenderly upon his wife

die will never know sorrow. os God sent him to guide this he here: and we will help him sorrow."-

st what I was thinking husband. and Mrs. Train drew the child and kissed him.

TEMPERANCE.

## LAME SARAH.

" Lame Sarah," the neighbors used to call her, or "the cripple;" but the girl knew nothing of that. She only heard the names of love her mother and grandmother showered upon her. Though at times she suffered much she was not really unhappy. There was only one real trouble in Sarah's lifeshe could hardly remember her father at all, and if she asked about him her grandmother frowned and her mother cried. She knew he was not dead, for sometimes her mother had a letter from him with money in it; but never since she had been lame had Sarah seen her

Poor child! she did not know that father. her own father was the cause of all her suffering-that in his drunken fury he had thrown her headlong down the stairs. When he saw what he had doue he was sobered. He thought she would die, so he ran away to escape punishment; and when he heard that she still lived, but was crippled, he could not bear to come back. Whether he still drank no one knew. Now and ↑ then he sent them money, but the poor wife had to sew from morning to night to keep the wolf from the door .- Still Sarah had everything they could get to tempt her appetite, and they tried to

be bright and cheerful for her sake. At last one day, when grandma had gone out, Sarah said : "Mother, I do wish you would let me write a note to father. You know I can write quite nicely now. I want to see him so much! Won't you let me write ?"

The mother did not know what to say. She knew that her mother would takes? not hear of asking Sarah's father to

come back. Mrs. Price, the grandmother, was a stern woman. hun drink himself to death-only let him keep away," she would otten say. But his wife forgave him, and she longed to tell him so. She felt that her child's wish might be given her by God, and dared not refuse.

"Well, dear, you write and I'll post it; but never say a word to grandma." Sc, whenever the two were alone, Sarah would ask for her letter and painfully write a few more words. At last it was finished, and her mother, without reading it, sent it to the father, praying that it might touch his heart.-About a week' after, as Sarah sat trying to play with her doll, but secretly fretting

The livery of their master has become to them like a garment of burning poison, eating up all that is bright and green and beautiful about them, And when we consider what slaves to this appetite have been called upon, and are called upon, continually to endure, we shall have some idea of the mighty power of its influence. The intemperate man, it seems to me, is, above all others, a suffering man; cramps and pains rack his bones; his physical suffering can scarcely be comprehendedit cannot be described; and yet; with his eyes wide open-knowing the cause that produces the effect-he will clutch his bloated fingers round the cup, and raise it to his blistered tips, and drink it, though he knows that every drop of it is like another nail driven and clinched in his coffin.

## "A CHILD SHALL LEAD THEM '

I once experienced a great bereavement, which tested my trust in God's providence beyond any provious trial of my life. One night I was seated with my little boy on my knee, mourning over my loss, when my eyes rested on a favorite text over the mantle piece The eye of the child also turned in the same direction, and without any request on my part he read the text aloud :---"The law of the Lord is perfect, converting the soul." As I heard the words from my dear boy's lips, they seemed to sink into my heart with a power they had never done before. To my surprise the child asked the ques-

Sin er, tion, "Papa, what does 'perfect' mean? My heart was too full to make any reply for a few moments, and before 1 could break the silence, my little one surplied the answer by saving, "Papa, doesn't it mean that God makes no mis-

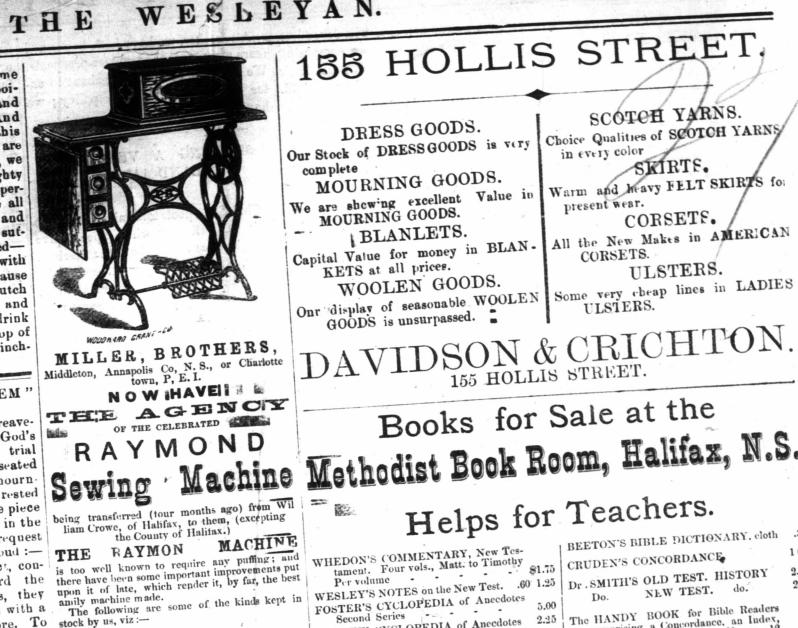
PRAYER ANS WERED IN A LUMP.

The Rev. D. Kidd, of Aberdeer, had a bearer-a good and converted taken in exchange for new ones. man, as every body but himself judged MACHINES IN FRICE FROM - - \$5 to \$ 100 -though troubled with doubt as to his own salvation. The Doctor said to him one day:

"Well, Thomas, how long have you Needles of all kinds in Stock All S. Machines warranted to give good satis-faction. Also importers and dealers in several been praying ?" " For forty years."

" And what have you got ?? "I canna say I ha'e gotten ony

"I wonder you are not tired, then, thing." nd don't give up that kind of hopeless "Nay, sir, we maunna dee that."



Webster.

Ghampion,

Osborne,

White,

Wanzer,

Empress of India,

Household.

Weed,

Royal,

SECOND-TAND MACHINES

Sewing Machine Attachments,

FIRST CLASS. OIL AND

FIRST-CLASS MAKE

Wilson A,

Howe, &c., &c.

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 Summary and Analysis of each Book of the Bible.
 References in the New Testament to Passages in the Old.
 Coins, Weights, and Measures of the Bible....

 With References 

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a little, because she had no answer to her letter, a knock came to the door and in walked a tall man. Sarah guessand in walked a tall mail. Salah gut her ed in a moment who it was, but her mother's cry, "Frank! Frank!" would going to pray. "What shall I pray for ?" have told her.

"I'm come back. Sarah herself asked me, and, wife, I've never toucked

a drop since"-"Hush," whispered the wife, "Sarah

knows nothing of that." "God be thanked for that! I thought she knew. I've not made mon-

ey, but I've been steady." The poor man could hardly bear to look at the crippled child, but after a day or two Sarah's favorite resting

place was in her father's strong arms, and the two were hardly ever separate. As Sarah grew older and understood

how it was she had become crippled, she often said that since it opened her father's eyes to see the danger of drinking, she was glad it happened. But, O! it was a fearful price to pay. May none of you risk it by ever touching strong liquor !

SHORT TEMPERANCE TALKS.

## BY JOHN B. GOUGH.

11. The Livery of Drunkenness.

As one man said to me not a week ago: "I felt under the power of the appetite as the rich man in hell must have felt when he longed for the drop of water; I longed for the stimulating influences upon my system, until I shricked in my agony." Not only among these, but among others. habit! Have you ever seen them? I have-clinging, as with a death-grip; to the last remaants of their respectability.

You see them, perhaps, going through your streets in the faded black coat, well inked at the seams, buttoned up close in the neck to hide the paucity of the nether-garment-with perhaps an old rusty pair of gloves, and a couple of inches of wrist between the tops of the glove and the cuffs of the once fashionable coat-the trousers positively sbining with old age-the last penny that can be spared from the drink expended in blacking for the miserable boots-the hat so dilapidated, broken and greasy, that they go into mockmourning, and hide it with crape, and walk through the streets mi-erable to a habit which has stripped them of every thing worth having under heaven. Jan 1 yesr.

nas lay dying-was very near his end-Dr. Kidd called, and asked, as he always did, when he was

"Give thanks," said Thomas, " give thanks, for my forty years' prayer answered in a lump.

From Zion's Herald : "A little girl and her younger brother were on their way to the store one windy frosty morning. They were doth poorly dressed, but the little girl had a sort of cloak over her. As they walked briskly along

she drew the boy closer to her and " ' Come under my cloak, Johnny.' said : "It is not big enough for both,

"Then I will try to stretch it a said he.

"And they were soon nestled closely little."

"What a lesson! How many shivertogether. ing bodies and sad hearts there are, just because people do not stretch their comforts beyond themselves.

A Georgia colored minister preached this doctrine to his people : "But "taint no use ter trabbel along dat narrer path 'less yer can carry, folded up in yer creed, a good rec'mendation from yer creditors. Hebben aint no place fur a man who has to dodge roun' a corner fur tear of meetin' some one who'll ask for dat littie bill dat never was paid-"

DIPHTHERIA has for a long time been very prevalent, and very fatal. Its fatality seems to be greatly owing to neglect what a pitiful sight it is to see men ing what is supposed to be an ordinary what a print of the positions of re- odd or sore throat until it has progressed spectability into this fearful debasing to its stages, and then when medical aid be two late. From the fatality attending this disease every family should keep a remedy on hand and use it on first appearance of sore throat, A preparation called DIFTHEBINE has been placed before the publie. It is the discovery of an English physician, and has been regarded where it has been used, to be an infallible reme dy for that disease. It is placed within the reach of all, put up in bottles with full directions, and sold by Druggists and dealers in medicines at the low price of 25 cents a bottle.

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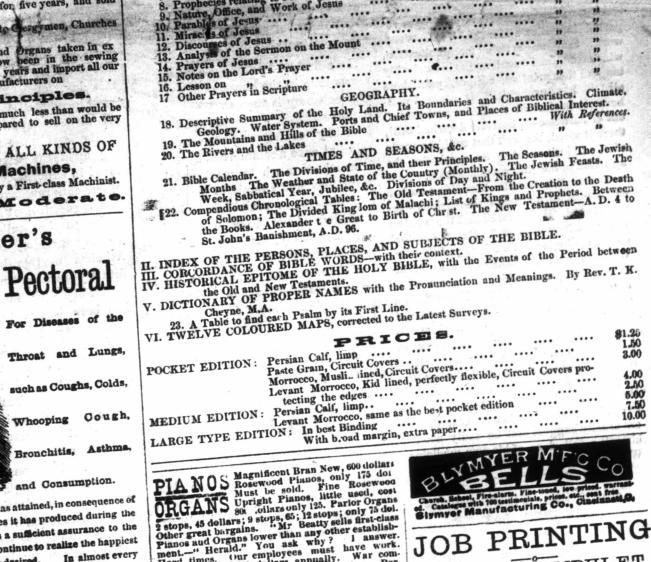
The reputation it has attained, in consequence of the marvellous cures it has produced during the last half century, is a sufficient assurance to the public that it will continue to realize the happicst results that can be desired. In almost every section of country there are persons, publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs, by its use. All who have tried it, acknowledge its superiority; and where its virtues are known, no one hesitates as to what medicine to employ to relieve the distress and suffering peculiar to pulmonary affections. CHERRY PECTORAL always affords instant relief, and performs rapid cures of the milder varieties of bronchial disorder, as well as the more formidable diseases of the lungs. As a safeguard to children, and the distressing diseases which beset the Throat and Chest of Childhood, it is invaluable; for, by its timely use, intsititudes are rescued and restored to health.

This medicine gains friends at every trial, as the cures it is constantly producing are too remarkable to be forgotten. No family should be without it, and those who have once used it Eminent Physicians thronghout the country never will.

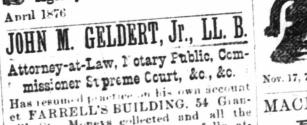
prescribe it, and Clergymen often recommend it from their knowledge of its effects.

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## WESDEYAN.

## THE WESLEYAN

## SATURDAY, JANUARY 25, 1879.

Mord with our Ministers .-Only a few have as yet reported as regards subscribers. Please send us information as far as you have made a canvass. And very little Money com paratively has come in. Do not wait to finish, but if not complete send all the money you have. The demands on the office at this season are always pressing.

