

Provincial Wesleyan

Church and Conference in Eastern British America. And the only Methodist Paper published in the Maritime Provinces.

PROVINCIAL WESLEYAN

Vol. XXVI. HALIFAX, N. S., SATURDAY, AUGUST 15, 1874. No. 33.

Religious Miscellany.

THE PREACHER'S PRAYER.

God, only wise, the preacher's Stay and Friend, A headful ear to his teachings lend; The pulpit draws its glory from the throne, The heavy, light and strength are thine alone.

THE NEW MAN.

MAN'S SPIRITUAL STATE BY GRACE.

BY G. J.

3. Man was likewise created in righteousness. This part of the moral image of God, in which man was originally created included both justice and mercy towards his own species, and the inferior creatures. He exercised love, meekness, gentleness, condescension, truth, honesty, piety, liberality and all other essential virtues.

THE FALL OF MAN.

STATIONING THE MINISTERS.

General Miscellany.

Wesleyan Book Room,

125 Granville St., Halifax, N. S. DEPOSITORY FOR ALL METHODIST PUBLICATIONS.

Obituary.

MR. DANIEL SWALLOW.

MR.

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Provincial Wesleyan.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 15, 1874.

THE TURNING OF THE TIDE.

Our people have, for many years, been leaving these Provinces for other countries, principally the United States. The exodus has not yet fully ceased. In common with thousands from Europe and Asia, our Provincials have looked toward the neighboring Republic as an unfeeling resort. They always carried with them a good reputation. To be a Nova Scotian (all the Maritime Provinces are known there, among the common classes, as Nova Scotia) was to be industrious, frugal and honest. Here and there they formed Communities. In Boston we knew of two Churches composed of a large extent of Provincials, and prosperous Churches they are. Only in rare instances have our young people thus removed from us, relinquishing their allegiance to our Government by qualifying themselves publicly for citizenship in the United States. But they usually grew enamoured of social conditions and habits as there presented, and when they returned to us at all, which was only to spend a holiday, their sentiments were not always the most complimentary to the land of their birth.

It has been very gratifying to notice recently a gradual but certain indication that the tide of emigration has been checked. Not only this, there is surely a change in the current. Any one who reads the Passenger Lists—taking one season with another (for it is not merely the rush of dog-days we refer to)—will find it as we have stated. Early owing to the overflow of population yonder, and not a little because of mechanical and commercial encouragement among ourselves, our young people are seeking our own shores, while not a few Americans come to share in the general prosperity. It has always been to us a marvel that confidence in the resources of this country should have been allowed to wax so very feeble. Nature and Providence were as true to us years ago as today, and had we always been faithful to ourselves, success would long ago have dawned upon British America. The same industry and genius which have been carried so freely across the line, would have transformed these Provinces into gardens and hives of industry. We have helped to build up cities and amassed fortunes for others; our own fields meadow running to waste.

What elements exist in the Republic which we have not? There are sources of wealth which any country must possess to render it prosperous. The material for manufacture are lying everywhere around us. Coal in unlimited area; wood in abundance and of the best; minerals by no means to be despised; in the track of the great commerce in iron—in short the wealth of nature, to a great extent, we possess in ample supply. Besides, we have young men of extraordinary aptitude for mechanical pursuits especially. Their versatility cannot but strike an observer, accustomed only to the habits of workmen in Britain, where each trade is jealously fenced against all the familiarities of students outside.

Coming to natural advantages, one cannot but look on with pride. With fruit so excellent that it carries off prizes in the competition of the world, and so abundant that it now creates a very liberal traffic; with immense areas of marsh and alluvial soil which need, in the language of an Irish patriot "only to be tickled with a spade;" our seas teeming with fish and our climate laden with healthfulness—what more do we covet?

A SUGGESTIVE CIRCULAR.

Coming in the ordinary business way, a publisher's trade announcement calls attention to a new "Life of Christ." As a caterer for public literary tastes, there is nothing very extraordinary to us in this intimation. That it is prepared by a man celebrated for learning, and especially qualified by prolonged stay in the country of our Lord's marvelous life and ministry, may mean simply that the Book will sell,—that in the familiar phrase of commercial men, "there is money in it." The subject has not been treated from almost every possible standpoint, and, so far as popularity goes, with uniform success. Fleetwood's simple, unadorned narrative made its way through many editions. Later came philosophical, sceptical lives of Jesus from abstract Neologists and brilliant Atheists on the European continent, followed by the meretricious "Ecce Homo" and its splendid antidote—"Ecce Deus," from the vicinity of Oxford. The great American preacher must lead to the theme the charm of his versatile eloquence; and now the best combination of gifts which can be found in a single individual is called into requisition for the portrayal of a character which hitherto, by general confession, all master painters, merely human, have left incomplete.

That the human mind is whimsical, all history testifies. Authors, like other workmen, have not infrequently slid into the same groove and moved in pursuit of a single object. When Byron opened a new channel of poetry, a multitude of admirers and imitators spread their sails and floated down with the same current. Names have been redeemed too from obloquy and contempt by some bold adventurer first

committing himself to a defence of his hero and then persuading others to imitate his style. Cromwell thus, was years ago, a tyrant; to-day many have come to regard him as a reformer. So much for the power of certain advocates to make for themselves disciples.

