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## VOL. XXX

## HALIFAX, N.S. DECEMBER 7, 1878.

NO. 48

CHANGES IN THE ECONOMY OF THE METHODIST CHURCH OF CANADA, EFFECTED BY THE

GENERAL CONFERENCE OF

ITINERANCY. That a minister shall not be re-ap-

pointed to a circuit within a less interval than three years.

It is recommended that the pargraph on page 78 of the Discipline which reads,-

"To make strict inquiry in the Local Preachers' Meeting once a quarter into the moral character of all the Leaders, their punctuality in begining and ending their Class Meetings in proper time, and whatever relates to their office," be expunged, and that the following be substituted :-

To make strict inquiry in the Leaders' Meetings, preceding the May Quarterly Meeting, into the moral character of all the Leaders, their punctuality in beginning and ending their Class Meetings in proper time, and whatever relates to their office; and if there be no objection alleged and sustained they shall continue in office for the year; and in case there be no Leaders Meeting, then the examination or inquiry shall be held at the Quarterly Official Meeting in May.

The recommendation was adopted.

RIGHT OF PREACHERS ON TRIAL TO VOTE. In regard to the memorial in reference to the rights of preachers on trial | tended to send-such reserve to take the | ance, &c., to be provided as follows :to vote in District Meetings, the Committee are of opinion that the Discipline is sufficiently plain and gives them that right.

Adopted.

## TRANSFER COMMITTEE.

That the President of the General Conference and the Presidents of the Annual Conferences shall be a Committee for the transfer of ministers and preachers from one Annual Conference to another, subject to the regulations hereinafter mentioned.

The Annual Meeting of the Committee shall be held on the day and at the place which the President of the General Conference may appoint.

All communications from Presidents of Annual Conferences, in relation to transfers from their bounds, and from brethren who desire a transfer, shall be sent to the President of the Gener al Conference not later than the thirtyfirst day of March in each year.

The General President shall notify the President of each Annual Conference of all proposed or desired transfers to or from his Conference not later than the fifteenth day of April in each year, and the President shall immediately notify any member of his Conference affected by such proposed

In case there be a Conference from or to which no transfer is proposed or desired in any given year, the representative from such Conference shall not be under obligation to attend the meeting of the Transfer Committee for

That the Transfer Committee shall have authority to fix the date at which the transfer shall take effect.

MISSIONS.

That every Superintendent of a Cireuit be required to promote by every ferences to see that the General Conmeans in his power the augmentation ference collection is taken up in every of juvenile contributions to the funds | Circuit and Mission, and remitted to | Conference against which the appeal of the Missionary Societies, by Sabbath | the General Treasurer as soon as poscollections, the use of cards or Mission-sible. ary boxes, or such other means as may be judged best in each locality.

sionary Society do contain the missionary notices as heretofore; and shall have authority to provide that that, with a view of reducing the size the ordination of candidates approved and expense thereof, it do not contain by the Conference, shall be performed the names of any subscribers for a by the Chairman of the District, assist-

less sum than four dollars. That all communications for the Mission Districts intended for publication in the organs of the church, shall ed to office by the General Conference be first examined and approved by the shall remain members of the District

That there be one Missionary Secre- members before such appointment to Committee of the General Conference tary, and that the Central Board have office. authority to secure for the Mission office, whatever assistance in their judgment the necessities in the work may demand.

That the Committee to whom the Conference committed the question concerning the claims of the Superannuated Ministers' Fund and Supernumerary Funds respectively, report that the claims of Missionaries who have travelled on Circuits of such a character as to give no support to those funds have legitimate claims on the Missionary Fund—claims that have been acknowledged for many years; that in order that those claims may be equitably adjusted, they instruct that grants be made to the Superannuated Ministers' Fund and the Supernumerary Fund in the proportion of six-sevenths to the Superannated, and one-seventh to the Supernumerary Fund, on condition that these funds provide for the allowance of these Missionaries in accordance with the rules of the said

That all moneys collected for Misions shall pass through the hands of the Chairmen of Districts to the General Treasurers, and all moneys from the General Treasurers shall also pass through the Chairman's hands.

ELECTIONS TO GENERAL CONFERENCE. Instead of one member in every eight members in Annual Conferences one in every ten are to be elected.

That each Annual Conference after the election of the number of ministerial delegates as provided in paragraph 2, page 26 in the Discipline, may elect a reserve delegate, and in addition to the reserve delegate so elected, shall also elect one reserve delegate for every \$1,000 be placed at the disposal of the place of a delegate when by reason of From the General Conference death or for other cause there is a vacancy in the delegation, in the order of election as determined by number, provided always that the vacancy occurs before the meeting of the General Conference. Each District may elect a layman as a reserve in addition to the number of delegates it is entitled to place of a delegate in order of election as determined by number, when by reason of death or other cause, there is a vacancy in the delegation, provided

That the basis for computing the number of ministers and laymen to compose the General Conference, shall be the number of ministers in full connection with the Conference, and the Conference, next preceding that at which the election is made.

POWERS &C., OF ANNUAL CONFERENCES. That each Annual Conference shall locate any of its members at any time Conference.

That no Chairman shall have authority to employ any person with a view to his reception into the active work, without the consent of the Annual Conference, or of the Special Committee thereof; and in no case shall any person be so employed who has been rejected by a Quarterly Meeting, District Meeting, or Annual Conference.

That no new Missions shall be established unless by a vote of the Confer- may appoint its own presiding officer. ence in which the Mission is proposed.

That this Conference requests the

In the case of distant Missions, or when for any cause it is impracticable That the Annual Report of the Mis- for the President of the Conference to be present, each Annual Conference ed by one or more ministers, according to our form of ordination.

That the Ministers hereafter appoint-

The District Meetings and Annual Conferences are recommended to send no preacher on trial to College for a term of less than two years, and whenever possible to extend the time to three years.

No preacher appointed to College shall be removed therefrom, except by authority of the President of his Conference, with the consent of the Chairman of his District and the President of his College, or Dean of Theology,

That the standard of qualification for young men recommended to be re ceived into our Conferences as probationers, shall not be lower than 50 per cent, of the marks on the Preliminary Course of Study.

That any candidate who may present a Public School Teacher's certificate of having passed a Matriculation Examination at any of our Universities, shall not be required to be examined on the English branches of the preliminary course.

GENERAL CONFERENCE PRESIDENT. That this General Conference consi lers it necessary to provide assistance for its President in the discharge of

his manifold duties, and that an appropriation be made from the General Conference Fund to meet the expenses that may be incurred.

To insert the words, "and especially to attend as many as possible of the sessions of the Annual Conferences," between the words "Conference" and "provided," in the 14th section of the Discipline, page 29.

ten members of the number it is in President, to cover expenses of assist-

From the Educational Fund... 200.00

The Report was adopted.

COURT OF APPEAL.

Each General Conference shall apelect, who may, upon notice from the | point a Special Committee, on the nom-President of the Conference, take the ination of the President, of not less than twelve persons, containing an equal number of ministers and laymen, who shall, from one General Conferalways that the vacancy occurs before | once to another, watch over and guard the meeting of the General Conference. | all the rights and privileges of our Church throughout the Connexion; promote, as far as possible, the recommendations of the General Conference; consider and decide upon any measures number of members as found in the which may seem necessary for the general interests of the Church, and which could not have been foreseen at the meeting of the General Conference, and adopt such means for their accomhave authority, by a two-thirds vote of plishment as it may judge expedient. the ministers present and voting, to The Special Committee shall be a up to the tenth year from the time of questions of law arising in the Annual | trial. their reception on trial, and that such | Conferences, and its decisions shall be action of the Conference shall be final; | binding on the Annual Conferences and provided that notice of each location other Church courts concerned. The be given at the preceding session of the | decision of the | Special Committee on appeals shall be final.

The Special Committee shall meet at the call of the President of the General Conference, and when called together, seven men shall form a quorum, a majority of whom shall be competent to render judgement in any case submitted to it. The Special Committee shall appoint its own Secretary. In the absence of both the President and Vice-President, the Committee

An appeal shall be laid before the Special Committee against any action Presidents of the several Annual Con- or decision of an Annual Conference involving a question of law, and if the appeal is sustained the action of the is made is not to be enforced.

> All notices of appeal shall be sent to the President of the General Conference, and all Presidents of Conferences against which an appeal is laid, shall furnish, as far as can be, all the documentary or other evidence that the Special Committee may require.

> Provided the Special Committee, nevertheless, shall not exercise any legislative authority, or do anything that may interfere with the disciplinary duties of any Annual Conference. or any officer of the Church.

as follows :-

The Rev. Dr. Ryerson, the Rev. Dr. Rice, the Rev. Dr. Elliott, the Rev. Dr. Jeffers, the Rev. Dr. Williams, the Rev. Dr. Pickard, the Hon. James Fe rier, the Hon. S. L. Shannon, the Hon. W. G. Strong, the Hon. J. J. Rogerson, Judge Jones, and Mr. John Macdonald.

MODE OF PROCEDURE IN TRIAL. 1-The officer under whose supervision a trial is to be conducted shall furnish to the accused, at least one week before the trial, a copy of the charges, along with notice of the time and place of trial.

2-In every case of an equal division of votes in a Committee of Investigation, the presiding officer shall have a casting vote.

3--A majority of the Committee appointed to conduct a trial shall constitute a quorum.

4-A defendant may challenge for cause the proportion of two in five of those nominated to form a Committee of Investigation, that is to say, may challenge, not peremptorily, but for reasons that are deemed sufficient by the presiding officer.

5-A majority of the Committee are competent to render a verdict.

6-The presiding officer shall see that a correct record be kept of the charges, evidence, and judgment in duties to visit and watch over the people, the case.

7-In all cases of trial and appeal the presiding officer shall refrain from with their liberty of judgement.

trial, by absenting himself, after sumcient notice has been given him, and to their perishing brethren beyond. It is the circumstances of the accusation be sad to think that so many of our cities strong and presumptive, let him be and towns are swamped with religious inesteemed as guilty. In such a case no appeal is permitted to a higher court. 9—The testimony of non-members

of the Church may be received. 10-A charge may be instituted only

by a minister, a probationer for the ministry, or a full member of the 11—A copy of the judgment of the Committee of Investigation, signed by

he chairman and the members of the Committee approving thereof, shall be furnished to the accused within two are always willing to do what they can, days from the time when such judg- he could with ease manage both department shall be formed.

12-In every case of an appeal the appellant must within one week from receiving a copy of the judgment of the Committee, give notice to the presiding officer of his intention to appeal

13—When the appellant does not appear personally or by a representative to prosecute his appeal, it goes by

14—In the conduct of an appeal the testimony presented to the lower court alone shall be received. If further evidence in the case is available, the Court of Appeal having jurisdiction on Court of Appeal may order a new

> the appellant is reinstated in his for- them the "glad tidings of salvation," mer membership without any action here am I, send me. of the court from which he took the

> 20-When a member of the Church has made himself amenable to legal process before a Church court, and no steamer "Pommerania" by a collision. charge is preferred againt him, it be- and the loss of the lives of about fifty se comes the duty of the Superintendent | cond and third class passengers, chiefly of the Circuit to institute a charge and it is said, Germans. The captain refused proceed against the party as provided to desert his post and heroically went by the Discipline. In all such cases down with the ship! The doomed vessel the Chairman of the District shall pre- had no warning, and in fifteen minutes side at the trial, and at the appeal, if from the time she was struck she sunk, there be an appeal.

No member shall be expelled from the Church unless by proper legal process, prescribed by the Discipline.

ing these, which are too lengthy to be noticed here. See Discipline, amended, or General Conference Journal.

MISCELLANCEOUS.

as District Meetings, Missionary An- after the tongue had been amputated, niversaries, &c., shall be published in holes were drilled through the jaw-bone our periodicals free of cost.

That the following clause be added o the directions relative to Baptisms: sons on trial for membership particu- formed in private hospital practice for larly enquire whether or not they have the relief of men who have suffered from been baptized, and if not, let that rite it, there would be less tobacco smoking

FROM THE MISSION ROOMS

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

From the Rev. C. M. Tate. Chillinehack, B. C , dated July 3rd, 1878.

The work of the Lord on this mission has been very encouraging to me for the past few months. While the old members have been gaining strength, many others have come out from the world with a determination to serve God. Some who have given their hearts to God, are just merging into the light, manifest their desires to live a Christian life by seeking baptism at the bands of the church. Bro. Cushan supplied for me while I visited the Indians on the coast this spring previous to camp meeting.

At Nanaimo I found a few that were still walking in the narrow way. The grave yard is being filled very fast by those who are being swept away by drunkenness and disease. The great need of that mission is a school. It is painful to see the children growing up in a state worse than heathenism, with all the vices of the white man and Indian combined to ruin the body and destroy the soul.

Victoria, also, is very much in need of a missionary. The lay brethren are doing their utmost to sustain the mission work, but they cannot leave their several which is all important among the Indians.

Our camp-meeting at Chilliwhack this year was very successful, especially among delivering any charge to the Commit- the Indians. We had conversions from tee or from interfering in any way among all the leading nations in British Columbia, and several from Alaska. We 8-If the accused person evade a trust that these people will go as messenstitutions and Christian ministers, while thousands of these poor Indians are destitute of the Gospel. When I look upon my insignificant field of 300 souls, I feel as though it was my duty to go where the multitudes are. After serious consideration, I have come to the conclusion that if the minister to the white people on this circuit had a native assistant, such as Bro. Cushan, with the co-operation of the local brethren (Indian and white), who ments of the work.

My heart has been cheered lately by hearing the report of a camp-meeting held at Nootsack, W. T., under the auspices of the M. E. Church, where for the past two years I have endeavored occasionally to scatter the seeds of eternal life. Numbers, both whites and Indians, have given their hearts to God. I have much cause for thankfulness throughout the whole of my labors, and while I do praise God for all the .privileges and blessings of the past, I have a growing desire to be more useful in the future.

As new fields are opening with their 15—When the Appellate Court reverses the decision of the Court below, you be in quest of some one to carry to

> ANOTHER TERRIBLE TALE OF THE SEA is announced, the sinking of the German and with her a host of lives went out. It is an awful story as succinctly related by the survivers.

An Albany surgeon removed a cancer from a smoker's mouth to save his life. Several changes were made affect- The operation is very difficult, and the danger of death from hemmorrage is very great. The lower lip was divided to a point below the chin, the flaps turned up sufficiently to expose the lower jaw, which That all connexional notices, such | was then sawed through at the chin; and and it was wired together and the lips replaced. The influence of the tobacco poison is direct and dangerous in developing this fearful disease; and did the pub-Let the minister when receiving per he know the number of operations perGENERAL READING THE HEROIC DEED OF SERGT.

WOON, OF THE ROYAL MARINES.

