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VOL. XXX

HALIFAX, N.S. NOVEMBER, 30 1878.

NO. 46

THE SWEET BY AND BYE.

In the manifold mansions of heaven There's a home for the holy; for me If I wash in His blood who was given As a ransom to die on the Tree.

There no winter shall wither our joys, And no harps on the willows are hung; For the presence of God is our Sun, And all shall be summer and song.

Then let music or mourning be mine; Cold reproach or a fleeting renown; Since resplendent in lustre divine, Are the robe and the palm, and the crown. S. B. D.

OUR ENGLISH LETTER.

MISSIONARY CONFERENCE.

DEAR MR. EDITOR,-A very large Conference of Missionary delegates have recently been gathered into a Conference, and it may be, that a brief reference to this event will be of interest to many of your readers. The invitation was issued by the secretaries of the four great Missionary associations, viz.—the Church Missionary, the London (Congregational,) the Baptist, and the Wesleyan. About 600 delegates accepted the invitation, and included representatives of a very large number of evangelistic agencies working both at home and abroad for the conversion of the world to Christ. The sessions of this unique Conference occupied the greater part of a week, and were all of great interest. Reports were presented of the state of the work, the difficulties programme was arranged to bring fairly before the Conference all the great fields of labor, and the speakers were specially selected for their practical knowledge of the countries to which attention was being directed. Papers of great value were read, and in the remarks which followed, much valuable information was elicited. The great difficulty was want of time, so vast are the undertakings of the Church of Christ, and the consecrated workers so numerous. The full report of this Conference will soon appear in a goodly volume, and will form a valuable compendium of information for all who are concerned in this great work. The American churches were ably represented by some of their prominent men, and by some who have been for long years in the arduous service in the very front of the battle. The Continental Protestant churches, sent men to speak of what they are doing. It was cheering to hear what great things the Lord is working, and also to find so many churches thoroughy alive to the claims of missions, and so de-

THE CITY ROAD CHAPEL

duty.

votedly engaged in the discharge of their

has had to contend through all its history, although so rich in spiritual blessings to Methodism, with heavy financial burdens and debt. These were in part relieved a few years ago when the freehold of the grand old sanctuary was purchased, and it was secured as the heritage of our people for all time. But yet there was enough of debt left to be a trouble, and it was resolved to have another effort in connection with its centenary. This has been done, and several excellent services have been held. Honored men from other churches preached sermons, and at the final meeting enough had been received to meet every demand, and the long standing obligations are all cleared off. This is a cause for thankfulness, for it has not been to our credit to allow a chapel so intimately connected with our history, and the resting place of so many of our saint ed dead; to be endangered or even burdened with debt.

METHODIST FINANCE

has not of late, been in acything like easy circumstances, but with scarcely an exception, every Fund is in debt and unless effectual relief is speedily secured those debts will soon swell up to an appalling amount. This question engaged the earnest attention of the recent Conference, and a large committee was named to meet as soon after Conference as might be convenient. To these the Districts were requested to add two each; a minister and a layman; and the President invited many more. About 200 were thus convened and sat in deliberation three days. It was found that £83,000 was required to pay month choir sang very sweetly the the Theological College at Birmingham, gates." and £120,000 more for strengthening existing institutions, and extension of the work at home and abroad.

£200,000 STERLING

is the sum required, and it has been determined to attempt the formation of such a fund. The officers were all appointed and plans were devised by which the appeal will be made to our people.

THE WESLEYAN METHODIST THANKSGIV-ING FUND.

It is a grand undertaking and the realization of it will be a glorious thing for Methodism. Not a tew are very sanguine of its success, and others are rather sceptical on account of the terrible depresssion of business and badness of the times.

THE AGRICULTURAL INTEREST is represented as being in a state of great depression. The farmer's complaint is loud and grievous. Corn is pouring in from foreign countries, and it does not pay to grow it at home. Their remedy is to reduce the wages of the men by whom their fields were tilled. Except in a very few instances, is there any disposition on the part of landlords to lower the rent. The laborers are preparing to resist the threatened reduction of their earnings and there is a sad probability of a strike with all its deplorable results. The time which at present confront the missionary, selected by the masters, for this moveand the agencies which are required, were | ment is one of slack employment when busy days of harvest. It is yet hoped that a strike may be averted, but there is much contention, and the controversy

> widens day by day. THE PROBABILITY OF WAR

has strengthened within the last few days. The Indian authorities, under compulsion it is said, of the Home Government have sent an ultimatum, and it will require some little time to elapse before his answer can be received. He is reported to to be insolent and defiant. The situation is one of great difficulty and England appears compelled to go on with the business until the unruly and turbulent ruler of Afghanistan makes some sort of submission. Great blame is attached to the intermeddling and plotting which have brought about this crisis, but now it is come England cannot recede.

THE METHODIST BIBLE AND PRAYER

now numbers about three thousand members, resident in all quarters of the globe. It issues lists of passages from scripture for meditation and prayer, and subjects for special intercession at times arranged. The movement has met with much success, and the results are believed to have been fruitful of Divine answer to prayer, and rich grace descending upon its mem

OPENING OF THE CENTENARY. CHURCH, ST. JOHN, N.B.

Condensed from the Telegraph of Nov. 18,) For the first time public worship was. resterday, held in the newly-erected school-room of the Centenary Church. At each service the church was thronged, and many stood during the whole of the services.

MORNING SERVICE.

At a quarter to eleven yesterday morning the school room was well filled, and before the hour of commencing the service chairs had to be placed in the aisles and all available places. on account of the numbers arriving.

THE OPENING EXERCISES. The service began by the singing of

the 505th hymn, and then the Rev. J. R. Narraway offered up an earnest prayer for the divine blessing upon the new church and its congregation, and others present. The choir then sang the anthem, "What a lovely city is Zion." Rev. Dr. Pope then read several passages of scripture, as follows: 2d Chronicles, vi, 12, to end; Psalms exxii, and Ephesians iv. The Rev. Joseph Hart, president of the Metho dist Conference then delivered a sermon, taking as his text Psalms, exxii, "For my brethren and companions' sakes I will now say peace be within

At the conclusion of Mr. Hart's ser- therein?

existing debts, £25,000 for the erection of anthem, "Lift up your heads, in ye

Rev. Mr. Sprague then announced that the sacrament of the Lord's Supper would be celebrated at the else of the evening service. He also said that a meeting of the members of the church would be held in the church parlor this evening and the usual prayer meeting on Wednesday evening next and a meeting of the building count tree and the trustees would be held in the pastor's vestry on Friday evening. Sprague also stated that the "choice of seats" would not be allotted until after Sunday next; also that the lev. Dr. Donald, Methodist missionary to Japan

would preach on next Sunday evening.
The congregation dispersed after the singing of the hymn on the the day a page

"Jesus shall reign whereer the sun"-and the pronouncing of the benediction by Rev. Mr. Sprague.

AFTERNOON SERVICE.

A large and fashionable gathering attended the three o'clock service at Centenary church yesterday atternoon. For some time before the beginning of the service there was not a vacant seat available; but the people continued to throng into the building, and many persons were compelled to stand throughout the services.