There is an impulse underlying this modern treatment of a great subject, however, which cannot be explained by any reference to history, or illustration from mental philosophy. Christ receives attention. The world is not allowed to cease thinking of Him. Into every class of society, His name, His works, His precepts, are introduced. As a prodigy of wisdom are to be learned, He, the son of a carpenter, will suggest a thousand enquiries. As the Son of God to the devout, He will continue to present new aspects of character. And as He gains attention He will gain also ascendancy. "He must increase," "I when I am lifted up will draw all men unto me." "He must reign till he hath put all enemies under his feet." It is but one of the methods employed to express the cry of admiration and homage—"Behold the Lamb of God who taketh away the sins of the world." Years ago we trembled at men's presumption in dealing familiarly with a theme which had employed the pens of evangelists under the agency of the Spirit of God. To-day we rather hail every new author as another trumpet of Christ's greatness and a herald of His ultimate universal sway.

Why are not Buddha and Mohammed perpetually agitating the public mind? One was a myth; the other an impostor—that is the simple, truthful reply. Why is Christ uppermost and foremost in all human contemplations? Because his character is the grandest and holiest object, and his life the greatest verity with which we have any acquaintance.

SUNDAY TRAINS.—The Railway authorities, like other public functionaries, have their problems, which are not always easy to solve. How the public interests are to be served and public prejudices throughout to be respected, is one of these. For some time a very general demand has been made for night Trains, and to meet this necessity, a Time Table was prepared which necessitated the arrival of Trains at least on Sunday mornings. Devout persons along the line of travel,—not only because they were themselves disturbed by unusual commotion on the Lord's day, but also because they were grieved by the employment of so many Railway section men, Conductors, Baggage-masters, Engineers, &c., &c.,—began loudly to complain. The secular papers immediately responded and denounced this as unreasonable, pointing out the inconsistency of a request for special Trains, and yet an unwillingness to allow them the same hours as in other countries.

But this is not the only violation of the Fourth Commandment of which Railway authorities have been guilty. Freight Trains, with their consequences of agitation all along the lines of travel, have been kept moving on the Sabbath. While some abatement of this evil was expected, it was natural that an outbreak upon the Sabbath's quiet in another direction, should cause indignation. We believe the authorities will see the reasonableness of this opposition. If the Christian religion be true, there can be no advantage to any enterprise in invading the sanctity of God's Holy Day; while for Christians to witness such conduct and make no complaint would be a sign of degeneracy and moral supineness which all friends of order and happiness might well weep over.

"The Wesleyan" is in grief because the railway authorities have abolished the half-fare tickets to clergymen. "Family tickets, honorary passes to editors and representatives men of a few other professions, have, in turn, been cancelled," says our contemporary. Well, we fail to see much cause of complaint in this, unless it is in regard to the family tickets. Why should not clergymen, editors, and "representative men of a few other professions," pay their way as well as other citizens? It costs just as much to carry a clergyman or an editor as it does to carry any other man. The days of dead-headism are passing away, and independent journalists will not regret their departure.—*Chron.*

No, sir! The "Wesleyan" is not in grief. It does not complain. The city Papers copied only a part of our article on the subject, in which there was no word of regret expressed. Had the *Chronicle* writer read the entire article, he would have discovered that clergymen—with whom the *Chronicle* has no sympathy at any time—are independent and grateful, without being obsequious. In its ambition to act as champion for its favorites, the *Chronicle* should suppress this propensity to lead the public astray, and cast reproach on its contemporaries. If the *Chronicle* represents the class it styles as "independent journalists" it will value integrity in its own columns quite as much as in the management of Railways.

Correspondence.

GENERAL CONFERENCE COLLECTION.

DEAR MR. EDITOR,—I have to call the attention of the members of the "New Brunswick and P. E. Island Conference," to the following extract from the Minutes of the late Conference.

On motion it was resolved:—
1. That the collection for the General Conference Travelling Expenses Fund be made not later than the first Sabbath in September.

2. That each Superintendent shall report and remit the amount collected to the Treasurer immediately after the collection shall have been made.

I have to request that, if in any case the taking of this collection be deferred until the latest Sabbath allowed by the above regulation, the money be remitted the very next day thereafter, as it must reach me by the 9th September in order to its being reported.

JOSEPH HART,
Treasurer.
Sackville, Aug. 6, 1874.

MINISTERIAL GRAVITATION.

To the Editor of the Provincial Wesleyan.

DEAR SIR,—I gravitating to this delightful centre, Supernumeraries and Ministers promise to found in Windsor quite a colony.

I copy the above from an Editorial in your recent issue. It was rather a singular coincidence, that I had myself used nearly the same language in referring to the progress and condition of Methodism in this locality. Substituting the word *Horton* for *Windsor* in the extract, we have an accurate and exact description of the state of things in this circuit, or rather, the "colony" may be said to be already formed in Horton, and not to be in prospective.

For those of your numerous readers who are not acquainted with the circumstances of the case, I may particularize and explain. Let me premise however, that as I am not a Methodist, I may not always employ the proper phraseology, but I hope that I shall at least be understood.

Mr. Heats, the Superintendent of the Circuit, resides at Grand Bay, which is, I suppose, regarded as the headquarters and centre of operations of the Society in this place. He has two coadjutors, Mr. W. Johnson stationed at Greenwood, and Mr. D. Johnson who resides in Wolfville. It will be seen therefore that Horton can boast of possessing three regular *Wesleyan Missionaries*, which will admit, is a very fair nucleus for a "Colony." But it is only the nucleus that is thus constituted, for there are surrounding them, three *Supernumeraries*, and then, three local preachers. This is said to be a lucky number, but what then must there be three to? To return, the Supernumeraries are Dr. DeWolfe, Mr. Tuttle and Mr. G. Johnson; the local preachers, Mr. Rousefield, Mr. Elder and Mr. Patterson.

