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and not upon the Bobbin, as in and is invariable, whether the Bo

Self-adjusting Shuttle, with New

ing of Bobbins.

nearly empty.

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thread," or dropping stiches.
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VOL. XXXI.

HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1879.

No. 40

### FROM THE MISSION ROOMS. any year, debt may accrue to just that

THE RELIEF AND EXTENSION FUND.

How DID THE MISSIONARY SOCIETY'S DEBT ARISE ?

This question has repeatedly been answered by published statements, but as these seem to have been overlooked or forgotten by many persons, it is needful to give the answer again. At the General Conference of 1878, the debt was reported to be over \$63,000, and an explanation of the deficit was given of which the following is the substance:-

THE FIRST DEFICIT

occured in 1874.5 amounting to some \$38,000, and was chiefly caused by: 1. Expenditure consequent on the Union, that is, the Union nearly doubled our mission work, but did not result in a correspondent increase of funds. The excess of expenditure over income, owing to the Union was nearly 89,000. 2, On account of Indian Mission premises in B. Columbia and the North-West, begun one or two years before. \$10,500. 3. On account of Miscellaneous expenditure, chiefly the Muncey Institution, over \$8,000. 4. Additional expenditure on Domestic Missions over \$4,500. The balance being accounted for by a falling off in income, and smaller items of expenditure scattered through the various Conferences. In 1875-6 there was an unusual increase in miscellaneous income (legacies, & c.), and a decrease of expenditure, by which the debt was reduced to \$25,380.-70. In 1876-7, the

DEBT WAS INCREASED

by over \$28,000, which occured in this wise: - When the Central Board met in the autumn of 1876, it was found that the sum at the disposal of the Board (i.e. a sum equal to the income of the preceding year), would give the missionaries less than 50 per cent of the moderate sum which the Board thought they ought to receive: in other words, each married missionary, with a family, would receive not more than \$375, from all sources for his support for the year. To expect men to labor effectively on such a pittance was felt to be most un- trict Meeting, with several to hear reasonable, and therefore it was proposed that the treasurers be authorized to advance a sum sufficient to bring the appropriations up to  $66\frac{2}{3}$  per cent of the full amount, thus giving each married missionary the prospect of an income of \$500. This was done in the hope that the Church would come to the rescue, and provide the necessary funds but the hope was not realized: the income instead of advancing, fell off by \$16,640; chiefly however in legacies and other miscellaneous items. This added to the increased expenditure, authorized as above, makes the amount of Jas Broley..... 20 Wm Savage...... the year's deficiency, \$28,257. In 1877-8

A FURTHER SUM

of \$9,548, was added to the debt, and arose from two circumstances:-In the first place, the income showed a further decline of \$4,523. In the second place, there are certain items of annual expenditure which must be paid, such as interest, discounts, cost of publishing annual reports, allowances to school-teachers, Interpreters, etc., etc.; but the appropriations made by the Board in the autumn of 1877 for these purposes was largely (some \$5000), below the mark; hence the increase of debt, which now aggregated some \$63,000.

We regret to add that the income for 1878-9 is less than that of the previous year by over \$9,000, which unavoidably further augments the indebtedness. An examination of the above statements will convince any fair-minded person of two things, viz: that the accumulation of the debt was unavoidable, and that only a special effort, such as is now being made throughout the Connexion, can possibly meet the emergency.

There is. ANOTHER QUESTION

which demands an answer : - Supposing the present debt is paid, what guarantee have we that a similar debt will not arise again? There is a twofold guarantee: One is given by the Central Board, the other must be given by the people. By the action of the last General Conference the Central Board is prohibited from appropriating in any year a sum greater than the income of the preceding year. So far, therefore, as the action W J Hewitt ..... \$ 50 John Hart..... \$ 10

amount. It is at this point the guarantee must come from the people that the income shall not be suffered to decline. Especially must this be kept in view during the present year. Let it be understood that no part of the special fund now being raised can be employed to meet the appropriations made by Central Board,-for that we must depend upon the ordinary income. Let our friends see to it, therefore, that their contributions to the Special Fund do not lead them to reduce their gifts to the ordinary funds.

#### MEETINGS IN TORONTO.

The Relief and Extension scheme was brought before several of the Toronto congregations on Sabbath last with very encouraging results. Berkeley Street (a week cause) will give some \$400, nearly double the amount raised for the regular fund last year; Sherbourne Street footed up to over \$1,200, which will be increased by personal canvass; while the Metropolitan gave over \$2,700, which the indefatigable pastor expects to bring up to the neighborhood of 4,000. Let all our congregations do in like proportion, and the scheme will be a glori-

### MINISTERS' SUBSCRIPTIONS.

John Shaw..... \$ 50 Jac'b E Howell, MA \$ 50 C Seymour..... 100 John A Dowler.... 50 C McDowell.... 100 W C Washington, MA 25 W L Scott..... 50 Jonathan E Betts... S C Philip, sen.... 20 Edward Hill..... 

	Total
3	BELLEVILLE DISTRICT.
	N R Willoughby, O R Lambly, MA\$  100 P W Davies  Peter Addison 50 I saac N Robinson.  Mrs Addison 50 J Tozeland  Mrs Walker 25 W H Jamieson, MA  Mrs Walker 10 T B Wilson  W H Peake, paid. 25 W J Barkwell  J Kilgour 25 James McFarlane.  J W Savage 25 Samuel McCauley  J H Locke 25  Total \$4
	WINNIPEG DISTRICT

The Chairman reports \$264 subscribed by ministers present at the Disfrom. The list is not yet to hand.

#### SASKATCHEWAN DISTRICT. Jno McDougall.. \$ 100 | Arthur Whiteside.. \$ 45 ST. THOMAS DISTRICT.

Amount previously acknowledged..... \$560

James Charlton .....

	Total	
	WELLINGTON DISTRICT.	
	Chas Lavell, M A \$ 50 Jos Deacon \$ 20	
į	Robt Fowler w D. 50 Jos H Stinson 20	
-	Jos R Gundy 30 John R Isaac 20	i
	Jas E Dyer 30 Henry Berry 20	
	Willin Mills 35 William Willington	
	Jno Hough 25 Fredk Dracass 10	

Robt J Husband 20	
Ebenezer Teskey 20 Total \$42	9
GUELPH DISTRICT.	
Wm Williams\$100 John S Fisher\$	
W.I Maywell 20 R W Williams	•
Edwd Kershaw 20 John W Cooley 2	7
Saml Fear 10 Danl M McKenzie	
Wray R Smith 15 Jno W Freeman, B D	
Thos I. Wilkinson 20 David Rogers	
John V Smith 50 John H Bennett	l

John V Smith 30 John H Bennett.
Edwin Holmes 10 James Laird 10
C W Couzens 10 John Latewalt
Hugh McLean 20
Total \$460
BRAMPTON DISTRICT.
Edwin Clement \$ 50 C E McIntyre \$ 10
Poter Campbell 20 Geo Browne 20
Michl Fawcett 50 S Blanchard
Mrs Rawcett 50 W Bacon 19
TA Fargueon 5 H Thomas 9
Mrs Ferguson 5 Geo M Brown 20
T Dunlonassesses 9
Total \$245

### COBOURG DISTRICT. W H Laird...... \$ 50 T J Edmison..... \$ 10 Richard Jones 50 J A McClung 15 T W Jeffery 50 Thos Cullen 40 S S Nelles, D D 50 J C Ash 20

Total ..... \$445 PICTON DISTRICT. John Learoyd .... \$100 Sidney J Shorey .. \$ 10 W Tomblin..... 20 Samuel Salton..... And Cunningham. 20 David Perry ..... F McAmmond, BA 10 Wm C Jolley ..... 10
Richard Potter.... 10 John B Wass, MA. 10

Wm Scales...... 15 Samuel Sing ..... 50 Total ....... \$275 PETERBORO' DISTRI . G Washington, M A\$ 50 Thos Fox ......\$ 10
Newton Hill ..... 50 W M Pattyson .... 10
James Thom, BA ... 50 Henry McDowell ... 10
E B Harper, D D .... 20
A C Wilson ..... 10
Robert McCulloch ... 10

BRACEBRIDGE DISTRICT. year. So lar, therefore, as the action of the Board is concerned, there can be no addition to the debt; but should there be a falling off in the income in t

#### WALKERTON DISTRICT.

CORRECTION.—In last week's acknowledgements Mrs. Tindall is credited with \$25. This is a mistake and should read :-

Rev Calvin Shaw and wife..... \$25.

	HAMILTON DISTRICT.	
	Wm W Ross \$100 Theop R Earle \$	20
	Leonard Gaetz 100 John Scott, M A	30
l	John Wakefield 100 Geo C Madden	50
•	John G Scott 50 V H Emory	10
	Francis Coleman 60 Wm Kettlewell	40
ľ	Geo Brown 100 Wm Morton	10
)	Fred H Sanderson 20 Jos Odery	20
,	Stephen Kappele 10 Saml Edwards	10
,	James Hannon 100 Walter Rigsby	25
	Jos W Holmes 50 Jas Little	10
	Solomon Cleaver. 50 W Bridgman	2.7
20	Geo H Cornish 25 John Histon	20
	James McAllister 20 Harvey M Hall	10
	Robt W Wright 10 David Clappison	100
	Thos M Jefferis 10	_
)	John T Smith 20 Total\$1,	25.
,	John L Building 20 Lotalities 1	

BRANTFORD DIT CT.     John Robbins
E B Ryckman, D D 50 Thos Stobbs D Chalmers
E B Ryckman, D D 50 Thos Stobbs D Chalmers
D Chalmers
A F. Russ, M A 50 John Elliott W W Carson 25 James White
W W Carson 25 James White
W W Carson 25 James White
Ti ti (i. Daulenan
F B Stacey 20 Chas Barltrop
R J Forman 20 E E Sweet
Hamilton Biggar 20 Peter German
W H Balmer 15 Richd Phillips
A Broadway 15 Elias Williams
C Stringfellow 15

#### SIMCOR DISTRICT.

Sincom Distance.	
Jas Gray \$100 F R Fydell \$	20
John Kay 20 Wm Cross	10
D L Brethour 50 Robert Burns	10
T S Howard 25 John Russell	10
Jos Ward, BA 25 A McCulloch	10
E S Shibley 20 Hugh Locke	4
	1
	10
J Joslyn 2	_
Total \$43	37

#### ST. THOMAS DISTRICT.

1	David Savage \$ 50 John G Fallis\$
į	John E Lancely 25 Wm L Hackett
	Geo Richardson 100 Thos Cosford
	William Birks 25 Abel Edwarks
	John Sanders 30 Benj Sherlock
	Charles C. Couseus. 20 John E Hockey
1	Thomas W Jackson 20 Walker Marks
	Jas H. McCartney 50 Geo W Dean
1	James Whiting 10 Richd Fish
1	Francis E Nagent. 2011 hos Voaden
	Jas P Bell 20 W T Turner
	Wm McCann 20
	Total Si

### SARNIA DISTRICT.

1	W. C. Henderson, MA \$100 Thos Cobb\$	1
	J K Williston & wife 50 Ed J Clarke	
1	Alf Andrews 50 Jasper Wilson	
	P W Jones 50 F G Weaver	
1	Jas Gundy 50 Thos Hanna	
	Robt Smylie 40 Wm Shannon	
1	J H Orme & wife 50 G J Kerr	
	C Bristol, M A 30 W J Ford	
i	T H Orme 40 R J Tyler	
i	T R Clarke 25	_
	W C Watson, MA 25 Total \$6	ý
	8	

	Jas Harris\$	50 A L Russell, B D. \$ 3
	B Clement	40 Wm Baugh
	Edwin Fessant	30 R Phillips
	S D Rice, D D	25 R Hall 2
	Saml Tucker	20 Cecil Harper
	H Christopherson	20 D A Moir
	R Trelevan	20 J L Kerr
	John Ridley	20 W Preston
′	Chas Deacon	15 W H Moss
′	W H Kerr	12 R Maitland
'	Samuel Sellery	10
'	Jas Graham	40 Total \$49
′		TARK BIRENICE

#### KINGSTON DISTRICT. 5 W Galbraith, BCL. \$ 20 N B Topping .... \$ 30 Wm Jackson ..... 20 Geo H Squire, B A..

J G Crozier	20 Jes Follick & Son. 2
A B Chambers, B C L	25 Wm Briden 4
J C Garrett	20 Drummond McCuun 1
F C Rednolds	15 Wm Short 5
A C Chambers	10 Jacob Freshman 5
Thos C Brown	30 Jas E Werden 2
Wm Sheridan	50 Saml Teeson 1
A Jacques	10 John Thompson
G G Huxtable	20 Danl Connolly 2
John Ferguson	25
R N Adams	40 Total \$61
BROCKVI	LLE DISTRICF.

#### Amount previously acknowledged......\$912 ence ...... 10

#### Total.....\$942 QUEBEC DISTRICT.

Leroy Hooker	3 25 Wm T Smith
John B Trimble	10 J H FOWIEL, MA.
Wm Ryan	25 Wm Austin
Wm D Brown	10 John Lawrence
Wm Timberlake	50 Moses Scott
Isaac Wilkinson	10 S E Maudsley
Jas Kines	100 Alex Drennan
Geo H Porter	10
John W Clipsham	10 Total \$3

Brother Kines, in forwarding the above list, says :- "Great heartiness prevailed in the discussions on the subject, and but one mind pervaded the whole. The Fund must be raised. .

. . I was requested by the meeting to make the following statement: 'We arrange to make an immediate effort on each circuit and mission by the minister with his people to raise the amount in harmony with the suggestion of the Rev J Carroll, D D, per Rev T S Keough. 5 00 circular, and we pledge ourselves as a district to raise our proportion of the amount, and complete the canvass by the 30th Oct.'"

### PRENCH AND INDIAN DISTRICT.

	John Borland \$	50 John Syoret \$
)		25 Chas W Grenier
	Amand Parent	50 N W Devenean
)	Louis N Beaudry	50 Antoine Geoffroy
	Edwd DeGruchy	25
í	Joseph A Dorion.	5 Total \$

It really seems as though our Eastern brathren intend to show those of the West how to do things up thoroughly, A Read the following:

#### FRDERICTON DISTRICT.

	20 30	
Henry Daniel 25 W W Colpitts		
Mrs H Daniel 25 Edwin C Turner	25	
Henry J Clarke 30 T L Williams	20	
Waldron W Brewer 50 Robt S Crisp	30	
M R Knight 25 Wm Harrison	30	
Levi S Johnson 50 Edwin Mills	25	
Mrs L S Johnson. 50 Mrs E Mills	25	
John K King 15 Thos Allen	20	
	25	
	25	
Mrs W Dobson 50	_	
F Freeman 10 Total Ss	15	
In the lists published this wee	k,	
FREDERICTON District leads the va	n.	
1.1	-	

with an average of \$40.75, and not a man missing. Our brethren in the East are evidently going on the principle of "no exemptions." If the people show a similar record, the Eastern Conferences will stand high. May their zeal "provoke many."

The Districts yet to report are as follows :- Toronto Conference, 1; London Conference, 1; Montreal Conference, 4; Nova Scotia Conference, 6; New Brunswick and P. E. Island-Conference, 3; Newfoundland Conference, 3.

#### ANNAPOLIS DISTRICT

0	ANAPOLIS DISTRICT.
0	J G Hennigar \$ 20 Jos Gaetz & wife \$ 50
0	JF Bent & daught'r 23 C Jost, MA, & wife 50
0	R Smith & wife 25 Caleb Parker 2
0	A W Nicolson & wife 100 W H Heartz 100
4	John Cassidy & wife 100
1	Jas Strothard & wife 50 Total \$538

An average of \$53.80 per man. We are waiting for some Western district to beat that. Which shall it be?

20	MIRAMICHI DISTRIBT.	
20	S T Teed\$100 D H Lodge\$	20
	I N Parker 100 Wm Tippets	
15	Isaac Howie 25 Henry Penna	10
10	Geo Steel 25	_
10	Septimus Colwell 25 Total \$	315
15		

with a note, as follows :-- " I feel quite | with three jets to each. Around the top sanguine that this affair will be a suc- of each of the six posts which support the cess; we commenced the campaign yesterday, 7th inst. Ex-President Prince is to spend four weeks with us in the interest of the Fund. The brethren are all enthusiastic. Success is the watchword." How can it fail of success, when the ministers take stock in it to such fings which were imported from New York an extent as this? and not a man on the district wanting.

	ST. STEPHEN DISTRICT.
	F W Harrison \$ 50 W Wass \$ 25
į	How'rd Sprague, MA 50 Thos Hicks 25
	Geo Harrison 60
	John T Baxendale 50 Total \$285
	C W Dutcher 25
	Another complete district list with a

very high average. Well done, Saint Stephen!