A Word to our Subscribers .-Quite a number have remitted direct, when they had not been called upon. Do us the favor, if you have not already paid to send your subscription at once. We revise our lists next week. Ten minutes work will settle your subscription and leave you to enjoy your paper for the rest of the year.

Dr. Topp, one of the leaders in debate during the Presbyterian General Assembly in Halifax two years ago, has left, to meet a call in England. It is somewhat remarkable that he is succeeded as Moderator of Synod by Rev. J. Mc-Donnell, whom he met so powerfully in his celebrated heresy case. It says much for religious toleration that the erring one was at all allowed an opportunity to recover himself, but there is something absolutely magnanimous in extending for giveness so far as to crown the returning that even five in a hundred have impenitent with high honors. The churches munity from transfer-enjoy excepare manifestly learning not a little in the tional privileges as to locality-the direction of the Master's spirit of forbear- system would be opposed from the ance and love.

Last week we intimated that we would await the Visitor's promised article upon Calvinism in its influence upon literature and philosophy. We are waiting still. The indications are that we must continue to wait. An article purporting to be on that subject appeared in its pages last week, but it had neither argument nor proof. If the readers of the Visitor accept as final that style of writing, either they require some training in mental science, or the majority of thinkers are already hopelessly behind them in the refined art of draw ing deductions. We confess that the Vis- of things. The ship will right herself itor, in our estimation, has not touched, in due time. There is a strong, wise in a single instance, the point with which it originally startled the world-that Calvinism dominates modern religious thought. An amusing result of bad writing is reported in "Zion's Herald." Dr. Went- any great number of families. worth sent an article for publication, which contained a sentence so inextricably tangled that printers, editors, publishers all failed to unravel it. It seemed deliberately to shut all " authors and poets " out of Paradise-a horrible doctrine! Still, there it stood, the best that could be made of it, and in it went. So much for the is worth so much to meet certain deagitation of the "intermediate state." Next week Dr. Wentworth-himself an author and a poet of no mean dimensions-remonstrated. He declared that the writing was "authors of sects." But the editors do not apologize. They suggest that Dr. Wentworth should take a course of instruction in penmanship, and even offer to bear the expense of it. Now this is a new way of compounding for editorial blunders. We shall adopt it. The editor will henceforth obtain a free course of penmanship for all who find their letters misprinted in the WESLEYAN during the few remaining weeks of his incumbency. He was about to offer most magnanimously to conduct the writing-class, but the printers cruelly suggest that he sadly needed himself a full doze of his own medicine. We shall engage Mr. Whiston instead!

mittee free to act. It will depend on the constitution of those composing fears as regards the transfer prospects. the Committee as to how far their We hope the connexion is about to enter on a grand Transfer policy; we serious prerogatives may be exercised. They will have, on the one hand, the have fears that it is not. connexional needs before them. To

preserve our Methodistic economy,

there must be free circulation of ap-

pointments. Hemmed in by nar row

provincial limits, annual conferences

will soon become localized in their re-

lationships and prejudices. The Com-

mittee will doubtless bemuch influ-

enced by stern facts already presented

in evidence of this both east and west.

There is, perhaps, a tendency in the

direction of localization during our

early formative existence, which may

be partially cured by judicious treat-

ment. Transfers may be a necessary

element in that treatment. Up to this

time there has been virtually little

transfer beyond occasional exchanges.

Reform 1s needed. The danger in all re-

forms is that of going to extremes; so

From all indications which reach us

of ministerial as well as lay sentiment.

our Conferences are ripe for the intro-

duction of a sound, thorough transfer

In the prophetic spirit, however, we

are inclined to hold different language.

We have our reasonable fears as to

any general policy being adopted.

Those who look to transfers as the ad-

justing remedy for our lurching ship

during her trial voyage, may as well

quietly think over the actual condition

master on the quarter deck. But let

good.

philosophic spirit.

#### SHIFTING A VERY OLD LAND-MARK.

Christian spectators might afford to look on patiently while speculative thought goes round about the fabric of truth, striking here and there at its foundations, did they not see at times that it takes a too serious liberty with venerable, well-tried, vital doctrines. The age is reflective, somewhat disputatious, and growing, withal, we fear, more irreverent with time-honoured opinions. This may be partly a result of growth in knowledge. As human ity advances in freedom of mind and conscience, and in intellectual culture. it may be expected to demand, more that a little forethought here may do and more, reasons for everything, especially everything affecting its

future and eternal interests. Still. there ought to be bounds to all agitation, while there appear to be really none as regards some old-fashioned but very precious beliefs.

economy. It may--indeed it ought to Take the doctrine of the future state. -affect high and low in the ministry, Until within a score of years-less rich and poor of congregations. Any than that in many localities-a single, arrangement which would touch only supreme conception of death held swav one class of men or people would be a over Christian minds generally in mistake. If it can be once established these provinces. Death was considered simply as a transition-the opening of a door, the falling of a veil. giving eternal light, life and liberty to the spirit of the believer. The few reoutset. But let a broad principle be cent years have wrought great, perlaid down and we are persuaded all will loyally help to carry it out. This haps sad, changes in this particular. we write in what may be called the Discussion has been rife outside. At centres of learning, among the proud-

est peers of thought, investigations, controversies, have proceeded, until the world has been left in a maze of uncertainty. Books, pamphlets, tractates by the hundred, have gone out upon a mission of distraction through all the earth. Is it wonderful that, where scholars and philosophers widely disagree, persons of limited education, and with little time for study. should be at their wits' end? With aged, confirmed Christians

Altogether, we have both hopes and immediate, conscious, active Heaven institutions stand among us, not like or Hell for the dead as of such truthfulness and importance that it deserves the dead, but rather memorials of a defence and enforcement ?

Next week we may attempt a definition of the church's old, honoured faith in regard to futurity, the basis on which it rested, and the effect which it had upon Christian faith and zeal and profession.

### UNITED PRAYER AND INDI-VIDUAL AGGRESSION.

made allusion in a recent issue, has proved a "linked sweetness long drawn out." For three weeks past, the Evangelical churches of this city. have continued in united prayer for the Divine blessing upon the various interests with which as a Christian manifested in these special services, is certainly matter of sincere gratulation, and would seem to encourage the hope that some more practical rebe that the flower of an earnest piety.

which has so readily opened its petals under the friendly, benign influences of these protracted meetings shall the most satisfactory: Go to them. blush unseen and waste its sweetness on the desert air." Rather, may we not reasonably expect the churches' quickened pulse to expend its force in a more vigorous effort towards enlarged success in aggressive Christian work? Among the hopeful signs for the im. mediate future of our religious life as a city, is the simple fact, that the season of united prayer has been extended over such a protracted period. The church that prevails with God will be most likely to prevail with men. A subject of sufficient importance to be mentioned 500 times in Holy Scripture, portion of mis-directed efforts on the as prayer is; and an exercise that is so much in harmony with the instincts of our common nature, as to find a shing men, such a passion as shall place in every form of religion known in the world, must be a powerful factor in the sum of the church's life and of the church's future. This would seem to be further recognized by the large attendance at these meetings for are legion in their devotion to the ban prayer. It is admitted that numbers ner that is love. alone are not a safe criterion in estimating the merits of a work such as this. One recalls at once the saying of the old Grecian orator: "I looked around my audience, and they had dwindled away-till only one remained. But that one was Plato." There is such a thing as "a fit audience though few." Far more importance attaches to the quality-to the spirit of a praving band. As Falstaff exclaimed : "What care I for the bulk and big assemblage of a man? Give me the spirit, Master Shallow, give me the spirit." It is gratifying to have observed, however, that the meetings for united prayer, have been as remarkable for their excellent spirit as for their large attendance. And their good influence must be felt, for just as the Bible has been called "the perfumed bottle of Christianity," so each individual Christian, and more particularly, a select company of Christian men and women, uniting in prayer, cannot but prove censers of sweet incense-odors of saving influence, shedding their fragrance wherever they go. If, as chemists tell us, a single grain of iodine will impart color to several thousand times its weight in water, what may we not expect from the in fluence of some hundreds of praying, practical Christian men and women? Moreover, in the subjects that have been presented for prayer, attention There was a fatal breach in the walls. has been directed to definite objects towards which Christian effort may risoned. An attack was to be conductbend its energies. It is well to lift up such objects into prominence, as are calculated to keep alive our Christian sympathies, and to give directness of single-handed, under the solitary eve aim to church and to individual effort. This has been done; and no feature of these meetings has been more salient than their eminently practical characof willing soldiers. ter. To cite one instance among many: the benevolent and philanthropic institutions of Halifax have been offering their services last Sabbath, the subject of earnest prayer. To the making a complement of twenty-five credit of our city, it was stated by a in all. The first stage of difficulty prominent citizen, at one of the morning meetings, that no city or commu nity on this continent surpasses Hal- vainglory. Volunteers there are alifax in proportion to its population, ways for the winning side. There are does it regard the old doctrine of an for its charitable institutions. These mission schools at the Five Points-

living charity, and a healthy Christian life. Just as in the world argana every production of nature has has own peculiar offshoot, so these kindly provisions for the afflicted and the anfortunate, are the outgrowth of religious life. Like the famous Palace at Potsdam which was erected by Frederick the Great after the close of the Seven Years' War to show the world that he still had plenty of money in his pock-The week of prayer to which we et, so our benevolent institutions are the practical expressions of a living. lavish charity, and not withstanding the wide spread depression in trade and commerce, this Christian community will not suffer these flowers of charity

to die for want of sunshine.

monuments that adorn the abode of

After all this united prayer, the community, we are directly or indi- time has come for a more earnest and rectly charged. The lively interest vigorous aggressive campaign, on the part of the several churches. Entire success will not be attained until sinners are converted and accessions are made to our church membership. How sults will shortly follow. It cannot to reach the masses has ever been an important and equally perplexing problem in the policy of church work. But Mr. Moody's solution, is certainly The best friend of the cause of Christ must confess that in real aggressive work the churches are not nearly so successful as they might be. And this cannot be because there is not preaching enough. Some one has said that the time was when one sermon converted three thousand souls, but to-day it takes three thousand sermons to con. vert one soul. In the late Russo-Turkish war, the number of hits in the number of cartridges fired by the Russians, was one in every sixty-six shots fired. Now, is there not a greater propart of the churches generally? What is wanted is a burning passion for perlead to faithful admonition, and kindly, winsome, persevering effort to lead souls to Christ. In this one work let the churches cultivate a holy rivalry. Let the sects forget the names that

### TRANSFERS-PROSPECTIVE AND SPECULATIVE.

Here at length is a competent organization. As constructed by Gencommission. eral Conference, there is scarcely any limit to the power of a Transfer Committee. The first constitution effectually tied the hands of representatives; this casts off the bonds and leaves them free to act, with scarcely a limitation. The annual Committee the point. Their reluctance will be shall be subject to the call of the President, shall do so and so with its correspondence, shall fix the dates of transfers-that is all. They may transfer a score or a hundred at a sitconferences. True, an argument would be afforded for use by men transferred ting; may transfer them to widest against their will, which in the other extremes. The question is, Will

they do it? What will they do? -" I came hither not with my own It may be safely set down as a genral opinion that something ought to will. I am ready to return at the ear- tion to end ? e done. Under the pressure of that liest moment practicable. But while

onviction the General Conference cut here I mean to do my duty." Preju- to the necessities of the case? If so, way the trammels, and left the Com- dice is disarmed before such a plea.