I do not know how numerous the "Colony" in Windsor is, but if the list given in the WESLEYAN is complete, it must yield the palm to ours of Horton.

Nor will I pretend to compare the resources and effective strength of the respective "Colonies." It is easy to say that in preaching talent, and talent in general, as well as in devotedness to the cause of Methodism and of religion, we have nothing to desire, that we do not wish the term of office shorter, or the allocation of incumbency to be of more frequent occurrence, and that we are pleased to know that not even the power of the Conference can remove from us the "Colony." I hope this sentiment will not be considered as savouring too much of independency.

In the Editorial quoted from, there is a strategic disposition of the generals of the Windsor army, for the writer changes the figure of the course of his remarks, which disposition is altogether a view to a defence, or it is as happily expressed, "to guard the fine old town from all assaults." They were stationed if I remember rightly, as at the angles of a bastion, which will admit, was admirably contrived for securing the objects in view. The disposition of our officers is materially different, all of them being arranged in a straight line, and thus supporting one another on the right hand and on the left. The line is one of considerable length, extending from Grand Bay on the East to Greenwood on the West. Not being a military man, I shall not attempt to decide upon the respective merits of these two arrangements, but if one may judge from reports, ours cannot be very faulty. (It is open, we should say, to a flank movement from both sides—land and water!)

Or may we explain matters in this way? The Windsor troops were disposed with reference to defence, that is avowed, ours were arranged with a view to active campaigning. Hence the larger victories in this region, that is, the statistics will show that they have been larger.

It is a source of gratification and of excusable pride, that among all the beautiful and attractive villages and settlements, for which our Province is famed, Horton was considered by gentlemen of such good taste and judgment as to be the best site for their selection of a permanent residence and home. They must have regarded it to quote again from the language of the *Editorial*—as a "delightful centre," from which a subtle and powerful influence was felt to emanate, and to cause them to incline, or rather to gravitate, so unmistakably towards it. May the force of the attraction never be less, nor cease to operate till it has given us others still of like spirit and worth.

It will be noticed that, in the above important sketch, I have followed the example of the *Editorial* which I have taken the liberty of making my text, referring only to the leaders of this corps of a very peaceful army. I might have digressed, and treated of the accessions to the ranks, and told how many of our noble and noble-hearted men, and small and feeble beginnings, when it had two powerful and influential bodies of Christians, the one in the west the other in the east to hold its own against the overwhelming force, and the Presbyterians were very respectable in point of numbers. The Episcopalians were never very numerous in the township, and at the time referred to were not particularly active. Now, by steady effort and persevering zeal, the Methodists are a power in the land, having four churches, and a large and increasing number of good congregations in each.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A PROSPECTIVE SISTER COLONY.

Notwithstanding all the declarations that have been made that Britain was to annex no more territory, that process seems destined still to proceed, as if it were her unavoidable destiny. Lord Carnarvon, the Colonial Secretary, lately announced in the House of Lords that he declines the proffered cession of the Fiji Islands to the British Crown, and therefore, if they do not decline, they accept. He examined various alternative ways in which the Islands might be disposed of short of annexation, among which he was leading the Imperial Government, however, would insist upon stringent conditions, such as the ownership of the Crown lands, the right of pre-emption in regard to all others. There is a debt of £87,000 on the Islands, and they must have full power to deal with the revenue in view thereof. Mr. Thomson, the so-called Prime Minister of Fiji, had specified seventeen conditions on which the cession was to be made, among which were stipulations, to secure certain hereditary rights in matters of administration and government, by the appointment of certain members of the Council and of the Executive Council, by Her Majesty's Government, without enquiry, of the existing liabilities of Fiji. These conditions were all declared impracticable, as they would make impossible the governing the Islands (efficiently, and in accordance with the wishes of the natives) on an unconditional one. With this view, Sir Hercules Robinson, Governor of New South Wales, was to conduct further negotiations and lay the case fairly before the people of the Islands. Some objection was taken to the proposed form of government as being too despotic, but Lord Carnarvon showed that in any other form it would be impossible to hold the balance even between the natives—who, with the exception of one interior tribe, are now of a mild and gentle disposition, and the whites, generally, of an adventurous class, that have settled here, and whose numbers are being constantly increased by immigrants.

Many will be glad that our old motherland, which has achieved such wonderful success in the colonial business, has not yet retired from a work in which she has never been equalled. Canada, Australia and New Zealand are well off her hands, and she can easily afford to take a few more orders in the colonizing line.—*Mont. Wit.*

EDITORIAL HAND-SHAKING.

The following is from Alexander Clarke, of the *Pittsburg Methodist Recorder*, to T. De Witt Talmage. It is in perfect keeping with the man:

"We respond heartily to Bro. Talmage's newspaper greeting. He proposes, in his *Christian at Work*, a general editorial hand-shaking all round; and we esteem the honor of being named as second in his long list of ex-

NEWFID. CORRESPONDENCE.

DEAR MR. EDITOR,—Notwithstanding the fact that we now exist as a separate Conference, I am sure any terms of news regarding the extension of our common and beloved Methodism in Newfoundland will be interesting to your readers.

On Monday, July 27, under the most auspicious circumstances the corner-stone of a new church was graciously and suc-

changes.