Meeting:-" That the statement of the Central Committee in regard to the proposed Relief and Extension Fund. be read in all our churches on the second Sabbath in September, and a sermon be preached on that day bearing directly different churches in the city. Should on the subject, to be followed immedi- however, Mr. Currie not lecture this latately by a personal solicitation on the ter meeting will be held on Monday evenpart of the minister to all persons from whom we are at all likely to receive any financial help."

#### BLANK FORMS.

Collectors' Books, Subscription cards, and blank forms of lists for publication, have been sent to every circuit throughout the entire church. If in any case a further supply of either is required, a request by post card, or otherwise, sent | are wide awake and given to investigation to the Rev. Dr. Sutherland, Methodist | don't sow so much wheat per acre as they Mission Rooms, will be promptly at- formerly did, and they dont sow it so deep. tended to.

#### REMITTANCES.

The Treasurers acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following

Rev David C Clap	pison, p	er Rev.	J Wake-		
field				\$100	00
Ottawa, Dominion					••
Stafford Toronton Sherbon					00
ger. Esq					50
Rev Robt McCullo	ch, per	Dr. H	Iarper	\$10	00
A Friend	66		**	1	00
Rev E B Ryckman	n, D D			25	00
Rev Hagh Locke,	per Rev	J Gra	iy	4	00
Rev Jos Rawson,	- "	44		1	00
Port Rowan	44	44		2	00

## HALIFAX, N. S., DISTRICT.

_	S F Huestis & wife \$100 it it Damet.	A.O
	B Brecken, A M. and E R Brunvate	10
1	Thos Rogers, A.M., 100 I.M. Mellish	10
	E B Moore 100 W H Evans	10
	Wm Ryan 100 Paul Prestwood	20
	SB Dunn & wife. 50 Benj Hills, AB	10
0	T Watson Smith 35 GO Huestis	10
0		20
5	John S Addy 30 E Brettle & wife	
5		12
_		00-11

ST	JOHN'S NFLD.
yre, Hon C R	\$500 O'sen, Mr
yre, John B	10 Pingell, Mrs
very, Simeon	4 Pitts, Wm
ngell, Jno	5 Pitts, Jas F
" Mrs J	5 Prowse, Mrs Wm
Aume	5 Prowse, Kenneth
" Jamie	5 Pete, Wm
" Willie	5 Petries, Chas
	25 Pippy, Jos & wife
shop, R K	20 Rogerson, Hen J.J. 1
lackwood, R	4 Rooney, John
ridgeman, Misses	12 Steer, John 2
utler, John	1 50 Smith, Edward.
hown F H	12 Smith, F G
otter, Geo	5 Steer. Miss
aristian, A	1 Shenton, Rev J
icks, Geo	20 " Mrs J
owns, Chas	1 " M Jane
uder, Henry	1 " Sarah
nglish, Mrs J	4 "Emma
ox, Rev T, Top-	1
sail	10 Story, Rev G P
riend	100 Soper, Saml
riend	4 Scott, Alex
riend	4 Scott. [] .1
or Katic's recov-	Scott, G \
ery	Scott, G A
ear, George	100 Shirram, A F
ibb, H, & family	20 Taylor, John W.
andcock, Emile	25 Taylor, P
udson, S, & finly	4 Thomas, Mrs
adner, Rev C	40 Tuff, Joseph, juni
ucas, Henry	1 Thompson, J
illigan, Rev G S	50 White, Hon E
lews, Ger	20 Whiteford, Jas
Iarshall, Alex	40 Woods, Chesley A
larch, Nathaniel	20 Collection 69
Iarch, Levi	8 Collection, Topsail
larch Stephen	5 Sabbath Schools.
forse, A B	1 Gower St 34
liller, Robt, Top-	George St 12
sail	1

1 Total...... \$2159.75

Moyse, Mrs Top-

sail.....

QUEEN SQUARE METHODIST CHURCH. -Yesterday evening, about seven o'clock, quite a number of the members of the Queen Square Methodist Church congregation assembled in the church to test the lights which had been placed in the church. The whole number were lit, the trial proved very satisfactory. A large chandelier hangs almost directly over the reading desk, and on it are twenty-four lights. Two other chandeliers, with six lights to each, hang underneath the gal-Brother Teed accompanies the above lery, while around the walls are ten lights roof are twelve jets; in the gallery six; in the Sabbath School room about seventeen. and in the ministers' room which is separated from the main church by stained expressly for the church, were put in by Mr. George Blake. The church is to be opened for public worship next Sabbath. The services on that day will be as follows: 9 a.m. prayer meeting conducted by Rev. J. S. Addy; 11 a.m., dedicatory services. conducted by Rev. H. McKeown, president of the Conference; the sermon to be preached by the Rev. Dr. Stewart, of Sackville, and at the close the sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered; 3 p.m., preaching by Rev. Mr. McKeown Resolution of St. Stephen District and at 7 p.m. by Rev. D. D. Currie of Halifax. On the following Monday evening it is expected that Rev. Mr. Currie will deliver a lecture. On Tuesday evening there will be a public thanksgiving service, on which occasion addresses will be delivered by several of the pastors of the ing. On Wednesday evening there will be the usual prayer service, and on Friday evening a social meeting of the congregation will be held at which will be presented a statement of the financial position of the Church. On the Sunday following it is expected that Rev. Mr. Burwash will occupy the pulpit. The leasing of the pews in the church will not take place till week after next.—St. John News, Sep 30.

> Depth of Towing Wheat .- Far uers who The great. heavy harrows of ten or twenty years ago are not now employed by them in covering seed, and the drill, which can be depended on better, is becoming universally popular. In broadcast sowing, after the ground is thoroughly prepared; the Thomas smoothing harrow will cover the seed deep enough. A Wisconsin writer gives the result of an experiment in planting at different depths-on the surface, one-fourth inch, one-half inch, threefourths inch deep, and so on to several inches. That on the surface lay two weeks before sprouting; that one-fourth to threefourths inches deep came up in four or five days; and so on, getting later as the depth increased. The last to come up was planted three and one half inches deep and was fourteen days in reaching the surface. None planted deeper ever reached the surface. At the end of six weeks that planted one-fourth to one-half inch deep stood away ahead of the rest .- Record and Farmer.

PEACH PIE.-Line a dish with a good crust. Then place in it a single layer of peaches, cut in halves; sprinkle sugar on them, and pour enough sweet or am to fill the dish, and bake. Use no upper \$275 C M Tyler..... 20 Total ...... \$852 crust. It is delicious.

#### GARRETSON'S FIRST VISIT TO CLERMONT.

All received and treated him with the greatest kindness. Mrs. Livingston, of Clermont, then a widow, received her future son-in-law as an angel of God. She was a deeply religious woman, and accustomed to private commuion with God. On the morning of the day the itinerant came to her home, she said to her family that before she descended from her chamber the text, "This day is salvation come to this house" had been strongly impressed on her mind. She too, was a child " of Abraham." and doubtless had grace enough to praise the Lord for the signal honor, afterwards conferred upon her, of a daughter's entrance upon the active duties of a Methodist preachers'

Catherine Livingston was born in the year 1752, and was the same age as Mr. Garrettson. She was justly proud of her lineage, and particularly of her descent from that eminent minister of the ston, of whom it is said that, as he once saw the multitudes gathering to hear on his knees and in agony of supplication besought God for the baptism of the Holy Ghost. The prayer was answered. He preached with power, swayed the audience as the wind sways the hundred souls brought to repentance and faith under that sermon. His time was divided between work, study and prayer. In 1649 he was one of the commission appointed by the kirk to go to Breda and invite Charles Stuart to be king of Scotland. He was selected to address the kirk, and to administer the eath when Charles swore fidelity to the hely league and covenant.

Charles ascended the throne, shamelessly broke his oath, persecuted him for non-conformity, and instrumentally sentenced him, under pain of death, to leave the kingdom in three months. The doughty descendant of the Earls of Linlithgow did so, took refuge in Rotterdam, Holland, and thence made two unsuccessful attempts to reach the New World. His youngest son Robert, emigrated in 1674. He was a talented, practical, acquisitive man, and in 1686 had obtained a patent for the manor of Livingston, with the usual manorial

rights attached. Robert Livingston gave thirteen thousand acres of land, on Ruloff Jansen's Kill, to his second son, Robert, in consideration of the important service rendered him in the detection and defeat of a plan formed, some say by Indians, and some say by negroes, to rob and murder the family. On this tract Robert built a residence and named it Clermont. His son, Robert R., was a Judge of the !'upreme Court of the colonv of New York. Both father and son were ardent and clear-sighted patriots,

and both diel in the year 1775. Catherine Livingston was tall, beautiful, and remarkably graceful and attractive. Many suitors had sought her hand in marriage, but all had been refused. Like her mother nee Margaret Beckman, she had been bred to the highest refinement and best culture possible on this side of the Atlantic in their time. Mrs. Julia Delafield, the biographer of the Lewises, says that she " had perhaps more genius and imagination than the other sisters," and that " to the last there was a charm in her countenance which does not always belong to youth and to beauty." Her moral courage was as conspicuous as her many accomplishments. She was a Methodist before she ever saw a Methodist. Long previous to her meeting with Garretson, she had felt that "aching void within the heart the world can never fill," and had sought and found peace with God at the eucharistic table. That peace remained with her. She loved to read, meditate and pray in secret. To secure more time for these hallowed employments she went to visit her sister, Gertrude. the wife of General Lewis, who resided at a country place called Mount Pitt. where Grand Street now intersects the Bowery. In the kindness of her heart Mrs. Lewis gave a ball in her sister's honor. "The question of worldly amusements had not at that time been agitated in her mind, so Catherine Livingston, as a matter of course, made her appearance in the ball-room; and while moving in the gay mazes of the dance, she felt that the sweet peace had departed from her. She often spoke of this in after life as proving by her own experience the incompatibility of worldly amusements in spiritual life."

Returning home she mingled as formerry in gay and brilliant society, but ber h art was not at rest. On the 13th of October, 1787, she spent the day a'one with God in the solitude of her own chamber, and while on her knees repeating the solemn petition of the litany, "By thine agony and bloody sweat, good Lord deliver us," etc., regained the assurance of acceptance with

JOHN H. BRYANT'S POETRY.

There is much genuine poetry in the little volume of Mr. Bryant's poems. In bulk it does not compare with the elder Bryant, but in its spirit are points of resemblance. Here are love of nature, with minuteness of detail, in unfolding her delicate half-secrets, to gether with strong human sympathy. Indeed, the poems of the two generally impress the reader as the productions of brothers, while at times this impression is lost in a feeling that they may have been written by the same author.

The range of Mr. Bryant's poetry is not great. He is a child of nature. He delights in her moods and phases; wind and stream, bird and flower, woodland and meadow, bill and vale, earth and sky inspire his muse. In them they

" Waken wild and strong The spirit of unstudied song."

"A Brook Walk," "October," "A Day in Autumn," "Indian Summer,"
"Winter," "A Night Scene," "The
Traveler's Return," and the "BlueLove, peace, and joy were round my way. bird," constitute a class whose nat u is in part indicated in their titles. Wil-Scottish Kirk, the Rev. John Living- liam Cullen Bryant is praised for the faithfulness with which he pictures the seasons of our northern clime. The him preach in the open air, he fell down poem on "An Autumn day," which follows, presents a true picture of a New England Indian Summer, and it en titles its author to at least a share in this praise. The vanished glory of early Autumn is first depicted. The standing grain, and rejoiced with ex- rude November blast has swept from eccding great joy over no less than three the forest trees the deep-dyed foliage, and over all the meadow-land the sere grass rustles in the passing wind, save where a thin strip of green yet adorns the sheltered-brook-marge. The flowers are gone, except now and then a lonely aster shining amid the solitude of the shaded valley.

> "But these-these are thy charms: Mild airs, and tempered light upon the lea, And the year holds no time within his arms That doth resemble thee.

The sunny moon is thine. Soft golden, noiseless as the noon of night, And bues that in the flushed horizon shine At eve and early light.

The year's last, loveliest smile, Thou com'st to fill with hope the human beart.

And strengthen it to bear the storms awhile Till Winter's frowns depart.

O'er the wide plains that lie A desolate scene the fires of Autumn spread, And on the blue walls of the starry sky A strange, wild glimmer shed.

Far in a sheltered nook I've met in these calm days a smiling flower.

A lonely aster trembling by a brook At noon's warm, quiet hour.

And something told my mind That should old age to childhood call me

back, Some sunny days and flowers I still might find

Along life's weary track." But, if Mr. Bryant is a child of Nature, he is also poet of the humanities. In much he has written is a broad sympathy for his suffering race. His poems of this class are mostly personal, referring to himself; as such they are retrospective and occasionally introspective. In addition to "My Native Village," "The Emigrant," "On Leav-ing the Place of My Nativity," "Lines Written on Visiting My Birthplace in 1866," betray unusual attachment for the childhood home. Their low, sad refrain is the voice of a true man brooding over his youth lost-not wasted. simply passed. The old homestead; surrounding stately hills, with intervening valleys, cool and quiet, through which hastens the ever-flowing brooklet; parents, brothers, and sisters; plays and playmates of boyhood,-these live again in his verse, animating its strain and rendering intelligible its humanity. These references, moréover, are so full, and so completely within the province of autobiography, that they furnish the amplest material for a sketch of his life and for a portraiture of his character. In early manhood he is the emigrant, gliding down the waters of the beautiful Ohio to become a citizen of a new state. He leaves behind him all his heart holds dear: scenes sacred to him through past associations, together with the associates

From whom he parted with regret, but firm In the strong purposes that build the world."

themselves who rendered those scenes

sacred,

He is, at length, under the maples in his prairie home, having glided unobtrusively down life's stream to quiet old age, whose stealthy approach he nas described in a touching poem. His visits to his native home have been occasions of poems, in which are noted death of parents and of others of the household, marriages, removals, and finest types of conduct and the noblest events of like nature, in all of which is manifest a growing desire to return. Just before his visit of 1866, the homestead had fallen into the hands of his God and preserved it to the end of her | brother, William Cullen, who had mod- culture. There is no quarrel with culunusually long life. - National Reposi- ernized it for his summer residence.

that commemorate this visit. They admit one in their sincerity into the inner sanctuary of their author's heart.

"The bleeding dove Flies to her native vaie, and nestles there To die amid the quiet grove, where first She tried her tender pinion."

This sentiment, common to all mankind, finds expression in the following poem, already referred to:

"When death shall come, oh let me die Where these wild steeps around me rise Where the green slopes and valleys lie Beneath these bright blue mountain skies.

For this is my dear native home; This low-roofed dwelling once was ours; This orchard bright with scented bloom, These pastures gay with vernal flowers.

Here, when the land was rent with strife,

And on the coast the war cloud hung. These veins first felt the pulse of life, These lips first lisped the English tongue. Brothers and sisters nestled here

Now threescore years of life are past, The hair is silvered on my brow; And shadows o'er my way are cast-

Life's evening shadows even now.

What though, beneath a milder sky, Broad fields of waving wheat were mine, And tasseled maize and bearded rye, And steeds and flocks and herds of kine;

Or what if mine were princely state And lofty towers and airy halls, Or marble piles with moated gate And gilded dome and pictured walls?

These could not compensate the heart For childhood's hausts and home of rest-No solace to the soul impart To fill the void within my brest.

For still my spirit fondly clings To these loved hills, though wild and stern; And every passing season brings A deeper yearning to return.

And when life's few qrief years are gone, I would my dim and fading eye Might cast its last sad look upon My native home my native sky."
National Repository for October.

#### ABOUT CULTURE.

Culture needs definition. Its claims are to large for its papers. In a world where, for the most part, life is to be lived earnestly and death met rationally, where there is, as old Samuel Johnson finely said, little to be known and much 'sweetness" is not food, the "light" is not warmth, the "reasonableness" is not convincement. A vast vagueness envelopes it all, a poetic perfume and subtle incertitude permeates it, and a very dim religious light illumines it. It has indeed, many beautiful things to tell us, and many of its ways are ways of pleasantness, if all its paths are not peace. desires; but it cannot satisfy religious needs. Gethe charms it, John Wesley shocks it. To its reflection the nude beauty of art and the amours of the gods of pagan poetry are as pleasing as the blunt, vulgar notions of hell and judgment are revolting. It will not tolerate a religious conviction that offends against good taste or æsthetic harmony. It prefers a beautiful myth before an unpleasant, though important, fact. It has an ear for the voice of refined ennui planing its story of luxurious discontent and unsatisfied affinities or asking, "Is life worth living?" in faultless magazine verses; but it does not understand the cry, "What shall I do to saved?" of a soul staggering under the burden that the penitent publican carried into the temple and left there. It has wine for the connois. seur, but no bread for the hungry and starving. Its hyper-refinement puts it beyond many of the realities of life realities none the less solemn that they are hard and unlovely.