us be prepared for eventualities which matters may be, unchanged. To them we know lie in the way of carrying heaven is still & veritable, immediate, out a system of transfer covering any blessed state of conscious and eternal great area of country, or including happiness to all who die in Christ. But how is it with the youth of As a first and principal contingency this day, even those in the memlet us take in the question of expense. bership of the churches? Are we Our economy is such that any apparall aware that a spirit of uncerent disadvantage placed upon a mintainty and unrest has been gainister by conference or committees ing upon Christians only partly matakes at once a commercial aspect. It tured in experience, while very many of our children have been growing up privations and submit to certain abin a vague, dreamy state of mind in rerupt changes in social life. If these lation to the soul's future condition. conditions have been ordered by a To say nothing of the pronounced competent body, that body must pro-Atheism of this day-the denial of vide the means of compensation. When futurity in any sense; or the semia minister desires transfer, he voluninfidel objection, that because no one teers a sacrifice which includes his has been known to return with a detravelling expenses. That is the rulcisive message from the dead, and the ing of General Conference, and it is Bible at best speaks but in figures right. When, on the other hand, a upon that subject, therefore it is all congregation invites a man, or the left a matter of doubt; we may find Missionary Committee requires one, quite enough in really Christian ineach becomes responsible for necessstances to awaken pity if not alarm as ary expenditures. So far well ;---but to the drift of human belief. The hera transfer policy, to become anything esv of annihilation we fear has made like a system, must lay hands on just converts. It is considered reasonable the class of men whose removal would that, soul-life being a gift of God, He be met with repugnance by themselves may recall it at death, and restore it and by thier Conferences. In that case only to those found worthy at the judgthere come in, of course, bills of inment. As to the doctrine of soul-sleep. demnity, which must be provided for we have reason for believing that it by the judges who have decreed, or the has gained a hold of ignorant minds authorities who gave the judges their which will be found rather difficult to

relax. We have even known the neces-Incidentally, thus, we have alluded sity of correcting this fallacy in the to the second chief difficulty in the way instance of scholars taught in Metho--that of individual reluctance. Mindist Sabbath Schools! As to theories isters will hesitate, notwithstanding a of the intermediate state, they are fair sentiment of loyalty, to break up quite common enough among all classtheir associations when it comes to es and creeds of to-day. The old doctrine is declining: the new offers no increased by what they know of antisubstitute, but is itself divided into a pathies which have confronted stranvariety of indefinite opinions. gers who have already accepted Two questions are suggested by this charges among brethren of distant

## subject :-

1. What is to be the doctrinal standard of the rising generation of Chrisinstance could not be adopted, namely tians in regard to the future state? Where is all this dreaming and specula-

2. Is the pulpit sufficiently awake

## THE JOST CITY MISSION.

On the 18th of March, 1878, an effort was made to organize a Sabbath School in connection with the Mission Church. Two teachers and eleven children comprised the school for that day. A flourishing Sabbath School, professedly in connection with the Y. M. C. Association, had been conducted in the building for some time, well officered, thoroughly disciplined, though consisting of material gathered to some extent from the neglected population. This entire organization was removed to another building. The new mission was thus dependent purely upon its own strength from the beginning. There were no methods adopted for advertizing the scheme. It had not a solitary attraction or inducement to offer. It seemed in fact an extravagart if not a hopeless adventure. Teachers understood that, if they were to teach children they must first find them. The population in the vicinity, from which a school was to be organized, were poor, many of them homestly poor, but the majority poor through and in vicious habits and inclinations. There would be sympathy with the scheme on the part of the churches provided it succeeded. The enemy was strong and well gared having no supports from without. No one was at hand to cheer the attempt. Volunteers must go forth of their Commander. This kind of sortie has always required a certain kind of courage, and in the service of Christ it has never failed through lack

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There were three additional teachers passed, the second stage will have as its principal difficulty a tendency to



tions stand among us, not like nents that adorn the abode of ad, but rather memorials of a charity, and a healthy Christian ust as in the world around as production of nature has is culiar offshoot, so these kindly ons for the afflicted and the unte, are the outgrowth of religious ike the famous Palace at Potsnich was erected by Frederick at after the close of the Seven War to show the world that he d plenty of money in his pockur benevolent institutions are etical expressions of a living, harity, and notwithstanding the read depression in trade and rce, this Christian community suffer these flowers of charity r want of sunshine.

all this united prayer, the come for a more earnest and aggressive campaign, on the the several churches. Entire will not be attained until sinconverted and accessions are our church membership. How the masses has ever been an t and equally perplexing prothe policy of church work. Moody's solution, is certainly t satisfactory: Go to them. friend of the cause of Christ fess that in real aggressive churches are not nearly so al as they might be. And this e because there is not preachgh. Some one has said that was when one sermon conree thousand souls, but to-day hree thousand sermons to con. oul. In the late Russo-Turkthe number of hits in the cartridges fired by the Russ one in every sixty six shots ow, is there not a greater promis-directed offorts on the e churches generally ? What is a burning passion for peren, such a passion as shall ithful admonition, and kindome, persevering effort to to Christ. In this one work urches cultivate a holy rivalhe sects forget the names that in their devotion to the ban love.

which it is an honour to be attached. Christians rank high who succeed in a bold enterprise. Up to this time teachers have been impelled toward this school. One young man's class in a central school has been drawn almost completely toward this mission work. That teacher may feel discouraged in his lonely position.  $\mathbf{To}$ our mind the departure of those young men is the highest compliment that could be paid to their teachers fidelity to truth. He infused into their minds a conviction of Christian responsibility, trained them so effectually to his own ideal of self-sacrifice and devotion, that they went out to the service of disciples. It is easy to see the type to which these teachers hitherto belonged. Under the impulse of a first love in religion; perhaps driven out by a conviction of past fruitlessness; it may be, in some instances, subdued by a tremendous sorrow, which, in rare, gracious cases, leads to a lifeconsecration that seeks work for Christ in the hardest field and under the darkest shadows-these young persons met on common ground. No pastor or superintendent can claim the honour of having enlisted them. They found the recruiting sergeant in their own consciences before they came.

Several classes have been divided three or four-one, indeed, as often as seven times. A meek remonstrance was offered on the latest division, quite pardonable of God and man. These waifs of humanity had been gathered from alleys and out-of-theway abodes, to fill up that number which with the Christ-like seeker is never complete while one remains outside. She knew their value, having bought them with her love and tender guardianship. But this is true Mission work. A teacher of this school has been met on Saturday night at nine o'clock, after filling up the complement of an honest week's service, going in and out of uninviting habita- | all shall thank him that we have been tions, up and down dangerous stair- established in the faith by coming here, ways, "looking up his Sunday-school boys." Once in the school, he makes Gospel of Christ. Yours, it a point to teach each child a short prayer, repeating it until every word is fixed in the memory. May God bring those prayers often to the surface in future life! It would be easier to mar this work than to make it. An austere look, a proud reserve, the attitude and tones of a conscious distinction, would repel these little lambs of a ragged flock. At whatever sacrifice, these human creatures must be loved. It is the very best testimony which Christianity can offer to its genuineness \* this day in the city of Halifax, that men and women trained to fine instincts can sit down among groups of half-washed and ignorant children and draw them so closely by the power of a visible love that both touch without recoiling. This speaks more than grand churches or eloquent sermons. being sixty-four years, four months and There are about two hundred names on the books of this school. We kindly warned the Secretary once that God would look into those books more elosely than into the ledgers of some of our great commercial houses. He has more interest in them. They are precious records in view of the angels referred to him in the criticism, but the of Heaven. We cannot but think that Mr. Jost's hope and prayer are at length being fulfilled. He saw a great work to be done, in a very needy locality. He Some months ago you published in the "Cour-was patient enough to wait for God's ant" a statement of Neal Dow in relation to the was patient enough to wait for God's intemperate habits of Mr. Spurgeon, the great indications while he lived, and wise preacher of London. In common with many others enough to trust His providence when he died. The work is being carried on. tract from the paper, and, inclosing it in a letter to ne died. The work is being carried on. Next week we may refer to the field from which these sheaves are be ing garnered.

New York's moral maelstrom-to is so great that our increase in membership thus far is only four. We feel sadly the need of live class leaders. Of the the proportion of marriages solemnized to the rites of the Established Church, tinancial state of our circuit we speak encouragingly. Three years ago we raised while at the same time the proportion of civil marriages is steadily increasing. In for ministerial support \$180 and \$23 for 1861 the number of the former marriages the missionary society, while last year we raised \$315 for ministerial support and, raised \$315 for ministerial support and, in 1868 the proportion was 76.8 per cent; thanks to Rev. E. R. Young \$75 for the, and in 1876 73.7 per cent. On the other Missionary Society. We hope in spite of hard times to equal that this year. We have not a wealthy man among onr member; in 1868 just 9 per cent.; while in bers, but I hope New Germany will never 1876 the proportion had increased to 10.9 receive any larger grant from the Mission Board than she receives this year. During the past two years we have added to the total number in the years 1861, 1868, the furniture and appearance and comfort and 1876 being 201., 221., and 26.2 per of the parsonage some \$200. We have cent respectively. finished a new church at New Canada, and have secured a site for a church at wright, whom Illinois Methodists espec Northfield, at which place (D. V.) we ially will not soon forget. Cartwright hope to begin building shortly. was convulsing the conference with his

The above is the bright side, There are discouraging statements as well. One of the chief discouragements to a man laboring on this circuit is the few who take the WESLEYAN. Even the officials are this year giving up their papers-(By the way Mr. Editor ought a man to be a circuit or recording steward who does not take the WESLEYAN.) (If he have the strain Whereupon the Bishop sharply remeans and denies himself and family of the church paper, he ought to go back and begin as a penitent. ED.) Another source of discouragement is seen in the number of people who will attend our services Peter, "I suppose I am-in spots!" without ever thinking of their duty to support the cause of God. We have one member in good standing who for the past five years has paid nothing to support our cause in the neighborhood. He is poor and the poor have the gospel preached unto them. Thank God we have some noble hearts, whose liberality abounds out of their poverty. We will not mention any of the other discouragements of our circuit life. Take it all in all we have had nearly three years of successful labor, years of spiritual growth, and though a hard circuit to travel over, yet we shall thank God even in the eternal world, that in the revolutions of the Methodist Itinerancy we were sent to New Germanyshall thank him for those whose souls have been saved there, and for those whose hearts have been enlarged in their capacities of faith and love; and above and have learned with Paul to say with bold confidence—I am not ashamed of the to English surroundings.—News.

One of the most curious facts which NEW BRUNSWICK & P. E. ISLAND. come out in the marriage returns in the United States is the gradual decrease in

A colored barber named W. D. Curtis, a native of Boston, was found in the Street, at St. John on Friday morning last, so far gone from exposure, it is supposed, that he died a short time after.

A car of eattle, 16 head arrived by the for ned almost 80 per cent. of the whole; freight train from the North on the 16th inst., en route for England. They were shipped by T. C. Patterson, Esqr., of Woodstock, Oxford, Ontario, fomerly manager of the hand, the number of civil marriages at the office of Superintendent Registers in Toronto Mail), and are in charge of Mr. Muir. 1861 was 7 16 per cent. of the total num-.The cattle were turned out in the station yard to feed and water and presented a very fineappearance, with the exception of one steer per cent. The total number of marriages that showed signs of distress and tatigue. not solemnized by the Established Church This one Mr. Muir proposes to dispose of to also shows an increase-the propertion to a Moncton butcher. One small-looking ox among the lot weighed 1,840 lbs.-Times.

> Mr. W. H. Hayward, of Port Elgin, has lost his wife and four children-all boyssince Christmas from diptheria. Two other children are now ill with it. The disease has also appeared at Point deBute.

Mr. Ernest Dawson, second son of our respected Mayor, has successfully passed a rigid competitive examination, and is now engaged in the Civil Service of India at a Salary of 4,260 rupees, or 420 pounds sterling, per year, with a free passage to India and the prospect of a liberal pension in the future. Mr. Dawson competed for the privilege of Cooper Hill College, Oxford, in 1874. The result of the examination found him one of the fortunate fifty, and amongst those he stood No. 8 on the list. It is gratifying to see an island boy winning laurels in a field where he had hosts of British students to compete with. Young Mr. Dawson was formerly a student in the Wesleyan Academy of this city. We wish him continued "success - Charlottetown Argus ..

Mr. M. P. Rochford, a printer very well known in P. E. Island, died at Charlottetown a week ago. He was the editor and proprietor of a small daily paper, of a humorous character, known as "Rochford's Daily," claimed to be the first daily paper established in Charlottetown.

The value of exports from the thriving little village of Alberton, Prince County, for 1878, were valued at \$135,000-the principal items being potatoes, eggs and mackerel.