The *Evangelist*, we believe, came next in order of this calling and election, but to paper we seldom see. It has been invited to our meetings, but it hesitates to come, while the *Christian at Work* is with us double every week. We presume the *Evangelist* is close-communication, while the *Christian at Work* is a genuine evangelist. "We are more and more like you, De Witt and you are a wit, sure enough. We hope you may never fall from the grace of good humor. Your sound preaching we enjoy every week, although we never heard the sound of your voice. We went one time to hear you at Seventh and Brown, Philadelphia, when you were a Reformed Dutchman, but you were a good deal more of a Reformed Methodist face, and we know that you observe the most precise Presbyterian behavior. We write in our good old Presbyterian father's and mother's bones on the banks of the Ohio, with distinct recollection of Catechism, confession, and Reformed Dutchman when you were as another shake of that busy hand, giving out the 620th hymn, after which the Rev. J. Dove read the 84th Psalm, and the Rev. C. Laddner offered prayer. The chairman then briefly adverted to the position of Methodism and the desirability of having a better home in which to worship God; by which means we got happy when you Presbyterians begin to shake. Only don't get too boisterous; and be sure you preserve, like good old-fashioned Methodists, to the end, and we will divide hallelujahs with you for ever.

AN ENGLISH WESLEYAN EXCHANGE.

It is impossible to over-estimate the importance of the subject of "Village Methodism," so ably handled not long since by Dr. Johnson. The Anglo-Catholicism, in small beginning, have grown to be, if not the most numerous and powerful, the most active and energetic party in the Established Church, and with their advancing strength and influence there has been a corresponding advance in aggressiveness and intolerance. Contemptible in numbers half a century ago, they overmatch their evangelical opponents, and threaten, unless speedily confronted and checked, to grasp the fortunes and wield the destinies of the Anglican Church, and overshadow with their baneful and blighting ascendancy the great English nation, with all its political and social progress. It is not until now that the Anglican party, until now there is scarcely a shade of difference between Anglican popery and Roman popery, unless it be in the one point not yet accepted of the pope's absolute supremacy and personal infallibility, and in the means of his wretched regeneration, priestly absolutism, sacramental salvation, ecclesiastical tradition—these were the formulae with which this school was inaugurated fifty years ago. But these dogmas are moderate and reasonable when compared with the doctrines now published by the Anglican party, and their idolatrous superstition, and the Romish confessional, with its abominable demoralization, are now preached and practiced by hundreds of Church of England parsons. Prayers for the dead, the adoration of the Virgin, the invocation of saints, monastic celibacy, and above all, the doctrine of transubstantiation and of the real presence—all these monstrous excrecences and corruptions of popery now openly flourish within the precincts of a church that was supposed to be reformed and purified.

Another poor fanatic has fallen a victim to this terrible delusion to fill which has been characteristic of the human race for ages past. His performances were to commence at Cremorne-gardens, a resort which has long been distinguished for the nuisance it causes to the whole neighborhood. The victim styled himself the "Flying Man," and it was announced that he would perform the astounding feat of flying through the air a distance of 5,000 feet. He did not, however, even profess to be able to ascend, but simply to descend from a height at an angle. The experiment was tried. The Flying Man ascended to a balloon, and it was announced that he would successfully descend from a great height; but on attempting the feat a second time he fell headlong through the air and was dashed on to the pavement of a street in Chelsea. It is very strange that the only performances which attract crowds to such places as Cremorne-gardens are those in which life is endangered, and the greater the risk run—that is to say, the greater the probability that the acrobat will lose his life—the greater is the relish of the audience. In the present case no good could possibly have resulted, even if the so-called Flying Man had succeeded. A balloon was necessary in order to accomplish his feat, so that his machine could never be of the slightest practical use. It is a question whether such exhibitions should be permitted to continue on the morbid taste of this kind of theatricalists, and so long as they are permitted to take place, there will not be wanting men who are foolish enough to risk their lives in this manner. The shortest method of putting an end to these disgraceful and degrading performances is to close places of the Cremorne-gardens class altogether.—*London Rec.*

A NEW LIFE OF CHRIST.

A new life of Christ, in two volumes, by Frederic W. Farrar, D.D., F. R. S., Master of Marlborough College, has just been published in London, and is not unlikely, we should say, to be reprinted in this country. It bears the imprint of the Messrs. Cassell, who initiated the general plan of the work, and selected Doctor Farrar as the fittest man to execute it. Accepting the traditional interpretation of Christ's personality and work, the author seeks from this point of view to illustrate by the light of his own recent acquisitions in history, philology and antiquities. The *London Times*, in reviewing the work, informs us that Dr. Farrar's qualifications thereto are of the highest. As a distinguished linguist, he is a man of appreciating a few men can, the results of textual criticism; as an accomplished scholar, he is familiar with all the illustrations which literary knowledge can bring to bear on the subject; while, as an earnest divine, he is keenly alive to the spiritual significance of the work and deeds he is narrating. He has done his utmost to secure the highest qualifications to account. After he had in some measure prepared himself for his task, he paid a visit to Palestine, and endeavored to familiarize himself with the scenes, customs, and local influences under which the life of Christ was passed. He also made himself thoroughly acquainted with all the literature of the subject, from the *Mischna* and the *Talmud* down to the latest German speculations. Such a work from one so eminent will not only command the attention of scholars, but of earnest-minded Christians wherever the English language is spoken.

Editorial Notes, &c.

REV. C. W. DITCHER has left for England in quest of health. May he succeed under the guidance of Providence.

GENERAL CONFERENCE travelling arrangements are under process of completion in the West. We hope to hear soon and shall publish results.

THE SOCIETY OF THE CARMARTHEN ST. (St. John) Sunday-school will be held at Grand Bay on the 19th inst. Expect a real good time.