I am not speaking against culture. Wisdom forbid! I know its high uses. I yield to none in love of its classic groves, its rich pantheons, its imperishable marble and canvas, its deathless songs, its lifting ideals, its high aspirations, its noble utterances of truth. Allowing for difference of capacity, I feast as fully and joyously on "the best that has been thought and said," as Matthew Arnold himself. But I will not take culture for religion, any more than I would take a supremely beautiful statue of Venus for a wife. I will have a personal God or none. I will not let the Zeist Geist overshadow the Christ Geist. I will not worship a stream of tendency," nor a power that maketh for righteousness," unless I know it not only is "not ourselves," but is itself Himself. I will not hate nor which have blossomed and fruited in the makes life really enjoyable. symmetry of life of which we have record just because they are called dogmas. I will not subordinate conscience to taste-There is a tender pathos in the lines who does not hunger and thirst for it. -Pueblo (Col.) People.

But it is a means, and we must not mistake it for an all-sufficient end.

The trouble comes from expecting too much of culture, and under wrong guidence letting it usurp a place that it caunot fill-from making it the summumbonum. Real culture does nourish and develop the mind and contribute largely, in the broad sense of the world, to spiritual growth, just as good food performs a like service for the body. But it ought not to be run into epicureanism, as it too commonly is.

There must, then, be a true and a false culture, or rather true or false uses of the same thing. I call that a true use of culture which first of all does not abuse it; which sees in it, not an epicure's feast, with dainty dishes and light wines for the fortunate few, but the bountiful table provided by the good and great of the ages, whereat all men can eat and grow strong; which assimilates the best that is in it to the development of the robust moral manhood; which keeps the heart fresh and sweet, gives zest and earnestness to life, and makes one love one's fellows and burn to be of use to them-more, which does actually make one of use to his kind.

I call that a false use of culture which. makes one intellectually vain and spirit. ually selfish; which sucks out of it the sw.ets for more personal gratification, and goes melancholy mad with mere learning, which claims an exclusive property in it, and seeks to establish a culture caste; which catches from it nothing better than a refined pessimism, that, as Mr. Mallock has put it, not being modest enough to despair of it self, despairs of its age; which reduces the bone and sinew of life to speculative generalizations and refined ideals: and which, in common with various schools of modern thought, makes the impossible attempt to substitute knowledge for belief in matters of religion, refuses credence to all that is undemonstrable under the laws of exact, formulated proof, and seeks to drag the high phenemena and realities of spiritual life down to a physical basis, or to spirit them away into a region of pure imagination too rare for reality to live

Admitting the breadth and fineness of modern culture-and no one glories in it more than I-I think it is fairly chargeable in certain high quarters with selfishness and weakness. It lives too much in its own "bitterly select" circle. It is out of sympathy with the practical pressing wants of men. It nurses to be done, the voice that gets itself its own troubles to excess, and especiheard and followed for good, must be ally hugs the wretchedness of doubt as clear, direct and of power. Of that if it were a disguised good instead of a which with certain sad presumption | calamitous evil. It is half-hearted. calls itself the culture of our age, the Able to do much and useful work, it dawdles life away in brooding over what cannot be known on the one hand, and what cannot be helped on the other .-Wesleyan Advocate.

#### THE CHILDREN AT BEDTIME.

Every parent who has been in the habit of reading or talking to the little It is the servitar of mental and æsthetic ones after they are safely tucked in bed will bear witness to the value of this mode of influence. With the laying off of the clothes, the angers, worries and discontents of the day subside. With the brief season of prayer, they still fly further into the background. And when the little form rests in its bed they seem to vanish out of sight. The body is at rest. The heart is plastic to the touch of a loving father or mother.

Now is the time to exert a moulding power. At this hour the little ones listen with kushed attention to what is read to them. Hymns, the Scriptures. Bible stories are heard with close attention, until the reader's voice is stilled or the hearers sink into gentle sleep. Or, conversation may take the place of reading. The will that was in a state of resistance an hour ago is now relaxed. The auger that blinded moral discernment has passed away. With open heart the child utters its confessions and gladly receives the forgiving kiss.

Plans for the morrow can be discussed and duty can be made to put on an attractive form. Irritations can be looked at quietly, and admonitions to watchfulness may be dropped with soothing efficacy into the listening ear. And then how delightful the embrace with which the young arms clasp your neck, the intense, "dear mother," with which the "good night" is said. Parents, if you have not thus parted from your birdlings at the evening hour, you have something yet to learn of hopeful instruction-to experience of love's delights.—[The Gem.

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> THE Russian Court invited Dr. Ayer and his family to the Archduke's wedding in the royal palace. This distinction was awarded him not only because he was an American, but also because his name as ture as such. The man is to be pitied in Russia, on its passage round the world.

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Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, &c., will centain by yield to the great alterative effects of VEORTHY.

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Reeson should teach us that a blotchy, rough er simpled skin depends entirely upon an internal cause, and no outward application can ever cure the defect. VZGETINE is the great blood purifier.

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are caused by an impure state of the blood. Cleanse the blood thoroughly with VEGETINE, and these complaints will disappear.

Catarrh.

For this complaint the only substantial benefit can be obtained through the blood. VEGETINE is the great blood purifier.

Constipation,

VEGETINE does not act as a cathartic to debilitate the bowels, but cleanses all the organs, enabling each to perform the functions devolving upon them.

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VEGETINE has restored thousands to health whe have been long and painful sufferers.

Dyspepsia. If VEGETINE to taken regularly, according to di-rections, a certain and speedy cure will follow its use.

Faintness at the Stomach.

VEGETINE is not a stimulating bitters which creates a fictitious appetite, but a gentle tonic, which assists nature to restore the stomach to a healthy action.

Female Weakness.

VEGETINE acts directly upon the causes of these complaints. It invigorates and strengthens the whole system, acts upon the secretive organs, and allays inflamation.

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In this complaint the good effects of the VEGETINE are realized immediately. After commencing to take it; as debility denotes deficiency of the blood, and VEGETINE acts directly upon the blood.

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PARIS LETTER.

(Regular Correspondence.) Paris, Sept. 15th. 1879. At ten o'clock yesterday morning the trial of the criminal band of which Abadie was the chief was resumed at the court of Assizes of the Seine. The crowd present was as great as on the day before, and the place Dauphine and the steps leading to the law courts were thronged during the whole day. When the examination of the prisoners by the judge was over, M. Villegard de Laguerie, Advocate-General, took up the case on behalf of the prosecution. He been honest people, and had given their sons the best education which they could afford. Abadie began life by robbing his brother, whilst Gilles ruined his aged father by making away with 10,000 f., which constituted his fortune. Charton and Farigoulle were mere children. The first attempt of this band was to rob a couple of the name of Jullenners. The whole troop was conducted, with great regularity and sience, by Abadies, who had studied the locality well; he knew exactly where the money box was kept. All the band was armed in case of attack, and hammers were ready at hand | to force open the chest. The plan failed however, because Charton who was told to open the door let the latch fall through nervousness. The Jullemiers in medicine, its virtues are not possessed by any were consequently awakened and began. crying ont, whereupon Abadie's band immediately decamped. Gilles and Abadie were alone concerned in the murder of Madam Bassengeaud the wife of be a wine seller. It was at the sixth attempt that they succeedeed in finding their victim alone. They asked her for IT VITALIZES THE BLOOD, supplying such a glass of rum and wine, and whilst | Ingredients as may be required. her back was turned Gilles seized her throat, whilst Abadie struck her with a knife. The latter then left him, in or-No Agents! No Commission! der to carry off all he could find, whilst Gilles killed her with twelve blows of commission has been strictly abandoned by his dagger. The Advocate General would permit the penalty of death to be inflicted upon Abadie and Gillies. ABSOLUTE ORGANIC LOSS, it will sustoin the system until it reaches the age allotted to man by a For the other prisoners he demanded imprisonment. At twelve o'clock the sitting of the court was suspended for

All had separate counsel. Abadie's counsel appealed ad misericordiam, urging that his client had the prejudice of or what he had done—the prisoner phosphites already in us mean while sobbing in the dock. Severnate woman to her son. The audience

was much moved by this correspondence, which was occasionally very touching. Gilles's defender, M. Leon, took up another line of argument, attempting to prove that his client had all along been the dupe and the instrument of Abadie. Amongst other things he said that at a previous conviction years ago, if the magistrate had not sentenced one so young to prison, but had sent him to a reformatory, he would not in all pro-

bability, be now accused of murder. In defending Claude, the barrister stated that the public prosecutor had been making jokes, upon which the judge invited him to moderate his language. But later on when reference was made by M. Conby to the conduct of the police, he was called to order in more severe terms. When the two younger prisoners had also been pleaded for, the president summed up, and it was nearly six o'clock when the jury retired.

They were absent three-quarters of an hour, and returned with a verdict of guilty against all the prisoners, admitting extenuating circumstances in favor of Claude, Charton, and Farigoule only. Atter discarding some technical objections on the part of the lawyers, judgment was pronounced. Abadie and

Gilles were condemned to death; Claude to seven years imprisonment and ten sustains the general system. years police supervision; and Charton ton and Farigoule to detention in a house of correction for two years. Upon hearing their condemnation, Abadie fainted, but the other prisoners apdeath, "What a lucky dog you are!" | thereby.

Young Farigoule exclaimed, "10-morrow is Sunday; hurrah! we shall have will enable the toiling student to preserve his menmeat instead of those horrid beans we tal and nervous standard without detriment. have been fed upon for a week." Indigestion.—You have tried every- cheaper priced article. thing for it and found no belp. We are

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drew a sketch of the antecedents of the the muscles, re-establishing the one and toning the other, it is capable of effecting the following

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IT RESTORES TONE to the nerves. IT GIVES POWER of endurance and of concentration to the mind.

IT PROMOTES VIGOR in the organs which depend for health on the involuntary muscular action, viz: the Liver, Lungs, Heart, Stomach, And unless afflicted with some disease involving

beneficient Creator. NO PERSON will be disappointed in the effect f FELLOWS' HYPOPHGSPHITES, who rigidly

follows the directions FELLOWS' HYPOPHOSPHITES. INCEPTION.

The experiments which perfected this preparation occupied many months, and were instituted with a view to caring that insidious disease, TUBERCULAR CONSUMPTON.

and in order to supply the deficiencies in Hypo nature was correct as to theory, their preparations were, owing to their imperfect organization, found wanting in practice.

While they caused the formation of fat and ger erated heat, they did not improve the blood. The tonic effect upon the nerves and muscles was, circumscribed, and, owing to their diluted state, ir volving large doses, they were also too expensive. The desiderata sought by Mr. Fellows, were:

A convenient, palatable remedy; Unalterable by time; Harmless, though used continuously, yet might discontinued at any time without any ill effect Which would induce an appetite;

Strengthen digestion; Promote assimilation; Create healthy blood;

Strengthen the nerves and muscles; Enable the subject to successfully combat disease; And sufficiently economical for all.

All this has been indisputably attained. The suc ess of the work is complete; and Fellows'

Eypophosphites stands foremost amongst the rems for chrome organic diseases, possessing proerties to which no other medicines has

ABSTRACT EFFECTS.

Fellows' Hypophosphites, on being introduced into the stomach, unites with the food, and immediately enters the circulation; and, being perfectly miscible with the blood, speedaly pervades ever part of the system. Its effects are first declared by a pulse slightly increased in fullness and strength a general exaltation of the organic functions, and exhibaration of the intellectual powers. Its specific influence is on the brain and nervous substance, increasing the activity of the absorbents, and rtnewing the blood, thus causing the healthy muscular formation so necessary in restoring the functions of the previously weakened organs. Being then, a tonic of the nervous and circulatory

stem, it follows that, when there is a demand for Geo. Woods, extrrordinary exartion, its use is invaluable, since it supplies the waste through the circulation, and

At no period of life is watchful care over the functions of the brain more requisite tdan during the acquisition of knowledge by the couth: plodding, persevering study requires a store of vigorous nervous force, or the child may sink under the

Stern necessity may compel the student to strain peared unmoved. Gilles observed to Stern necessity may compel the student to strain his powers beyond the dictates of prudence, and the early promise of excellence may be blighted To such we recommend Fellows' Typophosphites Young Farigoule exclaimed, "To-mor-

> Note-Be suspicious of persons who recommend any other article as "just as good" though beging a similar name, and of those who offer be

Note. - It is only the Independent, well-posted. of Clothing, CCC, CCC.

AGENCY OF

thing for it and found no beigh. We are no doctors, but can offer a prescription that has cured very many, and it might cure you as well: it will exist but a quarter ter dollar, and can be had at any drugs where it is known, recommend it.

Note,—It is only the Independent, well-posted and unselfish Physicians who can afford to proscribe this remedy. Experience has proved this, the highest class medical men in every large city, where it is known, recommend it.

gists.—Ask for Perry Davis' Pain-Killer. Price \$1.50 per Bottle, \$7.50 for Six Bottles.

Perry Davis & Son & Lawrence

377 St. Paul Street, Montreal, P.Q.

## MACDONALD & HALIFAX, N.S. STEAM AND HOT WATER ENGINEERS,

Importers of Cast and Wrought Iron Pipe, with Fittings, Engineers' Supplies and Machinery

Manufacturers of all kinds of Engineers' Plumbers' and Steam Fitters'

BRASS GOODS, AND THE HEAVIER CLASSES OF

BRASS and COPPER WORK

Vessels' Fastenings and Fittings.

Public Buildings, Residences and Factories supplied with

Warming Apparatus and Plumbing Fixtures, will cure Dyspepsia, feeble or interrupted action of With all the Modern Improvements, fitted by Engineers thoroughly acquainted

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE SALE AND APPICATION OF

WARREN'S FELT ROOFING.

And Roofing Materials in and for the Province of Nova Scotia. Nos! 162 to 172 also 306 Barrington Street, Halifax.

SMITH BROTHERS. Dry Goods Importers!

## AUTUMN AND WINTER STOCK COMPLETE.

We can confidently recommend this STOCK as one of the most extensive we have ever imported and having been purchased under unusually favorable circumstances, will be found of

Exceptionally Good Value.

Every Buyer of STAPLE and FANCY DRY GOODS and MILLINERY should examine it if only for comparison sake.

FULL lines of AMERICAN, CANADIAN, and MARITIME PROVINCES Manufacturers.

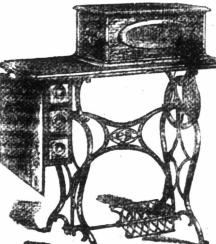
> SMITH BRCS. Duke Street and 150 Granville Streets, Halifax, N.S.

MILLER BROTHERS, Charlottetown, P.E.I., or Middleton, Annapolis Co., N.S.,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

SEWING MACHINES. of both American and Canadian Manufacturers, over Twenty different kinds in

Stock among which are THE RAYMOND THE MOST POPULAR MACHINE IN THE MARKET



Sewing Machines

FRIM \$5.00 to 100.00 SHUTTLES, NEEDLES

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14 stock.

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REPAIR SHOP

Where the repairing of all

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Warranted.

Also, Importers of and Dealers in  $\operatorname{PIANOS}$ 

Mason & Hamlin. Weber, Steinway. Emerson, &c. Prince. The Bell, &c.

OF BOTH AMERICAN AND CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS. Instruments guaranteed for five years and sold on easy terms. Liberal reduction o Clergymen, Churches and Sabbath Schools.

Good Local Agents wanted in Towns, where not yet appointed. JOB PRINTING WOODBURY BROS.,

Posters, Handbills, Cards, Billheads, Circulars, Custom and Mercantile Blanks,

Orders for the above well MODERATE RATES.

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JOHN M. GELDERT, Jr., L L. B. Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public, Commissioner Supreme Court, &c., &c.

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Has resumed practice on his own account

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Graduate of Philadelphia Dental College,

OFFICE OVER CONNELLYS BOOK STORS

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SEND FOR PRICE LIST. ALSO BOOK BINDING.

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G. & TAPHILLIPS

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1879.

THE CAPTURE OF QUEBEC.

Within the last few weeks we have visited the Plains of Abraham, and have wandered over the famous field where Wolfe and Montcalm, one hundred and twenty years ago (1759), fought and fell; and where, by the capture of Quebec, the valour of Wolfe gave Canada to the British crown. The traditions, which are held by residents of Quebec, concerning the events of that memorable day are about as contradictory as the written records which historians have given to us. Another version, of the struggle that has made Quebec and its surroundings classie ground, may not be uninteresting.