Young Tuplin, the third victim of small pox at Alberton, P.E.I., is now recovering although at one time Dr. Bearisto was doubtful of his recovery. No new cases are reported.

rank in the British Navy, though he has seen The inhabitants of Campbellton, P. E. Isnearly twenty years service. It is reported land, are agitating for a branch line of rail. that unless specially called to hoist his flag way from Bloomfield to Campbelton-a dis afloat he proposes henceforth to live the life tance of three and a quarter miles. of a landsman. His seamanship is spoken

. The Sackville Post says :- The hay crops on this marsh district is enormous. By the census of 1871, including upland hay) they of an Emperor, he may well be supposed at were as follows :---

the second se	<b>FD</b>	101
his date to prefer living at his ease in pa.		the
and on the land to life on the ocean wave-	Sackville	in
		be
remains to be seen however whether here-		
And a mill be shieffy known as an English on	Westmorland 8,388	say
		-
German Duke His German Dukedom of		
	Hopewell	
obourg has solid possessions connected	Harvey 4.960	M
ith it and the Duchess may profer German		
		de
English surroundings.—News.	Amherst Head 4.793	ori
On the morning of the 16th, shout 9 o'clock		the
(In the morning of the round about o o clock	River Hobert.	11-
	his date to prefer living at his ease in pa. ces on the land to life on the ocean wave- remains to be seen however whether here- fter he will be chiefly known as an English or German Duke. His German Dukedom of obourg has solid possessions connected ith it, and the Duchess may prefer German o English surroundings — News. On the morning of the 16th, about 9 o'clock	ces on the land to life on the ocean wave- remains to be seen however whether here- fter he will be chiefly known as an English or German Duke. His German Dukedom of obourg has solid possessions connected ith it, and the Duchess may prefer GermanSackville

Says the London Methodist don Circuits will be busy this week and

for the next fortnight with their various meetings on behalf of the Thanksgiving Fund. It will be of great importance to the success of the movement that these meetings should be vigorously worked.

and that great liberality should be shown. I am glad to hear that notwithstanding the great things already done at the city road inaugural meetings a few weeks ago a very large additional amount is confidently expected. But what is much more gratifying is that the fund itself is likely to be enlarged, and more good objects added for help. Notably, I hear that a Methodist Orphanage is to be founded. Some liberal gentleman in Birmingham has offered ten thousand pounds on condition that £1,000 should be devoted to the Thanksgiving Fund as it is now £1,-000 shall be appropriated to the establishment of an orpanage for the children of Christian parentage, and that £10,000 more should be set aside for the same

purpose from the surplus of the Thanksgiving Fund for other Connexional contributions. This is a great and good thought. May God prosper it. Then probably when the general committee meets again it may be considered desirable to vote help to the Temperance Committee, and for the benefit of poor decayed church workers, such as local preachers, classleaders, &c., &c.

My temperance friends will be glad to hear that at a meeting of young men recently held in the Cannon-street Hotel. under the presidency of Sir Francis Lycett, the Rev. E. E. Jenkins, M.A., said he wished he was a young man beginning life again; he would lead a different life. First he would be a water-drinker; he was not a tectotaler, though-he was never in his life nearer being one than now; but having gone through some of the most dangerous parts of the world, and breathed malaria in some of the worst districts in India, and knowing what he did of the precariousness of European health in Eastern lands, he would begin life as a water drinker, and continue to the end of his days.

Tennyson is writing a poem on the death Princess Alice.

Loss of life by yellow fever in the South last year is estimated at about 15,000 persons, and of money and trade at from \$175,000,000 to \$200,000,000, as great as the loss from the Chicago fire.

Honduras is prepared for war. A battery of Krupp siege guns of heavy calibre and a number of Remington rifles have lately been received. A late statement gives the number of Remingtons in the arsenals of the Republic at 10,000, a very respectable armament for a small country in time of peace, although he Poevenir of Nicaragua anticipates trouble etween some of the Republics, it does not ay which, at an early date.

A fire occurred on the 14th inst. in the Iontreal General Hospital, creating a great eal of excitement among the patients. It riginated in the basement at the east end of he building, where the linen of the estab-The terribly frightened by the smoke, which pen-67.906 etrated through all the wards : and those able to move rushed through the corridors in all directions, creating great alarm among those unable to get out of bed. The loss, which will not exceed a few hundred dollars, is covered by insurance. The "Glasgow Herald" quotes a letter from a member of the Free Church Mission at Livingstonia, which states that three seams of coal have been discovered on the western shore of Lake Nyassa. The spot is about a mile from the shore, ten miles south of Florence Bay, and has an elevation of about 400 feet. The thickest seam was seven feet. The lecture on "England's Illustrious Traces of alluvial gold were also observed, but it is doubtful whether the metal is in suffi cient quantity to repay working.

#### WESLEYAN. THE

Here is an old story of Dr, Peter Cart

wit and drollery when Bishop Hamline

called him to order and said; "Brother

Cartwright are you going on to perfec-tion?" Peter paid no attention to it and

went at it again more vigorously, and the

conference behaved more uproariously,

when the Bishop again said, "Brother

Cartwright, come to order, and reflect if

you are going on to perfection." Peter bow-

ed in deference, and soon fell into his old

minded him that it was not becoming

either in him or the conference to have so

much levity, and said again, kindly,

" Brother Cartwright, are you going on

NEWS AND NOTES.

NOVA SCOTIA.

As was expected, and foreshadowed in a

speech a few weeks ago in Halifax by the

Admital Commanding on the North Ameri-

can Station, Prince Alfred, the Duke of

Edinburg, has been promoted from a Captaincy to the position of Rear Admiral. He

is by many years the youngest officer of his

highly of; but unless he has a passion for

the sea or an ardent longing for naval glory

hard to win in the piping times of peace, be-

ing the son of an Empress and the son-in-law

The two men immediately notified the sol-

diers at one of the forts. The body was

brought up to town and taken to the dead

It turned out to be the body of a gunner of

the R.A., named William Hughes. He was

missing at roll call at the barracks at ten

o'clock at night, and was seen alive walk-

ing with a girl near Steel's Pond early in the

evening. It is supposed that he was under

the influence of liquor, lost his way in the

woods and falling down on the road, went to

sleep. Those who had to be out that night

can form an idea of how long a man could

Mr. Ritchie, now Chief Justice of Canada

was born in Nova Scotia, where he studied

law with his brother, now a Judge in Equity

in the sister Province, represented the City

and County of St. John in the General As-

sembly from 1846 to 1851, and again from

1854 until August 1855, when he was eleva-

ted to the bench. He had a seat in the Exe-

cutive for a short period, prior to his appoint-

ment as Judge. On the death of Judge Robert Parker, Judge Ritchie, became Chief

Justice of New Brunswick, a position which

he held until October, 1875, when he became

Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of Cana-

Mr. Henry Morrisey, the only veteran on

this side of the Atlantic who fought with

Nelson in the battle of Trafalgar and saw

days ago there emerged from it a large and

handsome Butterfly, which he brought alive

to this office.- Yarmouth Herald.

live lying on the snow exposed to the frost.

house at the military hospital.

to perfection ?" "Well, Bishop," said

tion ?"

#### JOST CITY MISSION.

18th of March, 1878, an made to organize a Sabbath connection with the Mission Two teachers and eleven omprised the school for that flourishing Sabbath School, y in connection with the Y. ociation, had been conducte building for some time, red, thoroughly disciplined, nsisting of material gatherextent from the neglected

. This entire organization ed to another building. The on was thus dependent pureown strength from the be-There were no methods r advertizing the scheme. a solitary attraction or ino offer. It seemed in fact gart if not a hopeless ad-Teachers understood that, ere to teach children they find them. The population ity, from which a school rganized, were poor, many nestly poor, but the majorrough and in vicious habits tions. There would be symthe scheme on the part of nes provided it succeeded. a fatal breach in the walls. was strong and well garattack was to be conductno supports from without. is at hand to cheer the atolunteers must go forth ed, under the solitary eye mmander. This kind of always required a certain rage, and in the service of s never tailed through lack oldiers.

re three additional teachers eir services last Sabbath, omplement of twenty-five he first stage of difficulty second stage will have as al difficulty a tendency to Volunteers there are ale winning side. There are ools at the Five Points-

## CORRESPONDENCE.

NEW GERMANY, Jan, 15, 1879.

DEAR EDITOR,-News from the mission field such as we now and then see in the WESLEYAN, is very cheering to at least one of your readers. This letter is from the mission field of one of the Home Stations of our Conference. For nearly three years this station has been wrought upon by your humble servant. On this circuit we have nine preaching appointments. At six of these places we have seen springing from our toil conversions. More than truth. forty persons have been received into church communion-and yet the leakage

# RELIGIOUS ITEM .

From five to ten thousand dollars are contributed yearly by the Friendly Island converts to the Wesleyan Misssionary So-

> It is stated as a fact, that among ten thousand Fijians there is not a house without family worship. The "United Presbyterian" pertinently says this is more than can be said of any ten thousand Christians of America.

Rev. Dr. Newman Hall declares that the churches of Great Britain have lost thirty thousand members within the last three years, by intemperance

Of one hundred and ninety-one Congregational ministers who have died during the past four years, ninety-seven had pass ed the limit of seventy years, and ninetyfour had not reached 1t, the avera ge age nineteen days. The average duration of their ministry was thirty-four years and seven months.

MR. SPURGEON AND NEAL DOW .- The Hartford "Courant" publishes the fol-lowing correspondence. It should be explained that Mr. Dow did not mention Mr. Spurgeon's name, and has since denied that any one has any right to infer that he references to Mr. Spurgeon seemed undoubted, and besides Mr. Dow does not say to whom he did refer.

HARTFORD. Jan. 7, 1879. To the Editor of the "Courant :"

I was very much shocked, and not knowing the truth or falsehood of the statement, I cut the exdesire to see it. Yours respectfully,

L. C. GLAZIER.

#### Nightingale Lane, Balham, Surrey, Dec. 24, 1878.

Dear Sir,-If Mr. Neal Dow knew the truth he would not make such false charges against me. My dren. manner of life is before the world. Ask them that know me. Whatever faults I may have, I have been preserved at all times from excess, and I have She was in usual health at noon. She burst given no ground for any one to accuse me of it. I a blood vessel between 2 and 3 o'clock and given no ground for any ost to deverage, but I am an use no alc holi drink as a beverage, but I am an habitual abstainer. "Beer," of which Mr. Dow speaks, I never touch, and I never thought, much less said, that I could not keep up to my work without brandy and beer. I do not believe that died in half an hour afterwards. these or any other stimulants are a help to any Yours truly 133.0.

C. H. SPURGEON. Dear Sir,-I spend most of the hours of the day

with Mr. Spurgeon, and I can bear personal testi-mony that Mr. Dow's statements have no basis in JOSEPH W. HARROLD,

Private Secretary.

two men were walking through the Point Pleasant Park, when they saw a man lying on the Fort Cambridge Road, about a hun-

.To give some idea of the dimensions of dred yards from the Tower. On examinathe cattle trade of these farming districts, we tion they found that the man was quite dead frozen stiff, his limbs being so contracted by give the following figures as the approximate the cold that they seemed like a knot. He shipments from the following places during had on the Uniform of a Royal Artilleryman, 1878. They are within the mark: and his cap and mitts were lying beside him.

Sackville
Au Lac
Amherst
Dorchester 50 do
Athol & Maccan
Harvey, Hopewell, etc 600 do

Dead," by Rev. Howard Sprague, at Moncton, on Friday evening, was well attended. The *Times* says: "The lecturer spoke in choice and eloquent language of the Earl of Chatham, Wm. Pitt. Lord Nelson, Gen. Wolfe, Sir John Moore, the Duke of Wellidgton, General Havelock, Hedley Vicars and others distinguished for statecraft and the art of war. The lecturer held the undivided attention of his hearers and we are safe in saying that every one left the hall well pleased and with a high opinion of Mr. Sprague's eloquence and ability.

### NEWS FROM ABROAD.

The sensation of the street last week in Montreal was the failure of Alderman William Glendenning a large property holger and stove manufacturer with several hundred thousand dollars liabilities. Among other valuable properties, he owns the Witness office building, Steinson, Auld & Co.'s biscuit factory, and Glen. dening's block Victoria Square. All his property is heavily mortgaged. Exchange, People's and Jacques Cartier Banks are interested. To-day J. N. Hall, hardware merchant, assigned, with about \$55,000 liabilities.