At this hour, as all the world knows, a band of Britons-the pick of our naval officers and seamen—are battling, high up in the Arctic zone, amid eternal frost and perpetual night, with the forces of nature in their most dread and awful forms. Who can conceive what it is to be imprisoned by mountains of ice in a region upon which the sun for months not even dawns; where there are often no less than eighty degrees of cold—a temperature so low, that the very ships in which our brave seamen are housed seem to suffer from it, and bolts, trenails, and fastenings are heard to crack and grean under the grip of the frost and the intense contraction? One would imagine that existence is impossible under such cirsumstances—that the vital powers must succomb-that the very brain itself would be frozen, and the current of the blood stayed. Yet experience, often repeated, has proved that the human frame, duly protected, when animated by robust health, calm courage, and a pass through such an ordeal; and after months of confinement in damp and darkness in a worse than underground dungeon, come forth triumphant from what, without knowledge to the contrary, would be deemed an inexorable kingdom of death. Not only can men who are artificially protected live in this land of long unbroken night and terrific cold: various animals—such as the raven, ptarmigan, reindeer, musk-ox, and wolf-it is now known remain there all the winter through. How they do contrive to live, and do not migrate south, is an ascertained fact, although it stands opposed to long-entertained ideas on the subject. Let us therefore cherish a confidence that our brave and noble fellows, now wintering near the Pole in Her Majesty's good ships the "Discovery" and "Alert" are, through the blessing of God, in the and health, and that in due time, having by steady endurance and intelligent of human knowledge, they will come forth victors, from the central domain of King Frost, and be soon after received by us at home with the glad acclamation of "Well done, Britons: your countrymen are proud of you, and give you a right hearty welcome again to the warm skies and verdure-clad hills of merry England."

We have characterised the crew of these Arctic exploration ships as brave and noble, and that as a rule the men who engage in these hazardous enterprises deserve to be so called, we think will appear from the following narrative of the deed of a non-commissioned officer of marines, Sergeant Woon by name, who went out in 1850 in the "Investigator," under Captain R. Mc-Clure, who was commissioned to discover a north-west passage, entering Behring Straits-and whose marvellous success, for which he was knighted

has become history. In 1852 the vessel was laid up in the Prince of Wales Strait in the Bay of Mercy-so called by the pious commander, in recognition of a gracious interposition of Divine Providence. As fresh meat was most desirable both for officers and crew, and as reindeer were to be found at the coldest season in great numbers not far from the ships. all who had any skill as sportsmen were encouraged to use their best endeavors to supply the larder. Amongst the rest a black man serving in the ship—a fine specimen of his race, large and broad-chested-set off on the 4th January, gun in hand, to track the deer. He wounded an animal, and followed it a long distance, guided by its footprints and the droppings of its blood on the snow. Eager in the chase, he presed on, unmindful of any landmark, and at last found he had lost his way, just as a rather dense fog was coming on. His alarm may be imagined—alone and far from help in a region of desolation and mist, utterly strange to him. The temperature was intensely cold, and he was very tired : a sense of his great danger deprived him of self-possession, and he wandered here and there amid the spectral hills clothed in white, on the verge of

despair, and in dreadful perplexity. In this seeming crisis of his fate. however-his doom to perish in the Arctic snows almost sealed-through the good providence of God, Sergeant Woon, who had also been out shooting, stumbled upon him; but the wretched man was so beside himself with excitement and horror, that no effort of the sergeant to calm his fears and arouse him to exertion could succeed—he ing that "he that converteth the sinner seemed at once paralysed. Fits came from the error of his way shall save a on and his strength was prostrated. | soul from death, and shall hide a mul-After a little time, he was persuaded to | titude of sins."—British Workman.

walk for a short distance, his anxious companion using alternate remonstrance and entreaty; but at two o'clock p. m., when the uncertain twilight which constitutes day at the winter season in those regions was fast deepening in darkness, the unfortunate man's powers completely failed: he stopped-sank to the ground-bled at the mouth and ostrils, and writhed in convulsions.

What was Sergeant Woon to do? As e stated afterwards, he never felt in uch a difficulty. The man was past all self-help, and to leave him where he was would be his certain destructionhe famished wolves, whose howls were heard in the distance, would devour him, even before freezing to death could relieve him from his misery. Atter a few moments of anxious thought, the gallant marine came to the conclusion that the only expedient-and it was a very doubtful one-was to drag him to the ship. It was a task, however, of no easy accomplishment—the sergeant, in the presence of the wolves, did not part with his gun; and the man was large and heavy-the most stalwart of his company in the ship. Sergeant Woon, however. had a humane heart and a resolute soul, and he manfully set about his herculean tasktruly "a labor of love." His comrade's gun and his own he slung over his shoulder, then took the man's arms round his own neck, and with a will began to drag the half-lifeless form to cheerful and hopeful spirit, can safely | wards the "Investigator." On he went over the snow, now up and now down, staggering under his burden; the toil was exhausting, but though panting aud weary he would not abandon his friend. The only relief he nad was, that when he dragged his awkward load up the slope of a hill and stood upon its incline, or when he reached the edge of a ravine, he laid the body down and rolled it to the bottom—rather severe treatment for an invalid; but the sergeant had no choice—and the treatment served a useful end, for it helped to rouse the man somewhat from his they manage to find subsistence is a lethargy. Thus he labored for ten mystery; but that in large numbers hours, amid darkness, cold, and snowand such hours—and by eleven o'clock at night, completely worn out, get within a mile of the ship, whose position he could tell from the rockets that every now and then were thrown up by d rection of the captain of the "Investigator," to act as guides to the missing men. Unable to take this load further, Sergeant Woon cried to his comenjoyment of a fair condition of life rade. "Come, messmate, rouse ye don't give in: take heart, dear fellow, a struggle or life : see. we're observation greatly enlarged the bounds | not far from port;" and he pointed to the blue and purple stars of fire that were bursting in the distance. But no, his companion had got beyond all love for life, resented his efforts to rouse him, or prayed to be only left alone to die in quietness. As nothing else could be done, Sergeant Weon, after a few painful moments of self-debate, did eave him-but not to perish; he set off with all the speed he could make to hasten assistance from the vessel.

Aid was already on the way: three several parties had been sent out to seek the stragglers. The sergeunt met two of them, and conducted them in haste to where he had left his dving comrade. They arrived barely in time to save him. He was found with his arms upraised and rigid, his eyes fixed and open, and his mouth so firmly frozen that it required no small measure of force to open it, that restoratives might be administered. Gradually and distressedly consciousness return ed; his life was rescued, but hands feet and face were sorely frost-bitten.

We believe that very few instances of greater self devotion, persevering courage, true friendship and painful toil for the safety of another, have been known in the world's history. The act of Sergeant Woon was self-denying, generous and noble. He is an honor to his country and the service to which he belong ed. His was no deed that required merely a momentary exposure to peril such as a rush under fire to save the wounded, nor was it one to which his feelings of compassion were aroused by passionate appeals for rescue, as in the case of a drowning man; but one that demanded continued exposure, and cool and enduring "pluck"—and in which there was either sluggish indifference in the imperiled man, or rebuff of any interference; long hours of delay in a life-quenching atmosphere had to be borne, and toilsome service, for the time unthankfully received. The black man, however, was Sergeant Woon's brother man and messmate. He valued his own life, and would do much to preserve it; he would therefore do his verv best to snatch from the jaws of a terrible death, the life of another.

There is surely a lesson in his deed for those who seek the salvation of the best and highest life of their fellowswho endeavor to save their souls from the cold and darkness of everlasting death. Jesus Christ, who Himself came to save the lost," calls us to the rescue. Whether men will "hear or forbear"-treat us with indifference or rebuke-let us, forgetting self, labor to bring them to the Saviour, remember-

FAMILY READING.

RULES FOR DAILY LIFE. Begin the day with God; Kneel down to him in prayer Lift up thy heart to His abode, And seek his love to share.

Open the Book of God, And read a portion there, That it may hallow all thy thoughts, And sweeten all thy care.

Go through the day with God, What'er thy work may be; Where'er thou art-at home, abroad, He still is near to thee.

Acknowledge every good bestowed, And offer grateful praise. Conclude the day with God; Thy sins to him confess; Trust in the Lord's atoning blood,

The spirit heavenward raise:

Converse in mind with God:

And pread his righteousness. Lie down at night with God, Who gives his servants sleep And when thou tread'st the vale of death He will thee guard and keep.

GOD POURING OUT HIS VIALS.

The day of His coming who shall abide The day of His righteous ire, When the silver and gold, the stubble and

hay, Are tried by the judgment of fire. He calls for the sword-and the war-fiend

With his blood-dyed banner unfurled. And the fearful strife, and the battle cry Have startled a peaceful world.

He lights his torch—and far and wide. Whole forests are feeding the flame, And the sweep of its wild, resistless force No human power can tame.

He speaks—and the foul, malarious breeze Loads night with its feverish breath. And the homes of the city and hospital wards.

Are rank with the odors of death ! He calls for the famine—and locust bands Fly swift on their gauz y wings,

And the fields are cut-ere the harvest is By these insignificant things.

He utters His voice—and the wild winds And come at His stern behest, And along the line of the cyclons's flight There is anguish in every breast.

He lifts His hand-and the old earth

And the cities so proud of their beauty and strength. Are comshed by the fiat of God.

He telegraphs now to the water-floods-They come in their swelling pride, And the palace of princes, the temples of Are whelmed by the cruel tide.

Tis now as it was in the olden time, When the Prophet preached unto men

And the scoffer's jeer, and the mocker's

Rings out as defiant as then !

Men signal the path of the coming sterm By the weight of the atmosphere-These they can tell by the "signs" of the evening sun,
If the morrow be cloudy or clear.

But they will not heed-though the watchman's cry
Is " telling us of the night "---

That the deepening gleom but heralds the With its fast approaching light.

The rays of the bright and the beautiful Over every clime shall increase, Till moutains and valleys are bathed in Of that reign of Sabbatical Peace.

HOW A CHRISTIAN CAN DIE.

Several months ago it was announced hat Commodore Goodenough, of the British navy, died of wounds inflicted with poisoned arrows by the natives of the Santa Cruz group of the Indian Archipelago. He had landed with a portion of his crew, and met. so far as could be ascertained, with a favourable reception from the savage inhabitants. Just as he was about to go on board his boat, a hostile demonstration was made. and the Commodore was fatally wound ed by some of the arrows which were directed against him and his men. Death was innevitable. The cause of his murder is unknown. Probably the Santa Cruz repeatedly from the raids of the traders Witness. who are engaged in what is known as the Pacific labor traffic, and they had taken advantage of the visit of Commodore Goodenough to obtain revenge. Never was revenge worse directed. The victim of the treacherous assault had distinguished himself in endeavoring to stop the iniquitous trade: and his anxiety to benefit the natives of the Pacific was displayed upon every occasion. The fatally wounded man was

brought aboard his ship.

modore Goodenough summoned all the officers of the ship to his room "to bid them good-bye." There was no fear shown by him. He spoke calmly of the approaching change; and headvised all of his officers to seek for happiness in doing what is right, and to rest all of their hopes in the infinite love and wisdom of God. These last words evidently sunk into the hearts of all those who listened to him. Every one of them knew that the life of the dying man had been one of Christian consistency -that the only fear of Commodore Goodenough was the fear of doing evil.

He then requested to be carried out on the quarter-deek to meet all hands for the last time. On the faces of the hardy sailors there were signs of fear as they looked at the man whom they respected and loved, evidently about to enter eternity. Turning round to the crew he said in a bright, kindly tone "Don't look frightened, smile," and he requested that they all should sit down so that he might see their faces. They did as they were asked; but the only tearless eye in that assemblege of brave men were those of the man who was about to encounter the last enemy.

" My men," said the dying Christian "I have come out on the quarter-deck to say good-bye to you, because I am going to die,"and as he spoke to the officers so he speke to all his men of the love and goodness of God for them-of "His infinite wisdom," as the thoughts which they should carry with them at all times to guard them againt the commission of sin and to enable them to flee from temptation. He knew the peculiar snares which beset the path or sailors, and he knew elso from experience how a humble, trustful confidence in God had borne him up in sore trials, had carried him nobly through severe duty, and at last made him more than a conqueror in death. "I have always loved you, my men," he continued: there is a foolish weakness in my voice which makes it sound as if I was crying; but I am not crying, and I want you all to hear me." He then went on to address the new commander and others had left. He remained under the all the other leaders, urging them to be manly and truthful-never to hesitate | walked to the vault and swung open the to say that a moral act was wrong when it was wrong, or to say that a thing was right when it was right.

He spoke kindly of his murderers 'As for the peor fellows who gave me this wound, what their reason or object was I don't know-no ene knows, they may have been injured by some of us; by some other ship at some time, we don't know. I hope at some future him all that had transpired, and begged to time, it may be twenty or thirty years be dismissed from his position. The presihence, some good Christian man will go among them, and find out all about it." There was no thought of retaliation or revenge. He would extend to his murderers the mercy he expected

Lastly, he asked the forgiveness of firm reliance upon the grace of God as his any he had wrenged. "I have made only true safeguard, and with a more mistakes, and if any of you think of abiding sense than ever of the great truth, anything where I have done wrong, I want you to forgive me. Don't ask how much you were wrong, or how much I was wrong, but just forgive me;" and amid the huskily uttered prayers of "God bless him," Commodore Goodenough passed from their presence and fell asleep, adding another noble name to the list of those glorious men who had shed the benignant influence of an upright Christian example in a profession where such examples are unfortunately too rare. The echoes of the clear-voiced psalm of a well spent life. in constant communion with Jesus, which suddenly ceased in the glorious death of Commodore Goodenough, will cheer and uphold many a sailor in his struggles against evil and in the path of duty, and will doubtless be blessed to lead many to the source whence comes the righteous living which terminates Islanders had suffered previously and in a triumphant death.—N. Y. Daily

## A WAYSIDE COURTESY.

I was once walking a short distance behind a handsomely dressed young lady, and thinking, as I looked at her beautiful clothes, " I wonder if she takes as much pains with her heart as she does with her body." An old man was coming up the walk with a loaded wheelbarrow, and before he reached us he made two attempts to go into the yard of a small house; but the gate was heavy, and would swing back | the ultimate collapse of the terrible speak. Finding that death was near, Com. before he could get through, "Wait," ing machine.

said the young girl, springing lightly for. ward, "I'll hold the gate open." And she held the gate open until he passed in, and received his thanks with a pleasant smile as she went on. "She deserves to have beautiful clothes," I thought; "for a beautiful spirit dwells in her breast." S. S. Adaocate.

TEMPTED BUT SAVED

"This is the place," said his father and they turned in at a wide door, and stood within a large counting house. There were a dozen other men and boys, and H- soon found his place amongst them but could think of nothing, only gaze in bewilderment at the magnificence on which his eye rested.

His father must return by the evening train. He took him aside and said, "My son, be obedient, obliging, civil and res pectful; be attentive to business, be trustworthy. You are now to form a character for life, and perhaps a fortune too. Above all remember your motto-'Thou God seest me.'"

H- promised he would, and kept his pledge; for it was impossible for him to forget it, then at least. He followed as closely as possible his fathers advice, and gained the esteem of his equals and the confidence of his superiors. He rose step by step till he occupied a most responsible position.