On the twenty-sixth of June, 1759, an English fleet, with Admiral Saunders in command, anchored off the Island of Orleans, some ten or twelve miles below Quebec. General Wolfe was on board with an army. On the following day the troops marched to the West end of the Island, from whence they could see the town and its frowning battlements, a half Montcalm, was at Beauport, on the northnearly opposite the west end of the Island of Orleans. General Moncton, with four battalions of English soldiers. occupied the heights of Levis, on the eastern side of the St. Lawrence, and opposite Quebec.

In July, Moncton bombarded the town, and laid it almost entirely in ruins. About the same time Wolfe landed at Beauport, below the River Montmorenci, and on the thirty-first of July attacked the French. Wolfe was defeated, losing one hundred and eighty two men and having six hundred wounded, and retreated to the Island.

In the rear of the town and citadel of Quebec is an open country, called the Plains of Abraham. The Plains extend a little over a mile, from the River St. Lawrence on the one side to the River St. Charles on the other, and about the same distance southward from the town and citadel. The surface of the Plains is slightly broken in the portion nearest the citadel, and occasionally there are dimples here and there in other parts of the field. In the time of Wolfe those Plains were houseless, and almost entirely treeless; and were an admirable scene for a brilliant battle. Wolfe determined to get possession of the heights, and bring on an engagement with the French, if possible, at the very gates of the citadel.

On the night of the 12th of September, he embarked with four thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight men. A considerable proportion of his men were provincialists of New England, who knew well how to face an Indian in warfare, or any other enemy; and among his men were also a large number of Scottish Highlanders, who knew how without flinching to face the muskets of a foe.

The expedition left the Island about midnight, in thirty barges, taking with them one four pounder field piece. The young moon had gone down. The night was dark. The water was smooth. They rowed past the town and fortress with muffled oars. Their passage up the river was unnoticed by the sentinels on the shore, and on the fortress, until one of the last of the barges was going by. A sentital then challenged the passing boat, and being mislead by a reply from an Indian in the barge, allowed the stealthy rowers to proceed without further interference.

The landing of the army was cautiously effected at Wolfe's cove, near the upper part of the Plains. Capt. McDonald led the first portion of the army that scaled the heights. He was soon assailed by a French sentinel, who demanded, in the darkness : "Qui Vive?" The English had learned the watchword of the night from a deserter. " La France," replied Capt. McDonald. And in a moment the guard was overpowered. When the sun arose, on the morning of the thirteenth of September, Wolfe's army had taken possession of the heights.

Wolfe sent an order by one of his men a few days before, directed to a prominent officer of his army, for the purpose of misleading Montcalm. The order indicated that Wolfe purposed immediately to land at Beauport and bring on an engagement, the Wesleyan University at Middletown; there, or assault the city from the Beauport | three quarters of a million dollars to the side. The messenger to whom the order was given was directed to put himself in a position to be captured. He was made a prisoner by the French. The order was direction.

in consultation with his leading officers in for himself he lost.

a small house on the south corner of Gar den and St. Louis sts. in Quebec, and opposite the St. Louis hotel. They determined to give battle immediately to Wolfe. By nine o'clock in the morning Montcalm's army of seven thousand five hundred men had crossed the bridge of boats, and had passed through the St. John's and St. Louis gates, and were taking up their pesition on the Plains.

Wolfe's army was drawn up with its right flank nearest the St. Lawrence and facing the approaches to the Plains from the St. Charles river. Wolfe was on the right: Generals Howe and Townsend on the left. About ten o'clock Montealm's army approached with two field pieces, and discharging their musketry into the long, thin, red line that awaited their coming. When the two armies had come within forty yards of each other, Wolfe ordered his men to fire. The first volley thinned terribly the front line of Montcalm's men. Both armies were now in sharp and fierce encounter, in every part of the field.

Wolfe received a ball in the wrist. He bound up the bleeding wrist with a handkerchief and urged on his men. In a few moments more he received another bullet wound in his side; and still he remained at dozen miles away. The French army of his post. In another minute, or so, he receiabout 13,000 men, under the Marquis de vedathird bullet, which pierced his breast. He was assisted to the spot where now east shore of the river St. Lawrence, and his monument stands. As he was sinking into death, the French lines were being pierced by a bayonet charge of the British; and, broken, and discomfited, they fled. An attendant said to the dying General: "See! they run!" "Who run," said Wolfe. "The enemy, sir, they give way everywhere," said the attendant. "What! already!" said Wolfe, "now, God be praised. I die content." Within five and twenty minutes after the firing of the first shot the battle was fought and won.

Montcalm, also, was fatally wounded and was carried to a drug store, that was then kept where now stands the City Hall of Quebec. He died there after midnight. Montcalm was buried in the Ursuline Convent, Quebec; Wolfe, in Westminster Abbey, England. Four days after the battle -on the eighteenth of September-Quebec was surrendered to the English. In the articles of capitulation England, generously guaranteed to the conquered French, for all time, their civil law, their Sanguage, and their religion. There is every reason to assume that if Mantcalm had remained in the fortress, he could successfully have defied the power of Wolfe. Men, therefore, charge Montcalm with folly in venturing an engagement with Wolfe, when he was under no apparent necessity to fight. But, why charge the gallant Montcalm with folly? Was there not a divinity in this struggle, shaping the destinies of an unborn nation, and of coming generations?

#### DANIEL DREW.

Daniel Drew who died recently in New York has been one of the most famous Wall Street brokers of this century. He was a farmer's son, born in New York State, and died at the age of eighty-two. In early life he was a cattle drover, having New York city for his selling point. He was the first person who drove cattle across the Alleghany Mountains to New York. His business involved great exposure and fatigue. He was equal to the position; and successful in his adventures. He went into the steamboat business in 1834, and owned and managed, for many years, a considerable number of the best steamers on Long Island Sound, and Hudson River. He entered Wall Street in 1844, and soon became its boldest and shrewdest operator. He ranked in wealth among the foremost of the millionaires of

Mr. Drew was a Methodist, and a lover of Methodist institutions. He has been sometimes, as a Wall Street man, severely censured. He was, however, as spotless, probably, as any of the Wall Street fraternity. Though he ardently loved the excitement of making money, he never wasted it on himself. He used it for good causes, and with a liberal hand. He built a fine church at Carmel, and another at Brewsters. He gave a quarter of a million of dollars for the founding of a Seminary for Young Women at Carmel, New York; and a hundred thousand dollars for Methodist Theological Seminary; and. also, other princely sums.

Mr. Drew, finally met serious adverses, and became comparatively poor. Nearly found on his person. Montcalm, deceived all his vast possessions slipped away from thereby, had nearly all his army, on the him at last. Though his calamities were morning of the thirteenth, at Beauport, ex- a serious trial, he sought in the sanctuary the just and equitable principles of trade." pecting the approach of Wolfe from that the incorruptible riches of Christ. He He was a remarkably sharp and keen became a devout and earnest christian. manipulator in the interests of Tilton, In the early dawn a courier, galloping, How often comes to us the lesson that this and displayed peculiar abilities in the witon herseback, carried the tidings to Mont- world's riches are held by the possessor, ness box. Many who supposed Moulton's calm, that Wolfe was on the Plains of by only a feeble tenure. He only is per-conduct, in relation to Beecher, was "in-Abraham. Montcalm cailed his men to manently rich who has made God his consistent with the just and equitable arm. In a short time he had crossed the treasury. What Mr. Drew gave for the principles of right," will not be surprised

#### HALIFAX BUSINESS COLLEGE.

We would direct attention to the advertisement, in another column, of the Halitax Business College. This valuable institution has been in operation for the past twelve years, nearly the whole time under the management of the present senior partner in the firm of Frazee & Whiston. We had lately the pleasure of looking through the College and were much pleased with the beautiful airy rooms, and the tasteful manner in which they are fitted up, as well as the admirable arrangements made for teaching to advantage the subjects which are made specialties in their system. The object aimed at is, as will be seen by their advertisement, to fit their pupils to perform well their part as members of the business community, by making them thoroughly acquainted with those branches of education which all business men who attain success must sooner or later learn.

The Writing department is under the charge of Mr. Whiston who is so well known as an accomplished penman that little need be said here. The College is decorated with beautiful specimens of his art, which visitors at the Exhibition in this city this week, have had an opportunity of inspecting.

Mr. Frazee takes special charge of the subject of Arithmetic, and his thorough acquaintance with the science, and especially with its practical application to matters of commerce, makes his instruction of very great value to those who intend to follow commercial pursuits.

But the main feature is the teaching of Bookkeeping, Banking, and the methods of transacting business. For this purpose a Bank of issue, deposit, and discount is established, and in constant operation, deriving its business from the students engaged as merchants with one another, who enter in properly prepared books a strict account of all their transactions. This part of the course is extremely novel and interesting, and the lessons make vivid and lasting impressions on the minds of the students.

Altogether we think the Halifax Business College is one of our best educational institutions, and one which eminently deserves the success which has marked its history. We have much pleasure in commending it to our readers.

#### AFGHANISTAN.

The massacre of the English Envoy to the court of Yakoob Khan, Major Cavagnari, and several of the members of his staff and escort has awakened a sensation everywhere among the English people. The Afghan tribes, inspired by national hate, rose in mutiny, and inflicted this outrage upon their unfortunate victims.

Afghanistan lies between the Oxus river on the north, the Khyder Pass on the south, and the Himalaya Mountains on the east, in Central Asia. It contains about 5,000,000 inhabitants, of Moslem tribes. The Afghans are a warlike people; brave, cunning, and cruel. Their country is mountainous, with snow covered peaks, fertile valleys, productive fields, and walled cities. The tamous city of Cabul is in the midst of a beautiful plain on the banks of the river Cabul; and is one of the best fortified places in Central Asia. The Afghans defy the power of England on the south, and of Russia on

England will be under the necessity of conquering and governing the Afghans and their native land. To do so will be a matter of gold, of valour, of blood, and of time. The quarrel between England and Afghanistan is some forty years old. Twice the English battalions have overrun that country, without, however, permanently taking possession of the soil. Already the armies of England are astir. She has 22,000 British soldiers, and 118-000 native soldiers, within comparatively easy reach of Afghanistan. That England will conquer that country scarcely admits of a doubt. She will carry evangelical christianity and progressive civilization into the midst of that Moslem people. As she has been a blessing to India, and other countries, in promoting civilization. and extending the knowledge of the world's Redeemer, so, also, we may hope, will she be a blessing to the Moslem millions of Afghanistan,

Francis D. Moulton, who played such a conspicuous part in the Beecher-Tilton trial, in Brooklyn, about a half a dozen years ago, as the "Mutual Friend" has been suspended from the Produce Exchange, for conduct "inconsistent with St. Charles, by its bridge of boats, and was cause of God he saved; what he reserved at the recent decision of the Produce ferences. May God bless and prosper you

THE NOVA SCOTIA EXHIBITION.

The Provincial Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition of 1879 was opened in this city on Tuesday, September 30. His Honor Lieut. Governor Archibald arrived at the building about 2.30 p.m., and was received with a guard of honor by the 97th Regiment and the 66th Militia Infantry. The attendance within the building, and without, was not very large.

Mayor Tobin delivered the opening speech of the day, and was followed by Col. Laurie, the Lieut. Governor, and Hon.

The building in which the Exhibition has been held has been built during the present season, and at a cost of about \$15,000. The main building is 231 feet in length by 102 feet in width at the ends, and 82 feet in width elsewhere. There is what is called the "front building," attached to the main building, and in front of the middle portion of it. The "front building" is 51 feet square for two stories in height, and from thence forms an octagonal tower 92 feet high, surmounted by a 40 feet flag pole. The "front building" contains the main entrance, or hall, and five commodious offices. There are three spacious galleries with commodious stairways leading to them. The building presents a very fine appearance, and is a credit to the city.

The Agricultural and Industrial display, without and within the building, fairly represented the capability of our soil, and the industry of our people.

The weather on the opening days of the exhibition was all that could be desired.

Some thousands of strangers from all parts of the province, and a few from elsewhere, have crowded our hotels, and thronged our streets, during the week.

#### WESTERN COUNTIES RAILWAY.

The new branch of the Western Counties Railway from Yarmouth to Digby was opened on Saturday the 27th ult. On Monday the 29th, at 8.25 a.m., a special excursion train left Yarmouth for Halifax. The road between Digby and Annapolis is not yet finished. Between those two points the excursionists were conveyed by steamer. The distance from Yarmouth to Digby by rail is sixty-seven miles; from Digby to Annapolis by water seventeen miles; and from Annapolis to Halifax by rail one hundred and twenty-nine miles.

Daily trains (Sundays excepted) will be run over the road. The residents of Yarmouth, Digby, and the intermediate places. as well as the travelling public generally, are to be congratulated on the completion of this important line.

Sir John A. McDonald who has recently returned from England has brought with him to Canada five practical farmers, who are to act as the agents and representatives | and success. At the close of his ministry of some of their friends and neighbors | there, he made the following entry in his who contemplate emigrating to this country, if the reports of those agents shall be satisfactory. This is a step in the right direction, and may help to turn the tide of British emigration in this direction.

CHARLES STREET, HALIFAX -At the close of the Sabbath School last Sabbath afternoon, a meeting of Teachers and Senior Scholars was held for the purpose of bidding "good-bye" to one of the Teachers -Mr. H. McPhail-who is about to leave the Province. After singing and prayer, J. Wesley Smith, Esq., Superintendent, on behalf of the teachers, presented Bro. M. with a "Teachers' Bible," wishing him a safe journey and every success in his new home. It may be added that Bro McPhail has been a teacher in the School for five years, and during that time has only been absent one Sabbath.

#### PERSONALS.

We are glad to learn that Mrs. Rev. W. H. Heartz, who since her return from her European tour, has been seriously ill at Lower Horton, is now convalescent.

Many of the friends of Rev. John Waterhouse, now in England, and formerly a member of the Conference of Eastern British America, will be pleased to read the following extract from a letter recently received from him, and dated, Skipton, 23nd August.

three happy years in my present circuit. less than a fortnight from the present date I shall be removing to my new sphere. The conference have entrusted me with the superintendency of the Lowerby Bridge Circuit. I shall have two colleagues—both married men. The present membership of the circuit is over a thousand. I am hoping to see good daysdays of the Son of Man with power. The darkness which at present, and which for some time past-has been lowering over the various industries of this country, is to us, a source of great anxiety and distress. The church feels the depression. Whether a change of government, to which we are looking forward, is for trade and commerce, the required desideratum, as Liberal politicians affirm--well, we have to say the least, our

By your permission, I would like to send greetings to all the brethren who are your yoke fellows in the gospel of Christ, laboring

REV. GEORGE H. BRYANT.

We regret to have to announce the receipt of intelligence, by the last Newfoundland mail, of the death of Rev. Geo. H. Bryant, one of the junior ministers of the Newfoundland Conference. Mr. Brv. ant entered the ministry in 1873. He was at the time of his decease a resident of Old Perlican, and a supernumerary.

Rev. William Swann, superintendent of the Old Perlican circuit, has kindly furnished the following obituary:

The Methodist cemetery at Old Perlican is rich in the remains of the sainted dead Side by side within its precincts sleep the Rev. Thomas Gaetz, who, at the age of 28 years, finished a brief, but, we believe, zealous and successful ministerial career. Mrs. Fox, the beloved and respected wife of the Rev. Thomas Fox, who, in all matters affecting the spiritual welfare of the people of his charge, was an helpmeet to her husband on all the circuits which they occupied, is also buried there. To these is now added the Rev. George H. Bryant who, in the vigour of early manhood, has been smitten down by disease, and remoed. as we confidently hope, from sharing life's toils and conflicts, to the rest and reward of the Lord's blessed ones. "Bless. ed are the dead which die in the Lord."