THE OPENING EXERCISE were conducted by the Rev. Howard Sprague, and the address, which was intended especially for children, was spoken by the Rev. John Allison, M.A. * * * * *

Mr. Allison referred to the collection to be taken up in aid of Sunday so and said he would contribute a silver dollar—one which had been one means of converting a young man. The doner loved that dollar; he had a rich it in his porket for more than a rear, but he could not keep it. He next

narrated an incident of a sermon delivered by Dr. Addy, the text of which was given by one of the hearers as being | "Where two or three Methodists are gathered together, there will be a collection." Mr. Sprague announced that the

work of re-organizing the Sunday School would be gone into next Sunday. The Rev. Mr. Chappel closed the service with pronouncing the benediction. EVENING SERVICE.

Fully two hundred people were turned away from the church last evening, being unable to gain admittance.

The opening services began by singing of the 564th hymn, begining "Infinite God, to Thee we raise," Rev. Mr. Mitchell, of St. Andrew's Church, then offered up prayer, and this was followed by his reading a passage of Scripture from the 40th chapter of

At the close of the sermon Rev. Mr. Sprague made announcements similar to those at the morning service. The singing of the 698th hymn—" From all that dwell beneath the skies,"-and the benediction brought the exercises to a close. At the close the sacrament of the

Lord's supper was celebrated.

[We will try to find space for the sermon by Mr. Hart and the address of Mr. Allison shortly.]

A word for your children: Protect them against the corrupting literature that floods the country. From New York city alone half a million of such publications are issued weekly. They penetrate everywhere. They may be found in some of our towns and villages, and even in our boarding-schools. There has been no little mischief following certain vile publications which issue from the press in our quiet provincial cities. No quarantine has been or can be established except by strict parental vigilance. Let that vigilance be exercised as you value the salvation temporal and eternal, of your child.

What is the pastor to do with the backslidden or irreligious members of his charge? Drive them out of the church? "Drop" them. Nay, nay. That is to be the last re-He is to bring all the resources of his sort. sacred office into play to save these erring ones. Argument, sympathy persuasion, prayer, are to be used with the wisdom that cometh from above. These rarely fail to bring the wanderer back to the path of duty. Expulsion or "dropping" is a shorter method but it is not the Master's.

The world is tolerant of sin anywhere but in a Christian. A bristian should be more intolerant of sin in himself than anywhere else. Indeed, sin in a saint takes on a da ker hue of guilt from the contradiction which it gives to the p.o ession of him who commits it. "How shall we that are dead to sin live any longer

THE AFGHAN WAR.

While the people of Canada are rejoicing and holding high festival over the expected arrival of our future Gov-

(From the Herald.)

ernor-General and his Royal Lady, our fellow subjects in India are engaged in north and in five or six marches, after dea very important, and it may prove a bouching, reach either Cabul or Chuznee. very bloody and protracted, war. Afghanistan is peopled by 6,000,000 of as with one or other of the two stronger hardy and brave a people as can be columns. If pressed, however, either by found in Asia, and has a territory spleadidly adapted for defence. Bound- an offensive defensive attltude, stand ed and intersected by lefty mountains -among the highest in the worldacross which there is no passage, except less render good service by drawing off a by narrow passes, the invading army will be beset with dangers of no common character, and will undoubtedly have fighting to do, worthy of British prowess. The stren th and disposition of the invading army will, in all probability, become matters of serious import within the next few weeks. The

following, taken from an exchange, gives a very clear statement of our forces already operating against the armies of Shere Alı: The present expeditionary force against Afghanistan will consist of about 35,000 men, exclusive of auxiliary troops from the native states, and exclusive also of a

reserve force, which is being collected at which will operate on independent lines with a common plan. The Peshawur work to perform, consists of 16.000 men with 66 guns. The Koorum Valley column bas 6.000 men with 24 guns; and the Questa column 15,000 men with 60 guns. The proportion of artillery, it will be observed, is very large. The Peshawur Valley column will consist of two divisions. and will be under the general command which the active operations will be en- place. trusted, is under the command of Sir S. Browne, one of the most distinguished officers in the service, and who is thoroughly familiar with the ground which his army has to traverse. The second division will be under the command of Ge neral Mande, another very distinguished officer, and with his division, which is to be held in reserve, is a contingent of probably be employed in garrison duty at Peshawur. To General Browne's division will be given the arduous task of forcing the Khyber Pass, which is naturally extremely formidable, and which has been greatly strengthened by art. As Pollock forced it with less than 8,000 men in 1842, it is not thought that it should greatly delay General Browne, should it be considered preper to make the attempt this year. Of course the forcing of this pass will be merely a prelude to other operations almost equally arduous, which cannot well be undertaken until next spring, but, in a general way, it may be said that the Division under General Browne, after forcing the Khyber Pass, will advance directly to Cabul, the capital and seat of

the Ameer's power. The Quetta column, which is under the command of General Donald Stewart, will advance from that place which may be termed the further end of the British base, and will be supported by a reserve which is being made up at Madras and Bombay, under the command of General Primrose. The Quetta column will regulate its movements by those of General Browne's Division. It will be exceedingly strong in cavalry, owing to the nature of the country which it has to traverse. The time be dispensed with. It is cause of Quetta column will begin its operations by an advance on Candahar by way of the Bholon Pass. Candahar is not expected to make a very stout resistance, although it will no doubt be defended. Once in tunities of acquiring a knowledge of the possession of Candabar, the Quetta column will occupy a most important strategical ley from both Southern Afgbanistan and ple and by the trustees, of whom he thus Herat. From Candabar the Quetta force | speaks :may either advance upon Ghuznee and Cabul, to co-operate directly with the Peshwahur column, or content itself with giving a hand to the Koorum Valley col umn and assisting it to capture Ghuznee. Some of the Indian correspondents report that the ultimate destination of this column is Herat, which is 400 miles from for such a period, cherishing as I do, a Candahar; but military men of experience hope of a home in a better place. regard it as too weak for that service. To occupy Herat they say, would require at least 20,000 men to operate in southern and western Afghanistan. A junction with the Koorum Valley column would bring the Quetta force neatly up to that figure, but that column will probably be employed in active operations in another lirections in another direction. The only incomstance which gives color to the idea heavy a reserve being gathered for the can yet be obtained. "God moves in a Quetta column at Madras and Bombay. mysterious way.

The Koorum Valley column, which is the smallest of the three, will necessarily be compelled to take a subsidiery and subordinate part in the active preparations of the campain, but it is strong enough to strike a decisive blow should the opportunity offer. Having Kohat as its immediate base it will advance up the Koorum Valley, by which it will be able to turn Its great difficulty will be to preserve its communication until it effects a junction the enemy or by want of supplies, it will be able to entrench itself and assuming ready to strike in, should opportunity ffer. Even if it never exchanged shots with the Ameer's army it will nevertheconsiderable body of troops to watch and keep it in check.

FROM THE MISSION ROOMS.

