



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.

Catherine Livingston was born in the year 1752, and was the same age as Mr. Garretson. She was justly proud of her lineage, and particularly of her descent from that eminent minister of the Scottish Kirk, the Rev. John Livingston.

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.

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.

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, Margaret Beckman, she had been bred to the highest refinement and best culture possible on this side of the Atlantic in their time.

Returning home she mingled as formerly in gay and brilliant society, but her heart was not at rest. On the 13th of October, 1787, she spent the day alone 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 God and preserved it to the end of her unusually long life.—National Repository for October.

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, together with strong human sympathy.

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, hill 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 "Blue-bird," constitute a class whose nature is in part indicated in their titles. William Cullen Bryant is praised for the faithfulness with which he pictures the seasons of our northern clime.

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 moon of night, And hues that in the flushed horizon shine At eve and early light.

The year's last, loveliest smile, Thou canst not fill with hope the human heart, And strength-nit to bear the storms awhile Till Winter's frowns depart.

Over 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 Leaving the Place of My Nativity," "Lines Written on Visiting My Birthplace in 1866," betray unusual attachment for the childhood home.

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

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 has described in a touching poem. His visits to his native home have been occasions of poems, in which are noted changes that have taken place—the death of parents and of others of the household, marriages, removals, and 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 brother, William Cullen, who had modernized it for his summer residence. There is a tender pathos in the lines

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 vale, and nestles there To die amid the quiet grove, where first She tried her tender plume."

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 Beneath the kind parental way; And here through many a passing year Love, peace, and joy were round my way.

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 joys and home of rest— No solace to the soul impart To fill the void within my breast.

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 quiet 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 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 to be done, the voice that gets itself heard and followed for good, must be clear, direct and of power. Of that which with certain sad presumption calls itself the culture of our age, the "sweetness" is not food, the "light" is not warmth, the "reasonableness" is not conviction. A vast vagueness envelops 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. It is the servant of mental and aesthetic desires; but it cannot satisfy religious needs. Goethe 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 aesthetic harmony. It prefers a beautiful myth before an unpleasant, though important, fact. It has an ear for the voice of refined ennui playing 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 connoisseur, 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 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 denounce the old truths of Christianity, which have blossomed and fruited in the finest types of conduct and the noblest symmetry of life of which we have record just because they are called dogmas. I will not subordinate conscience to taste-ethics to aesthetics, Christianity to culture. There is no quarrel with culture as such. The man is to be pitied who does not hunger and thirst for it.

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 guidance letting it usurp a place that it cannot fill—from making it the summum bonum. 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 spiritually selfish; which sucks out of it the sweets 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 itself, 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 phenomena 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 in.

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 its own troubles to excess, and especially hugs the wretchedness of doubt as if it were a disguised good instead of a calamitous evil. It is half-hearted. 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 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 rapt 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 anger 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.

As CALORIC, electricity, and phosphorus are induced and supplied by Fellow's Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites, it only requires the administration of this successful invention to fortify the feeble, give sprightliness and motion to the torpid, and bring about a condition which not only secures tenaciousness of life but makes life really enjoyable.

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 a physician had become favourably known in Russia, on its passage round the world.—Pueblo (Col.) People.

VEGETINE

—WILL CURE— SCROFULA, Scrofulous Humor.

VEGETINE will eradicate from the system every taint of Scrofula and Scrofulous Humor. It has permanently cured thousands in Boston and vicinity who had been long and painful sufferers.

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Mercurial Diseases. The VEGETINE meets with wonderful success in the cure of this class of disease.

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Tumors, Ulcers or Old Sores 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.

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

Dyspepsia. If VEGETINE is taken regularly, according to directions, 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 adapts nature to restore the stomach to a healthy action.

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General Debility. 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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Prepared by H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.

Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists.

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NEW RICH BLOOD!

Persons who are pale, thin, and who will not completely change the blood in the system in three months, any person who will take a little of this New Rich Blood, will be restored to health, and such a thing has never been seen before. Send for a letter stating, I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Bangor, Me.

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Amongst the Veterinary Surgeon and Chemist now travelling in this country, says that most of the Horse and Cattle Powders sold here are worthless trash. He says that Suedia's Condition Powders are absolutely pure and humbly valuable. Nothing on earth will make one lay like Suedia's Condition Powders. Dose one teaspoonful three times a day.