Brother Bryant was a native of Corn-

wall, England. Both his parents were members of the Methodist Society. First Primitive Methodists, and then Wesleyans. His father was for many years a local preacher, and so remained till the time of his death, a few months ago; hence our brother had the advantage of godly training and example. At the age of seventeen, or about then, he was converted during a revival of religion in the chapel which he attended. He began immediately, we believe, to work for God as a Sabbath School teacher, a part of the church's work in which he evinced a deep interest and took an active part to the end of his public life. He chose as his calling that of a day-school teacher, in preparation for which, after passing through the usual curriculum of pupil teachership, he was sent to the Wesleyan Training College at Westminster then under the principleship of the late Rev. John Scott. During his college course, or shortly after its close, he began the work of preaching the Gospel, first as a local preacher, then as a circuit mission. ary, and lastly as a minister in connection with the Newfoundland Methodist Conference. During his illness, he remarked-I am thankful to know that I have not laboured in vain. Both in England and in this country, I have seen many souls converted under my preaching. He referred to a service conducted by him in England, at which he had the joy of seeing fourteen persons kneel at the communion rail as penitents, eleven of whom found peace with God before the service

Along with his now bereaved wife and two sorrowing children, he came to this Island about six year; ago as a candidate for our ministry. His first appointment was Green's Harbor Mission, a small settlement which had not previously had a resident minister. He laboured there three successive years with much zeal, fidelity, journal: "I find considerable increase in every department of our work, for which I now render 'praise to God.' Sabbath School last year membership, 45, this year 58; last year, 29, with 47 on trial this year 73, with 29 on trial. Truly I have not laboured in vain, nor spent my strength for nought.'

His second and last appointment was Old Perlican, where, as on his former circuit, he had reason to bless God for the success of his work. Many remain in our classes to whom he was a spiritual father. The first year of his ministry here was one of special grace and converting power. Many, both young and aged, were converted, and by far the greater number of them continue steadfastly walking in the way of the Lord, and we trust that hereafter they will meet the honoured instrument of their salvation in the better land. Shortly after the Conference of 1878

the strength of our dear brother began to fail; he, however, struggled against weakness until December, when he was compelled to desist from public labour. Henceforward until Sept. 16th, he lingered out the closing months of his life. He bore his sufferings patiently, hoping sometimes that he would be restored, but always resigned to the Divine will. His end was peace. Life ebbed out gradually, and his soul, without an apparent struggle, escaped from the worn emaciated body which had been so long the subject of disease. Shortly before his death we presented to him and joined with him in partaking of the emblems of the Saviour's death, preparatory in his case, as we thought then, and now believe, to an immediate communion with Christ, and the church of the glorified. To our inquiry-Is all right? he replied, "I have not the I am now settled and happy in my English shadow of a doubt. God will not forsake work. All things considered—I have spent me now." We refrain from adding more me now." We refrain from adding more. His record is on high, and with the church

> A sorrowing widow and five small children are left to mourn their loss. Left to share the warm sympathy and generous aid of christian friends.

> These bereaved ones shall abide beneath the shadow of the Almighty and in Him they will find relief. Sept. 22, 1879.

#### BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS RECEIVED.

The Transcript .- The first number of The Transcript, a weekly newspaper, has been issued from its office of publication, Sackville, N.B., during the past week. It is printed from good type, and on good paper, and looks The price is only \$1.00 a year. It ought to find many subscribers especially in Westmorland, and the adjoining counties. We wish this new enterprise large success.

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The Methodist cemetery at Old Perlican is rich in the remains of the sainted dead. Side by side within its precincts sleep the Rev. Thomas Gaetz, who, at the age of 28 years, finished a brief, but, we believe, zealous and successful ministerial career.

Mrs. Fox, the beloved and respected wife of the Rev. Thomas Fox, who, in all matters affecting the spiritual welfare of the people of his charge, was an helpmeet to her husband on all the circuits which they occupied, is also buried there. To these is now added the Rev. George H. Bryant who, in the vigour of early manhood, has been smitten down by disease, and remoed, as we confidently hope, from sharing life's toils and conflicts, to the rest and reward of the Lord's blessed ones. "Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord."

Brother Bryant was a native of Cornwall, England. Both his parents were members of the Methodist Society. First Primitive Methodists, and then Wesley ns. His father was for many years a local reacher, and so remained till the time of is death, a few months ago; hence our rother had the advantage of godly trainng and example. At the age of sevenen, or about then, he was converted durng a revival of religion in the chapel hich he attended. He began immediely, we believe, to work for God as a abbath School teacher, a part of the nurch's work in which he evinced a deep terest and took an active part to the d of his public life. He chose as his lling that of a day-school teacher, in eparation for which, after passing rough the usual curriculum of pupil chership, ne was sent to the Wesleyan aining College at Westminster v. John Scott. During his college rse, or shortly after its close, he began work of preaching the Gospel, first as ocal preacher, then as a circuit mission. and lastly as a minister in connecwith the Newfoundland Methodist ference. During his illness, he reked-I am thankful to know that I not laboured in vain. Both in Engand in this country, I have seen ny souls converted under my preach-He referred to a service conducted by in England, at which he had the joy of ng fourteen persons kneel at the comion rail as penitents, eleven of whom nd peace with God before the service

ong with his now bereaved wife and two owing children, he came to this Island at six year; ago as a candidate for our first appointment was en's Harbor Mission, a small settlewhich had not previously had a resiminister. He laboured there three essive years with much zeal, fidelity, success. At the close of his ministry e, he made the following entry in his nal: "I find considerable increase in department of our work, for which w render 'praise to God.' Sabbath ool last year membership, 45, this 58; last year, 29, with 47 on trial year 73, with 29 on trial. Truly I not laboured in vain, nor spent my gth for nought."

second and last appointment was erlican, where, as on his former cirhe had reason to bless God for the ss of his work. Many remain in our s to whom he was a spiritual father. rst year of his ministry here was special grace and converting power. both young and aged, were con-, and by far the greater number of continue steadfastly walking in the the Lord, and we trust that herehey will meet the honoured instruof their salvation in the better land. tly after the Conference of 1878 ength of our dear brother began to e, however, struggled against weakintil December, when he was comto desist from public labour. forward until Sept. 16th, he lingerthe closing months of his life. He ais sufferings patiently, hoping mes that he would be restored, but resigned to the Divine will. s peace. Life ebbed out gradually. soul, without an apparent strugcaped from the worn emaciated hich had been so long the subject ise. Shortly before his death we ed to him and joined with him in ng of the emblems of the Saviour's preparatory in his case, as we then, and now believe, to an imcommunion with Christ, and the of the glorified. To our inquiryght? he replied, "I have not the of a doubt. God will not forsake

rowing widow and five small chilleft to mourn their loss. Left to warm sympathy and generous ristian friends.

ord is on high, and with the church

We refrain from adding more.

bereaved ones shall abide beneath ow of the Almighty and in Him find relief. 22.1879.

#### AND PAMPHLETS RECEIVED.

anscript .- The first number of The ot, a weekly newspaper, has been m its office of publication, Sackville, ng the past week. It is printed type, and on good paper, and looks price is only \$1.00 a year. It and many subscribers especially in nd, and the adjoining counties. this new enterprise large success.

#### POSTAL CARDS.

WARREN, Sept. 30th, 1879. DEAR SIR-I see from the WESLEYAN, of the 12th inst., that the Mount Stewart minister reports that his circuit, has the honor of leading the campaign on the Relief and Extension Fund in the Lower Provinces. Thus he "provokes to love and good works." Mount Stewart had the honor of leading in the N. B. circuits in this good cause, Warren claims that honor in the N. S. Conference. Our meetings were held on the 2nd. 3rd, and 4th of Sept., at Warren and Shinimicas, we were favored with the assistance of the Rev. Jabez A. Rogers, chairman of the District, the other member of the deputation failed to appear. The sums promised on this circuit (including the minister's subscription) amounted to sixty-two dollars. When we add that this circuit is engaged to build and furnish a parsonage : and that a strained missionary income (the highest in the District) has to be sustained, you will see that our excellent people have done well. If all other circuits give proportionally, this truly noble scheme will succeed, and "God even our God shall bless us."

Your's truly, WILLIAM PURVIS.

WOODSTOCK, N.B., Oct., 1st, 1879. The Ladies of the Methodist congregation in Woodstock gave one of their very justly celebrated "Sociables" last Thursday evening in the basement of the Methodist Church. It was a very enjoyable time, reminding one of the old-fashioned tea-meetings, ere lotteries and grab-bags had been summoned to help the Church. The place was tastefully decorated and beautifully illuminated with Chinese lanterns. The music was well rendered and as well appreciated. The receipts which are to be expended upon Church property were quite respectable

AMHERST, Sept. 27th, 1879. DEAR BRO. CURRIE,-I have just returned from Parrsboro' circuit where I had the pleasure of assisting Bro. Hemmeon in two meetings in behalf of the Relief and Extension Fund. Both services were seasons of spiritual enjoyment, and financially, were successful beyond the most sanguine expectations. Notwithstanding the business depression in that locality, and the special claims now pressing upon our people there, they subscribed

Last Sabbath evening we held a meeting per by Rev. T. A. Higgins. at Nappan. It was a great success. The attendance was large; and our friends there nobly responded to the appeals made by sub-

The Spirit of God is stirring the hearts of our people in connection with this great movement, and I believe the expectations of its originators will be more than realized. The ministers of the Cumberland District have subscribed \$315. J. A. R.

Mr. Editor,-In the publisher's notice in last week's WESLEYAN he calls upon the two hundred and fifty ministers of the Eastern Conferences to commence an energetic can- | Stony Beach, on the third Friday, in Sept. vass for one thousand new subscrihers to the WESLEYAN. To show how little is done in this way, I may state that I have been a member of the Methodist church for fifteen years, during that time I have resided in different parts of the Province, and have never been canvassed by a minister or anyone else to subscribe for the paper.

Avondale, Sept. 30, 1879. On Wednesday, 3rd inst., our people at Belmont held a very successful tea meeting. Amount realized \$200. Proceeds after deducting some expenses to be appropriated to the removal of a small debt upon the church. The church itself is a very neat of our friends on this part of the circuit. On Tuesday, the 9th inst., our Sabbath school pic nic was held. Meeting at the church at half-past twelve the children were conveyed in carriages to the grounds of William Wallace, Esq. No more elegible situation could have been selected for the purpose. It commands a fine view of the surrounding country, and the River where in the distance ships might be seen riding at anchor in preparation for their seaward flight. The day passed in a most enjoyable manner, games and amusements of various kinds occupied the attention of children young and old. Our School is in a good state. The Superintendent John A. Harvie, Esq., who takes a deep interest in this, as well as in any other department of church work, seems to be the right man in the right place.

The many friends of the Rev. E. Brettle will be grieved to learn that he continues in a very delicate state of health. Repeated attacks of hemorrhage have reduced his strength very much. Of late there has been some improvement. and we are hoping in answer to prayer he may be at least partially restored to health. R. A. D.

September 30th. The Question .- "Where are the Society Tickets. To whom must application for them be made?" has not been answered yet. Who will answer?

AN OLD PASTOR.

Reply.-The Tickets are furnished by the Book Steward by order of Conference. Orders sent to the Book Steward will be immediately attended to.

SACKVILLE, Se pt. 27, 1879.

We held our meeting in connexion with the Relief and Extension Movement in the Sackville Church on the evening of last Sabbath. J. Wood, Esq., presiding. The evening was all we could desire in regard to the weather. The audience was good, and the speeches were excellent. The collections for the day and the subscriptions at the meeting aggregate about \$2.0.

When we shall have held our meeting at Upper Sackville we hope to be able to report D. C. an additional amount.

TINTRAMAR Sept. 29, 1879. MR. EDITOR-Our meetings on behalf of the Relief and Extension Fund have been held-result \$27.50 promised. This sum is more than three times the amount raised on this mission for, the Missionary Society last near! If every circuit in Canadian Methodism will only raise the same proportion of R. & E. Fund to their Missionary money.

The final result will be highly satisfactory.

I was very ably assisted by Revs. Dr. Kenne-

dy and Principal Paisley. Your's truly WM. R. PEPPER.

MIDDLETON, Sept. 29, 1879. Mr. Editor, - Three admirable sermons

were preached here yesterday by Rev. John Cassidy in the interests of the "Relief and Extension Fund." The congregations were large, and manifested deep concern for the success of this glorious enterprise. May their offerings be accepted by the great Head of the Church, and the whole earth be filled with God's glory.

#### CORRESPONDENCE.

SIXTH SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVEN-TION OF ANNAPOLIS COUNTY.

According to announcement the Sixth Annual Meeting of the above Convention convened with the Baptist Church at Clementsville on Friday, Sept. 19th, 1879, at 9.30 a.m.

The Annual Report of the Secretary contained the following statistics:-No of Schools reported—4 Methodist, 19 Baptist, 1 Union, 1 Adventist,—Total

No. of Teachers-Male 77, Female 80-Total 157.

No. of Scholars-Male 740, Female 832 Average attendance-1078. No. Books in Libraries-3440.

No. of Schools sustained during summer only—17. No. Schools sustained all the year-8. Amount expended for Books, &c., for

the year ending Sept., 1879-\$375.11 The election of officers then proceeded with, resulted as follows:-President-M. L. Fields

Vice Presidents-A. D. Brown, Shippy Spurr, J. W. Whitman, S. N. Jackson, Miner Tupper, H. M. Irvine, James Anthony and W. V. Vroom.

Secretary-Geo. E. Croscup. Assist. Secy's .- J. H. Gates and H. A. Snow.

Treasurer-J. M. Longley. The discussion of the following subjects constituted the greater part of the pro-

"Are Teachers Meetings a necessity to successful S. S. Work," opened with a pa-

"The right sort of Teachers; and their preparation for the work."-by Mr. M. L. "The duties of Parents to the School.

by Rev. F. Beattie. "The relation of the Church to the School," by George E. Croscup.

"The work; are you a S. S. Teacher," by W. V. Vroom. At the close of the Session a vote of

thanks was tendered to the people of Clementsvale for their munificent hospitality. est. The Convention adjourned to meet at GEO. E. CROSCUP, Secretary.

#### OUR MISSIONARY SOCIETY LEAKAGE.

MR. EDITOR,-As there is prospect of the removal of that \$70,000 incubus from our Missionary Society, it is highly desirable that every precaution be exercised to prevent a renewal of an evil which so completely stultifies the energies of our church. Une way to accomplish this is at once to stop anything in the shape of "leakage" in connection with structure and when entirely free from debt disbursements. In looking over last rewill be creditable to the Christian enterprise port I find under the item for circuit expenses the following charges:

> Toronto Conference Montreal 733 75 Nova Scotia " 183 40 N. B. and P. E. I. Conf., 138 08 Newfoundland 84 21 Mission Districts \$2699 59 Total.

To one unenlightened like myself, this certainly appears to be a most extravagant sum. By a reference to details it will be seen, that some circuits have as much under this item as the whole of our Nova Scotia Conference.

For instance: Montreal First Circuit expends \$120.00, only four dollars less than all our Circuits put together. How and why is this?

Moreover, I notice that this charge is entirely exclusive of anything like chairman's removal or district expenses. The question then arises. What is this item made up of? In our Conference it is generally understood to be an allowance for travelling expenses, &c., in attending missionary meetings. But it is evident our Western brethren must put in another 'claim." Is it an exclusive one? Or can we have the same privilege? Or better still, cannot it be dispensed with altogether, so these enormous circuit expenses may be brought within reasonable bounds?

Perhaps our courteous General Secretary will kindly rise and explain. DOMESTIC MISSIONARY.

#### Notes from the United States.

BY CECIL. Vacation being over, the churches and schools are again at work. How much benefit they have derived from their vacation, we are unable to say, but we fear the churches will not receive large advantages from it. Churches having a vacation How it sounds! Some one has observed that church vacations were the devil's op portunity. The pastors claim a vacation and the churches follow. Many of the houses of worship closed, and the pastors scattered in all directions-some at Saratoga, White Mountains, and some at the Attroadocks, and British possessions. All good places, and especially the latter. and their fishing and hunting excursions are no doubt pleasant, but how is it with their flocks they leave behind, for all cannot leave their homes? Some need rest. pastors and people, and should have it, but the propriety of church vacations is certainly worthy of serious consideration. Hon. James Butler, E. P. Archbold.

THE CAMPMEETING

season is past with very good results. About 200 campmeetings have been held in the country, and have been largely attended, and so far as heard from have given the best satisfaction. These meetings are not as formerly when held tor their spiritual influence and power. They are now places for summer resort, and here the multitudes can go at a trifling expense and spend a few weeks, and be under religious influence. In this changed form, while they lose much of their former spirituality they are doing a great amount of good. The churches receive a great quickening from them.

THE CHURCHES,

after the vacation and campmeetings, show an increased activity and earnestness in their work, and we expect they will gather a rich spiritual harvest the present fall and coming winter.

AS THE NEXT SESSION OF THE GENERAL CONFERENCE

approaches, the discussion of several ques. tions of church interest is being considered. Prominent among these questions are the appointment of Presiding Elders, and the removal of limitation of the time of the pastorate. A large number of our ministers and people desire that the Fre-siding Elder should be made elective, and that the pastors should be appointed annually as at present, and that they should remain in the same charge as long as the Bishop shall judge best. The consideration of these and other questions will excite some interest among us for some months to come.