JAPAN:

The chairman bears gratifying testimony to the fidelity and the usefulness of the native ministers appointed to take charge of Shidzuoka and Numadza, the former left vacant by Dr. McDonald's temporary absence, and the latter because of the Rev. G. M. Meacham's removal to Tokio. Bro. Cochran writes from To-

"I spent a few weeks in the country during the summer, going first to Kofu, where Bro. Eby is. He is tolerably Madras and Bombay. The army of inva-sion is really divided into three armies, in sumptuous quarters. But he has had of communication, although in conformity | a grand opportunity for Christian work I know of no better opening in all this Valley army, which has that town for its country than the present in Kofu. We base and which has the most arduous have stationed there one of our ablest nahave stationed there one of our ablest native helpers and one of our students, so that Bro. Eby has excellent assistance; and I have no doubt that the Lord will give him a fine barvest and a speedy one in Kofu. On my way home I spent a Sunday in Shidzuoka and one in Numadof Sir F. Haines. The first division, to za holding the quarterly meeting at each

"After the departure of the foreign missionaries the church in both places suffered some depression. But the native assistants were faithful, and the best instructed of their members rallied to their aid; and now the cause is looking up in a most encouraging way. They seem to troops from the Sikh States, which will feel their responsibility, and to have acquired self-reliance by being thrown upon their own resources. I have no doubt the churches of Shidzuoka and Numadzu will live and do well. Bros. Yamanaka and Sugiyama, in charge of these stations, are proving themselves excellent workmen and good pastors. Bro. Hosoi, who has an excellent reputation in Numadzu and Tokio, is at present, I am sorry to say, seriously ill. I trust the Lord will raise him up speedily.

" Last Sunday we held our quarterly meeting in Tokio, and though the rain came down in torrents, a goodly number assembled, and ten were added to us by baptism on profession of faith."

With reference to Bro. Machan's re moval, this became a necessity by the work in the interior engaging Mr. Eby's energies; but independent of this, some financial irregularity on the part of the Japanese who had the management of th school rendered it imperative that the services of a "foreigner" should for a thankfulness that the residence and ministry of Bre. M. there have resulted in spiritual fruitfulness; whilst his opporlanguage have been advantages His removal is very much regretted by the pea

"When the school trustees bade me. good by .,' they expressed their deep regrets that they were unable to keep, me through eternity! which was of course very kind; but as much as I like Numadzu. I could not accept of a situation there

Painful intelligence from Winnipeg has been received at the Mission Rooms announcing the death by acciden: of Mr. W. Skinner, who was proceeding to Morley, North West Territory, for the purpose of devoting himself for life to the dian work. Though we have enquired of Mr. German if he could furnish any details, nothing, but the bare statement

ion, c Diarrhœa, onic Laryngitis, elancholy.

Nervous Debility. HYPOPHOSPHITES

ting diseases distion is honorably medical faculty in has been introsale is the best tion in which it is

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THE MASSACRE OF IPSARA.

It is the custom among the Albanians to build large fires and prepare a feast when victory has crowned their arms. While the sheep are roasting, the soldiers amuse themselves around the fire by celebrating with arms in hand a military movement, believed to be at least a relic of the ancient Pyrrhic dance. In pursuance, as was supposed, of such a custom, Cottas caused fires to be lighted near his battery; but his purpose was not to perform a patriotic rite-it was a preconcerted treacherous signal. The red blaze was a beacon to the Turks to show them the position oocupied by Cottas, and to guide them to his bat-

The day had been a splendid one for Ipsara. The omens were auspicious The sun had gone down into a sea of glory; the waters of the Ægean reflected the deep crimson of the evening sky; the clonds looked like banners of transparent gold hung out over the heavens in signs of victory. Who that had witnessed such a day could ever dream that it would be followed by a night of wild disaster? Who could imagine that there was treachery in those bright sparks that leaped up from the bosom of that midnight fire? The people of the island did not for a moment suspect

And now, when the earth was wrapped in darkness, and many of the Greek soldiers slept on their arms, the plan of treachery arranged between Cottas and Isauf Pasha was to be carried out. With muffled oars, and in perfect silence, eight thousand men were disembarked without being observed by any of the other batteries. The Turks thus landed without opposition, advanced with their muskets slung to their shoulders, and with swords drawn and held between their teeth, leaving their hands free to push and pull one another up the rocks. But before they had scaled the ramparts, Lambras, the other Albanian chief discovered what was going on. He hastened to his brother, and requested him to give orders that stones should be rolled down let them climb up and fight them on a most dangerous exhibition of chivalric courtesy. Lambras again called on his brother and urged the necessity of firing on the Turks before they climbed up the ascent; but he was again refused Cottas replying "I command here." Lumbras, now seeing too llainly the treachery of his brother,-for the greater part of the Turks had already asand were within a few yards of the battery,-drew from his belt a pistol and shot the traitor. Cottas fell mor-

The landing of the enemy caused great consternation among the women and children. They might be seen running about in all directions, dreading the approach of the Turks, and vet un. able to adopt any means of escape. Ladies of rank offered all their wealth to any one that would take them off them off to a Greek vessel; but when they found that all appeals were unheard, they cast their treasures away as being only an incumbrance to them. The gold, precious stones, and other valuable articles.

At length, when the Turks came down from the mountain, overlooking the city, and yelled forth their war-cry, "Allah! Allah!" they commenced the work of death, regardless of age, sex or condition. The blood of the infant was poured out on the breast of the mother, and then she too fell beneath their cimeters. It seemed as if they were alone intent on massacre even to annihilation. Nothing now could be heard save the roar of cannon, the discharge of musketry, the clash of swords, the cries of combatants and the screams of women and children. The carnage was continued the whole day and night. Some were pillaging the houses, others were capturing and killing those who took refuge on board Greek ships in the inner harbor. In a "Life of Ali Pasha, of Albania," it is related that several of the Suliote women on the advance of the Turkish troops into their mountain fastnesses, assembled on a loftv summit, and, after chanting a wild song, preciptated themselves withtheir children into the chasm below, to avoid becoming the slaves of the enemy. Thus, also, many of the Ispara mothers ran to the nearest precipice, where, for a moment, as they trembled on the Verge that overhung the sea, they pressed their little ones to their bosoms, and gave to each babe the last kiss, and to each other the last adieu, then threw their children into the surges below, and in wild despair, the mothers leaped in after them, and perished in the waters National Repository for Decem-

FAMILY READING.

SERVING ACCORDING TO GOD'S WILL.

It is not enough that we try to serve one another, to serve our own generation; we must also try to serve it ac. cording to the will of God. Many eminent critics, indeed, bring out this warning very emphatically by reading the passage before us thus :- " So Dahis own generation."

Now there are many who can be very good and kind in their own way, while they serve their own will; and even for this let us honor them; but their way is not always God's way; nor do they always so much as try to take God's way of doing good. In our endeavors to serve God in serving men we are constantly misled both by our self-will and by our love of ease. Sometimes we do not take the pains to think what God's way would be, i. e., what is the best way of serving men; or will not rouse ourselves to the effort and self-denial requisite to doing it in the best possible way. If a neighbor ask for bread we should never dream of giving him a stone; and yet we may so give him bread as to make it a very millstone round his neck, sinking him ever deeper into the miry ways of indolence and a pauperized spirit. If he ask a fish of us we should never dream self-respect. We are too lazy to think how his needs may be most wisely and most graciously met, and yet we are too tender-hearted to send him away empty; and so the tender heart and the lazy intellect prompt us to give him what he asks, although that may be precisely the unkindest thing, the least really useful thing, that we can do for him. Archbishop Whately is said to have thanked God that he had equal terms—a singular and certainly gives and to him that takes: and that, after due thought and enquiry, he gave away a large part of his income every year. And, assuredly, it would be well for us to think before we give, to reflect before we attempt to serve. Does God always give us exactly what we ask of h m, and serve us in precisely the way that we desire? Does not he think for us, and what will be best for us, cended, taken up their line of march, and how He may most effectually he p us? If we would serve our generation according to the will of God we must neither be too lazy to think nor too soft tally wounded, was taken on board the to say No!-" No, not as you wish, but Turkish admiral's ship, and, before he in a better way." We must rather died, acknowledged his misery and his make God's will our own standard of service, and take any pains which will bring that wise Almighty Will to the aid of our feeble endeavors. For the great comfort of serving men according to the will of God is, that we then serve them effectively, however poor or