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John's Anodyne Linctum will positively prevent this terrible disease, and will positively cure nine cases in ten. Information that will save many lives sent free by mail. Don't delay a moment. Prevention is better than cure. L. S. JOHNSON & CO., Bangor, Maine.

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SYMINGTON'S Prepared Pea Soup.

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The marvellous effect of VEGETINE in case of Cancer and Cancerous Humor challenges the most profound attention of the medical faculty. Many of whom are prescribing VEGETINE to their patients.

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The VEGETINE treats with wonderful success in the cure of this class of disease.

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Veget. Salt Rheum, Scald Head, &c., will completely yield to the great alterative effects of VEGETINE.

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**Female Weakness.**  
VEGETINE acts directly upon the causes of these complaints. It invigorates and strengthens the whole system, acts upon the secretory organs, and cures indigestion.

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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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Dr. J. C. Ayer's Diphtheria Remedy, will positively cure all cases of diphtheria, and will positively save lives in all cases. Information that will save many lives is free by mail. Don't delay a moment. Prepare better than cure. L. S. JONES & Co., Bangor, Maine.

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This article is one which really possesses extraordinary merit. By consulting reliable physicians in your own locality, you will find that the above is the best remedy for the ordinary porous plaster. It is far superior to the ordinary porous plaster, new elements which cause it to relieve pain at once, strengthen and cure where other plasters will not. For Lameness and Chest difficulties, Rheumatism, Neglected Colds, Female Affections, and all local aches and pains, it is simply the best remedy ever devised. Price 25 Cents.



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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. Villejard de Laguerie, Advocate-General, took up the case on behalf of the prosecution. He drew a sketch of the antecedents of the prisoners. The parents had in all cases 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 20,000 f., which constituted his fortune. Charton and Farigouille were mere children. The first attempt of this band was to rob a couple of the name of Julieniers. The whole troop was conducted, with great regularity and science, 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 hatch fall through nervousness. The Julieniers were consequently awakened and began crying out, whereupon Abadie's band immediately decamped. Gilles and Abadie were alone concerned in the murder of Madam Bassengeud the wife of a wine seller. It was at the sixth attempt that they succeeded in finding their victim alone. They asked her for a glass of rum and wine, and whilst her back was turned Gilles seized her throat, whilst Abadie struck her with a knife. The latter then left him, in order to carry off all he could find, whilst Gilles killed her with twelve blows of his dagger. The Advocate General concluded by demanding a verdict that would permit the penalty of death to be inflicted upon Abadie and Gilles. For the other prisoners he demanded imprisonment. At twelve o'clock the sitting of the court was suspended for half an hour, at the expiration of which the defence of the prisoners was heard. All had separate counsel. Abadie's counsel appealed *ad misericordiam*, urging that his client had the prejudice of public opinion set against him by the press, that he was filled with remorse or what he had done—the prisoner meanwhile sobbing in the dock. Several letters were next read from Abadie to his mother, and from this unfortunate 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 probability, 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 Farigouille only. After 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 years police supervision; and Charton and Farigouille to detention in a house of correction for two years. Upon hearing their condemnation, Abadie fainted, but the other prisoners appeared unmoved. Gilles observed to Claude who was not condemned to death, "What a lucky dog you are!" Young Farigouille exclaimed, "To-morrow is Sunday; hurrah! we shall have meat instead of those horrid beans we have been fed upon for a week."

INDIGESTION.—You have tried everything for it and found no relief. We are no doctors, but can offer a prescription that has cured very many, and it might cure you as well; it will cost but a few cents, and can be had at any druggist's. Ask for Perry Davis' Pain-Killer.

RHEUMATISM is the most painful and most troublesome disease that afflicts humanity. It comes when we least expect it and when we have no time to be interviewed by it. The only reliable remedy that we ever found is Johnson's Anodyne Liniment.

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Is composed of ingredients identical with that which constitute Health, Blood, Muscle and Nerve and Brain Substance, whilst Life itself is directly dependent upon some of them.

By its union with the blood and its effect upon the muscles, re-establishing the one and toning the other, it is capable of effecting the following results:

It will displace or wash out tuberculous matter, and thus cure Consumption.