A brother of the clergyman who was said to have died from starvetion in Toronto, has written as follows to the pa-

Queen's County, last week, aged 100 years.

"I observe in your evening edition very She was born at Ragged Islands, Shelburne, gross mistatements in regard to my brother, in 1879. Her maiden name was Hayden. the Rev. W. F. Checkley, assistant minister The unfortunate man Wm. Murphy, who of St. Paul's Church Toronto. It is stated met with an accident at Windsor Junction on that he died from starvation, that horrible Thursday week, by falling between the platpoverty had been secretly endured for years, form and the cars has since died. The deand that for a household of ter or eleven ceased was employed as car inspector on the there was an annual income of but \$400. W. C. R. He leaves a wife and three chil-All this is utterly untrue.

My brother had a salary of \$800 from the congregation, and \$400 from the commuta-A little daughter of Rev. A. Ross died tion fund. His commutation allowance he suddenly on Wednesday afternoon week. had of late set aside for the payment of debts and his household consisted of only six persons, and of these two nephews are in the receipt of small salaries. His son holds a Mr. Wm. Patten, of Hartford. about two good appointment under Government, and months ago, whilst in the woods discovered would have been most willing to help his faa chrysalis about the size of a hen's egg atther had the necessity existed. There was much love between my brother and myself tached to a tree. He carried it home, cut it and it is very painful to be forced to place. open, and found another shell (about half the size) enclosed which he also cut open, family matters before those who are strangers and found it to contain a grub like substance. to us, but I fear that in this case I cannot be The inner shell he stuck together, and a few silent and do right.

Sincerely yours, 286 Piccadilly St., Jan. 8th, 1879. close personal attention.

There is an apprehension of one of the greatest strikes in the coal trade Britain has known taking place. Because of the depression that prevails in the trade in South and West Yorkshire and North Derbyshire, the masters recently decided to reduce wages. and already at many colleries notice has been gvien. The officials of the South and West Yorkshire Miners' Associations have recommended unity of action in resisting the reduction, and at a monster gathering proposed to be held in the holidays will advise the men to strike rather than submit. If such a course be taken, upwards of one hundred thousand men will be thrown idle.

WILL QUEEN VICTORIA ABDICATE.-(LONdon correspondence of the "Liverpool Post.") I have just received a piece of news which I should have been inclined to treat with incredulity, if I had not obtained it from a quarter worthy of high consideration. I am informed that on the reassembling of Parliament in February an intimation will be made in both houses that, in consequnce of her recent bereavement and from other considerations, also of a personal nature, the Queen has decided to relinquish the reins of power in favor of the Prince of Wales as Prince Regent. Of course, I give you this extraordinary intelligence for what it is worth. I may, however, be permitted to remind you that there have already been Regents at the head

of the English realm, and, although we should all deplore the day that witnessed the abnegation by the Queen of that power which she has wielded with such singular wisdom, yet it would be impossible, at the same time, not to feel that in being transferred to the Prince of Wales the sovereignty had passed into hands already familiarized with the exercise of royal and national duties.

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MR. SPURGEON'S bodily infirmities appear to grow upon him. For-several years he has had to lay aside all work in the early winter, and this season, he has been prostrated earlier than usual. In the December number of the Sword and Trowel, which he edits, he says of himselt: "We issue this closing number of the year's magazine from the sick-chamber. One could wish that zeal and fervour were restrained and hampered by being yoked to painful infirmities of flesh. We could do more, and we think we may add without selfconfidence, we would do more, if we were not laid prostrate at the very moment when our work requires our presence-" The wonder is that Mr SPURGEON has been able to do half he undertakes. The largest congregation in London, an orphanage, a training college. and a monthly magazine are too much for the personal attention of one man, and Mr. SPUR-

FRANCIS L. CHECKLEY. GEON gives to every one of these interests

that hero fall, died the other evening at his residence, 253 Pleasant Street, near the Academy of Music. There were only eight Trafalgar veterans living of whom, he was one, the seven others being in England. He had the medal and clasp of Trafalgar. During that war he had one leg broken, but

did good service after. It is said he was among those present at the burial of Sir John

# Mrs. J. Cameron, died at Brookville,

Moore. After leaving the navy he went almost round the world, and finally settled in this city with his wife about forty years ago. -Halifax Morning Chronicle.



#### WESLEYAN. ТНЕ

# THE AFGHAN WAR.

The debate in the House of Commons on the Afghan war closed this morning and the Government had a majority of 101. Afghanistan is a country lying northwest of British India, from which it is separated by a lofty chain of mountains pierced by three principal passes. It contains about four or five million of inhabitants. It broke away from Persia about a hunbred and forty years ago, and there has been so little stability in its political institutions that on the death of nearly every one of its successive rulers there has been a fierce civil war. The Afghans, are a half civilized race-wild, brave and reckless. There is a hereditary jealousy between the various tribes which occupy the country, and they submit reluctantly to the authority of a single chief. Some of our Indian statesman of the last generation supposed it was in the interes: of the English empire in India to encourage the matual jealousies of the Afghan peo- which prevented our witnessing in st ple and so prevent the growth of a single vigorous State. We began early in this century to look with anxiety on the countries lying northwest of our Indian pos-essions. Napoleon bad utfered some menacing words at striking have led to the present war I have a blow at us in the East, and we procreded to throw a net work of diplo mary over Persia, Afghanistan and the Scinde. At that time we had not pass ed the Indies, and of course we die our best to make the ruler of the Sikhs our firm ally. The treaty we made with Persia was an extraordinary one; promising on our part to defend Persian territory against all invasions, we requir. ed the Sha' to engage that no Frenchman should be permitted to remain in any part of the territory subject to his government. The panic about France passed away with the victories of Wellington on the Peninsula, and for many years Afghanistan gave us no concern.

Forty years ago we began to meddle again. The Atghan throne was occupied by Dost Ma omed, who was one of Ewenty brothers belonging to a family which had given the Afghan princes a great deal of trouble. Through a series of romantic adventures he had fought his way to supreme power, had expelled the princes who had ruled the coun try since its separation from Persia, and was administering the government with singular ability and vigor. It was alleged that he had given some cause of offense to Runjeet Singh-"The old lion of the Punjab," and our ally. At Loodianah there was living the former occupant of the throne of Cabul, the

fair, however, to suppose that the obviwith him, had its natural and legitimate effect.

At his death his son Shere Ali as cended the throne; but as usual there was a rival to be destroyed before the throne was secured. His brother contested the succession, and our first offense against the present ruler of Af ghanistan consisted in our refusal to decide between the two claimants to the crown. Other offenses-one of them arising from our abhorrence of cruelty. ence the perpetration of a crime, others arising from events which we could not control-have contributed to alienate him trom us. But after doing my best to master all the circumstances which come to the conclusion that but for the recent change in the policy of the English Government we might still have been at peace with him.

As soon as the Couservatives came into office they concluded that the gradual extension of Russian power in Central Asia made it necessary that we should have English "residents" in Afghanistan. The native "vakeel" who represented us at Cabul was not likely, as they thought, to give us early and accurate political information They were afraid that Russia might be at Herat before we knew anything about it. Lord Northbrook, the Governor General was directed to take steps to carry cut the new policy; but he r-solutely refused compliance. He knew that the Ameer would regard the presence of English "residents" with alarm. Shere Ali is no stranger to what has happened in British India. As soon as a "resident" is sent to a native it. An Englishman when he sees political confusion and judicial corruption has an irresistible impulse to set things right. He remonstrates and arguesat last he menaces. If the native ruler

is a just and kindly man no menaces

him, he gave us no trouble. He was tier. In the House of Lords a few eveamong half civilized races; and his na- opportunity of rectifying our frontier. tural sugarity was not blinded by his But the real truth seems to be that he passions. He saw that whatever tem- wanted to get possession of both sides enemies, to crush him at last. It is possession of English garrisons. If the Ameer had consented to receive "restous sincerity of the British Jovernment dents," we might have worked our way we can do it at once. But if we at-

> "scientific frontier," it would appear equally necessary to hold both ends of the passes of the Hindoo Coosh, and we shall have to go on annexing. If on the other hand, we are satisfied with the new frontier, and leave the rest of DISRAELI AND GLADSTONE CONTRASTED Afghanistan to its present rulers, we shall not be likely to have friendly

neighbors. And what is to be done in reference to Herat? In the debate in the House of Lords it is said that what the Gov. ernment really wanted was a "resident" at Herat rather than a Cabul; and there can be no doubt that in relation to the movements of Russia, Herat is of far greater importance to us. But it may, I think, be assumed as certain that although Russia would not have the slightest objection to the presence of an English Embassy at Cabul she would offer the strongest resistance to any attempt on our part to plant ourselves at Herat. On the whole our Government has landed us in a chaos of difficulties.

I intended to discuss some of the grave constitutional questions which court the independence of the native have been raised by the government prince is annihilated. We cannot help policy, but this discussion must be reserved for another letter .-- R. W. Dale in Christian Union.

# HOW TO WIN ATTENTION.

This is a conventional age in a bad

GENERAL READING. able way. Even during the Mutiny, saged the war in his speech at the Man- clergyman whispered with his hands on when he might hav- attempted to sion House with a cynical trankness. his lips, "This can't speak," but, putavenge the injuries which we had done He said that we must rectify our fron- ting his hand on his heart, " but this can speak forever." The audience was a man of genius and had a singular fac- nings ugo he endeavored to qualify this moved to tears. The minor key, and ulty for government. He was capable statement, and said that he meant that the lachrymal duct in sufficient propor- ing, with his little girl upon a high of self restraint that is uncommon once the war had arisen we had the sions will accomplish the purpose of bank, underneath which ran a canal. The securing attention.

If a Sunday school teacher's heart speaks he will gain attention. "Bro. porary annoyance he might inflict upon of the Suleiman mountains, so that the Brown stop. Brother Jenkins, you us we were certain, if he made us his passes at both ends might be in the pray; you know the Lord," said a minister to a man whose heart was not in prayer. Facts are good for securing attention. Give a fact and an incident in their declared desire to live at peace to this by gradual means; as he refuses, that touches human nature. A handsome face and a prepossessing appeartemp to annex the country as far as ance help to secure attention. But the Hindoo Coosh we shall have a dou- + people like to discover a " singed cat " ble problem before us. In the first sometimes ! let this encourage homely place, we shall have to govern a restless, and little men. Some men have evil barbarous, warlike race, inhabiting a reputations; some have ghastly and difficult country, and regarding our rule expressionless countenances; some have in the air directly over the water. Yet with intense abhorrence. I suppose we an awful, solemn tone. All these hincan do it; but the cost will be enormous, der and prevent the securing of attenand it cannot be done without resorting tion. Have facts, a natural countenance, to severities which are likely to provoke an undertone of feeling, and your heart the generous indignation of he English full of your work. Every talker must people" In the second place, if it is weave a spell. Your glittering eye, necessary to hold both ends of the your ready tongue, your personal char Suleiman passes, in order to have a acter must do it .- Dr. Buckley.

### THE TWO PREMIERS.

PERSONALLY.