But he was not to live always a stranger to temptation. His position put the enemy in his way. At any moment he might have laid his hand on hundreds or thousands of pounds and walked away with it. At first he reproached himself for permitting the thought of such covetousness to enter his mind; but the temptation grew stronger and he grew weaker The plans by which the wicked act could be could be carried out rose up before him. They found themselves without mental effort. The tempter of souls was

after him. Gradually the project became the tyrant, and he submitted to it as its slave-Everything arranged itself with the nicest harmony and precision. The evening was set: the money counted. He could lay his hand on it in a moment. Through all the previous day he was fearfully tried. He appeared happy and pleasant, but then there would arive the uncalled for sight. At last the fearful moment came, All the pretence of finishing some business. He heavy door. As he reached out to grasp the money. it fell from his fingers as if it had been a bar of red-hot iron. He cried aloud, "O God of my mother save me from this crime!"

And God did save him. In uttering the prayer he had passed the crisis. He replaced the package of money, closed the vault, and repaired at once to the house of the President of the band, related to dent was a good and wise man, and promised that he would keep the matter a secret, assuring him that his confidence in him was not destroyed, and that he would keep him in his place.

He went back to his work with a deep sense of his own weakness, but with a "Thou God seest me."

It is many years since this occurred. It is the lesson from the life of an experienced banker: but with some modifications it is the history of the temptations that beset scores of boys and young men in city life. May the result be also the history of every one who is tempted to take money that is not his own.—Baptist Weekly.

Little fellows are quick observers, and often very sharp, intuitive reasoners from physical facts. A small lad became very restive at church under the unusually protracted services of the occasion. The discourse of the minister was uncommon ly long, and the little man's patience was exhausted. He entreated his mother to permit him quietly to slip out. She from established precedents, was confident that the sermon was just through, and assured the restless boy that in a very few moments the services would close and all would be dismissed. "Oh no," said the observant and impatient little fellow don't you see he is swelling up again to go on for a long time yet?" Many a little hearer has guaged his powers of endurance by the disappearing pile of manuscript under the parsons, hand. Happy is that preacher who has the faculty of arresting and holding his young, as well as mature audience so that they do not watch the lingering prophecy of his close through the disappearing points of his discourse, the flight of the leaves of his sermon, the welcome announcement of "thirdly and lastly," or the substance of physical strength and wind betokening BIB

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INTERNATIONAL BIBLE LESSONS.

FOURTH QUARTER: STUDIES IN LUKE'S GOSPEL.

A. D. 29. LESSON XI. THE WALK TO EMMAUS; or, Walking with Jesus. Luke 24, 13-32. Dec. 15.

EXPLANATORY.

Verse 13, 14, 15. Two of them. Not one of the apostles, but of the company of believers. One was named Cleopas, (ver. 18) the other is unknown. Dr. Whedon gives strong reasons for the opinion that it was St. Luke himself. That same day. The day of Christ's resurrection. Emmaus. "Hot springs." A place of unand were mournfully endeavoring to redisciples are together there is no more profitable subject than Christ." Reasoned. This would indicate that they were not fully agreed in opinion. Perhaps one of them still clung to a shadowy hope of Jesus' return. Jesus Himself. 2. "The think and talk concerning him."

16, 17, 18. Their eyes were holden. By a supernatural influence, that they might converse the more freely with him, and receive his instructions with greater readiness than would have been possible in the joy of an immediate recognition. 3. "When Jesus withholds himself from us it is only for a time, and the greater to gladden us afterward." What manner. He knew their inmost thoughts and yet he would have them tell him. 4. " So he would have us open our hearts in prayers even though he reads them." Are sad. 5. "The troubles of disciples are not unnoticed, and will not long remain uncomforted by the Master." 6. "Those who cast their cares on the Lord will find that he careth for them." Cleopas. A name shortened from Cleopatrae, and not the same with Cleophas. (John 19, 25.) He was one of the many unknown ones, whose names are all held in their Redeemer's heart. 7. Christ reveals himself to the day to church. On his way he met a poor Mr. McKenzie's Answer. obscure and the undistinguished of earth old man, to whom he wished "Good morn-A stranger. Or "sojourner." Some would ing." The poor old man thanked him, Ripley Parsonage translate the clause, "Dost thou lodge alone at Jerusalem?" that is, in solitude. Hast not known. Showing that the events connected with Christ's death were matters of public notoriety, the talk of all the people.

19, 20, 21. What things. A skillful question will elicit much truth. He knew I praise God; if it rain or snow, thunder the whole story for he it was who had experienced those things. " Now that he is entering upon his glory, with what unconcernedness he looks back upon his sufferings ?"-Henry. Concerning Jesus. 8. "Those that will tell others of Jesus will learn more about him." A prophet mighty. They recognize in him, even in his disgrace, a great prophet, inspired and anointed of God, and are not ashamed to confess their reverence and love for him. 9. "Notice how strong was that power which Jesus held over those who became acquainted with him." All the people. His prophetic power was accredited by miracles wrought and teachings uttered in presence of the people. The chief priests and our rulers. They venture on no judgment of the ruling powers, but simply state the facts. We trusted. There is in this world the infinite sorrow of a past faith, and not a present. Redeemed Israel. They had looked, like all the rest of the people, for a temporal throne and kingdom, and were bitterly disappointed when they find only a felon's cross instead. 10. "The divine plans are ever a surprise to our human understanding." The third day. Now he lies in his tomb, and all our hopes are blasted.

22, 23, 24. Yea, end. He states this new fact, which greatly perplexes the disciples. Certain women. Mary Magdalene, the other Mary, the wife of Cleophas, and Joanna. Early at the sepulcher. With spices and preparations for a more complete burial, as the entombment on the day of the crucifixion had been hasty. Vision of angels. The speaker is uncertain as to the reality of this occurrence, and hence refers to it in this manner. Him they saw not. Neither his dead body nor living appearance.

25, 26, 27. O fools. "Without understanding." 11. "Unbelief is not a mark of wisdom: it is a mark of folly.',-Jacobus. Slow of heart. "The head is confused, because the heart is sluggish."-Whedon. All that the prophets. He blames thom, not so much for their hesitation in accepting the testimony of the women, as for their lack of acquaintance with and faith in the word of God. 12. "Those will not suffer from lack of knowledge who acquaint themselves with the Scrip-

patiable with Messiahship were an essential part of Christ's work. Christ. He takes boldly that word Christ, Messiah, to himself, as his ovn royal name. Enter into his glory. By his ascension, which took place forty days after the resurrection. Beginning. Commencing with the books of Moses, and proceeding through all the prophets. He expounded. Not only the prophecies but all the events, types, symbols, all that showed forth the person and work of Christ. Concerning himself. 13. 'Christ is the central figure of the Old Testament, no less than the New.

28, 29, 30 He made as though. Acted as though he would have gone on: as he would have done, unless asked to remain. 14. "Those who would have Christ tarry with them must invite and urge him. Constrained him. 15. "Jesus loves to be known location, about eight miles from constrained by his disciples." Abide with Jerusalem. Talked together. They had us. 16. "Those that have talked with given up all hopes of Jesus' Messiahship, Jesus by the way long to have him dwell with them at their homes." He took concile themselves to the seeming fact of bread. Though a guest, he assumes to be his failure. All these things. 1. "When the host. There may have been some gesture, or action, or word, which suddenly caused them to recognize him as he broke to them the bread.

31, 32. Thrir eyes were opened. The veil was removed, and their Master was revealed. Vanished out of their sight. By Master is ever present when the disciples | his sudden departure, as well as by his strange appearance, he showed his divine power. 17. "In this life the disciples may not have long interviews with their Lord; that privilege is reserved for the heavenly state." Did not our hearts burn. 'Christ not only puts light into his apostles' heads, but heat also in their hearts." -Burkitt. 18. "The believer's heart is happiest, while he communes with his

GOLDEN TEXT: And they said one to another, Did not our heart burn within us, while he talked with us by the way and while he opened to us the Scriptures? Luke 24, 32.

DOCTRINAL SUGGESTION: The resurrection of Christ. The next lesson is Luke 24, 44-53.

THE TWO STRONG ARMS.

A great scholar in Germany went one but added he did not exactly remember ever having a bad one.

"Well, then, I wish you much luck." "I thank you, sir; but, to tell the truth, Job Tufton's Rest. never yet have had bad luck. I have never yet had a sorrowful merning; for if I am hungry, I praise God; if I am cold or lighten, I praise God, and am always joyful. And I have never had a bad week. I resign myself to my dear Lord and Sav-

iour, and am sure he does nothing wrong. The scholar was astonished at the faith of the poor man, and asked again what he would do if God should thrust him into hell at last. "Thrust me into hell? that he will never do," answered the poor man: but if he should, I have two arms-the arm of faith and the arm of love-with them I would grasp him, and hold him so fast that he must go with me; and where my Lord and guide is there is my heaven."-Christian at Work.

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REMEMBER Is all and a great deal more than we have claimed for it. It is a HEGHLY NUTRETEOUS and easily assimilated FOOD, grateful to the most delicate and irratable stomach, and especially adapted for the ENFANT and GROWENG CHELD.

Invalids, Nursing Mothers, and those suffering from Indigestion will find

Constant users will find our No. 4 size (always the most economical size to buy) now much larger than formerly, thus materially lessening the ex WOOLRICH, Dispensing and Family Chemist Upper Water Street. Depot for Ridges Food Pick Me up Bitters. &c., with a well assorted

SMITH BRGS

Our friends whose subscriptions end in December-and there is a large proportion-will do us a great favour by reporting at as early a date as possible to the Superintendent of their Circuits, or by writing direct to this Office. We assume that hard times will affect our lists to some extent; though it may be, as in two former years, we shall be agreeably surprised at the results. Please

1.-If you can avoid it at all, do not begin retreachment with your family. Church paper. There are two kinds of daily bread, and the reading of a good religious paper, or book, is one of them. Renew if at all possible :-In that case do not wait till your Minister calls: go to him with \$2, or remit by registered letter or Post-Office Order. The cost is but Two Cents.

2.—If you must discontinue, notify us at once, as the stringency in business requires that we shall trim our lists early in January to avoid carrying extra expense of postage, paper and work.

Our Ministers will do us a great favour by reporting just as soon as possible. If their lists have been lost or mislaid, we will send new ones. A little effort now will get this matter over

DO NOT FORGET NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

## WESLEYAN

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1878

THE TRAINING OF QUEEN VIC-TORIA'S CHILDREN.

We have hinted several times recently at the influence which the late Prince Consort exerted over the homelife of England's Royal family. He and pious management which the pahimself moulded as to his habits principally by Baron Stockmar, who was spoken of by Lord Palmerston "as one of the best political heads he had exer met with," a man of great shrewdness and practical sense. This German Baron, a warm friend of the Queen and her Consort all through life, was early consulted in regard to the education of the Royal children. By references to George III., a King whose domestic virtues England always reveres, but whose want of understanding as to parental duties led to such neglect in the training of his children that many historical errors have attached to their names, the Baron adduced strong reasons in favour of a sound, safe policy of education for the present Royal femily of Great Britain. He urged that the faults of King George's children had done immense mischief by creating a false and dangerous sentiment, namely, that they were considered as true English faults by the public, and that they should be con-"A truly moral and a truly English" education was what he press ed most earnestly upon the Royal Pa rents. He had a saying that "A man's education begins the day he is born.'

These suggestions were freely imbibed by the Queen. She consulted Lord Melbourne, then Premier, as to plans they were framing. A lady of rank-Lady Lyttleton-was selected to carry their purposes into effect. This noble tutor left the Palace in 1851, to seek rest, but not till she had left a good impression upon those she had been helping to form for useful-She was succeded from time to time by persons of the best character

The Queen's views of education were placed on record frequently in her diary and correspondence. We find in Theodore Martin's "Life of the Prince Consort" such passages as these from the Queen's pen :--" The greatest maxim of all is—that the children should be brought up as simply, and in as domestic a way as possible; that (not interfering with their lessons) they should be as much as possible with their parents, and learn to place the greatest confidence in them in all things," It would be well for the Queen's subjects to adopt the same child of the operative is needed to sup-

suggestions. The question of religious training she dwells upon repeatedly and anxiously. That this is best given to a child, day by day, at its mother's knees, was the Queen's conviction. So early as 1844 she writes, "It is already a hard case for me that my occupations prevent me from being with her (the Princess Royal) when she says her prayers." There is something very beautiful in these words, written by the Queen as a Memorandum to the instructors of her daughter-"I am quite clear that she should be taught to have good reverence for God and for religion, but that she should have the feeling of devotion and love which our Heavenly Father encourages His earthly children to have for Him, and not one of fear and trembling; and that the thoughts of death and an after life should not be presented in an alarming and forbidding view, and that she should be made to know as yet no difference of creeds, and not think that she can only pray on her knees, or that those who do not kneel are less fervent and devout in their prayers."

The Princess Louise, wife of our Governor General, was born in 1848, and is therefore thirty years of age last March. Amid the awful political changes of that time—the fall of Louis Philippe, Revolutions in Naples, Vienna, and Berlin, the Chartist disturbances in England, and rebellion in Ireland, the Prince Consort never relaxed his faithful attention to the family. It is now known that he conducted a system of thorough record, mostly with his own hand, which kept the Queen constantly instructed in all matters affecting her own and sur rounding nations, thus saving her immense anxiety and making her perhaps the best informed woman in the world, as regarded political events. Yet all this did not crowd out the children. A happier family could not be found probably in the realm; and the secret of its abiding domestic quiet and pleasure was the spirit of firm, but kind

Prince Albert died while his home schemes were yet but partially matured. The Queen has impressed upon her children a high regard for their sainted father--for his character, his exalted principles, and his sincere love of truth and honour. Several of them have so cherished his memory and imitated his example that they can dare to be simple and pure in their habits.

Princess Louise is one of that number; and her husband is a good man, sensible and upright.

Thus we have a good prospect of an administration under a couple specially trained for exalted position, who will not degrade their opportunities or privileges by countenancing extravagant and foolish practices. It would be a calamity if, in our early, formative condition as a Dominion, our rulers were to yield their influence and example in the direction of excessive gaiety and dissipation. We have to thank God that those who come amongst us to take authority are not merely scions of royalty and nobility, but obedient and reverential to the counsels of good, sensible, honest fathers and mothers.

#### JOSEPH COOK'S COMMENCE. MENT.

This veteran has re-opened his winter lectures in Tremont Temple, Boston. In no other place can he obtain a foothold at once so central and influential. Apart from the fact that his audiences are always of the most intellectual classes, and that his finger, so to speak, rests here on the pulse not only of New England but of the world of culture, he meets in Boston the genius and soul of American scepticism. The moral courage of the man, so often proved, seems to rise with his consciousness of popularity and power. He has been lecturing upon certain evils which are creeping in among the manufacturers of the United States, and uses this language :-

The trouble with the operative class in New England begins now precisely where it did in Old England, with the forcing of the children into the factory too early. [Applause.] Among the causes which separate rich and poor in manufacturing rule in their household arrangements and his father and mother and note a mui-

After a little time, he was persuaded to titude of sins."—British Workman.

the child of the master can go to school until he is twenty-one or older.