By increasing Nervous and Muscular Vigor, will cure Dyspepsia, feeble or interrupted action of the Heart and Palpitation, Weakness of Intellect caused by grief, worry, overtax or irregular habits, Bronchitis, Acute and Chronic Congestion of the Lungs, even in the most alarming stages.

It cures Asthma, Loss of Voice, Neuralgia, &c., St. Vitus Dance, Epileptic Fits, Whooping Cough, Nervousness, and is a most wonderful adjunct to other remedies in sustaining life during the progress of Diphtheria.

An endless chain of good effects is formed by Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites, and we are able to state, from a long experience in medicine, its virtues are not possessed by any other combination, as the following will demonstrate.

IT IS ACCEPTABLE to palate and stomach. SUFFICIENTLY POTENT to insure decided benefit, yet harmless, however long its use may be continued. This characteristic is possessed by no other remedy.

IT ASSISTS DIGESTION and assimilation. IT VITALIZES THE BLOOD, supplying such ingredients as may be required.

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 Genitals.

And unless afflicted with some disease involving ABSOLUTE ORGANIC LOSS, it will sustain the system until it reaches the age allotted to man by a beneficent Creator.

NO PERSON will be disappointed in the effect of FELLOWS' HYPOPHOSPHITES, who rigidly follows the directions.

FELLOWS' HYPOPHOSPHITES. I. PRESCRIPTION.

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

and in order to supply the deficiencies in Hypophosphites already in use, for although their 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 generated heat, they did not improve the blood. It is not only the nerves and muscles, but the lungs, and, owing to their diluted state, involving 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 be 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 indubitably attained. The success of the work is complete, and Fellows' Hypophosphites stands foremost amongst the remedies for chronic organic diseases, possessing properties to which no other medicines has ever aspired.

ABSTRACT EFFECTS. Fellows' Hypophosphites, on being introduced into the stomach, unites with the food, and immediately enters the circulation; and, being perfectly soluble in the blood, speedily pervades every 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 exhilaration of the intellectual powers. Its specific influence is on the brain and nervous substance, increasing the activity of the absorbents, and refining the blood, thus causing the healthy muscular formation necessary in restoring the functions of the previously weakened organs.

Being then a tonic of the nervous and circulatory system, it follows that, when there is a demand for extraordinary exertion, its use is invaluable, since it supplies the waste through the circulation, and sustains the general system.

At no period of life is watchful care over the functions of the brain more requisite than during the acquisition of knowledge by the youth; plodding, persevering study requires a store of vigorous nervous force, or the child may sink under the mental toil.

Strenuous necessity may compel the student to strain his powers beyond the dictates of prudence, and the early promise of excellence may be blighted thereby.

To such we recommend Fellows' Hypophosphites; it will not only restore the sinking patient, but it will enable the toiling student to preserve his mental and nervous standard without detriment.

NOTE.—Be suspicious of persons who recommend any other article as "just as good" though bearing a similar name, and of those who offer it cheaper priced article.

NOTE.—It is only the Independent, well-posted and careful Physician who can afford to prescribe this remedy. Experience has proved this. The highest class medical men in every large city, where it is known, recommend it.

Price \$1.50 per Bottle, \$7.50 for Six Bottles.

Orders addressed to **Perry Davis & Son & Lawrence**, 377 St. Paul Street, Montreal, P.Q. will have immediate attention.

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STEAM AND HOT WATER ENGINEERS,

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ALSO Vessels' Fastenings and Fittings.

Public Buildings, Residences and Factories supplied with Warming Apparatus and Plumbing Fixtures.

With all the Modern Improvements, fitted by Engineers thoroughly acquainted with our climate.

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WARREN'S FELT ROOFING,

And Roofing Materials in and for the Province of Nova Scotia. Nos! 162 to 172 also 305 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 BROS.