THE EXECUTIVE BOOK COMMITTEE will meet on Thursday afternoon, 20th inst., in the Book Room at 3 o'clock.

SUCCESS!—The Ladies Academy at Sackville we understand will open with at least seventy students. The male side is equally joyful.

REV. JOHN LATHERN had a serious relapse after our note of last week was written. An operation, however, afforded him instant relief, since he has been doing well.

OUR ENGLISH LETTER is not forthcoming. "G. B." is at the seaside, or was, happy as a king, and breathing out pious wishes that his Editorial brethren could be in a similar condition. Well, we would have no objections, but—and there our readers will understand us.

THE SOCIETY OF THE BAY TRADING.—We have received a letter on this subject, relating most severely on the parties guilty of abusing Mr. Hatfield. As the case must surely come under the cognizance of the law—a human being having been deprived of life—we deem it but just to reserve all expression of opinion until British justice shall have pronounced upon it.

BECH STREET MISSION SCHOOL.—The annual picnic in connection with the above will take place near the North West Arm on Thursday next. The children and friends wishing to accompany them will meet at the Bech St. Church at 10 a. m. sharp.

W. E. MISSIONARY.

NOTICE.—The ministers of the Nova Scotia Conference are respectfully reminded that the Collections for the General Conference should be forwarded to the Rev. A. W. Nichols, Book Storeward not later than 1st September next.

R. ALDER TEMPLER,
Secretary.

NOVA SCOTIA CONFERENCE.—Will the ministers in the Nova Scotia Conference, who are or will be claimants upon the Children's Fund, for the current year, report to me, without delay, through the Financial Secretaries of their respective Districts the names in full of their children and the exact dates of their birth.

A. D. MORTON,
Secy.

Aug. 10th 1874. iiii

THE FOURTH SUNDAY-SCHOOL CONVENTION of the Maritime Provinces will be held at Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, commencing on Saturday, August 29th, at 2 1/2 o'clock, P. M.

Arrangements have been made for a reduction of fares on most of the lines of travel leading to Yarmouth, and starting on August 28th, leaving St. John Friday, Aug. 28th, arriving in Yarmouth Saturday morning, S. S. Delegates by this steamer go and return for one fare.

All Sunday-Schools in the Maritime Provinces who have not yet forwarded names of their Delegates will please do so at once.

Address all communications to
Geo. E. LAVER,
Secy. to Managing Committee,
Yarmouth, N. S.

CONFERENCE MINUTES 1874.

By the kind and valuable assistance of D. Henry Starr, Esq., the Minutes are through the Press some weeks earlier than usual.

Among so many names and numerals some slight inaccuracies may have crept in through faulty manuscript or misprint.

On page 10, For MATLAND Circuit, read MILTONS Circuit.

The Newfoundland Minutes will be published in copies reserved for that Conference; and for the information of others, in the *PROVINCIAL WESLEYAN*, as soon as they come to hand.

—*Miltons, 9th August.*

NEWS IN BRIEF.

NOVA SCOTIA.—In the YARMOUTH RAILWAY.—The "Herald" says: "A locomotive for the line has been contracted for in Portland, Me. Maine and will be ready for shipment in about five weeks. Twenty freight cars for the line are being manufactured in this town."

In a cargo of stone lately shipped to Boston by the Wallace Greyhound Co., was one block 14 ft. by 12 ft. and 18 inches thick, and three blocks each 9 ft. by 4 ft. 6 inches thick. The largest block is worth several hundred dollars.

THE FISHERIES.—The schr. "Thea," of LaHave, arrived yesterday from North Bay, with a full cargo of codfish. Her captain reports fish very plentiful, and that the season has opened in company with the schr. "Malinda Ann," of La Have, and the "Rivendale," of Mahone Bay, with full cargoes of fish from Labrador, bound home. The captain also reports the Labrador fishery good. *Chron.*

FATAL ACCIDENT AT MATLAND.—On Friday last a man named Thomas Faulkner was killed while engaged in rigging a new vessel at the Matland yard. He fell from the top of one of the cross-trees looking after a spar which was being hoisted when some of the hoisting gear gave out. The spar fell, and striking Faulkner, caused him to fall to the deck, a distance of 58 feet. When he struck the deck his arms were driven up into his body. His legs were also broken by the fall. He only lived a few minutes after he fell. The deceased was a widower, and leaves a child at Noel, where he belonged. A coroner's inquest was held, and a verdict given in accordance with the facts.

A BOY DROWNED IN THE SHUBENACADIE.—A boy named Richard Forrestal, aged 15 years, eldest son of Edward Forrestal, while engaged fishing in the Shubenacadie River, reported three miles below Fort Edward, straggled and went in to bathe. He went beyond his depth, and being unable to swim, was drowned before help could reach him. His body was found on Monday night, on the beach, in front of his father's residence, after drifting down the river and back with the returning tide.

THE CROSS.—In Yarmouth.—The weather for the last eight or nine days has been almost unintermittently clear, dry and warm, there being scarcely any fog in the day time until Thursday afternoon, when it began to roll in with the southwest wind, followed the following morning by a heavy rain storm. A large amount of hay has been got in within the past week in excellent condition. The crop is a good one generally.

In Cape Breton.—The past three weeks of fine summer weather, alternating sunshine with warm showers, have done much to restore the drooping spirits of our farmers by the impulse given to growing crops of every kind. By enquiry from different sections of the Island, we learn that hay will yield at least a good average crop, Potatoes and oats are bounding ahead, the sickly low and slender stalks of three weeks ago being replaced by vital, living, green and sturdy branching stalks that promise to produce large crops and tall ears.—*North Sydney Herald.*

GIVING TO THE LORD.