> But if our service is sometimes marred by an indolence and love of ease which will not be at the pains of thought, at other times it is marred by an exacting self-will. We all know people who do what they mean to be a kindness in so authoritative and dictatorial a way, and found such heavy claims on what they have done for us, that it is changed into its very opposite, and fetters and degrades us rather than assists and comforts us. And, unless we are on our guard, we may only too easily be infested by their spirit. The peace of many churches and houses, as well as the success of many a charitable enterprise, has been wrecked on this rock. The self-conceit and self-will of a few toward the good end for which, but for them, many would be willing to labor. Nothing is done rightly unless every detail of it is any one but themselves should have a will, or even a wish, they take as an offence. The merest trifle that does not please them turns them into critics. censors, obstructives.

be done-must take effect.

we not all too set on having our own sence of expiation, or when they have way, and two apt to carry, and hinder, known nothing of it, have had this foreand forbode evil when we cannot get it? doing, and in all ages have had it. The or to stand aside and refuse to help on record of desertion behind man makes a good work unless our claim to consi- his past permanently different from deration is acknowledged? Alas! the that of a man who has never deserted. world might have been won to right- That which was an affect becomes a ousness and peace before now had all cause, and will perpetually produce apgood men been bent on serving their propriate effects of foreboding unless case. We have known as good brethren "Why will ye die."

The Reward of a Life's Work The Martyrs of Scotland

instead of seeking to get their own will, until they have rent the sacred unity of the Church with a thousand schisms. -Rev S. Cox, in Sunday Magazine.

CERTAINTIES OF RELIGION.

LECTURE BY REV. JOSEPH, COOK.

Shaftesbury Hall was well filled on the evening of Thursday, 31st ult., by an audience gathered to hear Rev. Jos. vid served the will of God in, or for, Cook, of Boston, lecture on "Certainties in Religion." Rev. Mr. Rainsford presided. The rev. lecturer spoke for about two

hours to a deeply interested audience.

The following summary will indicate the leading points of the address:-A little while ago, said the lecturer, we were not in the world-a little while hence we shall be here no lenger. The first religious certainty is, that we are going hence soon. As to that proposition there is not a particle of doubt. It cannot moreover be denied that we want to go hence in peace, and that we cannot go hence in peace unless we are harmonised with our environment. Our environment is made up of God, of the plan of our own natures, and of our record in the past, and therefore we must be harmonized with God in conscience and our record, or, in the very nature of things, there can be no peace for us. There are three things from which we cannot escape: our own natures, God, and our record. The insidious and almost unseen persuasion of of giving him a serpent; but, neverthe- human nature is, that when we go down less, we may contrive to sting him in the sea of death and eternity we even as we help him, and to wound his shall leave ourselves behind ourselves at the bottom of the sea, and escape through the engulphing torrents for ourselves, and be taken into a lifeboat on the surface of the eternal ocean and saved. The trouble with this nature of things. While you continue to exist you will have to keep company with yourself. We are in existence, and while we are in existence we cannot flee from our own individualties. Moral law is as much natural law as physical never once given a single peuny to a law, and moral law as natural law is beggar in the streets; and men sneer universal and a unit. It is scientifically at him for that quaint thanksgiving to known that harmonization with conthis day; but would it not be wiser and science, God, and our record is the unmore just of them if, before sneering, alterable natural condition of peace of soul. You are war with the nature of but well feel when anything occurs that the individual; to lead him a captive whether he was really as illiberal as things. Which shall change, you or it? tends to mar the happiness of this fa- at his will, whether he will or not. Its destruction. Cottas declined his bro- they supposed? They would easily The religious is scientifically known by mily. Our interests are united, not touch at the first may have been soft ther's advice as being of no avail, rediscover that he had thought his way induction the only natural—that is the separate ones. "If one member suffers gentle, but at the last its grasp is like almsgiving is a curse both to him that ture within its unalterable environmarking that it would be far better to to the conviction that indiscriminate only frictionless—action of human nament of God, conscience and our record. ally—he demands our greater sympathy. intonations, but in the end it only fills We are made on a plan, and the soul We are not permitted to cast off such with gloomy forebodings and thrills ought to act frictionlessly, and of to die, as is done in some of the poor- with despair. ought to act irrictionlessly, and of course when men take a full-orbed soul as a specimen of what is natural, and take care of." No. The obligations of pleasant when he took the first social we know that every vice is a secession- the gospel call upon us who are strong glass. There was exhibitation in it. ist, we know then scientifically there to give such our constant and earnest and gay companions surrounded him is a best way to live, and if there is a attention until they become healthy— and led him on. His habits of dissipabest way to live, we know scientifically strong in the Lord, then they will help pation were imperceptibly formed, but that it is best to live the best way. It us to take care of the weak. Love they hold him now in their stern conis scientifically incontrovertible that prompts to this course; love to God trol. Gladly would be be free once harmonization without environment brought us into this family relationship, more. He finds it hard when the must include similarity of feeling with God, for we must love what the nature of things loves, and hate what the nature of things hate. Similarity of feeling with God, or a love of what He loves and a hate of what he hates, is an unalterable natural condition of peace of soul in this life and the next. The the word of God, and, in most cases, we of life, with a brilliant future opening unchangeable past is a part of our en. | will have the pleasure of seeing them | before her, she is led into fatal sin. Invironment. We must be harmonized outgrow their weakness and come up to fluences of which she never dreamed with it. Am I harmonized with it be strong and useful members in the may have insnared her unwary feet. when I have reformed? There is an Church of Christ. If we fail in all our Those in whom she had confided may weak we may be; since His will must past. I have learned to hate that sin, comes back. He is ready to re-enlist. to be treated differently, and God always does what he ought to do. Therefore I feel an unrest as to this record in the past, even after I have reformed. It is incontrovertable that, after a man has reformed, the record of his past am is behind him. When the deserter comes back and re-enlists, the record of the desertion is behind the soldier. His re-enlisting and facing the enemy does not change the fact that he has been a deserter. In the absence of expiation, man's conscience forebodes punishment. That it does that all history proclaims. done according to their minds. That | We know that the ages have been thrown into unrest on this point, and that when we take human nature through a large range, when we endeavor to ascertain how the ages have acted, face to face with the irreversible record Such an extravagance of self-will is, of sin in the past, we find that they of course, very exceptional, though have foreboded punishment in the abprobably we, most of us, know of at sence of expiation. I know not what least one instance of it, and may reckon | can be made clear from human history, ourselves happy if we know no more if it is not certain that in the absence than one. But are we not all of us of a deliverer and of an expiation man conscious of a bent, a too strong bent, forebodes punishment. That is the way in that direction? Do we not all like we are made, and even after we have to play the patron, the superior, if not reformed human nature acts in this also the critic and the censor? Are manner. The greatest saints in the ab-