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

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of both American and Canadian Manufacturers, over Twenty different kinds in Stock among which are

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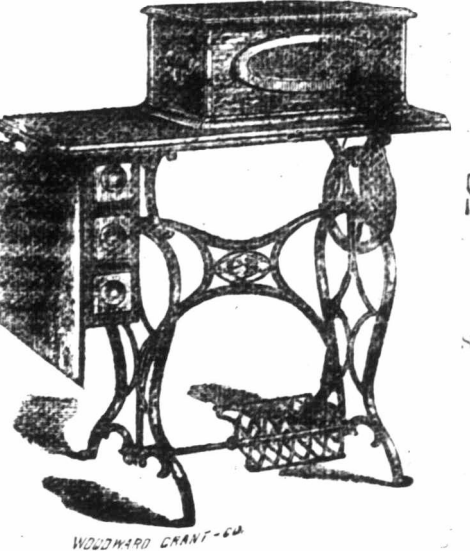
THE MOST POPULAR MACHINE IN THE MARKET

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# Sewing Machines

Warranted.



Sewing Machines FROM \$5.00 to 100.00

SHUTTLES, NEEDLES and Extras of all kinds in stock.

Also, Importers of and Dealers in

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

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# JOB PRINTING WOODBURY BROS.,

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We are now prepared to execute all Orders for the above work AT MODERATE RATES.

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# JOHN M. GELBERT, Jr., L.L.B.

Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public, Commissioner Supreme Court, &c., &c. Has resumed practice on his own account.

AT 42 BEDFORD ROW Moneys collected and all the branches of legal business carefully attended to.

# Dr. H. WOODBURY,

Graduate of Philadelphia Dental College, OFFICE OVER CORNELIUS BOOK STORES CORNER OF GEORGE AND GRANVILLE STREETS Halifax, N.S.

Entrance 97 Granville St. CORNER GRANVILLE AND SACKVILLE STREETS.

# NOVA SCOTIA

Steam Machine Paper Bag Manufactory: THE CHEAPEST IN THE MARKET SEND FOR PRICE LIST.

ALSO BOOK BINDING, In all its Branches.

G. & T. PHILLIPS

THE WESLEYAN.

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 classic 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 ironing battlements, a half dozen miles away. The French army of about 13,000 men, under the Marquis de Montcalm, was at Beauport, on the north-east shore of the river St. Lawrence, and nearly 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 sentinel then challenged the passing boat, and being misled 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 thirtieth 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 there, or assault the city from the Beauport 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 found on his person. Montcalm, deceived thereby, had nearly all his army, on the morning of the thirtieth, at Beauport, expecting the approach of Wolfe from that direction.

In the early dawn a courier, galloping on horseback, carried the tidings to Montcalm, that Wolfe was on the Plains of Abraham. Montcalm called his men to arms. In a short time he had crossed the St. Charles, by its bridge of boats, and was in consultation with his leading officers in

a small house on the south corner of Garden 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 position 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 Montcalm'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 his post. In another minute, or so, he received a third bullet, which pierced his breast. He was assisted to the spot where now 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 language, and their religion. There is every reason to assume that if Montcalm 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 the age.

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 the Wesleyan University at Middletown; three quarters of a million dollars to the Methodist Theological Seminary; and, also, other princely sums.

Mr. Drew, finally met serious adverses, and became comparatively poor. Nearly all his vast possessions slipped away from him at last. Though his calamities were a serious trial, he sought in the sanctuary the incorruptible riches of Christ. He became a devout and earnest christian. How often comes to us the lesson that this world's riches are held by the possessor, by only a feeble tenure. He only is permanently rich who has made God his treasury. What Mr. Drew gave for the cause of God he saved: what he reserved for himself he lost.

HALIFAX BUSINESS COLLEGE.

We would direct attention to the advertisement, in another column, of the Halifax 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 famous 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 the north.

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 astrid. 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 the just and equitable principles of trade." He was a remarkably sharp and keen manipulator in the interests of Tilton, and displayed peculiar abilities in the witness box. Many who supposed Moulton's conduct, in relation to Beecher, was "inconsistent with the just and equitable principles of right" will not be surprised at the recent decision of the Produce Exchange.

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. S. H. Holmes.

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 foot 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 of some of their friends and neighbors 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. Hertz, 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, 23rd August.

I am now settled and happy in my English work. All things considered—I have spent three happy years in my present circuit. In 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 *Lower 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 days—days 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 *Hopes*.