The coin which we cast into the Lord's treasury is weighed in scales not adjusted to our standard. In the balances of the sanctuary spirit has weight, and a grain of grace is heavier than pounds of gold.

...has left for Eng... May be succeed... travelling arrange... of completion in... he soon and shall... the St. (St. John)... held at Grand Bay... at a real good time... Committee will... 20th inst., in... lock... Academy at... will open with... at the male side i... had a serious re... week was writ-... afforded him... which has been doing... is not forthcom... sea-side, or, was... nothing out plus... breadth could be... Well, we would... —and there our... AGEDY.—We have... subject reducing... quality of shoot-... case must be... of the success... of the depriv-... to reserve all ex-... still British ju-... point it.

THE TRURO SHOOTING AFFAIR.—The accounts as regards the late shooting affair in Truro are conflicting. Probably the following from the Truro "Sun" is the nearest to the truth: "Last night at about 12 o'clock, a party of men, numbering as near as can be ascertained some thirty or forty, assembled on Victoria and Forester streets, before the residence of Mr. John McCully, carrying guns, horns, tin pans, iron kettles, etc., and put them in use for a while; they were never intended to assist at this gun beating, horn blowing and tin pan drumming, some stones were thrown, passing through the windows of Mr. McCully's house. Mr. McC. and some of the family emerged from the house, and warned the rioters away. This request remained unnoticed, and a shot was fired from the vicinity of the house, and Mr. Simon Fraser was severely, if not dangerously wounded. This dispersed the crowd, some of whom it is asserted, on their way home, threw large stones through the windows of Mr. Richard Craig's store. We are at a loss to account for the outrage, but Mr. C. ascribes it to the action he has taken in regard to the liquor question, as he had received anonymous letters threatening violence. Of course the demonstrations in front of Mr. McCully's residence, are interpreted as the effect of his determining to resist the enforcement of the liquor law against the liquor dealers. On the other hand, it is stated that it was a serious inebriation, as Mr. McCully had taken place at Mr. McCully's house that evening. At any rate it is a scandalous and disgraceful thing, that men should so far forget themselves as to use such a senseless manner. We do not feel at liberty to remark upon the shot, as legal proceedings are about to be instituted, but it is said that the proceedings against the people mentioned named, were outrageous and unbecomingly in the extreme.

At North East Harbor, Shelburne, on Saturday, Mr. Elias Perry and his two sons were drowned by the capsizing of a mail boat. The body of Mr. Perry and that of one son were recovered.

NEW BRUNSWICK—ALBERT RAILWAY.—The contractors are making exceedingly good progress with this work, and the railway between the Salisbury end, and advertise for more men, as do also Messrs. McManus at the Hopwell end, but large forces are at work at both places, and the work of grading is making rapid progress. Mr. McDonald is succeeding well with the bridge across the river at Salisbury, and altogether the people may congratulate themselves on the prospect of an early railway connection with the outside world. We purpose to visit the works shortly and will give fuller particulars.

SEVEN AUG. 8.—Mr. Samuel Carleton, Carletonville, is attempting to cross the track at the railway crossing, was run over by the afternoon down express train, and injured severely in the face, but not internally. Doctors Vail and Ryan were in attendance, and say he will recover. The wagon was smashed to atoms, but the horses escaped unhurt. —Telegraph.

BATHURST, Aug. 8.—While constable Gannon was serving a civil process to-day on Murray, a boarding house keeper on Section Sixteen, he was brutally and, perhaps, fatally beaten by four or five men who were in Murray's shanty at the time. The shanty was occupied by Gannon, valued his property to his heels, although he had a seven-shooter in his pocket, leaving Gannon to his fate having been kicked, scolded, and abused. He is now collecting a number of men to go out on the line and make arrests. —Id.

MIRACULOUS RECOVERY FROM DEATH.—The following account of the death of a little child from death, at Cape Tormentine, is more detailed than any hitherto published:—"About four weeks ago a little girl, some 3 years old, daughter of Mr. Isaac Allen, of Cape Tormentine, wandered to her father's saw mill. After a short time she was missed, but her father thought she had returned home. It occurred to him to look down into the mill where, when he noticed what he considered was a piece of white cloth on one of the water wheels. The wheel is termed a "Parker" wheel, and had at the time a strong head of water on it. The mill was immediately stopped, and Mr. Allen proceeded to look down into his horror, what he thought was a stick was his little daughter's leg, much discolored black and blue. The agony of the father was intense at this discovery. The sight, he says, will never be erased from his memory; and this with the fact that through the dreadful stillness of the purifiers, he heard the wailing and excitement of hope, the child was heard to wince or moan, added to his emotion. Measures were instantly taken to relieve what was certainly thought to be a lifeless child. An aperture was soon made by the removal of a stave from off the wheel, when the little girl was taken out, terribly bruised, but not dead. Her lower extremities were carefully rubbed, and as soon as possible warm applications had, and the child, through the mercy made the escape the more extraordinary in the fact of her having first passed through flames, a distance of some thirty feet, and drawn into the wheel and whirled around for a period of some 20 minutes—just about that time previous she was writhing in her father's presence."

P. E. ISLAND.—Cherries, and Currants black and red, were in the market on Friday, for the first time this season. We are pleased to see that the citizens are supplied with cherries, and that the currants are beginning to come in.—Patrol.

The value of the exports from the port of Summerside for the month of July amounts to \$29,532—sugar, potatoes, butter, canned lobsters, eggs, horses, hay, wood, and timber being the principal on the list.