I blame both parties, the parent and the manufacturer; but there is an excuse for the parent. I look north, south, east and west and find no excuse for the manufacturer. [Great applause.] If you please, I have no church, and in this lectureship neither capital nor labor is king. [Applause.] I am determined that this platform shall be put on its knees neither to capital nor labor, but only to justice. [Applause.]

Or take this sample of scathing invective. His subject was—" The Syracuse Convention of the National Free Religious Association in regard to the postal laws relating to the circulation of infamous literature through the

At Syracuse the National Infidel League

of Free Religionists, so far as their principal organization is concerned, transformed themselves into a national lepers' league of moral cancer planters. [Applause.] There are several things that injure a man more than to cut his throat. An honorable daughter dead is mourned less than a daughter dishonored. I know a school of superb culture, a temple of sanctity, where three hundred young women are gathered under the very best religious influences and the loftiest educa tional incitements. I have wandered up and down the halls of the palatial building in which their instruction is given; I have admired the works of art there, and had occasion to study minutely the enthusiasm, for art and social improvement and religious usefulness which fill that school, and vivity its lofty regard for intellectual culture, But this institution publishes no catalogue. Why? Go to the New York Society for the Suppression of Vice, to the Beston Society, or to the committees which have been organized to suppress vice at Providence and New Haven, and Cincinnati, and St. Louis, and Chicago, and you will find that school-catalogues are made the lattice-work through which moral lepers, and assassins, secretly, at night, under the cover of the mails, throw their poison into seminaries of all grades. It is a terrific sign of the times when shrewd men of affairs, conducting a great school, dare not publish a catalogue- The criminals whom the Free Religionist influels encourage make this caution necessary. I show you the caution in actual exercise. Within twenty miles of Boston the resplendent school I have described stands n its stalely park, and within fifty rods of this platform is a hall, the most honored in this city, where a meeting was held in sympathy with the Free Religionist crimnal who is now in Dedham jail. The thoughts which these facts suggest cannot be publicly expressed, but if they did not itself deserve to be smitten with thunder-

In this same official organ (Ibid, p. 536) I find lauguage cited from the faithful Syracuse press, that I dare not read. You would drive me out of the door yonder if I were to recite language that was uttered at Syracuse by Free Religionist women. "But one question arose for consideration and that related exclusively to infamous literature. By persistent as well as quiet effort, a majority of the league was composed of free lovers and infamous literature defenders, and from first to last they were determined upon making a point in favor of its free circulation Their remarks sometimes almost polluted the atmosphere of the Opera House." The sense of what remains of this official extract is, that if Thomas Carlyle's advice concerning raw skeptics had been followed, and the majority had been covered under a glass bell, the atmosphere there would have caused them to perish in their

own corruption. [Applause.] God be thanked that behind this scheme of infidelity for the immoral use of the mails, there is most significantly little financial strength. It is officially stated (Ibid., p. 437), that the balance of money which will remain in the treasury after paying all bills, had been "carefully gathered and husbanded for the cause of State secularization," and that it will now 'be turned over to the cause of appeal, that is, of lawlessness. The Free Religionists have had an organization more than ten years. They have swept the Pacific Coast; they have officers at work in the Mtssissippi Valley; they have used skillful men as agents. Some of them have ability; I suppose some of them have wealth. But, after more than ten years of effort, sweeping the whole broad floor of this Union, there occurs this division, and the amount of plunder carried off amounts to "nearly \$200." [Laughter.] God be thanked for this phenomenal impecuniosity! [Laughter.]

God has said, that whoever offends one of his little ones, it were better for him that a millstone were hanged about his neck and he drowned in the depths of the sea. Is there no granite left in Massachusetts of the old-tashioned sort out of which millstones can be made for the necks of cancer-planters? [Applause.]

What is most gratifying is the encouragement given to Mr. Cook to speak out. The strength of New England is at his back. Imagine the immense good which must result from this man's terrific onslaughts upon the foe of vice and scepticism and meanness. One great disadvantage of orthodoxy and morality in that centre, has hitherto been the absence of the necessary combination of qualities in any one man, with the time and infinence to work up a proper, respectful sentiment in this war. Cook has the brain, the culture, the courage, the

There is much wisdom certainly in the crowded into factory work early, while ate an audience and hold them-to ever man was called to a great work, Cook is. May he go on and conquer!

## DEMOCRATS AND SNOBS!

Zion's Herald of last week brought a little warmth to our cheeks, as we read the following bit of manly, democratic criticism :--

Canada is all in a flutter over the two excellent young people who, have just reached their shores. One could hardly suppose they could be of the same blood and human generation. The highest circles are carefully discussing the vital questions of etiquette, as to whether a glove may remain upon the hand or not, when these semi-sovereign fingers are touched; as to whether they must back out from the august presence as from her majesty's receptions, or simply turn around and move as the Creator intended we should. All this seems quite ridiculous in our democratic eves.

Of course it does! And we, childish Canadians, ought to take the example of our staid, sensible, human American cousins. But what are we to make of this remark in Harpers' Weekly of the

The American Jenkins is already keenly alive to the fact that such a personage is coming (meaning Princess Louise), and has already celebrated her bath and her breakfast upon shipboard the morning after sailing. That such delightful intelligence is conspicuously published shows that shrewd news purveyors for the American public know that there is an interest in it and a demand for it. Indeed, it has been sometimes suspected that the Great Republick furnishes as thorough snobs as | We cannot enter into details. Indeed, the British Empire itself.

Ahem! Our cheeks take their natural hue and their normal temperature once more! "One touch of nature makes the whole world kin.'

## "AFTER MANY DAYS."

One of the principal differences between work in the religious and merely secular spheres, is the hope of abiding results. One man lives with an ambition to do something that will survive-will become a part of that which abides in the best destinies of mankind; the other ninety-nine of the hundred toil merely to extract from the world food and clothing and riches. Hence it is not always vanity that leads preachers to rise and fall in spirits with their notions of work ill or well done; and it may not be merely a tribute to their self-complacency when hearers obey the apostolic in junction-" Let him know that he which converteth a sinner from the error of

Last week an English lady, driven into this harbor by stress of weather, in a ship bound from New York to Liverpool, England, happened to see walking along Granville street, the sign "Wesleyan Office." It was at the hour when the vice-regal torchprocession was every moment expected. She hurried in to tell us that, four

years ago, a number of copies of the Wesleyan were carried ashore by a ship-captain, and left at a boardinghouse in Liverpool. One or two benevolent gentlemen residing in the house found articles in these papers which they thought well adapted to use in visiting prisons, poor-houses, hospitals, &c., a work in which they were frequently engaged. After meeting an immediate want, extracts in large numbers were published on slips, and freely distributed from time to time. She related instances of marked benefit which were known to follow the perusal of those words from a distant country. The lady bade us goodbye after leaving her address; the cheering crowd accompanying royalty closed her out from our view, and next morning she was on her way to her old home. It was a strange message, coming as it did in the midst of intense excitement, and by a person we had never seen before, and never expect to see again. But it left this reflection behind it :-We little know what are to be the results of our labors; by whom their success or failure will be brought home to us: or under what peculiar circumstances we may have a revelation of the good which Gcd has done by our instrumentality. Let us labor on.

## EDITORIAL NOTES.

DR. McDonald has been giving the St. John papers a good deal of matter for publication. Missionary meetings are intended for the dissemination of mission-Finding that death was near, Com. before he could get through. "Wait," ing machine.

tor-he is a medical doctor as well as a minister—is well qualified to do. Coming from a land and people of great interest to us-Japan-he brings several mementoes of his visit, which he uses to illustrate the religion and social habits of that coun. try. He is, as will be seen by plan, to occupy the pulpits of Methodist Churches in this city next Sabbath and Monday night. Dr. Williams is also to be here. Missionary Meeting in Grafton Street on Monday evening.

"CANADA," writing to the Nashville Advocate, describes the results following the repeal of the Dunken bye-law. The compositors have persisted in making it repeatedly the "Drunken bye-law"-a curious misnomer. The law was a sober law enough-those only who broke it were drunken. This almost equals a piece of proof perpetrated recently respecting the Marquis of Lorne. The writer intended to say that the illustrious stranger did not employ a secretary to read for him, but took the address, holding it as he read. The type-setter expressed it-" He shook the address, standing on his head." The Marquis has many good qualifications. doubtless, but his skill in gymnastics has vet to be revealed to a Halifax audience. Fortunately not many of these beautiful parodies ever pass beyond the proof-readers broad-nibbed pen.

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May we not hope that our Montreal correspondent will afford us a glimpse of the noble reception furnished to the Governor-General and Princess Louise in that city? All along the route from Halitax. their journey was a continuous ovation each arch and address and reply was so like every other, that our readers would not pardon us for the reiteration. But the "Welcome" has been a right royal one. It is hinted that the Queen may come next. While cutting spruce for the Marquis and Princess' reception, a jolly Irishman said -" Bedad, if the old lady herself (the Queen) would come, they'd cut all the woods down." But our forest will be spared. Victoria would not venture. Still, another summer may see Prince Alfred (Louise's favorite brother) in Halifax as Rear-Admiral of the North American fleet, and his Russian Princess. the Grand Duchess holding a little select court amongst us, with the Princess Louise making Halifax her sum.

Nothing very new in the McCarthy murder trial. Annie Parker has been compelled to acknowledge she gave birth to a child at fourteen years of age. One or two witnesses were called for the first time, but they bring no light.

READERS who desire to make use at any time of the decisions reached by General Conference, affecting our laws and usages. would do well to preserve the condensed information given on our first page this week. It will serve to amend "the Discipline" without the trouble of comparing books, or even of searching the new journal, or the amended Book of Discipline, for the facts as to changes made in our economy. Some of these changes, as may be seen, are very important, and may afford material for a good many discussions.

To avoid mutilating the excellent sermon preached by Rev. Joseph Hart, President N. B. and P. E. Island Conference, at the opening of the "Centenary," we reserve it till next week. Thanksgiving, occurring on the day before publication, obliged us to give most of our material to the printers before we could obtain reliable copy of the discourse.

Mr. Currie's closing letter also reached us on Tuesday. It will appear next week. See Advertisement of Mount Allison Examinations, and beginning of New Term, eighth page.

## CIRCUIT INTELLIGENCE.

MISSIONARY MEETING, CHAR-LOTTETOWN, P. E. I.

Under considerable pressure of financial difficulty and of inclement weather we have held our Missionary Anniversary. We were favoured in having as deputation our honored Eastern Missionary-Dr. D. McDonald. To a large audience, which filled our spacious Church, an able and exceedingly appropriate sermon, on the Sunday evening was a good preparation for successful advocacy of this great enterprise of the Church. Unfortunately, as it seemed to us, the evening appointed for the public meeting proved decidedly unpropitious. The question of postponement had to be entertained. In spite of the rain quite a number of persons, however, assembled; and as a compromise we were favoured with an address on the customs of Japanese life. The following evening, though the weather was still untayourable, the meeting was organized. The Mayor, W. E. Dawson, Esq., occupied the chair. The specialty of the meeting was the very instructive and thrilling address of Dr. Macionald, on the Religions of Japan and facts and incidents of Japanese Missions. The united collections of the two evenings compared tavorably with the largest contributions of former years. As a result of Dr. McDonald's visit we are assured that a deeper sympathy on the part of our ex-

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PARSONAGES.

DEAR EDITOR,-I am not anxious to open up again the discussion anent the Fairville and Sussex Circuits, no more than to express my conviction that the incumbents of those Circuits are two of the most honorable ministers in our Church. I am, however, desirous of saying a few words on the subject of building new Parsonages. I see by the last years minutes that nearly two thousand dollars

or about one fourth of the whole grant -were paid for house rent, and removal expenses, the larger portion, I presume, for the former. Now Mr. Editor this ought not to be. What is there to prevent the poorest Mission in this Conferencesay nothing about Fairville and Sussex Circuits—from building a new Parsonage? Nothing. unless it be the want of energy. In this country, where lumber is so cheap, and almost every man can use an axe and a saw, if they would go to work and get out a frame and otherwise assist, there is no reason why the new parsonages could not be put up ready for occupation by next Fall. Five hundred dollars, besides gratuitous labour, would be sufficient to build a house quite equal to some of the rented ones, and which would compare favourably with the present salaries of Methodist Ministers. With two hundred dollars grant from the resuscitated Parson age Aid Fund two hundred dollars subscription list from the people, and a good tea meeting next summer, would accomplish the whole thing. Next Conference there are nine young men to be ordained, and of course will require houses. Now, Sir, this is a serious matter, and the only way to obviate the difficulty is for the people to "arise and build." On every circuit there are men who are willing to work if some one will take the lead. There will be difficulties, we have had them ourselves -but there will be pleasures arising from the fact that we have done something to make others comfortable and happy. Come friends, pull off your coats, and let the world know that you are in earnest, and erect suitable houses for your ministers, and stop the leakage in the Mission Fund, and God will greet you, at the end of the journey, with the welcome message, "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren ye have done it unto me." H. J. CLARK. Sackville, N. B., Nov. 20th, 1878.

CARMARTHEN STREET WESLEYAN MISSION SOCIAL.

Last night the Carmarthen Street Wesleyan Mission House was comfortably filled at the social held by that Church. Rev. Howard Sprague presided. Refreshments in abundance were supplied to all present by the fair ladies of the Church, and after every one had fully satisfied the inner man, the meeting was called to or-der by the Chairman. Rev. Mr. Teed offered prayer and then Rev Dr Pope was called on, who eloquently addressed the Rev. Howard Sprague then spoke on the financial standing of the church. He said that its indebtedness was \$2,000; it required money to keep it and the present revenue was in sufficient. A proposal which he thought would overcome that difficulty had been made and he would briefly state it. They proposed to ask weekly contributions from every member of the congregation and would commence with those willing to give fifty cents, next those willing to give thirty-five cents and so on down to five cents a week. He contended by that means they would reise sufficient money to meet all expenses. At the close of the rev. gentleman's remarks the meeting closed with the singing of the doxology At the close of the meeting 40 names were handed in, announcing weekly contributions from five cents to fitty.—News 27th.