By your permission, I would like to send greetings to all the brethren who are your yoke-fellows in the gospel of Christ, laboring within the bounds of the three Eastern Conferences. May God bless and prosper you all.

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. Bryant entered the ministry in 1873. He was at the time of his decease a resident of Old Perlican, and a superannuated.

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 removed, 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 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 missionary, 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 closed.

Along with his now bereaved wife and two sorrowing children, he came to this Island about six years 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, and success. At the close of his ministry there, he made the following entry in his 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 naught."

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 shadow of a doubt. God will not forsake me now." We refrain from adding more. His record is on high, and with the church below.

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 well. 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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At the age of seven, or about then, he was converted during a revival of religion in the chapel which he attended.

He began immediately to work for God as a church's school teacher, a part of the interest in which he evinced a deep interest and took an active part to the end of his public life.

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With his now bereaved wife and two young children, he came to this island six years ago as a candidate for our ministry. His first appointment was to the Harbour Mission, a small settlement which had not previously had a resident minister.

He laboured there three successive years with much zeal, fidelity, and success. At the close of his ministry, he made the following entry in his journal: "I find considerable increase in my department of our work, for which I render 'praise to God.' Sabbath last year membership, 45; this year, 58; last year, 29, with 47 on trial year 73, with 29 on trial. Truly I am not labouring in vain, nor spent my strength for nought."

His second and last appointment was to Perlican, where, as on his former circuit, he had reason to bless God for the work he did.

Many remain in the memory of whom he was a spiritual father. The first year of his ministry here was a special grace and converting power, both young and aged, were converted, and by far the greater number continue steadfastly walking in the way of the Lord, and we trust that here they will meet the honoured instrument of their salvation in the better land.

Shortly after the Conference of 1878, the length of our dear brother began to wane, however, struggled against weakness until December, when he was compelled to desist from public labour.

Forward until Sept. 16th, he lingered during the closing months of his life. His sufferings patiently, hoping that he would be restored, but resigned to the Divine will. His peace. Life ebbed out gradually, his soul, without an apparent struggle, escaped from the worn emaciated body which had been so long the subject of his care.

Shortly before his death we went to him and joined with him in the use of the emblems of the Saviour's preparatory in his case, as we then, and now believe, to an communion with Christ, and the of the glorified. To our inquiry— "I have not the faintest doubt. God will not forsake me. We refrain from adding more and is on high, and with the church following widow and five small children left to mourn their loss.

Left to mourn their loss. Left to mourn their loss. Left to mourn their loss. Left to mourn their loss. Left to mourn their loss.

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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."

Mr. Editor—Three admirable sermons were preached here yesterday by Rev. John Cassidy in the interests of the "Relief and Extension Fund."

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 25.

No. of Teachers—Male 77, Female 80—Total 157. No. of Scholars—Male 740, Female 832 Total 1572.

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 programme. "Are Teachers Meetings a necessity to successful S. S. Work," opened with a paper by Rev. T. A. Higgins.

"The right sort of Teachers; and their preparation for the work."—by Mr. M. L. Fields. "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 Clementsville for their munificent hospitality. The Convention adjourned to meet at Stony Beach, on the third Friday, in Sept. 1880. Geo. E. Croscup, Secretary.

OUR MISSIONARY SOCIETY LEAKAGE. MR. EDITOR—As there is now a fair 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.

One way to accomplish this is at once to stop anything in the shape of "leakage" in connection with disbursements. In looking over last report I find under the item for circuit expenses the following charges:

Toronto Conference \$ 755 01 London " 792 14 Montreal " 733 75 Nova Scotia " (only) 183 40 N. B. and P. E. I. Conf., 138 08 Newfoundland " 84 01 Mission Districts 63 00 Total, \$2699 69

To one unenlightened like myself, this certainly appears to be a most extravagant sum. By 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 opportunity. 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 Adirondacks, 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 that have been left behind, not leave their homes? Some need rest, but the propriety of church vacations is certainly worthy of serious consideration.

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 Wesleyan Society last year! 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. Kennedy and Principal Paisley. Your's truly WM. R. PEPPER.

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CORRESPONDENCE.

SIXTH SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVENTION OF ANNAPOLIS COUNTY.

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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 for 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 questions 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 Presiding 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 Herald, 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.