A letter from London to the New York "Tribune" says : "There are certain things, trifles in themselves, which detract from the effect of Mr. Gladstone's oratory. If I may venture to refer to such a matter, his dress detracts from it. Dur. his speech he was never on good ing terms with his shirt-collar and neck tie. The neck-tie was ill adjusted, and from time to time made its way over to the upper edge of the collar and threatened to interfere with the free circulation of the arteries and veins. Then it had to be rearranged, and the repetition of this process was annoying to the orator and the audience. It withdrew the attention of both from the matter in hand. By and

by, even the shirt front, of which there was more visible than an Englishman in morning dress usually shows, got into a confused and disorderly state. The coat sleeves were too long and no vestige of wristband could be seen, while the coat collar came higher up on the back of the neck. In short, Mr. Gladstone's dress was so ill managed that it really deducted something from the dignity and nobility of that fine head so well set on its shoulder, and from the uprightness of his figure. He has an odd trick of touching the comity. and produce the marvellous top of his head just where a whisp of gray Christian unity of our day. What is hair lies loosely across, with the end of attention? "Attention, company," is the bent thumb of his right hand. This he did not once but often; perhaps twenty times while he was speaking. The physiologist might explain it as a method of irritating the brain-a mild substitute for the blister which Erskine used to put on his chest when he had a great cause to argue in court. The imgression on the bystander is that the whisp of hair is tickling the skin. At times you notice an uneasy movement of fhe hands. The fingerless first joint of the left hand, which has a narrow bandage of black silk about it, is rubbed hard against the right palm. It is a kind of kneading process, often repeated. When he came into the luncheon room at the Sbip Hotel and when he came upon the gallery-like platform from which he spoke at the rink, the great man's manner was not so perfect as one would like to have seen it. In both cases he had to advance sideways to the company, but turnea his head so as to face them, and in this attitude smiled and bowed. The smile showed too much gratification in the applause that greeted him; or it might be better to say too little control over the muscles of the face. An enemy might have quoted against him Gratiano's remark about the visage which did cream and mantle like a standing pond; and it is certain no man never bowed with dignity when he was looking one way and walking another. I suppose it must be confessed that Lord Beaconsfield is Mr. Gladstone's superior in deportment. The Prime Minister at the Guildhall gave no sign of the feelings stirred in him by the applause he received. He seemed as nearly as possible insensible to what was going on around him, or unaware that anything was going one. A portion of this reserve of manner would have set well on Mr. Gladstone. On the other hand, the time which Lord Beaconsfield spends in composing his countenance and in the elaboration of an epigram Mr. Gladstone devotes to mastering evidence and settling a policy.

#### FAMILY READING.

#### PERFECT TRUST.

A gentleman was walking one evenchild was pleased with the look of the glistening water, and coaxed her father to take her down to it.

" The water looks so pretty. Please papa, do take me down there," she said.

The bank was very steep and the road a mere sheep path. In getting down the gentleman had to take hold of his little daughter's arms and swing her from point to point. While doing this she would sometimes be hanging she only laughed and chuckled, but was not the least bit afraid, although she really seemed to be in danger.

At last they got down the bank and reached the tow-path in safety. Then taking up his daughter in his arms he said, "Now tell me, Sophy, why you were not afraid when you were swing. ing in the air, right over the water?' Nestlin her plump little cheek upon

upon her fathers face, she said-" Papa had hold of Sophy's hand

Sophy couldn't fall !"

This was very .sweet. Here was a perfect trust. And this is just the feeling that David had toward God when he said, "What time I am afraid I will trust in thee." Sophy would have screamed with terror to find herself banging over the water in the canal, unless she had had confidence in the person who had hold of her arms. But it was her-her kind loving fatherwho held her, and so, " what time she would have been afraid she trusted in him." And this is the feeling that we ought to have before God. The thought ot his should lead us to trust in him .---Richard Newton.



In Eastern countries men lay up garments, and pride themselves in the number of their suits of apparel. In Egypt Joseph laid up corn for the day of famine ; and in Syria men lay up water for their summer in cisterns under their houses. The astronomer lays up a knowledge of plants and flowers. This is wisdom, but

representative of the prince who claimed to be the "legitimate" ruler of Afghanistan, and in an hour of inexplicable and almost preternatural folly the Governor-General Lord Auckland, a quiet sort of man-determined to ally himself with Runjeet Singn for the expulsion of Dest Mahomed and the restoration of Shah Soojah to his lost throne. The shadow of Russia projected across central Asia and gradually moving to. wards the Hindoo Coosh, was, of course a principal reason for adopting the insane policy. We took Ghazne, Candahar and Cabul. Shah Soojah recovered his crown, and, by our intervention, was enthroned over a people that hated and despised him.

After settling the affairs of the country to our satisfaction, most of our troops returned to India, but some 4000 or 5000 men, with about 10,000 camp followers were left for the protection of our embassy at Cabul. The Afghans, who were secretly furious that the " infidels" should have placed over them a prince who had none of the vigorous qualities necessary for ruling so brave and turbu Tent a race, watched for their opportunity and inflicted upon us a terrible vengeance. They murdered the principai men of the embassy and then drove out our army. A few of our people were taken prisoners, but most of them died a miserable death trying to make their way through passes held by hostile tribes. Of the fifteen thousand that left Cabul only one man reached Jellalabad. It was an awful catastrophe, unprecedented in the history of British arms. Within a very short time this terrible calamity was as terribly avenged, and we were again in Cabul. When there we could do nothing better than restore Dost Mahomed. He was the

we had endured, the frightful sufferings which we had inflicted, ended in this incoherent and preposterous conclusion. Ended : No. For we had inspired the A ghans with a fierce hat ed of the British name and a deep distrust of British policy. For more than five-andthirty years it was the wise eudeavor of a succession of Viceroys to efface from the Afghan mind the memory of the wrongs of which we had been guiity. We abstained from interference in their internal affairs. We treated them with courtesy. We gave them money and arms.

only possible ruler, and if we were to

have the Afghans for quiet neighbors

it was necessary to place him in his old

position. The frightful sufferings which

The policy was fairly successful. Dost Mahomed, as far as I remember, always

may be necessary. He is willing that the evils of his government should be remedied, but the Englishman is the only man who has the vigor and capacity to effect the reform. In either case the power of the native prince disappears : if he is a bad man, the Englishman overbears him; he is a good man, the Englishman undertakes to make such improvements in his administration, offers so many suggestions, sketches out so many admirable plans, that all the real power passes into English hands. The " resident becomes "mayor of the palace." Shere Ali knows this perfectly well and does not want to have an Englishman. at Cabul. There is another reason for his reluctance. The Afghans are fanatical Mahomedans, and they are also like most mountain tribes, passsionately resolved te maintain their national independence. They hate the "infidel;" and they hate the foreigner. The

Ameer has not the authority of his father, and he knows that if an Englishman were at Cabul the chances are that he would be assassirated by a shot from some unknown rifle or by a dagger in some unknown hand, When Lord Lytton succeeded to the vice-royalty he began at once to develop the new policy of the Conservative Ministry. We passed beyond our frontier and planted a force at Quettah, in Beloochstan, a position giving us the

command of the Bholar Pass, which is the road to Candahar. We also began to press the Ameer to receive " residents." His distrust of us was deepened. It was inevitable that he should remen.ber the wrongs which we had inflicted on his father. He recalled the real or imaginary offenses of which we had been guilty against bimself. His temper which is said to be sullen and wayward was aroused. Lord Lytton's treatment of him was unlikely to soothe and quiet bim. At one moment there was a chance of his yielding, but negotiations were suddenly broken off as if the Indian government was resolv. ed to provoke a quarrel. When he was in this mood Russian influence began to be felt at Cabul. The embassy may not have been actually sent till the

Berlin treaty had given us " peace with honor," but there can be little doubt that as soon as the threats of Lord Beaconsfield indicated that he was prepared to fight Russia in Europe, Russia began to prepare to give us trouble in Asia. The Ameer received the Russians it is said, with ostentatious courtesy. He refused to receive our own representative, Sir Neville Chamberlain, and the result was the present war.

What will be the issue it is difficult behaved in a most friendly and honor- to prophesy. Lord Beaconsfield pre- hearing the jingle of the money, the translated into their own language."

sense and an age of conventions in a good sense. They imply amity and promote the first command in military affairs. Attention, analyzed, is " ad" and "tendering" (to stretch to). Intention the same (to stretch to). If you stretch to a thing outside, it is observation. If you stretch to a thing inside, it is reflection. A man remembers everything that he attends to. A horse that runs, he knows not where, illustrates revelry. The borse that runs, guided by a rider, illustrates abstracted attention. Attention to nothing puts a man to sleep. Attention to a series of solemn thoughts tends to put one to steep. The disciples fell to sleep because much sorrow fell upon them.

Attention is voluntary and involun-Bayard Taylor, in his "Views tary. Afoot." says he asked a man in Scotland why he did not talk to his dogs in Gaelic. The man said his dogs did not understand anything but English. They had not been taught anything else, and therefore paid no attention. This is involuntary attention. Little children are little animals, and at six months have no power of attention except involuntarily. Do school teachers set their scholars where they can look out of the window? No. Because their eves are involuntarily turned to see what is passing. The squeak of a shoe in church involuntarily brings a man down from heavenly contemplation to see who is behind him. I once saw a distinguished president of a college jump from a platform in a crowded audienc and knock over a distinguished bishop flat on his back, because he smelt a slight smell of smoke in the room, which indicated a house on fire. This was the involuntary operation of a sensuous perception of a disciplined mind.

The tones of the numan voice have a great power of securing attention. Tyndall says every human voice has a " clang-tint," and it will be remembered, whether it squeaks or roars or growls or howls. Your natural voice will help you if you have anything behind it. The expression of the human tace also is a wonderful power; so also the marvellous undercone of human feeeling. John Wesley once said to a friend, "Stay, Sammy, stay, and learn how to preach." when he heard some low fellows quarrelling. Genuine pathos has great power. A clergyman whose health had failed, on departing for Europe was presented with a hollow cane full of 2,000 gold dollars. On

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very interesting address at Milwaukee : " It would have done Dr. Ray Palmer's heart good to have heard three hundred Mohammedan girls singing this hymn, 'My faith looks up to Thee,'

it is not that of which the Bible speaks when it says, "Wise men lay up know. ledge."

The knowledge that is best is the knowledge of God himself; and though the knowledge of his works is good the knowledge of himself is far better. It is only this knowledge that can make you happy, or being blessing to your soul.

A scholar once turned away from a poor man, smiling at him, and saying 'He does not know the name of Plato," Yet that same poor man knew something which that learned man did not know,something far better than the name of Plato; he knew the name of God; and that name was the light of his soul, the joy of his heart.

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It is a great thing to know God-the living and the true God ; and it is a sad thing not to know Him ; for to know Him is everlasting life. It was to make Him known to us that the Son of God took man's flesh upon him, and came into our world, that by what he was, and what he said, we might know the Father and the Father's love.

This is the true knowledge, in baving which we become wise, and without which we are fools. This is the knowledge which we are te "lay up!" added to our stores of of it every hour.

You are sent to school for education and you know that education is the training of the mind in knowledge, and of the will in obedience. Now this is the education which the Son of God came to give us. by which he fits us for his kingdom. From thim, through the Holy Spirit, we get the heavenly blessing, for He said "Learn of Me," let us go to him for that knowledge which saves and heals, and comforts.

A poor woman, who could not read a word, once said to me, "You see I'm no scholar; but I'm Christ's scholar, and that will do." Yes, it was enough; for it made her " wise unto salvation." She was one of the wise woman that " lay up knowledge." This is the knowledge which you must have; you will find it in; the Bible; you will find it in the Bible; and the Holy Spirit is most willing to be-SAID Dr. Jessup, of Syria, in his come your teacher .- Children's Friend.

> It is better that joy should be spread over all the day in the form of strength than that it should be concentrated into ecstacies, full of danger, and followed by reactions.

#### Y READING.

#### RFECT TRUST.

n was walking one even. little girl upon a high ath which ran a canal. The sed with the look of the ter, and coaxed her father own to it.

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#### LAYING UP.

intries men lay up garthemselves in the numof apparel. In Egypt orn for the day of famine;

## THE WESLEYAN.

#### EDUCATIONAL.

## MOTIVE POWER IN EDUCATION.

BY REV. S. S. NELLES, D.D., LL.D., PRESI-DENT OF VICTORIA UNIVERSITY TORONTO.

Competive examinations, prizes, class lists and similar honors are perbaps tiousness, which with some students useful incentives, within certain limits, but they are certainly not incentive of a very high order, and may easily be pressed to the detriment of nobler principles. In earlier years the more mancareer.