## ATHOL, &c.

MR. EDITOR,-The missionary services on the Southampton, Advocate Harbor, and Athol Circuits were held at the time appointed by F. D. Meeting. The deputations consisted of the brethren Hemmeon, Craig, Bird, Giles, and the writer. The congregations, on the whole, were good, the addresses earnest and appropri ate, and the sums contributed-compared with receipts of previous years-most gratifying. The address of Bro. Hemmeon at Canaan was enough to extract gold from a sand-stone. And the people showed their appreciation of his elaborate and incisive appeal, by footing up a handsome

subscription. The subscriptions on Southampton Circuit last year were \$35.00, this year \$70.00; Advocate, last year, \$11.00, this year \$24.00. The brethren Craig and Bird are laboring with acceptance among their people, and are to be congratulated on the success of their missionary meetings. Our people of Advocate are actively engaged in the erection of a parsonage, which, when completed, will be an ornament to the village, and a credit to the

At Athol the deputation were at their post, and did good service. Our missionary meeting at Spring Hill Mines was held on the evening of Sabbath the 10th inst. And though the night was wet and dark, and the roads bad, yet the church was well filled We were favored on the occasion with a sermon from the Rev. Prof. Stewart, D. D., of Sackville, after which the Doctor gave a short address, and urged upon the congregation the necessity of sustaining our missionary The collections and subscriptions amounted to \$52.00. Athol Circuit last

year \$62.00, this year about \$80.00. The Sunday School connected with the Athol congregation, held its anniversary on Sabbath at 3 p. m. on the 10th inst. There was a lare number of parents and children present. The programme consisted of prayer by superintendent of circuit, and recitations and music by teachers and children. Questions were also asked the children by teachers concerning subjects of lessons taught during summer, which were answered promptly and accurately, showing the thoroughness of the

wedan . .....

ment of Christian work, and to her care and oversight its present state of efficiency must be chiefly attributed. And if the old maxim, "Just as the twig is bent, so is the tree inclined," be true, and will ap ply to the religious education of the young, then, to be entrusted with the moral training of children, to carve out, as it were, their future destiny, and mould their young and opening minds for true and great ends, is, indeed, a grand and noble work.

Yours truly, W. A. Spring Hill Mines, Nov. 26, '78.

### MISSIONARY MEETING.

The Carleton Methodist Church was crowded last evening, the occasion of Dr. McDonald's address on Missionary work in Japan and the manners and customs of the Japanese. Rev. Mr. Addy occupied the chair.

The Doctor went over the same ground as on the evening of his lecture at Ring's hall. His address occupied about an hour and twenty minutes in delivery.

After the collection had been taken up

Rev. Mr. Narraway made a short speech expressing his hope that the Japanse would soon be converted to Christianity. Rev. Mr. Ackman would like to be excused, but if another collection would b taken up he would make a speech. eulogized Dr. McDonald's address. He was providentially situated in a part of the Province which had been brought in contact with skepticism, but of a painful character. It was therefore up hill work with him. The people, however, were principally Christian. It had been asked of him if Christian Missions were a succes? He was satisfied that they were They were a success in regard to England and America, and would be a success in regard to Japan. The enterprise of Christian Missions involves a large amount of time and a large expenditure of men. If he could speak the Japanese language as well as Dr. McDonald he would not hesitate for one moment to go to Japan. This enterprise also involved a great expenditure of money. The reverend gentleman spoke of the indisposition of the people in his part of the Province to contribute to Christian enterprises. He spoke of the debt of the Methodists, and added that if the Methodists of this Dominion contri buted like the old fashioned Methodists of the Old Country, the debt would soon be wiped off "We must give our talents

## BERWICK MISSIONARY MEETING

and our means to Christ."-News, 27th

DEAR BRO. NICOLSON,—Your sermons and addresses delivered here on the 3rd inst., and at Grafton on the following day, were highly appreciated by those who heard you; aud when it is in your power to visit us again you will meet with a most cordial welcome.

Our Missionary Meeting at Harborville was not held on the 5th inst., the time appointed, in consequence of a severe storm Bro. J. Gates and I set out in good time, butthe storm continuing, and the prospect for meeting a congregation being very discouraging, after going about five miles, we returned.

The next morning Bro. Gates was obliged to return to his circuit to meet an important engagement there. But as much as we regretted the necessity for his absence from the meeting at Grafton that evening, we were quite comfortable in the expectation that we would have the aid of at least two other members of the deputation until the time to commence the meet ing had come-that we saw we were doomed to disappointment-not one of the four brethren appointed appeared. How-ever, we determined to do the best we could under the circumstances, and carry out the object of the meeting. And hav ing read a tew extracts from the Missionary Report of our Conference, we strove to give, in our address of about forty min utes, prominence to two things-the necessity for even moderately well to-do dependent circuits, by a united liberal effort, becoming independent, and for in creased liberality in all the circuits towards the Funds of our greatly burdened Missionary Society. The congregration, which was unusually good for the occasion, listened to our remarks with encouraging attention, notwithstanding their disappointment. A little more music, instrumental and vocal, for which we were indebted to Mr. George Porter, his daugh ters, and a few others. We took up the collection, and received the subscriptions of those who were willing to aid the cause and found that the increase on the amount raised last year in that place would more than cover the 12 1-2 percent on the whole sum raised by the circuit last year, and required to pay our proportion of the amount of debt the Missionary Society proposes to discharge this year. After this we could sing most heartily-"Praise God from whom all blessings flow," etc.

The meeting at Berwick on Tuesday evening was not as largely attended as we hoped it would be, but the congregation

was tolerably good. Bro. Strothard, who was prevented from attending the Grafton meeting by a family affiction, was with us, and gave an admirable speech, He occupied an hour, and was listened to with marked attention and interest. We had, as an intelligent brother said, "a real good meeting. And it was none the less good because of the music—instrumental by Miss Fraser, and vocal by several, mostly young ladies. The collections and subscriptions again promised to be 12 1-2 per cent in excess of the whole amount raised in the circuit last year-24 per cent for the circuit in stead of 12 1-2. This, considering the times, is doing well. If we can secure a proportionately large increase on the circuit receipts of last year, our large prospective deficiency will be reduced from an intolerable burthen to one comparatively light. And it ought to be done, simply Phariseeism that made clean the ou side of the cup and the platter.' Not March 9 78

The Superintendent, Mrs. F. A. Donkin, while money is not plentiful, almost everyhas given special attention to this depart- thing a minister requires on his table, and for his horse—a large and indispensible item of expenditure on a large circuit-is abundant. The barns and cellars of the people, with few exceptions-I know of but one—are filled with plenty. All that we desire is to live in tolerable comfort, and to be able to pay our bills, so that we may "owe no man anything, but to love one another." And for this we are endeavoring to trust in God and the people, for whose welfare we still purpose, by the grace of God, to labor; and among whom there are some always ready to do their duty. Theirs is the promise-" Manifold more in this present time, and in the world to come life everlasting." Luke 18:

> LECTURE BY DR. ALLISON. The second lecture of the course before the Acadia Athenæum, Woltville, was delivered on Friday evening last, by David

Berwick, Nov. 16, 1878.

C. LOCKHART.

Education for Nova Scotia, - Subject 'John Stuart Mill." The parentage, early training, and subsequent career of this distinguished man, were presented in this lecture with a full ness and vividness that must have given a

great philosopher, and his works. The learned Doctor found time in the necessarily brief period at his proposal, to give interesting details of the remarkable boyhood of Mill, of his father's inconnection with Bentham the Utilitarian, of his devotion to the lady who subsequently became his wite, and finally of the wonderful productions of his pen, those masterpieces of thought that have enabled Mill to take rank as the foremost English thinker of his day. To give a clear conception of Mill's place in philosophy a rapid sketch of the great thinkers of the past was given, exhibiting the two modes of philosophizing, the empirical and the metaphysical—that have prevailed since the time of their respective founders, Aristotle and Plato. The contest betweenthe two Schools, was renewed by Mill's publication of "A system of Logic," "Principles of Political Economy," and "An Essay on Liberty.'

The lecture was the result of much study and thought.

His subject was certainly not an ad captandum one, and it is saying much for the lecturer's ability, that he was able to make his discourse thoroughly enjoyable to the average capacity without lessening its value to the cultured hearer. The lecture must certainly prove a valuable intellectual stimulus to the society, under whose auspices it was delivered. - Visitor.

ANNIVERSARY SERMON.—There was a large attendance last evening at the Exmouth Street Methodist Church, at the Anniversary of the Sabbath School in connection with the church. The pastor, the Rev. Mr. Hart, preached an excellent discourse from the text, 2nd Timothy 3, 5-" From a child thou hast known the Holy Scriptures, which are able to make thee wise unto Salvation, through faith which is in Christ Jesus." The singing, which was under the superintendence of D. W. Jones, Esq., was by the scholars of the school, Miss Lillie Duncan was organist.—News.

### THE GRAND DIVISION. THIRTY-FIRST ANNUAL SESSION.

The Grand Division, Sons of Temperance, ommenced the thirty-first annual Session on Wednesday morning at 9.30 in Star Hall, Agricola Street. Some fifty members were resent and fourteen were initiated. The committee on Credentials reported the names of about eleven hundred persons, members of subordinate divisions in the Provinces, who were representatives to the Grand Division.

At 10.30 the Grand Division adjourned to view the departure of the Gevernor-General. A full meeting was held in the afternoon and reports from the standing committees were

The officers present were-G. W. P .- Rev. R. Alder Temple. G. W. A.-Bowman Corning. Grand Scribe-J. Parsons. G. Treas.-H. A. Taylor. G. Con.-Roland H. Creed. The Grand Chaplain, Rev. Jas. Strothard, and G. Conductor, Isaiah W. Wilson, were

There are 137 Divisions, all told, in Nova Scotia, with about 10,000 members. Receipts last year \$2,250, and expenditure considerably over that amount, owing to the use of reserved funds that had been invested and now accrued. The Alliance Journal and the agency work had been the principal recipients of aid from Grand Division.

The Division met again last night and after disposing of the business standing over ad journed at an early hour this morning. The following officers were elected for the

ensuing year: G. W. P .- Aluerman William Murray, of Mayflower," Halifax. G. W. A .- Thomas Hunter, Noel. G. Scribe-Jonathan Parsons, Halifax.

G. Chaplain-Rev. George Christie, Yar-G. Conductor-John Mosher, of "Richmond," Halifax.

G. Treasurer-Henry A. Taylor, "Chebuc-

G. Sentinel-J. Chipman Archibald, Stewi acke. W. P .- Rev. R. Alder Temple, P. G. Amherst. The places in which the sessions will be

The January Session for 1879-Middle Stewiacke. The April Session for 1879—Smith's Cove,

Digby, Co. The July Session for 1879-Yarmouth. The Annual Session for 1879-Halifax. The following is a statement of the receipts for the past year, as compared with those of

former years: General. \$372 09 \$1835 13 489 81 1989 93 765 56 2891 07 2095 51 1782 60

Address Daniel F. Beatty, Washington, N.J.

#### PERSONALS.

It is said that a life of the late Bishop Cummings, of the Reformed Episcopal Church to be published in a few weeks, will contain letters from several Episcopal clergymen who, it is said urged him on at the inception of his reform movement, and afterward failed to follow him.

Mr. Stanley's explorations already begin to be utilized. The latest news from the Victoria N'yanza, is dated last May, at which time the Rev. Mr. Wilson was comfortably established at the court of King Mtesa, in high favor, and awaiting the arrival of his

Elihu Burritt, famous as a linguist, has presented to the library of the Burritt School. at New Britain, Connecticut, all the books in the various languages which he has collected at home and abroad for the last twenty years. The collection includes, in manuscript ready for the press, his Arabic, Turk-Allison, Esq., LL.D., Superintendent of 1sh, Persian, Hindostanee and Hebrew hand-books, containing the lessons and forms of his Sanskrit Hand Book for the fireside, recently published in this country and in England. He has also added a copy of every work ever published by him. distinct and satisfying conception of the

An unsuccessful attempt was made, Nov. 17, to assassinate King Humbert of Italy in the city of Naples. Queen Margaret, Prince Victor Emmanuel, and Signor Cairoli, Chief of the Ministry, were in the carriage at the fluence upon his culture and beliefs, of time. The streets were crowded with enthuhis long service in the India House, of his siastic people, and a halt was made to receive a petition, when a man rushed upon the King with a dagger, and succeeded in slightly scratching his left arm. The King displayed great coolness, and struck the assassin on the head with his sheathed sword. Signor Cairoli seized the man by the hair and grappled desperately with him, receiving a long but not deep wound on the left thigh during the struggle. The assassin was immediately arrested. He is twenty nine years of age, and by occupation a cook. He says he belongs to no political society, but being poor, nourished hatred toward the King. He says he meant to finish him. The next day, during a procession in honor of the King's escape, a bomb was thrown among a corps of veterans, and exploded. Two men were killed and several slightly wounded.

DR. SARGENT IN CANONICALS .- Our beloved brother, Rev. Thomas B. Sargent, D. D., whose name and labors have been identified with American Methodism for more than half a century, treated us a few days ago to an admirably executed portrait of his proper self, as he appeared, ecclesiastically accoutered, in the pulpit of St. James' Methodist Church in Montreal, during his late visit to Canada. The doctor, who always looks well, so becomes the clerical gown that we think he could pass muster with the Archbishop of Canterbury as one of the "truly ordained." Albeit, he has as little fancy for these priestly trappings as the writer, but courteously conformed to a custom prevalent in some of the Methodist Churches copal Bishop of Montreal, may be said emphain Canada as in England. Some of our Meth-Enisconal slips.

11 Sargent is now in the seventy-fourth year of his age, and the fifty-seventh of his ministry. His health lately has greatly improved, though at present he has symptoms of lumbago that are causing him considerable pain and discomfort. We hope he may soon be entirely relieved of this ailment .-Baltimore Episcopal Methodist.

## NEWS AND NOTES.

NOVA SCOTIA

It is highly probable that his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh will be promoted to the rank of Rear Admiral soon after his arrival in England, and that he will come out o Halifax next spring as Commander-in-Chief on the North American and West India Station.

During the stay of the Princess Louise in Halifax she took an opportunity of viewing the buildings and ground at Cakland, with the view, we believe, of making it the summer residence during her stay in Canada. The Princess' physician, Dr. Clark, advises her strongly to this, and there is every probability, we are told, of her adopting his sugges-

Information was received on Saturday that on the passage of H. M. S. "Orontes" from Halifax to Bermuda, a man fell overboard, in attempting to rescue whom a whole boat's crew, thirteen in all, were drowned by the upsetting of the boat, the man who fell overboard being also lost.

The brigt. Ada Fulton, of Halifax, Veale, master, which left Cow Bay, Sep 28, for St. Jago, with a cargo of coal, had been given up as lost. A telegram was received the other day from Bapt Veale at Barbadoes, stating that the Ada Fulton had been lost and the crew saved. The Ada Fulton was a vessel cf 182 tons register' built at Wallace in 1874, and owned by Messrs. Black Bros. & Co., of this city. The vessel is insured for \$7,000 in Halifax offices, and the freight for \$9,00.

Shortly before 11 o'clock the other night, Capt. Kennedy and his son, of the schooner Laura Bell, lying at Smith's wharf, heard a splash in the dock. They immediately proceeded to the spot, and saw a man floating in the water. The father tried to reach him with a boat hook, but the distance was too great, and the son procured a boat, and the body which had been floating was got on the wharf. The men tried to resuscitate the man, but their efforts were in vain. The police arrived and a doctor was procured, but life was ex- India was much critiscised in the Conference, tinct when he arrived. The deceased proved to be Mr. Ronald B. Currie, shipbuilder, of West Dublin, Lunenburg County, who was well known in this city. He was a man of about 55 years of age, The body was convey ed to the Morgue. When found there was a deep cut under the eye, as if the man had struck something when falling.

Mrs. Leslie, who was burned to death in the late accident on the New Brunswick Railway, was 64 years of age, and was a native of Halifax, N. S.