The publishers are quite active in preparing for their sales for months to come. Harper & Bros. are arranging for large things to meet the wants of the reading public. They will bring out soon the ninth volume of McClintock & Strong's Cyclopaedia. 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 interest.

A new edition of Dr. McGuffey'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.

A. D. F. Randolph & Co., announces several works in press, among which are, "Life in the Country," "Unto the Desired Haven," "At the Beautiful Gate," the last volume of the late Mrs. Prentiss; a volume of poems by Harriet McEwen Kimball, and three volumes by the editor of the "Changed Cross."

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

"The Life Work of St. Paul," by Canon Farrar, 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 bi-monthly, and is the largest, cheapest and best of its class.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

NOVA SCOTIA.

The civic elections took place on Wednesday, with the following results:—MAYOR: Stephen Tobin, Esq. ALDERMEN: Ward 1.—J. C. Mackintosh. " 2.—Alexander G. Hesselein. " 3.—Thomas L. Conolly. " 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 Bedford 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, after a laborious count, found that the following were chosen: Thomas A. Ritchie, Michael Dwyer, Hon. Robert Boak, Hon. James Butler, E. P. Archibald.

Capt. Sheridan, schr. J. W. Fall, and Captain Stone, schr. Nimble, have arrived from Sable Island with another load from the wrecked steamship State of Virginia. The cargo, comprising oil, flour in barrels and bags, bacon, beef, butter, and sundry other articles. Every credit is due to Captain Sheridan and Stone, and their 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. She was chartered by Mr. Isaac H. Mathers of the Carrville Line. The Coma 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 subscribed. The total cost is estimated at \$7,000.

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. McQueen; 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 the Starr Street Free Baptist Church. He 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 Mathematical and Chemical teacher in the 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 schr. Good Intent, to carry all freight that may offer between these places, connecting with the steamer Edgar Stuart at Annapolis, free of any charge whatever, giving shippers from these points the same rates as from Annapolis.

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 Shelburne 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. Chappell and singing by the choir. The chairman then introduced the Rev. F. H. Almon, who gave a very interesting address on the subject of intemperance. The choir sang another selection after which Rev. Mr. Chappell came forward and also delivered a very 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 Zechariah:—"The hands of Zerubbabel have laid the foundation of this house, his hands shall also finish it."—Saint John Tel., Sept. 29.

The Eupress 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 facilities for extending travel and trade.

A serious accident occurred at Cromwell'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 Greener.

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 County, by Mr. Coughlan, for the English Market. We are pleased to find our drovers taking bold 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 Swynnerton, addressed his congregation yesterday in reference to the trip he made to the North Shore during last week in discharge of his duties described the marvellous improvement that had taken place there with-

in the last twelve or fifteen years. People who had been living at the seashore for years, constantly struggling with poverty, had moved back where good land was obtainable, and now have fine farms and comfortable homes and their children settled down in their neighborhoods, churches and school houses in their vicinity, and every appearance of happiness about them. His Lordship addressed his remarks particularly to those who have not steady employment, 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 house are sick, and the doctors say that symptoms of smallpox are apparent. Considerable trouble was had to obtain parties to bury the dead woman. All precautionary measures are being adopted.

A MYSTERY AT MILLIDGEVILLE.—A number of St. John gentlemen who were at Millidgeville 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 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 place, about this time in the season, and 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. 30th.

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 about same rate. This rate makes the coins of the following value:

\$1.20 taken at ..... \$1 10  
0.60 " ..... 0 55  
0.48 " ..... 0 44  
0.24 " ..... 0 22  
0.12 " ..... 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. About 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.

11 a.m. Brunswick St. 7 p.m. Rev. W. H. Evans Grafton St. Rev. S. F. Huestis  
11 a.m. Rev. S. B. Duan Grafton St. Rev. W. A. Black  
11 p.m. Kaye St. 7 p.m.  
Rev. E. R. Bunyale Rev. C. M. Tyler  
11 a.m. Charles St. 7 p.m.  
Rev. S. F. Huestis Rev. W. H. Evans  
11 a.m. Cobourg St. 7 p.m.  
Rev. W. A. Black Rev. S. B. Duan  
11 a.m. Dartmouth 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, Arundale, by Rev. Robert A. Daniel, Mr. Manning Knowles, of Arundale, N. S., and Miss Matilda L. Rathburn.