On Friday last there was a good supply of new hay in the market, and the price was moderate, but it is expected to be scarce in the late spring. Several consignments of their loads at sixty cents, the price ranging from that down to fifty cents.—Patrol.

This weather has been unusually fine of late part of July and first of August. With the few beneficial showers we had the crops have progressed rapidly and promise a fair return. Haying has been commenced by several already, and is expected to be above average this year.

A NEW INVENTION.—We have been shown a model of a new bedstead for invalids, invented by our ingenious townsman, Mr. Huestis. It appears to be admirably suited for the purpose intended, and is highly spoken of by competent judges here.—Journal.

MISCELLANEOUS.—There has been a terrible gale off the coast of Aberdeenshire, in Scotland. A hundred fishing boats are overdue and it is feared that many of them are lost.

The message of Queen Victoria, proroguing Parliament, refers to friendly relations with Foreign Powers; explains the position of Great Britain in regard to the International Congress at Brussels, substantially as before made public; alludes with favor to negotiations for renewal beyond the limits of the United States and Canada, and laments the condition of Spain, but favors a policy of non-interference. The remaining portion of the message treats of the condition and welfare of her dependencies.

NEW WHEAT.—The first new wheat of the season was purchased on the market this morning by Mr. E. J. C. H. Department of Public Works has advertised for tenders for the grading of the Pembina branch, of the Canada Pacific Railway, between the International boundary and a point opposite Winnipeg. Tenders will be received up to the 25th inst.

It is said both Germany and Russia have decided to recognize the Spanish Republic.

Pere Hyacinthe has resigned his charge in Geneva on account of a dispute between the moderate and extreme sections of the old Catholic Party. He sides with and takes the leadership of the moderates.

(Special Dispatch to Morning Chronicle)
Ottawa, August 10.—The Department of Public Works has advertised for tenders for the grading of the Pembina branch, of the Canada Pacific Railway, between the International boundary and a point opposite Winnipeg. Tenders will be received up to the 25th inst.

The largest fire which has occurred in Montreal for several years, broke out at five minutes to two o'clock yesterday morning, five hours, destroying \$100,000 worth of property. A Stomach and Sun Brand.—On the 27th ult., the young wife of James A. Grant, a miner working in the Gould and Curry Mines, Virginia City, Nevada, was found dead in her bed. Her husband had left her a few hours before when she was in good health. A post-mortem was made, and it was ascertained that she was the cause of her death. She was a daughter of the late David McLeod, of Four Mile Brook, Pictou, and had only been married six weeks.

NEW YORK, Aug. 11.—A careful estimate has placed the loss by the Montreal fire Saturday at about \$100,000.

PARIS, Aug. 11.—There is great excitement in this city, consequent upon the intelligence that Marshal Bazaine had escaped from the island of St. Marguerite, some time during Sunday night. Details are unknown, except that he effected his escape on a rope ladder and got on a vessel bound for Italy. The night was dark and stormy.

The Paris journals declare that the Government will act promptly and energetically in punishing all concerned in his flight.

RECEIPTS FOR PROVINCIAL WESLEYAN.
To August 15, 1874.
Rev. J. Goodison, 3
Stephen Abbott, 2
James Brown, 2
4 00
Rev. D. B. Scott, 3
Capt. David Howard, 1
Geo. Dodsworth, 1
4 00

Wesleyan.
At the residence of the bride's mother, April 2nd, by Rev. Robert J. Taylor, D.D., of the Parish of Waterbury, Queen's Co. N. B. to Miss Anna Jane McCully, of the Parish of Cambridge, Queen's Co. N. B.
At the residence of Capt. G. Nelson Smith, June 7th, by the same, Mr. Robert Holmes, senior, to Mrs. Catherine Elizabeth Nelson, of Waterbury, Queen's Co. N. B.
By the Rev. Isaac N. Parker, July 22nd, at the residence of the bride's mother, July 22nd, to Miss Elizabeth Taylor, of the Parish of Waterbury, Queen's Co. N. B. to Miss Elizabeth Taylor, of the Parish of Waterbury, Queen's Co. N. B.
On Thursday, 30th inst., by Rev. Wm. McCarty, Mr. Wm. Brown, to Miss Elizabeth Taylor, of the Parish of Waterbury, Queen's Co. N. B.
On Monday, 10th inst., at the Wesleyan Parsonage, Dorchester, N. B., by Rev. Wm. McCarty, Mr. Donald McDonald White, to Miss Anne Ann Osborne, of Moncton.

DISTRICT MEETINGS.
N. B. AND P. E. I. CONFERENCE.
The brethren of the New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island Conference will please remember that a collection is to be taken up at all the Circuits, during the month of August, to aid in defraying the expenses of the General Conference, to be held in Toronto, in September next. (The amounts should be forwarded, immediately after the collection shall have been made, to Rev. Joseph Hart, Sackville, N. B. D. CURRIE, Secretary, Aug 7 2ins

SACKVILLE DISTRICT.
DORCHESTER, Aug. 10, 1874.
The Ministers and Circuit Stewards of the Sackville District, are hereby notified that the Financial District Meeting will be held in Dorchester on Thursday, 27th August, commencing 9 a. m. W. McCARTY, Chairman.

P. E. ISLAND DISTRICT.
The Financial District Meeting for the Prince Edward Island District, will be held in Charlottetown, Wednesday, August 26th, commencing at 9 30 o'clock, a. m. D. D. CURRIE, Chairman, August 3, 1874.