and that black, irreversible past. I culty, which even after the trouble was kuow that I need such a screen. But created, when the parties met and had from mere reason I cannot prove that an understanding, the difficulty vanishsuch a screen has been provided for me. ed like frost before the rising sun. Had Revelation says an atonement has been the parties met at first, the trouble made. That key turns in the lock of would never have seen the light of day. homan nature; that fits the wards of Let us ever strive brethren, to grow this foreboding. That washes Lady out of this state of infancy, and become Macbeth's red right hand. Shakespeare makes Lady Macbeth say that she and in the power of His might," aimregretted her crime. She had killed Duncan, or connived at his murder, and she was so moved by her crime that she became insane in view of it. Shakespeare makes her rise in the night, and try to wash her hands, and the gentle physician who looks upon her is accompanied by the watching servant maid, and the latter said to the former, "Look how she rubs her hands! Sometimes she does this for a quarter of an hour ture, and to all time one of the greatest of religious truths: "Out, accursed

spot. All the perfumes of Arabia would not sweeten this little hand." Her husband in similar circumstances says. This red hand the multitudinous seas t would incarnadine making the green one red." Undoubtedly Macbeth and Lady Macbeth had learned to hate their crime, but how can they wash their hands? It is getting to be a deep question in Philosophy, now that conscience has been scientifically investigated, as it never was before, how Lady Macbeth's red right hand can be washed. There is nothing shadowy, nothing uncertain about the fact that Lady Macbeth's hand is red; or the fact that she would like to wash it; or the fact that she cannot. Who can? Not Plato, not Socrates, not Goethe, not Strauss, not Emerson-only Christianity can wash Lady Macbeth's right hand.

At the close of his lecture the rev. gen.leman was loudly applauded.

FAITHFULNESS.

We cannot be faithful to the Lord and unfaithful to each other. We are bound together by the obligations of the gospel as one family, so that our is thrilled with ecstatic delight. But interests are one. There cannot be any its fascinations are fatal. The visions stronger ties than those of Christian of beauty and lov-liness are intersperaffection, and he who understands the true position of the Christian cannot Its tendency is to thoroughly master "and every one that loveth him that drunkard's awful thirst is on himbegat loveth him also that is begotten | hard when delirium quickens his spiritof Him."

Prompted by the love of God shed his couch and crawling over his prosabroad in our hearts, let us treat them trate form the lowest order of beings with the greatest of tenderness, feed from the infernal realm. The young them with the most dainty food from woman finds it hard when, in the bloom unchangeable record of my sin in the efforts, and they die on our hands, we have betrayed the sacred trust. But have the satisfaction to know that we that one false and fatal step will darken but ought the record of it to be treated did what we could to save them, and all her prospects and blight her hopes precisely as though it had never been? that their blood will not be required at for life. Repentance bitter, heartfelt Here is a deserter. Here is a soldier our hands. Did Christians all realise and sincere, can never undo the past. who never deserted. The deserter that unfaithfulness to each other is The loss of conscious purity can never unfaithfulness to their Saviour, it would be restored. The stain her reputation Ought he to be treated just like the lead to a much greater carefulness of suffered can never be effaced. This is soldier that never deserted? He ought life than is now found in the christian hard, but sin is pitiless as fate, and more world. Brethren are treated, at times, cruel than the grave. The young man unkindly-it may be with contempt- | who has betrayed his trust and defraudwhile you would shudder at the thought ed his employer may find it pleasant of so treating your Master. Does He while his crime is hidden and he enjoys not say? "Inasmuch as ye have done the spending of his stolen property. it unto one of the least of these my But when the money spent, the theft brethren ye have done it unto Me." discovered, the strong hand of law laid Matt. 25: 40. You cannot wound their upon him and he confined in a prison feelings without wounding those of your cell, he finds it hard indeed. Gladly blessed Master also. It is often done, now would be exchange his whole life I do not doubt, thoughtlessly, but we with all its pleasure for the lot of the should be thoughtful in matters so grave humblest toiler on the face of the earth. as these. Let every Christian learn, The murderer finds sin hard when he that, if, when he hears an evil report of stands upon the fatal trap with the a brother or sister, he will shut fast the noose adjusted about his neck, and he door of his mouth until he see the ac- the next moment to be launched into cused party, and an immense amount the other world. Every victim whose of sin will be avoided. How often does life it has blighted and every conscienceit occur that you hear evil tidings about smitten wretch finds it hard indeed. It another; it may be an injury he has is pitiless and relentless in bringing been doing yourself, and you go upon the wrong-doer the natural penaland speak of it to other brethren, and ty of his transgressions. it may be to men of the world, without saying the first word to the accused vidual any the less a sinner when he party, and thus spread an evil to an has exchanged the mortal for the imunlimited extent. "Brethren these mortal? Does the transgressor receive things ought not so to be." This is in this life the full measure of penalty unfaithfulness to our high calling. It due to God's violated law? Reason is a marvel to me to see men who have answers, No! Revelation joins with been for years in the family of the Lord reason and thunders, "The wages of sin take such a course. It is not where the is death;" The soul that sinneth it shail Bible leads. You say, "If I get my die." At what a fearful cost even in information from a good reliable bro- this life do men indulge in sin. How ther, I am justified in this course." its terribleness rises before us as we Never: No one should receive an evil learn that its influence and penalty exreport from any one, and circulate it, tend onward into the illimitable future. without first seeing the accused and The voice of wisdom chimes in with the finding from him the true facts of the voice of the Almighty Father, crying

generation according to the will of dod, God's hand as a screen be let down be as are to be found in our ranks misunmen and women "Strong in the Lord ing, as far as in our power, after that perfection which shone in the life of our blessed Redeemer, who left us an example that we should follow His steps. Let us ever aim to rise higher in christian character, stronger in love, and purer in life. Then will we feel that we are called upon to defend each others interests, and manifest the light of truth in our daily walk and conversatiou. - Bible Index.

SIN IS HARD

BY CHARLES E. WALKER.

At the Sunday evening prayer meeting in one of our churches in the Providence conference, not long since, a young man, a stranger to all present. arose. In the course of his remarks he said : "Sin is hard. It bites like a serpent, and stings like an adder. It has bitten me. It has stung me." On inquiry it was found that he had already served a term in the state prison. having completed his sentence only the day before.

How many a disappointed mortal has been compelled to confess that sin is hard! The way of sin has powerful fascinations, and the promptings of evil hearts make it easy to walk therein. It opens in beauty, and we look down long vistas of enchanting loveliness. while the air is burdened with melody. and every avenue of the sensuous being sed with scenes of saddening horror.

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INTERNATIONAL BIBLE LESSONS.

FOURTH QUARTER: STUDIES IN LUKE'S GOSPEL.

NOVEMBER 30

A. D. 29. LESSON X. THE CROSS; or, The Dying Saviour. Luke 23, 33-46. Dec. 8.

EXPLANATORY.