On the 19th ult., at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Thos. D. Hart, Edward J. Lay, Esq., Teacher at Annapolis Royal, to Miss Lavina W. 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, K. T. Trites, of Moncton, to Susie K., third daughter of the late Edward Lewitt.

At the residence of the father of the bride, on the 20th ult., by Rev. J. Cassidy, Capt. Samuel Groves, of the ship "Lawrence Delap," to Grassiana, eldest daughter of Captain Ingraham Slocumb, of Harbottle, 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 late Robert Carr.

On August 30th, at Channel, N.B., 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 Grace.

At Newcastle, 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.

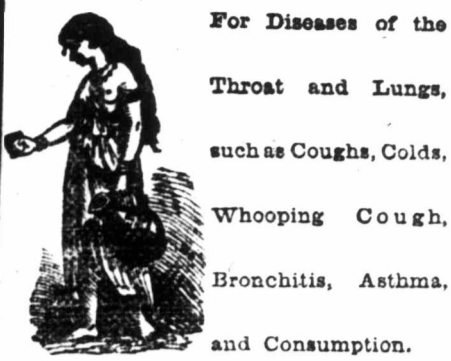
TO FARMERS, SHIPPERS, COUNTRY MERCHANTS and FAMILIES: THE NEW YORK MARKET INDEX AND JOURNAL is sent by mail every Friday night, for one dollar per year. It is an eight page illustrated paper, and contains Index of the Market in the several Markets, Names of Responsible Commission Dealers, prevailing Wholesale and Retail prices, such as Flour, Grain and Dairy Produce, Cattle, dressed and undressed, Hides, and information relative to the produce markets, and much other interesting and instructive reading. Sent for sample copy which will be at once of send me the name of the publisher, with your address, to THE NEW YORK MARKET INDEX AND JOURNAL, No. 215 Nassau Street, New York City. Address P. O. Box 2033.

AND PAMPHLETS RECEIVED.

Manuscript.—The first number of The Wesleyan, a weekly newspaper, has been sent to its office of publication, Sackville, during the past week. It is printed in a neat type, and on good paper, and looks like a paper of only \$1.00 a year. It has many subscribers especially in the West, and the adjoining counties. This new enterprise large success.



Ayer's Cherry Pectoral



For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, such as Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption.

PREPARED BY DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

EAR DISEASES! CATARRH

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT.



JOYFUL NEWS FOR THE AFFLICTED.

Messrs. C. Gates, Son & Co.—Gentlemen

With great respect, W. H. MILLAR.

McSHANE BELL FOUNDRY

NILS ANDERSON, of Momence, Fillmore Co., Nebraska, U.S.

SAMUELA. CHESLEY, M.A. Attorney-at-Law, &c.

Lunenburg, N. S.

HINTS TO MOTHERS.

"I wouldn't acknowledge it to most people," a friend of mine said to me the other day...

Does one half of us suspect how little the other half know?—how few real thoughts they ever have!

"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 ashamed, I know about these things in a way, but I'm sure I couldn't make it clear to them.

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."

Every mother should make a list of bright instructive books for children, and at any season of the year now and then, if you are poor, so much the better, I am tempted to say; for if they earn a book by self-denial; they will value it tenfold.

For my part when I consider what beautiful and interesting books are within our reach, I wonder at our talking so much; and I often take a book in a carriage, and while Willie drives, and Dick crouns in his corner, I read them an account of some poor man who has risen above his poverty and hard circumstances, and made himself an authority among scientific men.

If you are poor, take comfort in the fact that your children are more likely to be strong earnest men, than if they were a very easy thing with them.

er than the boy whose way was made easy. 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 in the present, I think.

THE HOME AND THE FARM.

HOUSEHOLD RECIPES AND ITEMS. CREAM FOR COFFEE.—A writer says: "The members of my family prefer the following made cream for their coffee to the genuine article."

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 of 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, add one pound of scraped horseradish.

IS CLOVER A FERTILIZER?—The following will throw some light on the subject: About twenty years since a man obtained, by lease, a tract of land for a term of years, most of which was worn out and exhausted rye land.

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.

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