A son of Henry Crawford, who resides at Handford, about three miles from Oxford, Cumberland Co., was kicked in the bowels by a young horse, on Thursday. The latter kicked at another horse in the stable, the boy being about two feet off, close by the wall. The blow knocked bim against the wall, and his injuries are very severe.

The body of a woman named Mrs. Elizaoth Collins, was found in the Charles River. all over again."

Boston, on Sunday morning. It was first thought that she had been strangled and thrown into the water, but it is now settled that she committed suicide. The woman's husband is Peter Collins, a mason. and his whereabouts are unknown. The woman's mother is said to live in Halifax.

One day last week a boy named Harry Mc-Kenzie, 7 years of age, a son of Mr. John McKenzie, of Low Point, fell down the air shaft of the Victoria Mines, a distance of about 35 feet. His collar bone was broken and his body considerably bruised. A son of Mr. Lauchlin Livingstone also met with a serious accident at the same mine a few days ago. He was struck by a winch lever and thrown over the bank frame, a distance of about twenty feet. His leg was broken above

On Monday morning iast, a little boy, 8 years old, son of Mr. John Curran, Pilot, of the Barasols, fell and broke his leg below his knee. He is recovering.

On Tuesday morning, 19th ult., Geo. Livingston, aged 16 years, son of Mr. Lauchlin Livingston, farmer of Low Point, C. B., was seriously injured. He was working about a nich upon the bank at the Victoria Colliery, when by some accident the crank caught in his clothing, and precipitated hlm to the ground, a distance of about 10 feet, striking on his head. He received severe injuries about the head and face, besides breaking his leg and dislocating his knee. He lies in a precarious condition

NEW BRUNSWICK & P. E. ISLAND.

The schr Petrel which arrived at Annapois on Tuesday last, made the passage from

Connor's ropewalk and the Agricultural Society's stables, beyond the Marsh Bridge, St. John, were destroyed by fire on Thurs-

day morning. Pilot Patrick Trainor, St. John was carried off to Liverpool in the new barque "Janie Parker," which he took out last week. Fourteen years ago Mr. Trainor was carried off in the same way. On the voyage home the vessel was wrecked, but the crew were saved, and Mr. Trainor took passage on the ill-fated "Hungarian," which was lost with many of her crew and passengers of Portland,

On Friday last, as the master of a barque owned by Mr. John A. Matheson, Campbellton was out shooting with a man named Wells, in Cascampec harbor, Alberton, the boat accidentally upset. Wells, in attempting to swim ashore was drowned. The other man climbed upon the bottom of the boat and was rescued in an unconscious condition.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

The Centenary of the founding of Sundayschools by Robert Raikes is to be commemorated in Englaud by an International Sunday. school Convention. The time fixed upon is the year 1880. It is also proposed to raise £25,000 as a permament fund for the benefit of Sunday-schools.

tically to be "of good report." He is a na-tive of Cornwall, England, came to Newtoudland to enter business life, was persuaded to change his plans, and in time was ordained to the ministry. He has spent thirty years in connection with St. George's Church, Montreal, first as assisstant, and then as rector. He has been especially zealous in Sunday-school work, in establishing city missions, and in promoting temperance. A Temperance Home for reformed men, a vigorous Y. Men's Christian Association, a great Sundayschool are the fruits of his zeal. He was elected bishop on the first ballot by a major-

The new American Baptist chapel in the city of Rome was opened on Saturday, Nov. 2, with appropriate services. Its cost was \$20,000. The ministers of all the evangelical denominations represented in the city were present, and took part in the proceedings of the day.

The Baptists of Scotland number 8,168 worshipping in eighty-one churches. They are associated in a union which has already erected fourteen chapels, with sittings for 10,000, at a cost of £59,435.

In the face of the depaession of trade in England the Wesleyans have determined to raise a "Thanksgiving Fund" of one million dollars. It was decided upon at the first Conference in which lay representatives were present, and will commemorate that event. The preliminary committee meetings have recently been held, and have arranged the distribution of the funds. The sum of £57,000 will be applied to the extinction of the debt of the Foreign and Home Mission and other departments of church charity, £25,000 to the erection of a theological school in the Midland Counties of England, £23,000 to the extension of existing missions in Africa and the East, £40,000 to the fund for the extension of Methodism, £20,000 to the schools for ministers' children, and £10,000 for the establishment of lower middle class schools. It is intended to complete the subscriptions by 1880, and the raising of the money by 1881.

The papers read at the Missionary Conference just held in London will be gathered into a volume; the valuable information furnished will therefore be preserved for future uses. The facts presented touch the condition, civil and religious, of the entire non-Christian world. Professor Legge, of the University of Oxford, and formerly a missionary to China, said that "at the rate of increase of Protestant missions for the last thirty years, there would be in thirty years more 26,000,000 church members and 100,-000,000 adherents" in the Chinese Empire. The English state system of education in and also defended. The government spends each year in India on education \$730,000. It is objected that the higher schools being non-Christian, are training up a race of native infidels.

"Great ceremonies are necessary," says the "Railway News," "to get a train off in Germany. When all is ready a bell rings. Then another bell rings. Then the engine whistles, or rather toots-toots gently Then the conductor tells the station-master that all is ready. Then the station-master looks placidly around and says 'So?' Then the conductor shouts 'Fertig?' interrogative-Then the station-master replies 'Fertig!' positively. Then the conductor blows a horn, the engine whistles, the bell rings, the other bell rings, the station-master says, 'So?' the passengers swear in various tongues. and the train starts. That is unless there is a belated fat man; in which case, they do it

SMITH BRGS

## WESLEYAN' ALMANAC.

DECEMBER 1878. First Quarter, 1 day, 9h, 23m, Afternoon. Full Moon, 9 day, 2h, 35m, Afternoon. Last Quarter, 16 day, 10h, 49m Afternoon New Moon, 23 day, 5h, 10m, Afternoon.

Day of Week.	SUN		MOON.			Tde
	Rise	s Sets	Rises	South	s Sets.	==
1 SUNDAY	7 22	4 17	0 28 0 41	6 6	11 49 m'rn	m'rn 0 50
2 Monday	7 23 7 24	4 16	1 1	7 28	0 51	1 44
3 Tuesday		4 16	1 20	8 7	1 55	2 47
4 Wednesdy	7 25	4 16	1 41	8 49	2 54	3 55
5 Thursday	7 26 7 27	4 15	2 8	9 35	3 57	4 54
6 Friday	7 27 7 28	4 15	2 39	10 23	5 2	5 46
7 Saturday	7 29	4 15	3 21	11 15	6 7	6 30
8 SUNDAY	7 30	4 15	4 11	m'rn	7 9	7 11
9 Monday	7 31	4 15	5 15	0 9	8 7	7 50
10 Tuesday		4 15	6 16	1 4	8 53	8 27
1 Wednesday	7 32 7 33	4 15	7 28	1 57	9 38	9 5
2 Thursday		4 15	8 42	2 51	0 14	9 44
3 Friday		4 15	9 54	3 42		10 23
4 Saturday		4 16	11 2	4 31		11 6
SUNDAY	7 35		mo'n	5 19		11 55
6 Monday	7 36			6 7		A 45
7 Tuesday	7 37	4 16		6 55	A. 15	1 42
8 Wednesday	7 37	4 16	1 35	7 48	0 42	2 46
9 Thursday	7 38	4 17	2 54			3 56
o Friday	7 38	4 17	4 10	8 42		5 6
n Saturday		4 18	5 30	9 42	1 54	
2 SUNDA I	7 39	4 18	6 40	10 43	2 46	
3 Monday	7 40	4 19	7 42	11 55	3 48	7 8
Tuesday	7 40	4 19	8 33	A 45	4 57	8 1
5 Wednesday	7 41	4 20	9 11	1 40	6 9	9 47
6 Thursday	7 41	4 21	9 42	2 3	7 20	9 32
7 Friday	7 41	4 22	10 6	3 17		40 14
Saturday	7 42	4 23	10 26	4 0		10 63
SUNDAY	7 42	4 23	10 44	4 41		11 31
Monday	7 42	4 24	11 3	5 21		m'ru
1 Tuesday	7 42	4 25	11 21	6 1	mr'n	0 10

THE TIDES.—The column of the Mool's Southing gives the time of high water at Parrsborb, Cornwallis, Horton, Hantsport, Windsor, Newport and

wallis, Horton, Hantsport, Windsor, Newport and Truro.

High water at Pictou and Jape Tormentine, z nrs and 11 minutes LATER than at Halifax. At Annapolis, St. John, N.B., and Portland, Maine, 3 hours and 25 minutes LATER, and at St. John's, Newfoundland 20 minutes EARLIER than at Halifax. At Charottetown, 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 MIGHT.—Substract the ime of the sun's setting from 12 hours, and to the emainder add the time of rising next morning

#### THE YOUNG FOLKS.

THE HOSPICES OF THE ALPS.

#### CAPTAIN WRAXALL.

The fifteen hospices on the Alps are all pious foundations of greater or less intended to shelter every traveler according to its means, free of expense; to give a meal gratis to the poor; and to guide people who have lost their way by ringing bells or sending out dogs. The description which Berlepsch gives of the St. Gothard's hospice is not of such a nature as to make us desirous of spending a Winter there. The lasts almost uninterrupted up to the end of May. It is often so intensely cold there in July and August that flowers in the windows are frost-bitten. The Lago Grande, near the hospice is generally frozen at the beginning of July, and in winter there are many nights as cold as those of Spitzbergen or Nova Zembla. Thick clouds brood over the hospice for more than half the year, while the lower valleys and mountain-peaks are bathed in sunshine. On the St. Bernard, Winter lasts for nine months of the year, and fuel has to be stowed. fetched from a distance of several miles. During the Summer large snowflakes all: and in Winter, dry frozen ice needles, which are so fine, that the wind can drive them through every crack in and any poor fellow who is surprised by doors and windows. The storm frequently piles these up, in the neighbor- freeze to death. hood of the hospice, to a height of thirty feet, so that they cover all the paths and passes, and at the slightest impulse, dash down into the depths in the form of avalanches.

lutely safe in bright Summer weather; she could think of nothing in particular but in stormy, wintry weather, when to do, and after breakfast she wandered th snow whirls around the traveler, it around the house aimlessly for awhile. becomes very dangerous. Annually the | She finally strayed into her father's mountain claims a small number of study. No one was there. On the table victims. who are kept in a morgue or was the unfinished sermon, just where dead-house built for the purpose. Some- her father had left it. Kit glanced over times the wayfarer falls into a crevasse, the neatly written pages, but did not or is buried beneath an avalanche; at attempt to read them. Then she went others a fog surrounds him and makes | into the sitting room; but her mother him lose the path; he then wanders was not there, for she had gone out about till he perishes of hunger and also. fatigue, or else that sleep surprises him | Kit returned to the study, feeling a from which he is destined to know no trifle lonesome, and for lack of better waking. The power of this desire for employment she built a large fire on the sleep, which only a most energetic will hearth. She placed the back-log and can resist, is so great that it attacks the fore-log in their places; and this the wayfarer when in the strangest po- done, she sat down in a big chair to sition. Thus the monks in the hospice enjoy the blaze. She had not sat there found, in 1829, a man in the middle of long, when she heard a queer rustle. the road, in an upright posture, with and turning towards the door, she saw his stick in his hand, and one leg raised. enter a half dozen crash towels. They He was stiff and dead. A little farther on this man's uncle was also discovered in the same iron sleep.

Were it not for the truly Christian and self-devoting activity of the monks. the St. Bernard pass would only be available for a few weeks in the year. They have been engaged in saving and nursing travelers since the eighth centary. The archives of the hospice have been lost in two fires, which have destroyed the building. The present spacious building, dating from the sixteenth century, is inhabited by twelve August ne monks and a number of serving brothers. It is calculated that ten thousand dollars a year is expended at the St. Bernard in affording hospitality to some twenty thousand travellers. The strong stone buildings, in which the fire is never allowed to expire, can. in case of need, afford shelter to two

the world renowned dogs play an im- tered Kit's upper bureau drawer. Such cross the dangerous portions of the pass, one coming up from the lowest halet, the other going down. In storms, and when avalanches are falling, many of the monks join the seekers, provided with spades, poles, litters and refreshments. Every suspicious trail is caretully followed up, signals are constantly interchanged, and the dogs are closely watched. The latter are excellently trained to follow human sign, and will often, of their own accord, roam about ravines for days. If they find a frozen man, they gallop by the shortest road to the monastery, bark violently, and lead the monks, who are always in readiness, to the unfortunate man. If they come to an avalanche, they examine it with the greatest attention for signs of human presence, and if they find them, they at once begin scratching the victim out, in which their strong paws and powerful build are of great use to them. If they do not succed they hurry to the hospice for help. They generally carry round their neck a basket containing restoratives, and woolen blankets on their backs. The number of persons saved by these intelligent animals is very large, and conscientiously entered in the annals of the hospice. The most celebrated of the dogs was Barry, an indefatigable and faithful animal, that saved more than forty persons during his life. This dog's zeal was extraordinary; and if it it saw signs of a snow storm or a fog in the distance, no power on earth could retain it at home. Incessantly seeking and barking, Barry searched and searched again through the most dangerous regions. His most noble exploit during his twelve years' service at the hospice is recorded as follows: He found in an icy grotto a half frozen boy, who had already yielded to the death-bringing sleep. The dog at once licked him till it awoke him, and then contrived, by its coaxing, to induce the lad to mount on its back and cling to its neck. Barry reached the monastry triumphantly with his burden. His stuffed body is to be seen at the present day in the museum at Berne. We regret to add that the race of St. Bernard dogs is dying out, and the efforts made to cross the breed have hitherto failed. The way in which help is afforded to the half frozen travelers at the hospices is very practical. They are first walked snow generally begins to fall in October, up and down a cold room, and have a glass of mulled wine or weak spirits and water given them to drink. Those parts of their body which have been most exposed to the cold are then dipped in snow-water, or rubbed with snow, and when the circulation is properly restored the patients are put to bed, to wake up next morning quite recovered. Although food and lodging are provided gratis

> The other passes of Switzerland, unfortunately, are not so well provided for; at some, speculators have built inns, but others are quite untenanted; the storm in them is left to starve and

> at the hospices, travelers who can afford

it generally place some compensation in

the box which is kept for that purpose,

and such charity is surely well be-

## NOTHING TO DO.

Kit had taken a slight cold, and so she did not have to go to school. Al-The St. Bernard pass is only abso- though glad enough to stay at home,

> were sighing at a tremendous rate; and finally one of them said quite plainly:

> "She promised she'd hem us the first day she could; and she hasn't thought of us once."

> "Kit's conscience reproached her. She was just going to excuse herself, when a pair of thick soled walking boots shuffled in.

"Seven buttons off!" they groaned dismally; " and she declared she would sew them on the first day she had time."