THE NEW ENGLAND METHODIST

is a new monthly paper started in Boston. and edited by Rev. D. Sherman. The general feeling is that such a paper is not needed, and that it will, whether intended or not, injure Zion's Herall, which is the organ of New England Methodism. We think it will appear to all that there is no call for such a paper, and that it will be discontinued.

LITERARY NEWS.

paring for their sales for months to come. Harper & Bros. are arranging for large things to meet the wants of the reading | napolis, free of any charge whatever, givpublic. They will bring out soon the ninth volume of McClintock & Strong's rates as from Annapolis. Cyclopedia. This great work increases in popularity and interest as it progresses. and when completed will be regarded as among the greatest American literary enterprises. They will issue a new edition of the "Land and the Book," by Dr. Thomson. It will be a superb edition, and richly illustrated. Their Monthly never was more popular and entertaining. Its future numbers will be of great inter-

A new edition of Dr. McCosh's works will soon be given to the public by Robt. Carter & Bros., and also a volume of sermons by Prof. F. S. Patten, which will create some interest.

of the "Changed Cross."

A series of biographies will be issued by G. P. Putnam & Sons, under the title, The New Plutarcb," and contain among others, the lives of Lincoln, Coligny, Joan of Arc, Alexander the Great; Victor Emanuel; Richelieu, and Charlemange. Several other volumes will follow, among which are the the Life of Gladstone, and a volume of poems by Anna Maria Hay. The "Life Work of St. Paul," by

Canon Fairar, will be issued by E. P. Dutton & Co., simultaneously with its issue in London. They have also in press several other valuable works.

The Eclectic Magazine is a valuable library of the best selections from the foreign periodical literature; the New Englander, a bi-monthly, filled with articles of great ability and the highest excellence; and the Princeton Review, also bimonthly, and is the largest, cheapest and best of its clas.

#### NEWS OF THE WEEK.

NOVA SCOTIA:

The civic elections took place on Wednesday, with the following results: MAYOR :

Stephen Tobin, Esq.

ALDERMEN. Ward I.-J. C Mackintosh.

2.-Alexander G. Hesslein. 3.—Thomas L. Connolly.

4.-Francis O'Connor. 5.—James R. Graham. 6.-D. M. Story.

The meeting of the shareholders of the Nova Scotia Sugar Refinery, called for the organization of the Company, was held on Tuesday afternoon in the office of the Acadia Fire Insurance Company, Bedford Row, and was very largely attended. Among those present was Mr. George A. Drummond, of Montreal, the working proprietor of the Redpath refinery, which has subscribed a part of the Halifax stock. The meeting was throughout very harmonious and satisfactory. Messrs. Boak and Dwyer reported the result of their late mission to the United States, intimating that the services of a reliable and experienced New York refiner could be obtained for the management of the refinery here. The selection of the site was left to the directors who were to be chosen. It was decided to allow the Board to increase the capital stock up to the limit of the law should they see fit to do so. The ballot was taken for directors and tellers appointed who, ny, addressed his congregation yesterday after a laborious count, found that the in reference to the trip he made to the following were chosen: Thomas A. Ritch-Natu Shore during last week in discharge ie, Michael Dwyer, Hon. Robert Boak, of his duties' described the marvellous im-

the wrecked steamship State of Virginia. The carge. comprising oil, flour in barrels crews, for saving so much property from so dangerous and rough an island as

Sable Island and its bars are.—Herald. The barque M. J. Foley, whose quick passages since her launch we noticed some time ago, is maintaining her reputation, having arrived at London in 17 days from this port. Sn. was chartered by Mr. Isaac H. Mathers of the Carvill Line. The Como is the next vessel of this line on the berth for London.

Shelburne is moving for building a floating dry dock. At a public meeting on Tuesday night last \$3,000 of stock was The total cost is estimated subscribed.

The Ninth Annual Session of the Sunday School Convention of the Maritime Provinces was held in the Methodist Church at Amherst last week, commencing on Thursday. Sixty-five delegates were present at the opening. The officers elected were: President, A. Mc. Queen; Vice-Presidents, Hon. H. J. Colback, A. N. Archibald, T. R. Black; Secretary, S. Waddell; Recording Secretaries, James Forrest, Isora Gaetz.

Rev. Mr. Minard has accepted a call of was to arrive by the steamer from Boston on Monday.

Mr. J. T. Mellish, A.M., late principal of the Albro Street School, is appointed Mathe matical and Chemical teacher in the place, about this time in the season, and High School, vice Dr. Bayne.

L. H. Burnaby, of Milton, Queens, has wheat on his place that is said to weigh 75lbs. to the bushel.

The gold operations in Queen's County are causing great excitement. Strangers in considerable numbers are visiting the gold localities.

Mr. Fishwick has placed on the river between Bridgetown and Annapolis the The publishers are quite active in pre- schr. Good Intent, to carry all freight that may offer between these places, connecting with the steamer Edgar Stuart at Aning shippers from these points the same

A big bear came out of the woods near Gull Island, Queens, and played with some children who thought it was a big dog. The animal which did not harm the children, escaped before guns could be brought to bear upon him.—A 300lb. bear was shot on the Shelbarne road the next day. Another bear was shot at Middlefield the next day.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

The regular weekly meeting of the St. John Temperance Reform Club, was held last evening. Mayor Ray, president of Club, presided. The meeting opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Chappelland sing-A. D. F. Randolph & Co., anneunces ing by the choir. The chairman then inseveral works in press, among which are, troduced the Rev. F. H. Almon, who gave "Life in the Country;" "Unto the Desir- a very interesting address on the subject ed Haven;" "At the Beautiful Gate;" of intemperance. The choir sang another the last volume of the late Mrs. Prentis; selection after which Rev. Mr. Chappell a volume of poems by Harriet McEwen came forward and also delivered a very Kimbal, and three volumes by the editor stirring address on the same subject. St John Tel.

The second Baptist Church erected in St. John, since the disastrous fire of 1877 -that on Leinster street-was yesterday morning publicly dedicated to Divine service. The church was well filled yesterday morning when the formal dedication took place, the services being conducted by Rev. I. E. Bill, of St. Martin's. After the usual opening exercises, Rev. Mr. Bill, began his sermon, taking as his text the ninth verse of the fourth chapter of Zecariah :- "The hands of Zernbbabel have laid the foundation of this house, his hands shall also finish it."—Saint Johu Tel., Sept. 29.

The Empress is now advertised to leave for Digby and Annapolis on Monday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday, returning on Monday, Wednesday Thursday and Saturday. This will give facililities for extending travel and trade.

A serious accident occurred at Crom well's Hill, Kings County, N. B., on Friday last, by which a man named George Oglesby met with a terrible death. It appears that Mr. Oglesby, in company with his hired man, went to his saw mill to start the machinery, and after doing so Mr. Oglesby went to the ground floor to arrange something connected with it, when it is supposed he slipped and fell head foremost between the cogs of the revolving wheels which crushed his head to an unrecognizable mass. His remains were interred at Cromwell's Hill on Sunday last.

THE FISHERIES.—The reports of the fishing from the Northern Shore are quite encouraging. The catch of mackerel and herring is said to have been larger than for years past. The latter fish was a slow sale at the nets for 25 cents per barrel, and the catch so great that the fishermen have not sufficient means of saving them,-Chatham Greaner.

SHEEP FOR THE ENGLISH MARKET .-The steamer "May Queen," of the Union Line, on Friday week last had on board 164 head of very fine sheep, purchased from the farmers of Stanley, York Coun-ty, by Mr. Coughlan, for the English Market. We are pleased to find our drovers taking hold of this enterprise. New Brunswick can produce fine sheep, as was fully proven by those purchased from our Stanley farmers by Mr. Coughlan. Now that our farmers are having calls made upon them by our cattle dealers for both beef and Mutton, the prospect looks fair that New Brunswick may in the near future contribute her quota towards supplying the requirements of the British Isles .-Maritime Farmer.

TRY THE COUNTRY .- Monday's St John Globe says :- His Lordship Bishop Sweeprovement that had taken place there with- 2033.

Capt. Sheridan, schr. J. W. Falt, and in the last twelve or fifteen years. People Captain Stone, schr. Nimble, have arrived | who had been living at the seashore for from Sable Island with another load from years, constantly struggling with poverty, had moved back where good land was ob tainable, and now have fine farms and and bags, bacon, beef, butter, and sundry comfortable homes, and their childred set-other articles. Every credit is due to thed down in their neighborhood, churches tled down in their neighborhood, churches Captain Sheridan and Stone, and their and school houses in their vicinity, and every appearence of happiness about them His Lordship addressed his remarks par ticularly to those who have not steady em ployment, explained the many advantages they would derive by making homes for themselves in the country, and exhorted them to do so.

Sussex, Sept. 27.

Mrs. Jenner, who was down with the smallpox, died this morning about five o'clock, and is being buried this afternoon. Mr. Jenner and two other inmates of the horse are sick, and the doctors say that symptoms of smallpox are apparent. Considerable trouble was had to obtain partes to bury the dead woman. All precautionary measures are being adopted.

A MYSTERY AT MILLIDGEVILLE .. - A number of St. John gentlemen who were at Milledgeville on Saturday afternoon, witnessed a strange sight, The yacht Pert was at anchor a short distance from the shore, and about 4 o'clock a commotion was observed on the surface of the water, between the yacht and the land. The water was soon covered with foam, and the agitation extended for a space of about thirty feet square, in an irregular the Starr Street Free Baptist Church. He line. This continued for several minutes. and at last calmed down, but not before a great crowd collected. One of the residents of the locality says that a similar sight was observed last year, at the same says that after a few minutes a dark object, about eight feet in length, moved away from the spot. He thinks that the commotion on Saturday was due to the same cause. The mystery, however, is unexplained.—St. John Telegraph, Sept.

Ex-Sheriff Reed, of Albert, N. B., died at his home at Hopewell Cape on Tuesday week, and was buried on Saturday at New Horton. He was generally respected throughout the County.

The Bank of New Brunswick is taking British silver at 8 per cent discount, and the Bank of Montreal bout same rate. This rate makes the coins of the following value :

" ...... 0 22 " 0 11

SUDDEN DEATH .- Mr. Charles D. Alley, an old and respected resident of Millidgeville, died very suddenly at his home, yesterday morning. The deceased had been in ill health during the past few weeks, but appeared to be somewhat better yesterday morning. Abont eight o'clock he was called up to breakfast. He responded to the call, but as he did not come down soon afterwards, one of the inmates went up again, and, on opening his bedroom door, found him lying upon the bed dressed and apparently in repose. Life however, was extinct at this time. It is not probable that Coroner Rigby will hold an inquest, as it is supposed death resulted from natural causes.—St. John Telegraph Sept 30th.

#### PREACHERS' PLAN HALIFAX AND DARTMOUTH.

SUNDAY, October 5th, 1879.

Brunswick St. Rev. S. F. Huestis Rev. W. H. Evans Grafton St. 7 p. m. Rev. W. A. Black 11 a.m. Rev. S. B. Dunn Kaye St. 11 p.m. 7 p.m. Rev. C. M. Tyler Rev. E. R. Brunyate 11a.m. Charles St. Rev. S. F. Huestis Rev. W. H. Evans 11a.m. Cobourg St. 7 p.m. Rev. W. A. Black Rev. S. B. Dunn. 11 a m Dartmouth 7 p m
Rev. I. M. Mellish Rev. I. M. Mellish

BEECH STREET 3.30 p.m. Rev. W. H. Evans Preachers' Meeting every Monday Morning at Brunswick St. Church, at 10 o'clock.

#### MARRIED

On the 23rd ult., at the residence of the bride, Avondale, by Rev. Robert A. Daniel, Mr. Manning Knowles, of Avondale, N. S., and Miss Matilda L. Rathburn.

On the 19th ult., at the residence of the baide's father, by the Rev. Thos. D. Hart, Edward J. Lay, Esq., Teacher at Annapolis Royal, to Miss Lavinia M. Whidden, daughter of John Whidden, Esq., of Maitland, Hants Co., N. S.

At the residence of C. A. Robertson, Esq., Paddock Street, St. John, N. B., on the 25th ult., by the Rev. D. Macrae, E. T. Trites, of Moncton, to Susie K., third daughter of the late Edward Leavitt At the residence of the father of the bride, on the 29th ult., by Rev. J. Cassidy, Capt. Samuel Groves. of the ship " Lawrence Delap,' to Grassina, eldest daughter of Captain Ingraham Slecomb, of Harborville, Kings County.

At Windsor, on the 24th ult., by the Rev. R. Brecken, Mr. Rupert E. Wickwire, of Wolfville, to Margaret Elizabeth, eldest daughter of H. B. Murphy. Esq., of Windsor.

In Carleton, at the residence of the bride's mother, on the 24th ult., by the Rev. R. W. Weddall, Henry H. Valpey, to Jennie E., second daughter of the

On August 30th, at Channel, Nfld., by the Rev. Jesse Heyfield, Methodist Minister, Maggie, youngest daughter of Mr. Wm. Warren, to Adam Power of Channel, son of Mr. John Power, of Harbor

At New castle, N.B., by Rev. George Steel, on the 25th September, Phoebe Blackmore, of North Esk, to Andrew Humble, of Stanley, York Co.

DIED

At St Stephen on the 28th ult., Allan, infant son of Rev. Howard and Emma B. Sprague.

TO FARMERS, SHIPPERS, COUNTRY MERCHANTS and FAMILIES. THE NEW YORK MARKET INDEX AND JOURNAL IS nt by mail every Friday night, for one dollar per ar. 't is an eight page illustrated paper, and ntains Index of the Marketmen in the several Markets, Names of Responsible Commission Deal-ers, prevailing Wholesale and Retail prices each work for Farm and Dury Produce, Cattle dressel at, etc., êtc.; also the news and information af-tion the produce markets, and much other interas and instructive reading. Send for samp' quehich will be sent free; or send one do a Y. MARKET AND INDEX JOURNAL, No. 218 Full son. Street, New York city. Address P. O. 1000

## SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

OCTOBER 12, 1879.

THE TYPES EXPLAINED.—Heb. 9: 1-15

#### EXPOSITION.

Verse 1,-the first covenant, of which Moses was the minister, Exod. 24: 1-8, v. 19-21. Ordinances (Margin, "ceremonies"); instructions, laws by which the duties of the sacred office were fulfilled, and the various parts of Divine service, or worship, regulated. A worldly sanctuary, a visible, material, holy place. Verse 2.—
the first, the outward tabernacle, called the "holy place," in which the ordinary service of the temple was observed, verse 6. The candlestick, etc. See Exod. 25: 33-40. "This candlestick and bread seem to have typified the light and life which are more largely dispensed under the Gospel by him who is the 'Light of the World' and the 'Bread of Life.'" Verse 3,—the second veil divided the holy place from the at the right hand of God, Acts 7: 55, 56. most holy, as the first place did the holy place from the courts, Exod. 26: 33-37. Verse 4,-the golden censor, used by the high priest only on the great day of atonement, Lev. 16: 12, 13. The ark, or chest in which the tables of the covenant were placed, Exod. 25: 10-22. Manna, the memorial of God's care over Israel, Exed. 16: 33, 34. Aaron's rod, the symbol of the regular priesthood, Num. 17 1-10. Verse 5.—the cherubims of glory, "they were formed of the most precious muterials, and represented the glory of God riding upon the cherubin," Ezek x: 4. Cannot now, his main design being to speak of the sacrifices. Vere 6,-always, day by day. secomplishing the service, according to the prescribed ritual; lighting the lamps, burning the incense, etc. Verse 7,-once every year, on the great day of atonement, Exod. 30: 10. Not without blood, le took with him the blood of the sin-effering. The errors, sins of ignorance, for which specially, it not solely, this annual atonement was made. Verse 8,-the Holy Ghost this signifying, plainly showing by this annual repetition of the high priest's work. The holiest of al heaven itself, verse 24. Made manifest, clearly revealed, fully opened. Was yet standing, a "figure of the true," verse 24; the continu nee in full order and force of symbolical representations and services 1 John 2: 1. Rom. 8: 24,7: 25. was in itself proof that the glorious reali-V. . The sacrifices.—verses 7, 9, 12-14. ties had yet to come. Verse 9.—as per-taining to the conscience, to which they could not give rest by removing the guilt or cleansing the pollution of sin. Verse 10,-only in meats, etc., things outward and gross, tending only to the "purifying of the flesh.' Imposed, remaining as a heavy burden until the time of reformation, when that which is carnal and figurative shall be done away in Christ. Ver. 11,-Christ being come : the age of symbols is past, a time exists in contrast with verse 9. Good things, the true blessings of skin. They left antouched "the heart salvation, the forgiveness of sins, and unclean, the heart untrue." A peculiar brance again made of sins every year. sanctification by the Holy Ghost, Ephes. 1:7.1 Peter 1:2. A more perfect, not being material, or perishable. Not of this building, not fitted up by human skill and art, in contrast with verse 1-5. Verse 12, -by his own blood, in contrast with that blood which the high priest carried, verse 7, spoken of here as the blood of goats, etc. Once, he will never come forth to repeat the work of sacrifice, verse 24-26, 28; ch. 7; 24, 25. Eternal redemption, in contrast with verse 10. Verse 13,sanctifieth, availeth to remove legal uncleannes, and to admit into the temple for the very purpose of offering this sacrifice, Heb. 10: 5-7, 2: 12. He offered and congregation again, Num. 19: 2-10. 17. Verse 14,-how much more, as the his great sacrifice upon the cross, and as blood of Christ is so infinitely precious he came within the shadow of that cross, through the Eternal Spirit, a phrase indihe told his disciples why and for whom he cating the divine nature of Jesus, which gave to his sacrifice an unspeakable, ever-lasting value, Rom. 1: 4. 1 Peter 3: 18. Without spot, having no "fault" or sin himself as the Jewish priest had, verse 7. Purge your conscience, your inmost soul, which the Jewish sacrifice could not do, verse 9. From dead works,—"from all the inward and outward works of the devil, which spring from spiritual death in the soul, and lead to death everlast Verse 15,-for this cause, to secure this thorough purifying or sanctification of soul, verse 14, and this eternal redemption, verse 12. Mediator, the "one mediator between God and men;" the one only High Priest of this dispensation. The New Testament, or covenant, which in fact is a covenant by will or testament, he having died and so sealed the covenant with his blood, and for ever secured its blessings to us. For the redemption of the transgressors under the first testament from which transgressions those who lived under it never could have been redeemed by the sacrifices of the law, chap. 10: 4. They which are called, whether living under that covenant or this.