ST. JOHN DISTRICT.
The Ministers and Circuit Stewards of the St. John District are hereby informed that the Financial Meeting of the District, will be held (D. V.) in the Wesleyan Church, Portland, St. John, on Wednesday, 26th inst., commencing at 10 a. m. By order of Chairman, ROBERT DUNCAN, Financial Secy., Portland, St. John, August 14, 1874. 3ins

FREDERICTON DISTRICT.
The Ministers and Circuit Stewards of the Fredericton District, are requested to meet in the Methodist Church, Chatham, Miramichi Circuit, at 2 p. m., August 26th, for the transaction of the Financial affairs of the District. By order of the Chairman, ROBERT WILSON, Fin. Secretary.

GRAHAM'S PAIN EXTRACTOR, supplies a want long felt by the poor, most useful and so efficacious in so many of the diseases of the human system, that it is now being used in all parts of the world. It is a simple and safe remedy, and is recommended by the most eminent medical authorities. It is equally efficacious in neuralgia and other acute pains. —Ed. Canada Mailer Advertiser.

PREACHERS' PLAN, HALIFAX.
Sunday, August 16th, 1874.
Brunswick St., 11 a. m.—Rev. I. Thurlow.
St. John's, 11 a. m.—Rev. R. B. Becken.
Granton St., 11 a. m.—Rev. R. B. Becken.
7 p. m.—Rev. G. M. Grant.
Kaye St., 11 a. m.—Rev. J. Read.
St. John's, 11 a. m.—Rev. R. B. Becken.
Charles St., 11 a. m.—Rev. J. E. Jobb.
7 p. m.—Rev. J. E. Jobb.
Beach St., 9 p. m.—Rev. J. E. Jobb.
Dartmouth, 11 a. m.—Rev. Strothard.
7 p. m.—Rev. I. Thurlow.

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1874 SPRING 1874

SMITH BROTHERS, DRY GOODS IMPORTERS.

WHOLESALE.

Stock complete in every department. Special attention is requested to our Stock of Grey Cottons, Prints, Ribbons, Straw Goods and Millinery.

RETAIL.

In this Department our Stock is unsurpassed in either quality, value or style.

SMITH BROS., 150 GRANVILLE STREET.

REDUCED PRICES!

De Wolfe & Doane

Are clearing out their summer stock at Greatly Reduced Prices.

Collars & Cuffs at half prices.

DRESS GOODS—
Spot, Stripes, Iron and Canvas, Greenades, Print & Cotton, Printed Matisse, Printed Baptiste, Lawrie, Barages, &c.

Our whole Stock marked down.

115 GRANVILLE STREET. 115

BARGAINS.

A. L. Wood, 109 Granville Street. 109

Will offer extra inducements to purchasers during the balance of season in all departments.

DRESS GOODS

at reduced prices, Striped, White and Colored Lawns at clearing prices. BLACK SILK MANTELES at less than cost price.

Men's Tweeds at low prices, together with a large stock of

RICH BLACK SILKS, FRENCH KID GLOVES, Hosiery, COTTONS, Lins, &c., &c. A. L. WOOD, 109 Granville Street.

WEBSTER SEWING MACHINE.

ANY one, wanting the BEST FAMILY SEWING MACHINE, or the BEST for light manufacturing purposes, should not fail to see or try one of the

Webster Sewing Machines, (lately patented) before buying any other, as they have many important improvements, over all others, and is now being manufactured in large numbers by the CANADA SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, Hamilton, Ontario, and wherever introduced is bound to take the lead, as it has already done in other places. Needs of the kind of excellence claimed for the Webster, viz.:

1. Greater simplicity, than has yet been obtained by any other machine.
2. Superiority of finish and workmanship, &c.
3. Most direct action and easily regulated feed.
4. The use of the shuttle, instead of a needle.
5. The most perfect Shuttle in the world, has self-adjusting tension, so that the tension can be most easily obtained, without any alteration, until the Bobbin is quite empty, and also the Bobbins are larger and therefore hold more thread.
6. The warp parts, are made, so as to be taken up and therefore always keeping the machine in good order.
7. Has revolving presser foot, so that the needle can be more easily tilted and threaded.
8. The foot is so constructed, that no pressure is put on one in a short time, and also cannot be torn or injured by any accident.
9. It is the best and most complete set of attachments, viz. 1. Plated Patent Kuffler, 2. N. B. Foot, 3. Sewing Machine, 4. Sewing Machine, 5. Sewing Machine, 6. Sewing Machine, 7. Sewing Machine, 8. Sewing Machine, 9. Sewing Machine, 10. Sewing Machine, 11. Sewing Machine, 12. Sewing Machine, 13. Sewing Machine, 14. Sewing Machine, 15. Sewing Machine, 16. Sewing Machine, 17. Sewing Machine, 18. Sewing Machine, 19. Sewing Machine, 20. Sewing Machine, 21. Sewing Machine, 22. Sewing Machine, 23. Sewing Machine, 24. Sewing Machine, 25. Sewing Machine, 26. Sewing Machine, 27. Sewing Machine, 28. Sewing Machine, 29. Sewing Machine, 30. Sewing Machine, 31. Sewing Machine, 32. Sewing Machine, 33. Sewing Machine, 34. Sewing Machine, 35. Sewing Machine, 36. Sewing Machine, 37. Sewing Machine, 38. Sewing Machine, 39. Sewing Machine, 40. Sewing Machine, 41. Sewing Machine, 42. Sewing Machine, 43. Sewing Machine, 44. Sewing Machine, 45. Sewing Machine, 46. Sewing Machine, 47. Sewing Machine, 48. 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