Verse 33. Calvary. A location not precisely known, but outside, though near, the wall of Jerusalem. The name means " pertaining to a skull," and may refer either to the shape of the hill, (if it was a hill) or to its use as a place of execution. Crucified him. The cross-beam was nailed to the upright, and laid upon the ground. The person condemned was stripped of all clothing, and laid upon the cross with arms outstretched. By a blow a nail was driven through the quivering flesh of each hand, pinning it securely to the beam; and another longer nail through the feet. A small projection of wood was fixed at the middle of the cross, to relieve the hands from the weight of the body, which otherwise would tear them asunder. The cross with its burden was then lifted to an erect position, and fixed in the earth, with the feet raised only a few inches above the ground. There the sufferer was left to endure inconceivable agony until death came to his relief. Malefactors. Two thieves, placed beside the innocent Jesus to make his death more ignoble. . Thus unconsciously was ed with the transgressors."

blood of the great sacrifice began to flow, sup hid his face from the scene of blood. the great High-priet began to intercede." Until the ninth hour. Christ was nailed 1. "True to his self-sacrificing nature, he upon the cross at the third hour, nine forgets his own sufferings to ask mercy o'clock, the time when the morning sacrion his foes." They know not. The prayer fice was laid upon the altar in the templefor forgiveness applies in direct propor- He died at three o'clock in the afternoon, tion to the lack of knowledge. The gol- just the hour when the priest stood by diers, who simply obeyed orders, received the altar with the evening sacrifice. Veil its full benefit, while the chief priests, of the temple was rent. The veil of finely who knew his prophetic power, while they | woven material, which separated between may not have known his divinity, were the Holy Place and the inner Holy of least benefited. 2. "The greatest sinners, Holies. An unseen hand tore it asunder even those who have done violence to their at the instant of Christ's death, showing Saviour, may find pardon if they repent that the way to the holiest was now open. Barford Mills. and sue for mercy in his name." Parted ed to all. 15, " Heaven is disclosed and his raiment. The garments of the con- made accessible to man by the death of demned were the perquisites of the execu- Christ" tioners. Cast lots. For his woven outer robe, which was without seam. 3. "Gamblers will ply their trade even in the shadow of the cross and in the presence of

few with sympathy, more with revilement, of God. I commend my spirit. He disbut the most in unconcern and curiosity. misses his spirit from the body, not as Rulers ... derided. It was the hour of their apparent triumph, and they gloated over death, but as One who is superior even to the pain of their innocent victim. 4. that last great enemy. He gave up the " How often seeming success is real fail. ghost. "He dismissed the spirit." His ure." Saved others. Not even his enemies could deny the good that had been wrought by the life of Christ. Let him save himself. 5. "He that would save others must be ready, not to save, but to sacrifice himself," If he be Christ. They argued that if he were Christ he could not be put to death; hence if he were put to death he could not be Christ. Vinegar. Not the stupefying potion given to ease the pain of the condemned, but the common sour wine of their noon-day meal, which the guard ate around the cross. King of the Jews. A fling at the Jews, no less than an insult to Jesus. Superscription. This was written by Pilate, and was fixed upon the upright beam over the head of Christ. It was customary thus to place on the cross the statement of the crime committed by the condemned man-Greek and Latin and Hebrew. The first was the language known at that time by intelligent people everywhere; the second was the official language of the empire; the third was the Aramean dialect of the Jewish people. The various reports of the Gospels may have arisen from the the reach of all, put up in bottles with slight variations in the different lan- full directions, and seld by Druggists and guages. The king. 6. "Even his cross dealers in medicines at the low price of 25 bore testimony to all the world of his royalty."

39, 50, 41. One of the malefactors. Matthew and Mark speak of both the thieves joining in the derision. They may have come trusted and useful, but none have done so: but as the darkness began to overspread the earth (Matt. 27, 45) one may have relented, and turned from unbelief to faith. Railed on him. 7. "See how near to Christ a man may be, and yet be not saved."-Bonar. Thyself and us. 8. " Like many at the present time, he would have Christ prove his power by saving sinners without repentance for their sins." Rebuked him. "This good thief, like the olive-tree, bore fruits late, but good store of that which was excellent," -Trapp. Dost not thou fear God. 9. " Nearness to death ought to make a man tremble before God." Same condemnation. That is, suffering the same punishment. We indeed justly. 10. " A true penitent recognizes the justice of punishment." This man. Even from the cross of the Times.

condemned malefactor, as well as from ECONOMICAL the lips of the unjust judge, Pilate, comes a testimony of Jesus' innocence.

42, 43. Lord, remember me. A wonderful prayer. 1. It recognizes Jesus as Lord of all, though hanging on a cross. 2. It recognizes his kingdom as spiritual. 3. It recognizes a future state wherein the dead may live. 4. It recognizes his own salvation as dependent on this convicted dying man. [Teacher, call attention to the penitent thief as a type of the sinner who seeks and finds salvation, showing, 1. Conviction of sin. 2. Confession of sin. 3. Humble prayer for mercy. 4. Strong faith in Christ. Jesus said unto him. He gave, 1st. An immediate answer, because to delay would be to lose all. 2. A willing answer; forgetting his own sufferings, and always ready to save a soul. 3. An abundant answer, far surpassing the petition-instead of mere remembrance, promising companionship; instead of some distant hour, promising it at once. 11. " Recognize Christ's readiness to answer a sinner's prayer." 12. "Learn how rapidly a soul may pass from death to life from condemation to acceptance." 13 " See how near to hell a soul may be, and yet be saved."-Bonar. In paradise. The blissful state of the disembodied souls that have been saved, and, in conscious enjoyment, are waiting the full glory of heaven. 15. "Redeemed souls pass at once upon death to a condition of happi-

44. 45. The sixth hour. Six hours after sunrise, that is, about noon. Darkness. A supernatural shadow, not an eccipse of fulfilled the prophecy, "He was number- the sun, which would be impossible at the full moon. Over all the earth. Or "all 34. Father, forgive them. "When the land," according to Matthew. The

46. Cried with a loud voice. The words recorded in Matthew 27, 46, "Eloi, eloi," etc. " My God, my God, why hast thou forsaken me?" Father. Even in the moment of death we see his divinity as-35, 36, 37, 38. The people stood. Some sert itself. He proclaims himself the Son one who is seized by the mighty hand of earthly work was now completed; his triumph won; and the atonement for the sins of the world fully rendered.

GOLDEN TEXT: God forbid that I should glory, save in the cross of our Lord Jesus Christ. Gal. 6, 14.

DOCTRINAL SUGGESTION: The atoning

The next lesson is Luke 24, 13 32.

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WESLEYAN SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1878.

WHAT THE BIBLE SAYS ABOUT GIVING.

Intimately associated with the tem ple at Jerusalem, were Solomon's wealth and the widow's two mites. One stands at the outset of its history, and the other at its close; while both are an expression of the liberal sentiment in that religion of which the temple itself was the symbol. The temple owed its birth to a grateful large-heartedness—to a lavish liber slity, which regards nothing too good or costly to be consecrated to the serwice of God; and it fades away from sacred history with the glory that is thrown about it by a poor widow's unestentatious charity.