Competitive examinations, with the one occasion, as a reason for declining accompanying rewards and honors, are an office of high honor, that he feared much relied on in our day, especially it would "corrupt the simplicity of in England an ( Canada, and there is his intellect." The notion with some reason to fear that we are getting fur- educators would seem to be that a ther beyond the wise and healthy use young man is to be drawn or pushed of such stimulants. This has been cal- forward by all conceivable induce. led "thea e of examinations," and the men s to secure academic honors and German's sneer at us, saying that it is admission to the lucrative professions. as it we stood crying to all the world, and that then there will enter. in "Come, come, and be examined." some mysterious way, a new and bet-Examinations of some sort are. I ter order of things. The old habits of suppose, indispensable, but they are thinking and feeling are suddenly to by no means an intallible test of ex. drop away, with the outworn academic ceilence, and when made not merely gown, and new inspirations and tendenthe condition to further progress, but cies are spontaneously to take their the road to all honors and emoluments, place. Perhaps it may sometimes turn they may easily lead to serious disad- out so, but the probabilities are against Life of the Prince Consort, by Theodore vantages. All examinations are, ac- it, and when the transformation does cording to Huxley, himself a veteran happen, it must be, not as the result of examiner, a kind of "necessary evil," such an educational system but in and it is well to keep the evil at its spite of it. Twenty or twenty-five is minimum. The greater stress we put a long time for a young man to be upon a test of this kind, the more un- schooling himself under low aims and erring the test should be, and in this aspirations. He is quite likely to cherish "age of examinations," it is rather the same spirit for the rest of his days, to staggering to get the above confession retain the same ideas of the object of from a man like Huxley. Todhunter life, and to put the same significance on another high authority, also speaks as the word success, finding at last when D'Aubigne's History of the Reformation, follows :-- "I have had much to do with too late that the so-called success is the examinations, principally, but not ex- saddest of all failures. I am glad to be clusively, in pure and mixed mathe- able to illustrate and strengthen my matics; and my experience is that no- position by another citation from thing is so hopelessly worthless, as the Todbunter. "I wish to join my protest products of examination in experimental feeble as it may be, with that of many science. Often after encountering a other persons both within and without mass of confusion and error the dis the University, against the exorbitant heartening conviction has been forced development of the system of competion the examiner that the candidates tive examinations. We assume in all must have derived positive harm from our arrangements that men will read their attempts. In chemistry especial-ly, it seems to me that mere paper exa and assume it, I believe, contrary to Memoirs of Gen. W. T. Sherman, 2 vols in 1 3 25 mination, which is all that cau, under the evidence furnished by other Univer- Books and Reading, what and how to Read the circumstances, be effected, is a sities, and by our own; and by showmost juadequate representation of the ing how firmly we grasp this sordid Guthrie, Autobiography and Memoin best parts of the subject. But even if creed ourselves, we do our best to recompetitive examinations were a better commend it to others. We give our test than they are, there is still the highest honors and rewards for sucquestion bow far and in what way it is cess in special examinations; and thus 1878-9 wise to use them in the "ork of education. We are always in danger of forgetting that a part, perhaps we should ties of the mind, but the morbid growth say the most important part, of educa- of some and the decay of others. We tion is the formation of character. Now character is formed by the motives under which we are accustomed to act in not as incentives to monly exertion, our earlier years. There is something and aids to pure unselfish service ; we nobler even than knowledge, and that is the spirit in which a man pursues it and employs it. As the best teacher of boys aims at getting beyond the rod, so the higher education will endeavor because he stooped to pick up the golto bring young men as soon and as much as possible under the influence of nobler considerations than class competitions, or the prizes and pecuniary ad-FOR THE AFFLICTED. vantages which follow. It may be urged that the desire of winning such PORT GEORGE, Annapolis Co., N.S., ordinary distinction will not of necessity stand in the way of higher objects. There is indeed a wonderful complexity and co-operative power in human motives, and i is perhaps impossible to keep the mind always independent of inferior attractions, but, although higher motives may sometimes co exist or operate in rapid alternation, it still remains true, that the ascendency of passion is not the ascendency of principle, nor the sway of a sordid affection but the sway of a noble one. As in matter two bodies do not occupy the same space, so in mind there is a certain persistence and displacement of bottles had been taken a perfect cure was affected, motives by which character is determin-In March last I gave the little fellow ed. The more of the lower the less of two bottles of your No. 2 Bitters as a the higher, and conversely. When the Spring medicine to purify his blood, he Great Teacher tell us that we cannot having been ailing on account of impuriserve God and Mammon, He points ties therein. It cleansed his blood, built very emphatically to the exclusive force him up so that he increased in flesh and strength in a very short time. And ever of a dominant principle, or as Chalmers since he has been well and hearty. I may has expressed it "the expulsive power also say that two swallows (and not very of a strong affection." If secondary or large ones either) of your No. 1 Syrup besordid motives are to be sometimes fore mentioned cured me in about fifteen tolerated, it does not ollow that they minutes of a very bad cramp and pain in are to be fostered and made ail-prethe stomach, such as I never experienced vailing.. Milton represents Mammon, before or since. I can state further that "the last erected spirit that fell," as I have seen your Acadian Liniment aplosing "the vision beat fic" by walking plied to cattle for the cure of claw distem. in heaven with " his looks and thoughts per (so called) in the most astonishing results. A gentleman of my acquaint. always downward bent," admiring "the ance had a pair of oxen severely crippled riches of heavens pavement." This may by this terrible complaint, but by the use furnish a salutary hint to all those who of 5 or 6 bottles of the Liniment aforesaid would climb the hill of science. There in cure was effected in about ten days. I is a marvellous enlargement and inh-lped apply the medicine myself and spiration of soul in the upward gaze. know this to be a fact. I am quite sure There is says Bacon "no alhance so no other Liniment or other preparation in his country could have done so much close as that between truth and goodin a similar case as this Liniment did. I ness." And, although genius of a high have also used your Nerve Ointment with order is sometimes combined with meancomplete success for the cure of sore teats ness of soul, sooner or later the beton cows. There is nothing I ever tried or ter powers of the intellect must suffer heard tell of that will cure them so quick. from the ill omenel we lock. If as You's with gratitude, ISAAC B. SPINNEY. Burke, says, "the passio s instruct our reason," it must be the nobler passions Sworn to at Wilmot, before me, the undersigned, June 13th, 1878. that do so; the baser propensi-WALLACE PHINNEY. ties tend rather to becloud and disor-49

der the mind. And a nong the poorer and better principles, of action on which the teacher may, and should lay great stress and assiduously cultivate, is the love of knowledge for its own sake, together with a desire to do thorough and honest scholarly work, a sort of intellectual conscien-

easily becomes a passion and a power. Next to the sense of duty, to which it is closely allied, the love of knowledge and mental excellence would appear o be the proper and distinctive motive ly sentiments may need to be supple- of the scho ar and man of science. It mented by such auxiliaries, but it is has been very marked in the lives of never to lay the chief stress on the many eminent men, among them that lower part of our nature, not even in of the great and good Faraday, who boyhood, much less during a un versity was so fearful of being touched by any Boswell's Life of Dr. Johnson sordid considerations, that he gave on

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IMPORTEPS OF CAST AND

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at thing to know God-the he true God; and it is a sad know Him; for to know Him g life. It was to make Him that the Son of God took npon him, and came into our y what he was, and what he ht know the Father and the

e true knowledge, in having come wise, and without which This is the knowledge which lay up!" added to our stores of bour.

sent to school for education w that education is the trainind in knowledge, and of the ence. Now this is the educathe Son of God came to give h he fits us for his kingdom, through the Holy Spirit, we venly blessing, for He said Me," let us go to him for that which saves and heals, and

oman, who could not read a said to me, "You see I'm no at I'm Christ's scholar, and Yes, it was enough; for wise unto salvation." She the wise woman that "lay up This is the knowledge must have; you will find it in: you will find it in the Bible ; bly Spirit is most willing to beteacher .- Children's Friend.

tter that joy should be spread e day in the form of strength it should be concentrated into full of danger, and followed we practically encourage, not the har monious development of all the facul tempt our students to regard degrees and fellowships as the end of life and cannot wonder then that not a few who start in their course so well seem to fail; to use Bacon's simile, they resem ble the fabled Atlanta who lost the race den apples."-Canada School Journal. JOYFUL NEWS

June 12th., 1878. Messys. C. Gates, Son & C .- Gentlemen In the Autumn of 1877, my little boy, about two years old, was in very ill health on account of worms, which destroyed his appetite, and made him peevisn and poor. The strongest symptoms of the disease being starting out of a sound sleep and crying loudly. I had never previously used your medicines for any complaint to which children are subject, but concluded to try them in this case. I administered your No. 1 Syrup according to directions with amazing results. One symptom after another speedily disappear. ed before it, (it carried off worms four or five inches long,) and when only two



Rev. A. W. Edit

VOL

JUDG

SECOND C

From advance

The subject will also be Scripture auti ions thereon This questio Coming, is no years ago it y and engaged i and examina circumstance residing in th book came i the United William Mi Lectures on ject. I read on comparin tures saw t throughout. to come to H subject, I con public discuss preparing, f authority, wl tended Brief ject, two friei in Annapolis course of con I was engage that very ma parts of the agitated and and they ear some of thos opposition to 1 assented, an first to the vill I found that r wild on the st from house Tracts concer was said wa