Kit felt much ashamed; but she could think of nothing to say, so she sat very still, blushing, however, a good deal. for the crash towels and walking boots were staring at her most unpleasantly. The silence was growing oppressive. The towels and shoes stared and stared, until poor Kitt feit very much like crying; and she would have done so had not her attention been attracted by a

portant part. Every day two lay brothers | a looking thing as it was! It was crammed full with ribbons, pins, bits of Jewelry, coliars cuffs, morsels of very sticky taffy candy, fancy-work, chesnut shells, han kerchiefs, gloves, some apples, notes from the school girls—a little of everything, in fact; and it seemed as though Kit had stirred them all together like a pudding. The crash towels laughed disagreeably, and the boots squeaked in disdain.

"She was going to put me in order as soon as she had time," said the knob of the drawer, meaningly. Bang! From off the top shelf dropped a fat history of the United States, and as it landed on the floor, its leaves opened at the account of the settlement of New York by the Du:ch in 1610.

Kit's cheeks grew redder yet. She had promised her father to read that some time when she had nothing else to do; and here she had dawdled away nearly a whole morning in trying to amuse herself. She looked sadly at the unhemmed towels and grinning shoes. the disordered bureau drawer, and the history; and they looked at her in such a disagreeable way that Kit put up her hands before her face and began to sob. Straightway the shoes hopped up and began to kick her, the crash towels slapped her face, the bureau drawer flung apples at her, and the fat history climbed up on top of her head and began to push her in the fire. With a great effort Kit tried to get away; and at last she succeeded in rolling off her chair to the floor. Then she woke up. She moved her eyes and stared around the quiet room; and after a second she realized that she had been dreaming. Straightway she rose and went to her own room, took the six crash towels out of the basket, and hemmed them till dinner-time.—Selected.

#### " IT NEVER DRIES UP."

I was staying at a poor village near the seacoast, where the people had to bring all their water from a well. At all hours of the day little feet and great might be seen passing along a narrow lane, with every kind of pitcher, kertle, and can, to the well.

"Is this well ever dry?" I inquired, "Dry? Yes ma'am; very often in hot weather."

"And if it dries up?"

"Why, then we go to the spring higher up—the best water of all."

"But if the spring higher up fails?" "Why, ma'am, that spring never dries up-never. It is always the same, summer and winter."

"I went to see this precious fountain which never dries up." The water was clear and sparkling, running down the high hill, with the steady flow and soft murmur of fulness and freedom. In flowed down to the wayside, and was within reach of every child's little pitcher. The thirsty beasts of burden knew the way to the spring that "never dries up."

"It reminded me of the water of life and salvation flowing from the "Rock of Ages," and brought within reach of all men by the gospel of Jesus Christ. Every other brook will grow dry in the days of drouth and adversity, but this heavenly spring never fails.

## OUTDONE BY A BOY.

A lad in Boston, rather small for his years, works in an office as errand boy for four gentlemen who do business there. One day the gentlemen were chaffing him a little about being so small, and said to She rests upon the margin of the tide, And sees the light of her fair dwelling place

"You never will amount to much; you never can do much business; you are too small."

The little fellow looked at them." "Well," said he, " small as I am, I can do something which none of you four men

can do."

"Ah, what is that?" said they. "I don't know as I ought to tell you," he replied. But they were anxious to know, and urged him to tell what he could

do that none of them were able to do. "I can keep from swearing!" said the little fellow. There were some blushes on four manly faces, and there seemed to be very little anxiety for further information on the point.

Some people are as careful of their troubles as mothers are of their babies; they cuddle them, and rock them, and hug them, and cry over them, and fly into a passion if you try to take them away.

"Be assured of this, beloved, there is no preaching like the preaching of ministerial sanctity."—F. H. Evans.

How shall we dare to behood that holy face that brought salvation to us, and we turned away and fell in love with death and kissed deformity and sin?—Jeremy

Assuredly in the approaching day of universal judgment it will not be inquired

#### OBITUARY.

MRS. J. WESLEY SMITH, (By the Editor.)

Annie C. Doane was born in Barrington, N. S., a village which has furnished to the Church of Christ many worthy members, and to society many ornaments of moral excellence. She joined the Methodist Church at the early age of twelve years, under the pastorate of the Rev. J. V. Jost. From that time to her death, she adorned the doctrines which she professed by a meek and consistent life. She became united in marriage to J. Wesley Smith, Esq., after which she resided permanently in Halifax.

Mrs. Smith was not naturally of a bouyant, hopeful disposition in religious experience. Her maturity of growth under the dispensations of affliction became therefore, all the more remarkable. The writer conversed with her at several times during the process of disease, as this, with grace divine, continued to attach her more to Christ and refine her spiritual nature. During a conversation held a few weeks before her death, she eagerly proposed the question, "Is it sinful to cling to life?" She had much to make life pleasant; so that to her the question involved a great deal that does not affect the condition of ordinary mortals. This difficulty was soon settled. Our next visit found her completely transformed in the spirit of inquiries. Earth had assumed its relatively insignificant place in her estimation: Christ and heaven were the chief objects of her attraction.

Nauralgia-that subtle, deceptive for m of nerve disease, which so much baffles the best medical skill and invades the constitution by so many hidden processes of pain and anguish-had begun its dead. ly work upon her system some years ago. Within the past two years her symptoms took an aggravated form; and for two months before her death the condition of distress could only be alleviated by the almost constant use of morphia. Still the mind remained unclouded—the spirit tri-

At intervals, while sympathizing friends expected no words but those of suffering, she would repeat, with remarkable emphasis, and beautiful appropriateness, such words as-

#### "Mercys's full power I then shall prove, Loved with an everlasting love.

Yes," she would repeat, " loved-that's the word!" "Underneath are the everlasting arms." "Husband," she said. in the quiet of one night, " I am not clinging to the Rock-I am standing on it" Once when in great pain complaining, she said, 'Not that I am not trusting"-lest they should doubt her steadfastness. "Some times I wonder how it is that God allows me to remain, but when I think-' Thy will be done,'-every void is filled."

The following stanzas, found in the "Sunday at Home," are thought to reflect her experience admirably :-

READY TO DEPART. Her step grows slower on the flowery sward; Friend after friend draws nigh with aching heart, And whispers, "Lo, the handmaid of the Lord

They ask her if she weeps for summers flown, For the old hopes—the old loves tried and true She answers, "He that sitteth on the throne,

Saith 'I make all things new.' They ask her if she feels no vain regret, For joys that stand like earth's ungathered grain? the answers, " Christ hath richer harvests yet; For me to die is gain."

They ask her if she had no tear to shed, For her old home amid the pleasant lands? She answers, "God shall give me in its stead-A house not made with hands"

Thus calmly trusting in the Saviour's grace. Upon the other side.

## MRS. BUTH SOUTH

Ruth, beloved wife of Joseph South, a native of Donegal, Ireland, died at Carleton, St. John, on Monday morning, Nov. 18th. The family of which deceased was a member came to this country a number of years ago, and settled in Westfield, N. B., whence they subsequently removed to

In early life she chose Jesus as her all sufficient portion, and through a member. ship of nearly 70 years in the Methodist Church, she "adorned the doctrine of God her Saviour in all things," Her fidelity in attendance upon the means of grace and her readiness in testifying to the goodness of God on all occasions when circumstances permitted gave evidence of her love to the Saviour.

Her dissolution came not through any protracted illness or severe suffering -it was the system worn ont with the weight of years. She died in the 85th year of her age calmly trusing in the grace of God which bringeth salvation. "Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord." R. W.

Carleton, Nov. 20, 1878.

One man beareth hatred against anoth

DOMESTIC.

HOW TO COOK OATMEAL.

Very often this nutritious article of diet is very objectionable because not properly prepared. When it is to be made as food, select the coarse, recently ground meal. To a coffee-cupful add a quart of cold water and mix in a tin vessel holding at least two quarts. The vessel should then be placed in a boiler containing water and put upon the fire to cook, stirring frequently and boiled until dry enough to eat as mush, or the meal is well done. It may then be eaten with butter, molasses, milk cream and sugar, or any other dressing that may be preferred. When thus prepared it will not have that sickly, salvy consistence that makes it objectionable, and people who could not eat it before will now take it with a relish. The finer quality of meal is best adapted to making gruel for acute diseases. People suffering from habitual constipation will find oatmeat once or twice a day a valuable adjunct to other treatment and far preferable to Graham.—Medical Mohthly.

In 1845, forty bushels of powdered charcoal per acre, were drilled in with green topped Aberdeen turnips in a light, sandy loam the previous crop being rye and vetches mown for soiling. The young plants appeared above the ground in a short space of time, and were singled out in a week, as soon as a turnip of a quick growing kind, that had been drilled twelve days earlier with one and one-half cwt. of guano, mixed with peat ashes, per acre. The good effect of charcoal as a fertilizer lasts for hundreds of years. This has been proved at Thursdale Hundred in Essex, England, where there is a large mound that accomulated around a Roman pottery. The earth of the mound contains a laage amount of charcoal, and produces remarkable effects when applied as manure.—Exchange.

#### CHARCOAL AS A FERTILIZER

An instance of the quick vegetation of seeds produced by the use of powdered charcoal, is related by Mr. Raynbird in the Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, Vol. 7, page 541. He says that during the very dry summer of 1844, wood charcoal, powdered fine, was drilled with carrot seed, with which it was well mixed to prevent the seed from clogging in the drill. It served two purposes-the seed was deposited with great regular. ity in the drills, and the carrots made their appearance above the ground in a few days, notwithstanding the dryness of the weather, and grew rapidly. The crop was a good one for the year. being upwards of five hundred bushels

## GEMS WORTH SETTING.

A good name is like the cloud of incense which remains in the church long after the fire in the censer has gone out.

Growing Christians are little in their own eyes: grown Christians are less than

And we can set a watch over our affections and our constancy, as we can over other treasures .- George Eliot.

Believers have unspeakable comfort in the consideration of Christ's present affection to them, and his effectual intercession for them. He put not off his bowels in his low condition here, but hath carried them along to his throne .-Leighton.

I believe that there is no away; that no love, no life, goes ever from us; it goes as He went, that it may come again, deeper and closer, and surer; and be with us always, even to the end of the world .-

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Dark days strengthen our vision by inducing us to seek carnestly to trace the landmarks and fix our eyes on the invisible Sun; storms toughen the fibers of the faith-cable by which we are made fast to the Rock; temptations draw us into closer personal contact with Him who is able to succor them that are tempted.

"Gibbon, Voltaire, and Chesterfield, distinguished infidels, laboured earnestly to overthrow the cause of Christ. How has God in his Providence thwarted all their plans! Gibbon's house at Lake Leman, is now a hotel, in which there is a room for the sale of Bibles; Voltaire's printing press, from which he scattered widely his infidel tracts, has been appropriated to printing the word of God, which he sought to destroy; and Chesterfield's parlour, where an infidel club used to meet and rail at religion, is now a vestry where the songs and prayers of the penitent go up to God. Thus God makes the wrath of man to praise him, and the remainder he restrains.

"Thoughts are always involuntary, like the beating of the heart and the respiration. They are not produced by voice. There must be an acting power behind, unseen, that makes one live, breathe and think. All thoughts are the spontaneous productions of nature."

"The scrutiny which Christ will make at the last day will not only be into the manner in which we have dealt with the hundred people, and the store houses from geath, and such it is composed. It is

After a little time, he was persuaded to titude of sins."—British Workman.

In case of need, afford shelter to two funds which we have dealt with the indicated people, and the store houses funny scraping noise in the hall. The what we have read, but what we have er; and doth seek pardon from the Lord dividuals of which it is composed. It is

Finding that death was near, Com. before he could get through.

"Wait." ing machine.

Finding that death was near, Com. before he could get through, "Wait," ing machine.

### TEMPERANCE.

MY LAST FALL - TEMPTATION FROM A THOUGHTLESS ONE.

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WRITTEN BY A REFORMED MAN.

I am afraid of these little temptations. They are the little leaks that sink the ship. They have seared and shattered the noblest fabrics of human character that ever towered. They are the little threads gleaming and playful as the sunbeams, but slowly cutting their way through granite even, and flooding the holiest heritages of virtue and truth with the black desolations of vice and crime. Trifles they seem at first, are overlooked or extenuated, they insidiously weave their gossamer folds around the victim, until the strongest is crushed in the deadly embrace.

These little temptations meet us at every corner, drop from almost every lip. Do people-many of them claiming to be governed by Gospel ruleeven dream that a word, or a sentiment sometimes, is the half ounce which sends up a noble purpose and a soul to the bottom? Thousands to-day who would suffer martyrdom rather than deal rum in the grog-shop, are at their own heartalters insidiously doing the same devil-

" Take a drink of it, man, it is just from the press 'twouldn't hurt a babe!" We heard this twenty years ago. With life and purpose fortified by long years of undeviating devotion to a sacred pledge, and I trust, the grace of God, I cannot recall this sentence and the attendant circumstances without a shudder. After so long a time it has the sharp, startling serpent's hiss, burning into the very blood, and sending sickness to the very soul.

By the then universal custom of society I was made a drunkard before I was twenty-one. I was outlawed by the same society which ruined me, and recklessly plunged deeper into dissipation. My young wife died and I rushed to the bottle to drown trouble. But a thousand hopes and dreams would rise like the dead and float on the stream. When all other friends deserted, and my own father drove me from his door,

the mother was a mother still. Under the influence of the Washingtonian movement I was picked up. Sober, hopeful, and resolute to stand firm, I went again to my fathers home, drank his cider and fell. I was again an outcast, and again picked up.

Here let me rebuke the cold-blooded Phariseeism which clasps the sainted hands and scorns the "weak ones," as it terms them. The strongest intellect from the hand of God is powerless in the fier clutch of the appetite for li-quor. once firmly seated. Warmer, larger-hearted, nobler men than the mass of those cold-blooded, passionless precise men have been as babes in its power. Many of them do not drink now, but they can rob the poor of the state, and cheat God, they seem to think by dispensing alms with a trumpet.

The last time I reformed and fell was late one Autumn. I had been sober three months, had earned some money, got decently dressed, and felt like a man. I had learned one thing to my sorrow; not to haunt the grog-shop or associate with those who did. I married again and entered anew upon the battle of life.

In late Autumn I engaged in a sawmill, at high wages, for I was stout and heavy, and my employer's work was hurrying him.

Late ene Sabbath morning, after sleeping part of the night at the mill, I was going home, when I met a friend coming from his cider mill on the way, having in his hand a pail of new cider just from the press. He was a deacon in his church, an exemplary professor, and a worthy citizen. He loved me but came near killing me. He offered me a drink from his pail, I excused myself, for my mouth watered, as I have had it before when asked to drink at the bar. He was surprised.

"Why, Joel," he said, "not drink sweet cider! I wouldn't drink rum for the world, or offer it to you, but this is as harmless as water-nothing but apple-juice. Take a drink of it man, it is just from the press; 'twouldn't hurt a

I was ashamed of my scruples; I was thirsty, but felt the shadow of some great danger. The old demon of appetite was pleading without; I eagerly reachec for the pail, as he held it towards me, and drank-drank deeply.