It would seem to be significant, too, that one of our Lord's latest acts, in the exercise of his public ministry, was to pronounce a eulogium upon the Atheral spirit. He is about to leave the temple for the last time; the cross is looming up before his mind the dark shadows are gathering thick about him; and yet he calmly seats himself over against the treasury. where he can leisurely watch the trailing multitudes, rich and poor alike, coming up and casting in their gifts. Some cast in much, but "there came up a certain poor widow and she threw in two mites which make a farthing." It is enough. He cannot hope to witness a more pleasing spectacle; and, determined that the last memory associated with the temple and with his public life, shall be one worthy of remembrance, he retires from the scene with a blessing on his tips, and goes down to Bethany to gather strength for the coming crisis-

We do well to note, moreover, what they are that are most particularly singled out for special mention by Him, who, judging not according to the entward appearance, looks at the heart. Now, it is a cup of cold water given to a disciple; at another time it. is a widow's two mites, the drainings of penury; and yet again, it is a box of ointment, the spontaneous pouring forth of a loving heart. In every instance the gift owes its worth and greatness and immortality to the affection from which it springs. This quality has ever been regarded as the measure of any deed or gift of benevolence. Wetstein, in his comment on Mark 12, 43, quotes a Jewish legend to the effect that a high priest, on one occasion, had despised a handful of corn which a poor woman had brought as an offering, when he received a revelation, directing him not to despise the small gift, because the giver had at the same time, offered her whole soul. Secular history supplies examples of the same kind. Seneca tells us of a poor man named Æschines, and of a rich man named Alcibiades, both of whom were disciples of Socrates, but while the latter bestowed abundant offerings upon his master, the former devoted himself with an abandon of soul, and so was more beloved by the great philosepher. It is when a gift is instinct with life, when it is warm with the blood of a living, loving heart, that it is most acceptable.

So that the essence of a gift is to be found, not in its magnitude, so much as in the source from which it springs. It is said, "God loveth a cheerful giver." And again: "The liberal soul shall be made fat." And the true Scripture limit of Christian charity is the simple rule: " As God hath prospered him."

It will be seen how important this matter becomes, when we remember that the largeness of the liberal spirit is the condition and the measure of God's gifts to us. " Bring ye all the tithes into the storehouse, that there may be meat in mine house, and prove me now herewith, saith the Lord of shosts, if I will not open you the windows of heaven, and pour you out a blessing that there shall not be room enough to receive it." And again : "Honour the Lord with thy substance. and with the first fruits of all thine increase. So shall thy barns be filled with plenty, and thy presses shall burst out with new wine."

about giving. And it is very gratifying to observe how the Christian Church is coming up to this high level of large-hearted liberality. Never was there an age when wealth was more lavishly consecrated to holy and benevolent purposes. Nor is the Methodist Church behind any other in the liberal spirit. Look, for example, at English Methodism, maintaining its own ministry, and contributing nearly three quarters of a million dollars towards the support of its foreign missions. And now a gigantic scheme is being set on foot for the raising of a million dollars as a Thanksgiving Fund, to be devoted towards liquidating all its debts. and extending the advantages of its Theological Institution. It would appear, therefore, that Methodism is out-growing the reproach of poverty which was originally cast upon it. Our own Methodist Church of Canada is following in the wake of the parent body, and, notwithstanding the financial embarrassment under which some of our funds are labouring, partly on account of the general commercial depression, and partly on account of the growing demands of our work, we are quite sure that the liberal senti ment of our people, when sufficiently enlightened and kindly provoked, will be equal to the requirements of the

Our Missionary Anniversary, which. at this season of the year, is usually observed all over our vast territory, is an occasion-a suitable outlet for the pent up liberal spirit, and no doubt our people will regard it a privilege to make this missionary campaign a

NOTABLE RESIGNATION AND ITS RESULTS.

Rev. R. R. Meredith, for two years pastor of the first Methodist Church, Boston, has recently connected himself with the Congregationalist body, accepting a call to the leading church in the same city. Mr. Meredith has won a well-deserved reputation as a preacher, but especially as a teacher of Bible-classes. It tells much for the respect paid to him by the church which he has just left, that it urgently requested him to continue the Bible lessons with them. To this he has consented, conducting at the same time two other classes, aggregating an attendance of nearly two thousand.

To supply the vacant pulpit, Rev. J. A. Chapman, D.D., who had preached three years to the same congrega tion before Mr. Meredith became their pastor, was at once sent back from New York by the Bishop of that diocese. This was a fine stroke of ecclesiastical policy. Mr. Meredith's resignation might have caused an unsettled condition of the relations in the First Church, though be certainly did not desire any such result; but Dr. Chapman's coming harmonized everything. The congregations on Sunday are said to be larger than ever.

This certainly is an argument in favor of Bishops. In our economy the best that could have been done would be to furnish a chairman's supply, and wait till Conference. But in the M. E. Church contingencies are more quickly met. It is probable, however, that our side could offset this advantage by others which the M. E.'s have not. A one man power is always an awful responsibility - too weighty, quite, for most human beings to use at once firmly and tenderly.

CHURCH WORK-SUGGESTIVE.

FORCE USED AND NEGLECTED.

If any order of business were conducted on the same principle as that by which our churches are usually worked, its managers would be the subject of no little remark Imagine a merchant having fitty thousand dollars invested in his store, yet keeping thirty thousand dollars worth idle on his shelves. Or suppose an engineer, with a pressure of sixty pounds of steam in the boiler, content to use only one-half that power, while his locomotive or craft lagged correspondingly behind. These would be such serious defects in commerce or engineering that men would be turned off immediately for neglect of duty. In Nature all forces are at work to their full extent: ten thousand pumps forcing vital sap into trees and verdure; ten thousand energies drawing water from the and a British Princess, the prospective sea, changing its chemical parts and scat- rulers of our youthful Dominion. True, tained a near view of the Princess that

earth. Every force engaged-not one

Now look in upon the churches. What proportion of our Christian strength is really at work, in our prayer-meetings, in our benevolent methods of reaching the fallen, the homeless and the sick? these only Christians who are obeying their Lord's commands, "in season and out of season?" What name, therefore, shall be given to those who protess Christ, feed upon Christ-and do nothing?

O that Christians everywhere would fall into line, take up their neglected duties, find their tongues, and begin to redeem the time." What life should we then have in our prayer and classmeetings; what joy in the prisons and hospitals; what new hope of the millen-

It is appalling to think of the amount of dead capital in the church. If all its members would pray, and work, and give, as they ought, its power and influence would be quadrupled. We should astonish ourselves and the world with the grand result.

THE BEST PROOF .- Are you combatting scepticism? What method of conflict have you adopted? What are your weapons? It would be amusing to hear the elaborate arguments brought forth. in the pulpits of our time, in defence of the Christian religion, if it were not so very serious a subject.

In the tirst place, the disbelief of Christianity in our social circles is a thing so very rare that time spent in fighting in this way, is time almost wasted. Deep down in the hearts of the multitude are profoundest reverence and fear of God and goodness. The cold-blooded infidelity of the United States-limited even there to very narrow limits-has scarcely reached us. We have natural atheism,who has not? But our people respect religion.

Next, if conviction of the truth is what we aim at, what better proof can we adduce than the results of religion? A good revival is worth a score of sermons on " evidences." Bring the " Epistles known and read of all men," and who can with-

It is becoming fashionable to build churches by a method which leaves enough debt to keep the minister's salary down to a figure which will tax his financial skill and his godly prudence. "If the debt were reduced, and if the interest were stopped, we could afford to pay a salary of \$1,000, instead of \$700." By and bye the debt is extinguished. Up goes the salary to a reasonable figure.