	232 Argyle Street	G O Fulton (St John) Capt Prichard 2, J Hargreaves 2, T D An-	Perils of Greatness The Right Way		The Old Oak Farm Ferrym Ettie Knott The Ex	nan's Family xiles	HYPO-PHOS-PHILES
	_ 3 Doors North Colonial Market.	derson 2, G Bent 2, Jas Bullock 2, W W	Gratitude and Probity	1	High and Low Cicely	Brown's Trials	
	Messenger and Witnessplease copy.	Jordan 2, Wm Copp 2, Wm Classon 2, J E Irvine 2, J N Thomas 2, H J Thorne	From Call and Inglis List.	14	After the Holidays Lea's P Jessie's Troubles Grace's	Playground Visit	
		2. A Gilmore 2. Tremaine Gard 2. H Coch-	The Cord of Love	I	Edith Hinton Margar	ret Browning	
	SACKVILLE DISTRICT	ran 2, Mrs H Graham 2, T C Humbert 4.	Eller, mason	1	Walter's Mistake Down i	in a Mine.	For several months past I have used
	Educational Anniversaries.	Wm Sandall 4, H J Jordan 2, J W Barnes	Frank Harper, or Beginning Life Early Duties and Early Dangers			ing the Rules	Fellow's COMPOUND SYRUP OF HYPHOS.
-		2, J L Thorne 2, H Horton 2, Charles Wasson 2, John Rankine 2, D Breeze 2,	Early Duties and Early Dangers Effie Morris, or Which Do I Love Best	1	Bertie's Birthday Present. Con Christmas.	rrie; a Story for	PHITES in phthsis, chronic bronchitus aud
	CIRCUITS. DATE. DEPUTATIONS	H Reubens 2, J B Bell 2, W H Venning 2	Bread on the Waters		Chilistmass	1	other affections of the chest. I have no
	Sackville, Local Arrangement	John Beil 2, T A Temple 2, E E Lockhart	Agnes Leith, or the Path and the Lamp				hesitation in stating it stands foremost
	Tintramar, "	2, Hon G King 2, C R Ray 2, G Thomas 2, D J McLaughlan 4, W Shaw 2, J Cal-	Bertie Corrie the Fisher Boy Huan Nolgh			• •	ng remedies used in those diseases.
	Point de Bute Feb'y Dr. Kennedy and Prof. Burwash	kin 2. W C Godsoe 2. E Fisher 4. David	Lucy and Her Friends	1	FROM LONDON TRACT SOCI	IETY.	Z. S. EARLE, M.D.,
图 194	Point de Verte " Rev. Longley	Collins 2, E G McDonough 2, A Myles 2,	Fanny Raymond		"LITTLE DOT" SEI		St John, N. B.
-	Moncton, April, Local arrangement	J Sullivan 1, Edwin Frost 2, J C Bowman 1 50, Alex Lockhart 2, Wm Butcher 4,	The African Trader Ned Turner, or Wait a Little				I strongly recommend Fellow's Com- POUND SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITES to all
	Coverdale, Feb'y, Rev. Currie Shediac, April, Rev. Currie	Geo F Thomson 2, J S Turner 2, J B Gay-	Waihoura, A New Zealand Story	1	With Coloured Frontispiece,	cloth boards,	who suffer in any way from diseases or
1.1	Dorchester, "Dr. Kennedy	more 4, ET Knowles 2, J J Lindsay 4,	The Trapper's Son Janet McLaren, The Faithful Nurse		gilt lettered.		weakness of the lungs, bronchical tubes,
· 61 . 8	Hopewell, Local arrangement	Wm Duncan 2, S A Dixon 4, Geo McKee 2, W Hawker 2, B Lawrence 2 20, W H	Mary Liddiard, A Tale of the Pacific		The Book of Books : The Story of a Springfield Stories.	the English Bible	or from general debility.
	Hillsboro' April, Rev'ds Wilson & Lucas Havelock, "Rev. Currie	Bowman 4, J LeLacheur 4, J Mullen 2 .	•		Little Dot.		J. H. W. SCOTT, M. D.
	Salisbury, " Rev'ds Dutcher & Lucas	PORTLAND	Althea Norton Gertrude's Bible Lesson		John Thomson's Nursery.		Gagetown, N. B.
	Elgin, Feb'y, Rev. Wilson	Douglas Austin 2, J Coleman 2, J T Kirk 2,	The Rose in the Desert		Two Ways to begin Life. Ethel Ripon. By G. E. Sarge at		Fellows's Compound Syrup of Hypo
	. By order,	R McConnell 2, Mrs Owen 2, James Williams . \$148 70	The Little Black Hen		Little Gooseberry, and other Storie	es	phosphites acted with expedition and en-
	C. W. DUTCHER,	Rev J K King	Martha's Hymn Nettie Mathieson		Fanny Ashley, and other Stories		tire satisfaction in a case of aphonia,
	jan 26—2in Fin. Secretary.		The Prince in Disguise		The Gamekeeper's Daughter Fred Kenny; or, Out in the Work	14	which failed to yield to regular treatment.
120	EDUCATIONAL MEETINGS.	Rev John Craig	The Children of the Plains	10	Old Humphrey's Study Table		S. JACOBS, M. D., Lunenburg, N. S.
			The Babe- in the Baske <sup>*</sup> Richard Harvey; or, Taking a Stand		Jenny's Waterproof		
	Yarmouch District.	Rev E Slackford Wm Pickering 2, Jas R Smith 2, J Webster 2, 6 00	Kit.y King : Lessons for Little Girls,		The Holy Well; an Irish Story The Travelling Sixpence		No hesitation in recommending Fel- low's Compound Svrup of Hypophosphites
		Rev Thes Regers AM	Nettie's Mission Little Margery		The Three Flowers		for general debility, or any diseases of the
1 1-	CIRCUITS. TIME. DEPUTATION Revs. President, Taylor,	L Harmon 2, G Seaboyer 2, J Spindler 2,	Margery's City Home		Lost and Rescued		lungs. H. G. ADDY, M. D.
	Yarmouth S. Local arr. Kevs. Freshent, Taylor, J. Read, J. Dawson	E Lohnes 2 8 00	The Crossing Sweeper		Lightbearers and Beacons Little Lottic ; or, the Wonderful (	Clock	In restoring persons suffering from
	" N. " J.Teasdale, J. Daw-	Rev Jos Gaetz J L Morse 2 00	Rosy Conroy's Lessons Ned Dolan's Garret		The Dog of St. Bernard	CIOCA	diptheretic prostration and coughs follow-
	) son, J. M. Lewis.		Little Henry and his Bearer		Isaac Gould, the Waggoner Uncle Rupert's Stories for Boys		lowing typhoid fever Fellow's Compound
- 19.61	Arcadia "J. Teasdale, J. Read J. M. Lowis.	W Jorden 2, J B Morrow 2, Mrs Knight 2, Ed	Little Woodman and his Dog		Dreaming and Doing		Syrup of Hypophosites is the best remedy
	) " President, J. Teas-	Smith 2. W J Deblois 2, R G Bent 2, W Wood- man 2, C J Houseman 2, J B Bowser 2, Mrs W L	FROM THE SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION.		Many Ways of being Useful		I ever used.
	Hebron, " A dale, J. Read, J. M	Black 2, A Laurilliard 2, Jas S Trueman 2, E D			Rachel Rivers; or, What a Child in Lessons out of School	may do	EDWIN CLAY, M. D.,
	) Lewis.	Adams 2, Rev Jas Brock 1 20, W G Ray 2, Sheriff Bell 2, Wm Layton 2, Mrs Bates 2, Levi Hart 2,	My Dear, Dear Saviour The Unseen Hand	1 :	Setma, the Turkish Captive		Pugwash, N. S.
612.	Barrington, Feb. 4 J. Borden R. McArthur	D Bent 1 65, C A Hawkins 2, Wm V Vroom 2,	Going Home		Show your Colours		Amongst the diseases overcome by the use of this remedy are the following :
	Port la Tour, " 5 J. Borden, F.H. W. Pickles	Senate Ottawa 2, Dr C C Hamilton 1, A Rathburn	Helen Lindsaye		True and False Friendship Always too Late, and other Stories	-	
1 11	N. E. Harbor "6 J. Borden, R. McArthur Shelburne "7 F. Pickles, R. McArthur,	2, H G Wiswell 2, Jos Salter 2, Mrs Capt Smith 1 Mrs Fredericks 2, A J Cunningham 2, Mrs J H	Labors of Love Willie's Good Bye	1	School Pictures drawn from Life		Chronic Constipation.
	W. Ainley.	Anderson 2, Dr Lewis 2, J E Chipman 2	Work in Waste Places		Soldier Sam		Chronic Dyspepsia, Asthma.
	Lockeport, " 8 J. Borden, R. McArthur		Bread Found after Many Days In the Cornfields: The Story of Rath		Stephen Grattan's Faith David the Scholar		Chronic Bronchitis,
	F. H. W. PICKLES, Fin. Sec.	FOR RALIOIO FOR	My Mothan's Provons	1	Tired of Home		Consumption,
9 23		лая MUSIC 1879	The Saved Class The Reward of a Life's Work		Setting out for Heaven The Stolen Money, and other Balls	ada	Chronic Diarrhœa,
	MARKET PRICES.	1879 WUUUU 1879	The Martyrs of Scotland		Helen's Stewardship		Chronic Laryngitis,
	Reported weekly by J. H. BENT, Agent King'	Mason's Pianoforte Technics !	Neddy Bruce		Pat Riley's Friends Olive Crowhurst. A Story for Gi	-1	Melancholy,
	County Produce Depot, Halifax, N.S.		Favorite Animals		The White Feather	1118	Nervous Debility.
1.	MARKET ON SATURDAY, JAN. 16th, 1879	By WM. MASON and W. S. B. MATHEWS Price \$2.50. The most distinguished appearance	W. P. NIMMO'S LIST.				FELLOWS'
	HALIFAX	for a number of years among books containing	Cloth, neat red edges, Colored Frontisposes,	-	Twenty-two Cent	to Each	COMPOUND SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITES
	Butter, No. 1 Table .15 to .16 Do No. 2 .10 to .13	material for practice. Contains 500 Technical Ex- ercises that can be expanded to many thonsands.	Furmers, by Tasch Abbett				The power of arresting diseases dis-
	Do Cooking .08 to .10	Also admirable explanations and treatises on Anto-	Gilbert and his Mother do Stories about Dogs, by Mrs. Stowe		FROM LONDON SABBATH S	SCHOOL UNION	played by this preparation is honorably
	Cheese, factory, per lb .09 to .10 " dairy .07 to .08	matic Playing. It should be understood that it is	The olidays at Wilton		Truth Speaking; or, the Missing	Half Sovereign	acknowledged by the medical faculty in
	Eggs, by bbl. per doz. 18 to 20	not a book for beginners, but one to be used after, or in connection with such excellent instructors of	The Grateful Negro		Marion Grav and Emily's Victory	y and a second sec	every section where it has been intro-
	Do Fresh .20 to .22	or in connection with <u>such excellent</u> instructors as RICHARDSON'S NEW METHOD (\$3.25),	Litt e Henry and His Bearer Effic's Christmas		The Plague of the Village The Foundling of Fivecot		duced; and the large sale is the best
	Lard, per lb9 to .10 Tallow, per lb .07 to .08	MASON & HOADLY'S SYSTEM FOR BE.	Grout Lussons for Little People	1	The Giant Conquered Emma	Welford	guarantee of the estimation in which it is held by the public.
	Do Rough .04 1-2	GINNERS, (\$3.25.) or the NEW ENGLAND CONSERVATORY METHOD, (\$3.25).	The Hermit of the Hills A Visit to Grandmother			's Regret	This Syrup will cure Pulmonary Con-
	Lamb, per lb by quar06 to .07		Reason in Rhuma			ttage in the Wood d's Conquest	sumption in the first and second stages
	Mutton do do .0 to .07	MUSICAL RECORD, Popular Weekly Paper, \$2 a year.	Story Pictures from the Bible		Myra's ink Dress The Fac	ctory Girl	will give great relief and prolong life in
	Pork, per lb by carcase .05 1.2 to 06 Beet, per lb by quarter .06 to .07	φ2 a year.	Valuable Cift Books.			Strong's Victory	the third. It will cure Asthma, Bronchi-
	Chickens, per pair .35 to .45	(lanko'a Uanmonia Cahool fon the Oneon			Twenty per cent (one fifth)	may be deduct-	tis, Laryngitis and Coughs. It will cure
	Geese, each .40 to .60 Ducks, per pair 60 to .80	Clarke's Harmonic School for the Organ	Shakespeare, a complete new edition, in	1	ed from the above prices in ren Libraries. This list will be contin	initting Cash for	all diseases originating from want of Muscular action and Nervous Force.
1.1	<b>Turkey</b> , per 1b .10 to .12	(\$3.00). By WM. H. CLARKE. A wonderfully	handsome and durable binding, half	1	The Discontented Weathercock	inacu,	Do not be deceived by remedies bearing
	Hams, per lb11 to .12 Hides, per lb to .05 1-2	original and good Method for learning both to PLAY and COMPOSE Voluntaries and Interludes. Als is	morocco, excellent clear type, Six vols in a box 10	00	Paul and Vir inia The Young Orator		a similar name no other preparation is a
1 6	Calfskins, per lb .07 to .08	<b>*a</b> splendid general Instruction book for the Church	Shakespeare. The same as the above in		The Happy Discovery.		substitute for this under any circumstance
10	Pelts, per lb .50 to .55	Organ, (Reed or Pipe). Very popular books for	cloth. gilt lettered, very pretty, 6 vols		Three Friends		Look out for the name and address J.
9	Potatoes, per bushel .45 to .50 Turnips do .25 to .30	Reed Organ are CLARKE'S NEW METHOD FOR FEED ORGANS, (\$2.50), the EMERSON		00	The Man of the Mountain Uncle John's First Shipwreck		Fellows', St. John, N.B., on the yellow
	Carrots, per barrel 1.25	METHOD FUR REED ORGANS (SO EO)	Dawn to Daylight, or Gleams from the Poets of Twelve Centuries, with above 200	1			wrapper in watermark which is seen by
	Beets do 1.25 to 1.50	GETZE'S SCHOOL FOR PARLOR ORGAN, (\$2.50), and BOOT'S SCHOOL FOR CABINET	illustrations. A beautiful gift 6	25	MENEELY & CO	OMPANY	holding the paper before the light.
	Onions, American, p 10 2 to 21-2	URGAN, (\$2.50):	The Birthday Book of Flower and Song		BELL FOUN		Price \$1.50 per Bottle, Six for \$7.50.
	Apples, per barrel 1.00 to 1.75	OLIVER DITSON & CO., Beston.	the handsomest book of the season, con- taining extracts from the works of the		WEST TROY, N		Sold by all Druggists.
	Apples, per barrel 1.00 to 1.75 Do dried, per lb .04 to .05 Beans, dried, per bus 1.50 to 1.75	C. H. DITSON & Co., J. E. DITSON & Co.,	best English Poets, beautifully illustra-		fitty years established. Church	Bells and Chimes	july13
	Yarn, per 10 .45 to .45	711 & S43 Broadway, 922 Chestnut Street,	ted and printed in colors. Dedicated	-	Academy, Factory Bells, &c.,	Improved Patent	VISITING CARDS and BUSINESS
	Straw, per ton \$10 to \$11	New York. Phila.	by permission, to Her Royal Highness the Marchioness of Lorne 4		Mountings, Catalogues free. No July 1 1878-1y	agencies.	
				00	July 1 1010-19		CARDS printed at this Office.
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