#### LESSON.

I. The pictures .- We have been reading of types or pictures which existed under the old covenant; a tabernacle that was a picture; priests and sacrifices that were types and figures of realities to come.

II. The meaning of the pictures .- verses 8-10. Real and blessed meaning was there in these pictures :- that God was present with sincere worshippers :- that sinful men could not offer acceptable worship without sacrifice :- that intercession by divinely-chosen priests was as necessary as sacrifice. But what was present to hath perfected for ever them that are the eye in type and picture, was very significant of what could not be seen. Taber nacle and temple were poor pictures of heaven, the real holy of holies, verse 24. The veil only lifted once a year was a poor apology for intercourse with heaven always open. Priests who had need to offer sacrifices, "first for their own sins, and then for the sins of the people," were feeble intercessors. Gifts, sacrifices, and washings could only purify the flesh, and could not furnish what men most needed, the cleansing of the soul. The pictures were only used for awhile, "until the time of reformation,' the time when all things should be made right, when the substance should take the place of the shadow, reaalities should take the place of the pict-

verse 11. Realize what the worshipping crowds must have felt in and about the old tabernacle, when they knew that their high priest had lifted the veil (as he was permitted to do only once a year) and was gone into the holiest of all. "He is gone into that solemn solitude to pray for It would strengthen their faith to know that their intercessor was their brother, and would pray for them with sympathy : that he was God's priest, and carried on his intercession by divine sanction. That high priest was but the example of our High Priest. Recall the circumstances of the Lord's ascension, Acts 1: 9. Jesus then passed within the veil. This High Priest 18 our brother. He loved us so that he came to die for us. Before he died he prayed with his disciples and for them, and assured them that he would be their intercessor for evermore, John 17: 1-20. Our High Priest loves us, and God loves him, for he is the Son of God, chap. 7: 28, 1: 3, 10: 12. When Stephen was on his trial, and when he was dying, he saw Jesus, his Savionr and Deliverer,

When we pray, such a vision should be present to our faith. IV. The sanctuary —verses 1-5, 11, with chap. 8: 2, 9. 24. "Heaven," or "the heavens" in these verses, signifies the "especial abode of the invisible and unapproachable God." Heaven, then, is a sanctuary or "holy place," in a sense which can pertain to no other place. It is the "true" or real tabernacle. What is said about its Builder? chap. 8: 2. Both these phrases contrast the sanctuary of Christ's intercession with a former tabernacle. What was that? Who built it? Exod. 25: 8, 29: 43, with 9: 1-3, 9, The words "figure" and "pattern" indicate what the writer means when he says that the tabernacle of Moses was not "true." When you want to represent the form of some object which you have seen to some one who has not seen it, you draw figure of it. The tabernacle which Moses built, with its priests and vessels, its sacrifices, veil, and "holy of holies," was only a figure, pattern, or picture. The real temple was above. Its first ourt is the heaven where angels and saints, as kings and priests unto God, co service to him; and the real " holy place" is the heaven of heavens, the abode of God, ch 9: 11, 24. In that highest, holiest temple our High Priest pleads for us,

Why were priests appointed under the old covenant? What did they offer? Lev. 16: 11, 15, 16, with ch. 9: 12, 13. What sacrifices are mentioned here as offered under the Levitical law? What is said about their efficacy? The ceremony here referred to is pescribed in Num. 19: 1-22. These sacrifices removed the disabilities which debarred a Jew from the privileges of the temple or tabernacle; but their cleansing could not reach beneath the ceremony was attached to the offering of these sacrifices. What was it? ch. 9: 19ceremonial restriction. These sacrifices and this sprinkling of blood, like the tabernacle and its vessels, were patterns, figures, and pictures of another and real sacrifice, of another and real remission. Those removed legal pollution; this, sin: those pertained to the body only, this should reach the soul. Who offered this better sacrifice? What was it? Read v. 12, 14, 26, 28. Jesus came into the world

was about to die. Luke 22: 19,20. VI. The covenant.-verses 15, 16. covenant is an agreement to confer favor or reward upon certain conditions. Thus God made a covenant with Abraham, that on leaving his own country he would give to him and his posterity the land of Car-aan. Read chap. 8: 6. With what other covenant is that of Christ compared? St. Paul calls the Mosaic covenant one of condemnation, 2 Cor. 3: 7. Rom. 7: 12, 13. But the covenant of Jesus is estabished on better promises. Read 8: 9.13. Note the blessing there referred to. Eternal redemption, with Ephes 1: 7. Rev. v. 9. A lean conscience, chap. 4: 14. The conscience is the record of our sin; the blood of Christ cancels it, 1 John 1: 7. But in ch. 9: 14, another blessing of the covenant is meutioned. What is it? Yes! the better covenant not only promises forgiveness for the past, but life for the future (Luke 15: 24. Ephes 2: 1. Rom. 6: 13), and life for ever (ch. 9: 28. John 14: 3. Phil. 3: 29, 21). But to obtain these blessings Jesus must die, ch. 9: 16, 17. 26. What do you mean by a testament? A man forms a purpose as to what he will do with his property; makes his will or testament accordingly; this document is of no authority while the man lives; but as soon as he is dead the property is divided accordingly. Jesus always had it in his mind to save sinners. He came to seek and save that which was lost, He died, and now his will takes effect to every one who claims under it. Jesus scaled the covenant by his own death.

LIGHT ON THE GOLDEN TEXT. Heb. 9: 14.—" For by one offering he

sanctified.' The person spoken of is our Lord Jesus Christ, who has become our High Priest in beaven. The "offering" is the saerfice of himself upon the cross. He has completed everything requisite for our \$998. eternal salvation. They "who are sanctified" are the persons who, by Christ, have obtained the pardon of their sins, and are happily undergoing the process of inward purification by the Holy Spirit.

" The blood of Christ."—A poor crippled girl had committed some offence, and had to be sent to prison for a week, but a sister of hers slipped into her place, and suffered the imprisonment for her. So Christ took the place of all sinners in the world. Aud as a bank-note for a million pounds would be worth all the farth- Purgative Pills, because one is a dose.

III. The High Priest.—verses 6, 7, with ings in the world, so the sufferings of the for the sins of all mankind. "The blood is the life." Christ gave his physical life when he gave up the ghost. "He tasted death for every man." There is much mystery about these atoning sufferings of Jesus, but we are assured that, though by sin we were "far from God," we were "made nigh by the blood of the cross." We were "alienated and enemies by sin," but "peace is made by the blood of the "We were justified by faith in Christ's blood." "The blood of Christ cleanseth from all sin," so that by trusting in it we may be made and kept "whiter than snow." During a revival service, when about twenty persons were seeking God's salvation, a christian prayed. "Lead them to thy cross, show them the sufferer there, and the blood that was shed for them." By that petition one was enabled to obtain God's favour and blessings, and another careless person was convinced of sin, who soon after became a true Christian, and subsequently a very useful Sunday-school superintendent. A poor Hindu was travelling hundreds of miles on spikes which had been driven through his sandals, to get salvation; but before he got to the end of his pilgrimage he heard a missionary preach from "The blood of Jesus cleanseth from all sin. He trusted in Christ's blood and was saved. Learn, and often pray the words of Wesley's 346 Hymn.

THE PERFECT SACRIFICE. Heb. 10: 14.—"For by one offering he hath perfected for ever them that are

of him who was to be-

I. The Jewish sacrifice. - In days long past, the Jews worshipped God by offering up sacrifices. The priest killed the animal which was brought to be slain; and sprinkled its blood upon those for wh sake it was to be offered. This was especially done on one great day in each year. Then the high priest made atonement for bimself and for all the people; "alone, once a year," he entered into the inner tabernacle, "not without blood, which he offered for himself, and for the errors of the people." What did this mean? taught the people that the only way which a sinner could draw nigh to God, was through the death of another. And it told of another life which was in due time to be offered up as a sacrifice for sin. Whose life was that? And so it taught

II. Our sacrifice .- Every year the Jew. ish high priest made atonement; every day, indeed, the sacrifice was offered Why would not once doing this suffice? Because " it is not possible that the blood of bulls and goats should take away sins." They could not purge the heart and conscience of sin, nor make the comer perfect before God. The sprinkling was but a sign of "the blood of Jesus Christ, which " cleanseth from all sin." to be renewed again and again. In the day of atonement there was "a rememnever take away sins." What, then, could ling? This remission was the removal of make man perfect before God? Only the

III. Our High Priest .- His one offering did this. He "needeth not daily, as those high priests, to offer up sacrifice ..... for this he did once, when he offered upshim-"He obtained eternal redemption for us." And now " there remaineth no more sacrifice for sins." This is the only "way to be saved." Little children cannot understand how and why all this is done for them; even learned and wise men cannot, but all alike need it; all alike may have it. Let us seek now this great and only way of salvation.

SECTION VI.—QUESTION 19. (SECOND

LESSON.) Q. Has he not also given us certain rules to direct us in our conduct towards

our enemies? A. To direct us in our conduct towards our enemies, our Lord has given us this rule: "I say unto you, Love your enemies, bless them that curse you, do good to them that hate you, and pray for them which despitefully use you and persecute you." Matt. v. 44.

### AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

The stated meeting of the board of managers was held at the Bible House, Astor Place, on Thursday, August 7th, at half-past three o'clock, p. m., Mr.

Frederick S. Winston in the chair. The Rev. Alexander McLean read the sixty-seventh Psalm and offered prayer. Letters were presented from Secretary Gilman, announcing his arrival in Liverpool, after a prosperous voyage, ou the 21st July; from Rev. A. L. Blackford, of Rio de Janeiro, July 5; from Dr. L. H. Guliek, of Yokohama, June 13 and 28, announcing that the work of translating the New Testament into Japanese had reached the A. M. Milne, of Montevideo, May 19, with valuable suggestions concerning the western coast of South America as a field for Bible distribution; from H. P. Hamilton, of Mexico, July 15. Grants of books were made for distribution to the value of about \$6,000 The receipts for July were \$42,561.34.

THE druggists will give you, in ex change for a fifty cent piece, a beautiful package of Bearing for the hair. It is the most delightful hair dressing we know of.

NEARLY all diseases that afflict humanity originate in the stomach, liver or bow els, and might be prevented if people would use a little common sense; but they will not. They rather take Parsons'

#### OUR YOUNG FOLKS.

ANTICIPATION—REALITY.

ANTICIPATION. I wonder if they're all asleep, And the pantry door is fast; I heard the cook put out that cat When she went to bed at last, Oh, what a "spread" I'll have to-night As sure as I'm a sinner; It's only once a-year they have

Such a splendid birthday dinner For ever since the world was made Rats upon cheese have always preyed.

I wonder if that silly rat Thought 1 was gone to bed. "He heard the cook put out the cat," And then he had his "spread." He never thought night is the time When I enjoy my cheese and wine; For ever since the world was made Cats upon rats have always preyed.

### A PRAIRIE BOY'S STORY.

Late in the fall of 1878, while passing through Western Kansas, I stopped at a small station on the Kansas Pacific railway, hired a conveyance and started to call upon an old friend, who I was told lived about ten miles south. I drove on over the level prarie, admiring the rich, fertile soil, the clear running streams, and the many sleek, fat cattle grazing on the rich prairie grass, and wondered not that this land was called the "Golden Belt of Kansas." Soon, however, I found that I was driving west instead of south, and there was constantly so many branch roads that I was indeed puzzled to know which to take. Just then a boy of about fifteen rode up on horseback, and a bright, handsome lad he was. He informed me that I was off the direct route, but that he would go across the prairie with me until I reached the right road. I soon drew him into a conversation in which I was much interested. His experience in farming I know will be juteresting to other boys and perhaps serviceable to their parents, so here is his

"We all came here two years ago last spring, and father immediately entered a claim under the homestead law for one hundred and sixty acres of land and it's first-rate land, too, I tell you; none better anywhere about here. Well, father said that he wanted to encourage me in being industrious, but he went to work very differently from some men I know in encouraging me. Now there is Mr. A., who lives on the quare every year in stock, as I have found ter section adjoining ours, and he has far more profitable than anything ola two sons, John and Henry. John is a But don't you think father's method little older than I, and Henry a year of encouraging one to be industrious "Every priest standeth daily.....onering younger. Well, the way he encourages better than Mr. A.'s? Mr. A. is justal oftentimes the same sacrifices, which can younger. light in the morning and keeping them on a keen jump all day long. He hardly allows them time to eat their meals. Why last summer they worked till nine o'clock every evening, and did'nt find an hour all summer in which they could go a fishing or even in a swimming. Then to pay them, the old man gives them their board and his worn out clothes, with occasionally a pair of boots or something of the kind thrown in. That is way he tenches them to be in dustrious. But father's plan is entirely different. He gave me four acres of land which he had already broken (this was two years ago last spring). and I was to do just what I pleased with it, and he would furnish me seed or means to obtain seed; all that he required of me was that I should attend to the gar- taste. We have, however, the absolute den, do the chores at the barn, and go certainty that these ancient masters were to school in the winter.

The first year I planted corn, and from my four acres I raised one hundred and twenty bushels, which I had sold for thirty cents a bushel. The next year father let me have the use of his team, and I plowed my four acres and planted one and a half acres in castor beans, one acre I put in strawberry plants, one in sorghum, two rods in onions, and the remainder in sunflowers. Father laughed when I told him my plans, but he said it was my own land and I could do as I liked with it. I told him I tist united the various portions of his wanted to experiment on different crops work by scratching. Now the use of the so as to see which was the most profita- diamond point or splinter, fixed in a style ble. Well my castor beans were a good deal of trouble. I had to watch them so closely not to lese them when they cracked open. It was necessary to pick them immediately as fast as they ripened; but my little sister, seven years old, could attend to them about as well as I, and she did this faithfully on my promising her five dollars when last chapter of Revelation; from Mr. I sold my crops in the fall. I raised twenty-two bushels of beaus off one and one half acres, which I sold at one dollar and twenty-five cents a bushel; so after paying my sister five time and lathor being spared (the art condollars, I realized for them twenty-two ception not entering for the present into dollars and fifty cents. Father had the subject)—why this work of to-day is raised considerable sorghum, and he had inferior to the art which is past. It is ail of the arrangement for pressing, purely a mechanical process now, for a ro-The number of volumes issued was 102,- | boning, etc. We worked together in

preparing our sorghum, and I had from my acre two barrels of good sorghum m lasses, which I sold for thirty-five the methods employed by the old glyphic cents a gallon, thus making twenty-two artists. This becomes quite evident from dollars from my sorghum crop. My sunflowers, which were the laughing stock of so many, brought me enough to pay for my trouble. I had planted and cultivated them very much as if they had been corn. The flowers were splen- use is the great distinction between the did, many of them measured three feet antique and modern work." —Barney Phil six inches in circumference, the stalks lips, in Harper's Magazine for September

being from ten to twelve feet long three feet in diameter. I planted then principally for the stalks, which I soil over at the next town for fuel. I had ten cords off that part of an acre, and ] realized fifteen dollars for the sale of them. I gave the seed to father for his poultry. He thinks they are better than corn. Those who bought the stalks say that they burn readily and make a very hot fire.