Now, some will sneer at the idea of intoxication in that cider. A barrel of it might not have a drop of alcohol, but this I do know, the taste—the act—the associations—as combined, and as I took my lips from the pail the old devil was unchained as effectually as though I had drank brandy instead of sweet cider. I was transformed in a twinkling; was wildly exultingly mad. I shouted in my joy, danced around the deacon, and

slapped him familiarly on the shoulder." the Sabbath, and shot through the gates as if grieved.

"I am sorry, Joel, but you have been drunk again.' True, but not what he supposed. I had drank his sweet cider merely, 'twouldn't hurt a babe!

Let oblivion rest mercifully, O God, that abstanance has merit, or secures last fall. I only remember distinctly tion. the scene at the deacon's gate. The rest is like a fearful nightmare, with here and there an angel face—the wife's and mother's-breaking in. But the long night ended at last; ended on Sabbath morning. All night I raved through streets, as I learned, the wife and mother vainly striving to watch and uard me. About day break, after a troubled rest on the ground, I awoke, but so weak and desolate at heart. I wept and prayed to die. I wanted to die, for I felt like a wreck on the strand. The sun was just rising in the east, and smiled sweetly down upon me. I shrank as if the eye of God was upon me. And then the birds sang, and then my dog -little Wag-licked my face gently and looked wistfully in my eye. I beard the river run by, and then came upon me such a thirst as I had never experienced before. 1 gasped for breath. I was choaking for water. Every drop of blood seemed a drop of flame, while the water sang and rippled in mockery. I felt that I must drink or die, and at last managed to roll over and down the bank. By hard work I crawled to the water, and as I reached to drink, fearing the great boon would cheat me. It seemed there was not enough in the river to slake my thirst, and I ordered Wag away, as he began

to lap by my side. Bless God, the giver of water! That drink was a long, cooling draft of bliss to a burning body and soul. I drank again, and again, and wept, and thanked God. I bathed hands and face and

got stronger. I sat by the river's bank until the bells tolled. Had some kind friend then taken me by the hand, I would have given life for an hour at the altar, and and the prayers of true Christians. But at the moment, the deacon who had given me the cider passed by, remark.

"That's Joel—pity he hadn't drowned for his wife and mother's sake." Oh, God! how the cruel words stung me! I writhed in agony. Was there no home for me? No wife or mother? No heaven at last?

I dare not go home by daylight. In the evening I stole into town, and after walking an hour up and down before my house, ventured in. A candle was dimly burning, and my dear mother, worn out with anxiety was breathing heavily on the bed.

How sad-almost heart-broken-how taken in exchange for new ones. down beside the bed and ventured to take her hand. She smiled faintly, as if dreaming, and whispered my name. "God 1 thank thee he has come back

to me." Poor betrayed, scourged, crucified, innocent. I never wept such tears as then, never felt so abashed; never saw so clearly what desolations I had visited upon others. Hot, and like rain, the tears fell upon her hand as I bowed over it, and called upon God to witness that I would drink no more. She awoke and throwing her arms around my neck, sobbed and prayed while she kissed my swollen cheek.

I drank no cider since then. I would as soon peril my soul's salvation in the glass of rum. I will not offer it to others, and I deem him or her an insidious enemy who offers it. It might not hurt a babe, but it is a dangerous devil to those who have one trodden the quicksands of appetite.-N. Y. Witness.

"THE BODY THE TEMPLE OF GOD."

This is the title of a sermon lately preached by the Rev. President Hop-KINS, of William College, U.S. He said:- "I would make every allowance for prejudices of education and difference of temperament. If there are exceptions, I would admit them. But I may express to you my conviction, that habitual narcotic stimulation of the brain is not compatible with the fullest consecration of the body as a temple of God. Good men may do this in ignorance, as other things prevalent at times have been done, and not offend their consciences; bnt I believe that greater earnestness, more self-scrutiny, fuller light, would reveal its incompatibility with full consecration, and sweep it entirely away. The present position on this point of the Christian Church as a whole, and largely of the Christian ministry, I regard as obstructive of the highest manhood and of the spread of spiritual religion. I know that strong men have, in this connection, been bound as in fetters of brass, and cast down from high places, and have found prema- CUSTOMS ture prostration and a premature grave, and that this process is going on now. Let me say, therefore, to those of you who expect to be ministers, that I believe that sermons, even those called great sermons, which are the product of alcoholic or narcotic stimulation, are a He was shocked at my irreverence for service of God by 'strange fire;' and that for men to be scrupulous about their attire as clerical, and yet to enter upon religious services with narcotised bodies and breath that smells to heaven' of anything but incence, as an incongruity and an offence, a cropping out of the old Phariseeism that made clean 'the ou side of the cup and the platter.' Not March 9 78

over six months which followed that consecration; it is only its best condi-



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being transferred (four months ago) from Wil liam Crowe, of Halifax, to them, (excepting the County of Halifax.)

THE RAYMOND MACHINE is too well known to require any puffing; and there have been some important improvements put upon it of late, which render it, by far, the best

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MACHINES IN PRICE FROM - - \$5 to \$ 100 Sewing Machine Attachments,

PIRST CLASS OIL AND Needles of all kinds in Stock

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Second-hand Pianos and Organs taken in ex change. As we have now been in the sewing machine business for ten years and import all our stock direct from the manufacturers or Cash Principles, and our expenses being much less than would be in the city, we are prepared to sell on the very

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FUR TRIMMINGS. Black Fur Trimmings ..... at 18c per yard New Winceys, all shades. .8c pr yard Black Fur Trimmings.....at 20c New Winceys, all shades. 10c Black Fur Trimmings ..... at 25c New Winceys, all shades. 12c Black Fur Trimmings ..... at 30c New Winceys, all shades. I4c Black Fur Trimmings ..... at 35c New Winceys, all shades. Black Fur Mantle Setts, very effective, \$3.50 and \$4 60 each New Black Cashmeres BLACK PERSIANS. New Dress Buttons New Silk Squares Black Persian Cords, ex. value ISc per yd

" 40c Black Persian Cords, " NEW FRENCH FLOWERS.

A MOST EXQUISITE SELECTION.

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Black Persian Cords, "

1878-9 1878-9 WINTER ARRANGEMENT

ON and after MONDAY, the 18th November 1878, Trains will leave Halifax as follows:-At 8.25 a.m. (Express) for St. John, Pictou, and intermediate points.

At 1.30 p.m. (Express) for Rivere du Loup, Quebec Montreal, and the west. At 5.30 p.m. (Express) for St. John and intermediate stations.

WILL ARRIVE :-At 8.20 p.m. (Express) from St. John, Pictou, and intermediate stations.

At 9.15 a.m. (Express) from St. John and intermediate stations. At 1.80 p.m. (Express) from Riviere du Loup, Quebcc Montreal, and intermediate stations.

C. J. BRYDGES, Gen. Supt. Gov't Railways. Moncton, N.B., Nov. 18th., 1878. nov 23



CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,

OTTAWA, 8tn Oct., 1878.

OTICE is hereby given, that His Excellency the Governor-General, by an order in Council bearing date the 2nd of October instant, has been pleased to order and direct that the privilege granted by Order in Council of 3rd August, 1871, permitting the free admission of Canvas for the manufacture of oil cloth, but of not less than 18ft in width, be so extended as to include widths as low as four feet ten inches, on condition that the said canvas be not pressed or calendared.

By command, J. JOHNSON,

W. & C. SILVER,

Have opened at No. 11 George Street, next door to their General Warehouse, a full and well selected

MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING & OUTFITTING.

to which they invite especial attention. CANADIAN, SCOTCH AND ARTIC FLEECE

SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, of extra value—fine long cloth. Fancy Flannel and Oxford Shirts.

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Orders for the above werl AT MODERATE RATES. WITH MEATNESS AND DISPATCE. AT THE 'WESLEYAN' OFFICE.

McSHANE BELL FOUNDRY, Manufacture those celebrated Bells for CHUBCHES ACADEMIES, etc. Price List and Circulars sent free

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New Linings

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JOYFUL NEWS FOR THE AFFLICTED.

WOODVILLE, CORNWALLIS,

May 3, 1877. MESSES C. GATES & Co.

Gentlemen-This is to certify that three years age I was troubled with a bad cough accompanied with pain and soreness of the lungs for some time, I took one bettle of your No. 1 Bitters, and happy to say have had good health ever since. My wife was afflicted with billiousness and sick headache for two years, and six bettles of your Medicine effected a complete cure, and she had better health new than ever she had for some years. I believe your medicines are the best ever sold in the Province of Nova Scotia.

CALEB WHEATON. WAVERLY GOLD MINES, Halifax Co., Aug. 22, 1877.

C. GATES & Co.-Gentlemen,-This is to certify that after suffering for four years of Dispensia and Liver Complaint, coughing and spitting of bleed, daily anticipating death, that one bettle of Dr. Gates' Life of Man Bitters sured me of feetually.

I sincerely recommend it to any one that is suffering from the same disease. JOHN MCKBNZIB.

(Aged 78 years.)





MENEELY & COMPANY BELL FOUNDERS WHST TROY, N.Y. fity years established. Church Bells and Chimès Academy, Factory Bells, &c., Improved Patent Mountings, Catalogues free. No agencies.

July 1 1878-ly PIANOS Magnificent Bran New, 600 dellars Resewood Pianos, only 175 del Mast be sold. Fine Rosewood Upright Pianos, little need, cost Upright Pianos, little need, cost set of the set of the Rosewood Upright Pianos, little need, cost of the set of the set of the Rosewood Upright Pianos, little need, cost of the set of the Rosewood Upright Pianos, little need, cost of the Rosewood Upright Pianos only 136 dellars only 126. Parlor Organs Iower than any other establishment.—" Herald." You ask why? I answer. Hard times. Our employees must have work. Sales over 1,000,000 dellars annually. War commenced by the monopolists. Battle raging. Particulars free. Address DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, N. J., U. S. A

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INSPECTION INVITED.

SMITH BRGS

#### PREACHERS' PLAN, HALIFAX AND DARTMOUTH, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 8. 1878.

Brunswick St. Rev. Dr. Williams Rev. Dr. McDonald. Grafton St. 11 a.m. Rev. Dr. McDonald. Rev. Dr. Williams. 7 p.m. Kaye St. 11 p.m. Rev. C. M. Tyler. Rev. James Sharp Charles St. 7 p.m Rev. S. F. Huestis. Rev. C. M. Tyler Cobourg St. lla.m. Rev. S. B. Dunn. Rev. G. Shore Dartmouth 7 pm 11 a.m Rev. G. Shore Rev. W. H. Heartz. BEECH STREET 3 30 p.m.

#### MARRIED.

At Methodist Parsonage, Barrington, Nov. 18th, by Rev. F. H. W. Pickles, Mr. Joshua Lanerock, of Villagedale, and Mrs. Mclissa Nickerson, of Pubnico At Methodist Parsonage, Barrington, Nov. 23, by the same, Mr. Warren C. Stokes, of Shag Harbor, and Mrs. Maggie Nickerson, of the same place. At Oak Park, Nov. 23, by the same, Mr. Prince A. Adams and Miss Nora E. Adams, both of Oak

Park, Barrington. At the residence of the father of the bride, Nov. 21st., by the Rev. W. Maggs, Mr. Lemuel Mc Gregor, of Lot 48, P. E. I., to Miss Euphemia Mc

Rae, of Vernon River Bridge. At the Methodist Parsonage, Nov. 27th., by the Rev. W. Maggs, Mr. Charles N. McLeod to Miss Susan A. Gay, all of Pownal, P.E.I.

At the Parsonage, Yarmouth, on the 18th ult., by the Rev. J J. Teasdale, Mr. Edward P. Morse to Miss Ada Gavell. On the 21st inst., by the same, Mr. William Little, of Belfast, to Miss Emma Thurston, of

Yarmouth, N.S. At the residence of the bride's tather, Baie Verte, by the Rev. J. S. Allen, Ruben Pridham, of Margate, P.E.I., to Mary J. Turner, oldest daughter of

Cornelius Turner, Esq. At the Methodist Parsonage, on the 3rd day of Sept., by the same, Richard Hamilton to Mary J.

Trenholm, all of Botsford. At the residence of the bride's father, Tidnish, by the same, on the 17th September, Silas Goodwin, of Baie Verte to Harriett Goodwin, second daughter of Asbury Goodwin, Esq.

At Bayfield, Sept. 18th., by the same, Willard A. Copp, of Tidnish, N.S., to Miss Ada Allen. At the residence of the bride's father, on the 24th September, by the same, Clark Allen, to Charlotte Ann, eldest daughter of Nathaniel Strang, all of

At the Methodist Parsonage, Oct. 21st., by the same, Oliver King, to Mrs. Adelaide Webster, all of Pugwash, N.S.

At the residence of the bride's father, Amherst Shore, by the same, Willard H. Strang, to Miss

At the residence of the bride's father, Bayfield, Nov. 20th., by the same, James P. Spence to Miss Araminta Spence. At the Methodist Parsonage, Aylesford,

Rev. A. S. Tuttle, Mr. Elijah Creamer, of Aylesford, to Victoria Beals, of Nictaux Falls. On the 25th Nov. in the Methodist Church, Aylesford, by the Rev. A. S. Tuttle, Mr. Leander Keddie to Angelina, daughter of John Morton, Esq., all of Aylesford.

On the 20th November, at the Parsonage, Wallace, by the Rev. Joseph Hale, Mr. George Beattye, to Miss Minnie Louisa Nelson, both of Wallace. On the 2nd December, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. W. H. Heartz, Mr. Joseph Rubledge, of Boston, U.S., to Dollie Foster, daughter of John Foster, Esq., of Halifax.

Nov. 7th., by Rev. G. Shore, at Dartmouth, Marshall Storey to Joanna Gammon, both of this town. At North River, Colchester Co., N.S., on the 26th November, by the Rev. J. A. Rogers, Mr. Anthony Lynds, to Miss Hannah M. Whidden.

At Fairville, on the 30th of November, at the residence of the bride's uncle, James Olive, Esq., Parish Commissioner, by the Rev. John Clark, A.M., John Mealy, Esq., to Sarah J. Farrell, second daughter of the late Capt. Charles Jenkins, of

At the residence of the bride's father, St. Mary's on the 27th ult., by the Rev. W. W. Brewer, John G. Gunn, to Millie, eldest daughter of Thomas B.

## DIED.

At Wallace, October 6th., Amos P., infant son of Amos P. and Margaret Smith. On Wednesday, Nov. 20th., Edmund Palmer, Esq., Aylesford, aged 84 years. For more than 40 years he was a consistent member of the Methodist Church. He calmly fell asleep in Jesus.

At Richibucto, on the 25th inst., Elizabeth, wife of Thes. W. Wood, Esq., aged 80 years. At Hall's Harbor, on the 26th of November, after a severe illness, which he bore with christian forti-tude, Lionell, son of Donald and Sophia Bishop, in the 17th year of his age.

At Newport. on the 19th inst., after a lingering and painful illness. Hannah, the beloved wife of Mr. Harcanus Forrest, in the 66th year of her age. At New Minas, on Sabbath the 17th November, Edward G. Bishop, in the 49th year of his age.

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Sackville, Dec. 3rd, 1878.-4w

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