Last spring I planted nothing but sorghum and onions, as they had brought me the most the year previous, and I have done better than either the year before. My onions were the most profitable crop of all, as I made twelve dollars off my two rods. So last fall I had, after disposing of my crops, seven ty-one dollars and fifty cents in can -nearly double what I had made the year hefore. I spent twenty dollars of this for my wardrobe, ten dollars Christmas, bought three more calves ten dollars a head, and had eleven dol lars and fifty cents left for sundries My onions didn't do quite as well as the year before. So this year I have made three hundred dollars off my four acres I can assure you I am beginning to feel very much encouraged in being industrious I have just bought twelve mon calves. I had to pay twelve dollars a head for these, but they are beauties, I can tell you. If they do as well, they ought certainly to be worth in a year from now four hundred and fifty dol lars. I was offered ninety dollars to. day for my other lot. I have no trop. ble in finding a market for my produce; for what I cannot sell here I ship on the railroad, and, as they carry at reasons ble rates, I often prefer shipping, as ] get better prices in the larger towns. ] shipped nearly all of my strawberries this year.

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and am worth to-day three hundred and ninety dollars. To be sure my father has favored me in every way, furishing me with seed, feed for my stockal lowing me the use of his team and farming implements, etc., etc., But now I can afford to be more independent, and hope before long to help him instead of his helping me. Fatheris making money, too. This is a fine wheat country, and he has put most of his land into wheat. We have had fine seasons so far for our crops, and next year we may have grasshoppener drought; but we have enough aheads stand one or two unprofitable years we so we don't worry. I intend to invest is to do it for me, but they are of differ ent dispositions, you see. Now then is your mad; you keep straight about until you come to a red barn, when you turn to the left, and two miles furtheron you reach your friend's house, white frame with a porch in front Good morning.

I was fifteen years old last August

A good moral is conveyed in this boy's story; one which I hope it may in pressupen the minds of a multituded parents .- Kanzas Correspondent of the New York Tribune.

HOW THE ANCIENTS ENGRAVED We must remain as yet some fittle in

doubt as to the methods employed by the old artists to perfect these miracles of familiar with the diamond, and that their best work was made by using this, the hardest of all substances, as a tool. splintered fragment of the diamond served as a scraping tool, and they were well act quainted with the drill. Pre-historie man worked a drill at the very commendement of his existence. A Phoenician gemlion attacking a bull-shows how thedrill was used. A sumber of circular depressions are found in the gem, which markthe extremities of the figures. This was done not only for the sake of effect, but w show the artist the limit of his work as to depth. After the holes were sunk, the aror iron socket, allowed a certain flexibility of handling, which our modern processes of gem engraving do not permit. To-day the work is done by means of a minute retating disk of copper, which is whetted with oil and diamond dust. On the least application of the substance to be cut to the disk, it is the disk which bites into the stone. The difference in manipulation is, then, that to-day it is the stone which goes to the tool, and not, as in olden times, the tool to the stone. It is more convenient then, in 1879 to bring the cart to the horse. It can now be readily understood why, in modern work, tating disk will no more draw ones which have feeling than will photographing processes paint pictures. It has been stated that we are not entirely acquainted with this fact, but their best work seems to have been both cut and polished at one and the same time. To-day we have no tool, no substance, which will accomplish this double feat. Mr. King, dwelling on the diamond point, says, "its extensive

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shipped nearly all of my strawberries this year. I was fifteen years old last August and am worth to-day three hundred and ninety dollars. To be sure my father has favored me in every way, furnising me with seed, feed for my stock,alowing me the use of his team and farming implements, etc., etc. But now I can afford to be more independent, and hope before long to help him, instead of his helping me. Father is making money, too. This is a fee wheat country, and he has put most of his land into wheat. We have had fine seasons so far for our crops, and next year we may have grasshoppened drought; but we have enough ahead to stand one or two unprofitable years not, so we don't worry. I intend to invest every year in stock, as I have found it far more profitable than anything de. But don't you think father's methol of encouraging one to be industrious is better than Mr. A.'s? Mr. A. is justa able to do this for his boysas my father is to do it for me, but they are of different disposition ent dispositions, you see. Now is your soad; you keep straight abed until you come to a red barn, when por turn to the left, and two miles further on you reach your friend's house, 1 white frame with a porch in front Good morning.

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HOW THE ANCIENTS ENGRAVED GEMS.

We must remain as yet some little in doubt as to the methods employed by the di artists to perfect these miracles of taste. We have, however, the absolute containty that these ancient masters were fammar with the diamond, and that their last work was made by using this, the hardest of all substances, as a tool.

splintered fragment of the diamond served se scraping tool, and they were well acquain ed with the drill. Pre-historic man worked a drill at the very commencement of his existence. A Promician gent, lion attacking a bull-shows how the drill was used. A number of circular depressions are found in the gem, which markthe extremities of the figures. This was done not only for the sake of effect, but to show the artist the limit of his work as to pth. After the holes were sunk, the artist united the various portions of his work by scratching. Now the use of the diamond point or splinter, fixed in a style or non socket, allowed a certain flexibilmy of handling, which our modern pro-Inday the work is done by means of a to mute retating disk of copper, which is whetted with oil and diamond dust. On the least application of the substance to be cut to the disk, it is the disk which bites into the stone. The difference in mampulation is, then, that to-day it is the stone which goes to the tool, and not, as in olden times, the tool to the stone. It is more convenient then, in 1879, to bring the cart to the horse. It can now be really understood why, in modern work, time and labor being spared (the art concoption not entering for the present into the subject,—why this work of today is inferior to the art which is past. It is irely a mechanical process now, for a root eg dak will no more draw unes which cesses paint pictures. It has been stated that we are not entirely acquainted with the methods couployed by the old glyphic artists. This becomes quite evident from this fact, but their best work seems to have been both cut and polished at one and the same time. To-day we have no tool, no substance, which will accomplish this double feat. Mr. King, dwelling on the diamond point, says, "its extensive use is the great distinction between the antique and modern work.' -Barney Phil

lips, in Harper's Magazine for September.

## Ayer's Cherry Pectoral



For Diseases of the

Throat and Lungs, such as Coughs, Colds,

Whooping Cough,

Bronchitis, Asthma,

and Consumption.

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forms, and could not get any relief or "Child's History," or Higginson's cure from any quarter or any medicine "United States"—will be sure to give man until I obtained your Acadian Lin- you and your children something to iment, which always cures me at once. talk of. I have also known it to cure a number of friends in this neighborhood, and beautiful and interesting books are for my own part would not think of within our reach, I wonder at our talkbeing without it in the house. My ing so much; and I often take a book in wife has also used your medicines for a carriage, and while Willie drives, and Heartburn, with the very best success. Dick croons in his corner, I read them You may publish this if you wish to do an account of some poor man who has

With great respect, W. H. MILLAR.

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HINTS TO MOTHERS.

"I wouldn't acknowlenge it to most people," a friend of mine said to me the other day, "but the fact of the matter is, I really can't talk to my children and amuse them in the way you think we ought to. I don't know enou gh!"

Does one half of us suspect how little the other half know?"-how few real thoughts they ever have! My friend is a bright, chatty woman, as well read as the average young mother (we all know what slight meed that gives her and a good listener. The great trouble is that she has frittered away her mind. following made cream for their coffee to She acknowledges that half the time she is really thinking of nothing at all; that when she is taking a walk or drive with her little ones, she's let her mind float. But now she: really anxious to rouse her boys to earnest thought, to fill theirminds with facts and beautiful fancies, so that there may be no room for impure or lowering thoughts.

"If we went a different drive every day," she continued, "I might get along: for Frank has a real of beauty, and I can speak of the trees or any particular view-but I have exhausted that subject."

"Do you ever talk of the earth itself -its shape; teach a little simple geology, or refer to the wonderful law of gravitation?"

"Well;" and the little woman gives a deep sigh and looks excessively asham- exhausted rye land. One field of ten ed, I know about these things in a way, but I'm sure Acouldn't make it clear to them. To tell you the truth, the minute I try to begin to tell the boys anything, I'm just astonished to find how little I really know."

teacher of children finds out? How In the Spring of the second year the whole perfectly we must understand a matter to make it clear to a child! To help my friend, I told her how I managed; and with the same idea of helping some other mother, I wil! tell you how I learned by experience.

Fortunately for me, I began to talk to my first baby and try to tell him facts long before he could answer; before any one but his foolish mamma thought he "took notice." So I learned my utter ignorance early, and began to educate One of the difficulties with transplanting myself for my boy. "Willy must learn later is the liability to be thrown out by about this or that," so mamma would frost. The work will succeed well in Sepread up on the subject, and a great deal of reading can be done when one has the care of a baby. The little one soon learns to associate his mother's lap with a book, and my baby often would pull some book off the table, and creeping an umbrella, which will prevent heaving along the floor, bring it to me as a sign

he wanted me to take it. Every mother should make a list of bright instructive books for children, and at any sacrinoc, are poor, so much and then. If you are poor, so much the better, I am tempted to say; for if it slightly convex about the plants, and they earn a book by self denials; they press it firmly with the foot, leaving a fitted by its use. will value it tenfold. Anything dram- smooth surface to throw off the water of atic most children of five or six years rains.—Country Gentleman. will thoroughly enjoy. First of all comes the Bible; its stories should be daily food, till perhaps, after awhile older they will say they know them by heart, and want something new. Don't be shocked, but give them something else

-Browning's "Pied Piper of Hemelin," and "How they carried the Good News will turn back to their Bible stories with fresh appetites. Longfellow is a poet children take pleasure in; and even Shakespeare, if, you tell the story and Such books, read aloud-net once in a I have formerly been afflicted with while, but day after day, always beginsore throat and Quinsy in its severest ning with a little history, "Dicken's

For my part when I consider what risen above his poverty and hard circumstances, and made himself an authority among scientific men. Let your children learn very early in life the true value of money—that it is a good thing so far as it keeps us out of debt, but that the best joys, the most endur-

ing pleasures, money can neither buy nor take from us. If you are poor, take comfort in the fact that your children are more likely to be strong earnest men, than if life were a very easy thing with them. A friend who at fifteen years old, left his father's farm with fifteen dollars in his pocket, and who now stands at the very head of his profession, earning his thousands a year, said to me, "My boy stall be"-and then followed a great plan of education. Ah, thought I, your boy will never have your advantages. The want of money, so long as it does not touch actual necessities, is a good thing for a boy. Let him plan and contrive how to pay his way through college, and even if he graduate two or three years later, he will succeed soon | BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

er than the boy whose way was made

I have wandered far off from my friend and her little ones-who are still in frocks and knee pants; but we mothers live more in the future than Franklin Square and other popular Libraries. in the present, I think. And it is well to do so, if it makes us very watchful of what influences are brought to bear on our children each passing day.

#### THE HOME AND THE FARM.

HOUSEHOLD RECIPES AND ITEMS

CREAM FOR COFFEE.-A writer says: "The members of my family prefer the the genuine article. Beat one egg to a foam, add a table spoonful of white sugar and pour over a pint of boiling hot milk, stirring briskly as it is poured over the egg. Prepare at night for the morning."

YELLOW PICKLE.—To two and a half gallons of vinegar put seven pounds of brown sugar, one pound of white mustard, one bottle of mustard, one pound of white ginger, one half-pound white pepper, one half pound of tumeric, two ounces nutmeg, two ounces of allspice, two ounces of mace, two ounces cloves, two ounces of celery seed; pound them all before you put them with your vinegar, TRURO, N.S., August 1, 1879. add one pound of scraped horse radish.

Is CLOVER A FERTILIZER ?-The following may throw some light on the subject : About twenty years since a man .btained, by lease, a tract of land for a term of years, most of which was worn out and acres was sown with rye whea he took it. The lessee gave it a coat of ashes and a good sprinkling of clover seed. The rye yielded six bushels per acre; it was so thin that the clover had sufficient room to grow. The next season the clover covered the ground completely, and was allowed Ah! isn't that the very first thing a to remain on the ground the entire season. was plowed in and the field planted with corn, which yielded forty-seven bushels per acre, and it has remained a fertile field to the present time, and is very valuable land.—New England Homestead.

SETTING STRAWBERRIES IN AUTUMN. Although Spring is the best time generally for transplanting strawberry plants, yet it often becomes desirable to do the work later in the season. The plants, if set in August, make some growth, and obtain a good footbold before Winter. tember if the following precautions are observed: Procure strong plants of the same season's growth, with abundant roots, and set in a deep rich and mellow soil which has a good surface and bottom drainage; spread the roots out well like out better than if crowded together; if the oil is dry settle it about the roots with water when the hole is partly filled; mulch with manure, and keep the surface well protected with such a mulching in Winter, plants. If the soil is heavy or clayey make MB-P MICHTER SERVICE TO THE PROPERTY OF THE PR

115 Grafton Street, Halifax, N.S.,

In February last I had a severe attack of Lumbago or Rheumatism which completely disabled me-the pain in my back was so severe that I could scarce walk or move: I had also pains in my head and from Ghent to Aix. Never fear; they all parts of my body. Nothing that I mill turn head to their Bible stories used did me any good until I tried Gra-HAM'S PAIN ERADICATOR. A few applications to my back took the pain from it ; but the pain still remained in my head and other parts of my body until I met the proprietor of that Medicine and found tion I used his ROYAL DIAMOND CONSTI-TUTIONAL REMEDY, internally, and applied the PAIN ERADICATON to the back head and spine. Their combined use soon cured me, and I did not use quite a bottle of each. I believe that no one need fear or suffer from Rheumatism or Neuralgia if these two Medicines are pro-C. F. F. SCHOPPE. perly used.

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You are quite at liferty to publish the foregoing Yours very truly, J. K. GOOLD, Major. Staff Paymaster to H. M. Forces.

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Lockport...... Sept. 30th J RHart & JR Borden

JOHN J. TEASDALE,

23rd, 29th Borden, R. McArthur

Wm. Brown.

MISSIONARY MEETING. Yarmouth S Yarmouth N Local Arrangements Hebron Arcadia Nov. 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th Johnson, A. B. Barrington Dec. 16th, Port La Tour.. 17th, 18th, J. R. Hart, James 19th Scott.

North E Harbor ... Dec. 22nd, J. R. Hart, J. R.

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SACKVILLE DISTRICT. Sackville..... Chairman. 1 00 0 60 | Tintramar . Nov. 24th. 25th, 26th, Local Arrangements. 27th Sept. 28th C. H. Paisley, M. A., Point de Bute.. 29th, 30th Student, Chairman, J. S. Allen. Oct. 27th, Geo. W. Fisher, W. Oct. 2/11, 28th, 29th B. 110 B. 110 D. Chapman. Baie Verte ... B. Thomas. Moncten. Coverdale 1 Nov. 2nd, C. H. Paisley, M.A., G. 3rd, 4th Fisher, C.W. Hamilton Dorchester... Hopewell & Alma J. J. Colter, C. W.

Hamilton. Nov. 24th, Hillsboro ..... 25th, 26th, R. Wilson, A. Lucas. Dec. 1, 2, D. Chapman, C. W Havelock.... 3, 4 Hamilton. Salisbury.... R. Wilson, A. Lucas, C. W. Hamilton. Elgin..... Local Arrangements.

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A map of the locality, together with plans and specification of the works to be done, can be seen at the Resident Engineer's office, at St. Anne, on and after SATURDAY THE 27TH DAY OF SEP-TEMBER next, at either of which places printed forms of Tender can be obtained.

Contractors are requested to bear in mind that tenders will not be considered unless made strictly in accordance with the printed forms, and—in the case of firms, except there are attached the actual signatures, the nature of the occupation and residence of each member of the same; and further an accepted Bank cheque for the sum of \$2,000 must accompany the Tender, which sum shall be forfeiteddif the party tendering declines entering into contract for the works at the rates and on the terms stated in the offer submitted.

The cheque thus sent in will be returned to the espective parties whose tenders are not accepted. For the due fulfilment of the contract, satisfactory security will be required by the deposit of money to the amount of five per cent, on the bulk sum of the contract; of which the sum sent in with the Tender will be considered a part.

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Post Office Inspector Post Office Inspector's Office, Halifax, 19th Sept. 1879

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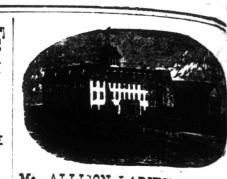
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