Now, we ask, what, in plain English, does this mean? Is it this:-That the minister in charge of the church with a debt of \$4,000 is paying the interest on that amount as it comes due? We fear that is the fact. Hence we say, let any minister, before he sanctions the building of a church, which is to involve a heavy debt, become personally responsible for the interest!

THE INFLUENCE OF AN EXPECTED PRESENCE.

Halifax, for a week past, has been quivering through every fibre of its being. Ordinarily quiet enough for a metropolitan and commercial centre, sedate and conser vative by habit, it yielded this time fairly to the excitement of the time. After the vice-regal visitors came, enthusiasm was natural enough; any thing else would not have been pardonable. But what astonished us most was the current of agitation which moved through the streets for several days in advance of the great arrival, and which seemed to increase in volume and rapidity as the auspicious occasion drew nearer. As if the multitude had revealed to them the grand hull of the 'Sarmatian," coming over her ocean voyage with her illustrious passengers; as if they looked into her log-book day by day, and hour by hour, measuring the leagues as they lessened, our citizens quickened their steps and shortened their conversations. This was the condition of things among all classes. There were great expectations in every mind. Little children caught the enthusiasm and carried it to their schools and their homes, to talk excitedly by day and dream of wonders by night. Parsons abandoned their books and students their classes. Business was anything but steady. Clerks measured dry goods and talked Marquis. Painters mixed glowing imaginations in with their colours. The very hospitals, we are told, were seized with the new, healthful affection. Hope seemed to bear up everything on its wings into an exhilirating atmosphere.

Yet this was but for a Scottish nobleman

Now, this is what the Bible says | tering them in rain and dew upon the | there were bright associations connected in the pageant, in a two-fold sense. The dead Albert-Victoria's lost Consort, whose memory she is pardoned for cherishing by those who have read of his rare gifts and rarer equiimity of soul-he, too. was there. These contributions of the Royal Family to the government of distant, related countries, are the fruits in part of that wise instruction by which the Queen and Prince communicated to their children qualifications tor exalted place and usefulness of life. Nor should it be forgotten that the outburst of feeling during this week was in itself a result of our own British character and the training which has followed us to our new-world existence. Dear though it may be, taking it altogether, we have come intelligently to regard royalty as being, for us, the cheapest form of government in the end. Still, there is a sense in which these viceregal personages hold a subordinate posi-

> It is not unreasonable to assert that the world is feeling some quickening of its pulsations in the prospect of the coming of the Prince of Life and Peace. There has been a very remarkable assembly at New York, to which, however, we do not attach any very great importance, any further than as regards its evangelical character. Many ministers, of different churches, and from various countries. read essays upon the Second Advent. It was intended to link the assembly in profession with the Millenarian party, so far as to announce its confidence in the coming of Christ by a given period. This was ruled out; though a conviction was recorded that the Lord might be expected any time. In the estimation of many. holding quite as hopefully to the doctrine Christ's second coming as any who were present, there is much to be done before the world becomes fully ripe for the reception of its Lord. Yet, may we not look upon the gathering of divines to speak, and multitudes to listen, as regards this great topic, with much such reflections as crowded upon the mind in looking down the streets of Halifax last week? A Royal Personage is approaching; the fact is whispered in the air; the world feels the influence of a large expectation,

> Busy brains were sketching plans; busy hands were working last week to welcome the Governor-General. What are you doing, reader, in expectation of Christ? Poor was the house which was not decorated or illuminated for the Marquis of Lorne. Are you "setting your house in Tens of thousands hailed the vice-regal pair as triends and rightful ruters. How shalt we meet Christ "at his coming ?" "Be ye also ready, for in such an hour as ve know not the Son of Man cometh."

THE RECEPTION.

Halifax certainly did itself immense credit on Monday and Tuesday last. The Marquis and Princess, after an exceedingly rough passage, ar- Thanksgiving. No arrangement has been rived, and quietly anchored, at 9 o'clock on Saturday night. It was a tribute to the Protestant religion that the Sabbath was allowed to pass without a single interruption of its regular services, or the sweet calm of its sacred hours. The churches were by the Methodist Church as a day of crowded, many strangers occupying places in those most central. On Monday morning every one was early astir. The city quickly threw out its flags and otherwise assumed its most comely aspect. At 10.30 o'clock the Sarmatian steamed up very slowly, amid the firing of guns from forts and six ships of war. This was a magnificent sight. At 1.30 the party landed in barges, carrying standards according to their rank. The scene brought forcibly to mind the description of those occasions on the Thames, when royal spouses came from foreign coun tries, and were greeted by shouting crowds and loud-mouthed cannon. It would be difficult to describe the procession of boats—the principal one propelled by twenty four gay, active parsmen, each proud to act his partspeeding to a decorated landing, lined with soldiers, and densely covered with military, political, and civic dignitaries. Then came the procession of the viceregal pair, through streets in every window of which were smiling faces peering out among flags and festoons of evergreen. Arches at intervals, and clusters of flags and emblems gave variety and beauty to the occasion.

Through all this exciting day no solitary accident occurred, so far as we have learned. Providence blessed the people's generosity.

It was remarked by those who ob-

her recognition of the honours were always with an expression of great sweetness, inclining almost to sadness at times. Refinement and gentleness were very perceptible in her every change of countenance. The Marquis. -now His Excellency-seemed eager to mark his appreciation of the universal sympathy with himself and his royal wife. The slightest act or symbol caught his attention and was responded to. It is evident that we have a pleasant, honest, intellectual pair in these representatives of royalty.

On Tuesday night a splendid illumination of ships in the harbor and dwellings ashore crowned the effort of welcome. Fireworks streamed in every direction, in all colours, and of all fantastic shapes. At times the city and town of Dartmouth seemed one blaze of illumination. Too much cannot be said of the Firemen's procession. It was unique—a thing to be remembered for a life-time.

We question whether Halifax eversaw such a complete ovation in all its history, nor would it be unreasonable to hazard the prophecy that it never will again. It would require a union of all hands, hearts, parties creeds, and professions to bring about anything similar; and in this country of divisive inclinations, there is little probability of securing in a century, a common object sufficiently important to reproduce that great spectacle. Unless the Queen herself should cross the oceanand Princess Louise's voyage is not likely to encourage that-we have seen the most illustrious event in the history of "Old Chebucto."

BISHOP HAVEN has received an unexpected einforcement and from no less a personage than Canon Rawlinson, whose standing as a scholar in ethnology is second to no one living. The Canon proposes to settle our great national question by the whites intermarrying with the blacks, absorbing the latter in a century or more. And the Canon's paper, "Duties of Higher Toward Lower Races," is published in the Princeton Review.—Central

All this ethnological wisdom comes ungracefully from men who have themselves married white women. there be a man of "standing as a scholar in ethnology" who is in a position, and possessed of sufficient courage to espouse one of the race for whose elevation his philosophy provides let him standforth as the first real apostle of miscegenation, and doubtless the "national question" will have a prospect of settlement.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

THANKSGIVING DAY.

By a note from Dr. Douglas, President of General Conference, we learn that the 4th of December has been appointed by the Dominion Government, as a day of made so far as we are aware, in the Maritime Provinces which would interfere with this day as a general observance, save in the case of New Brunswick; and there the day of Thanksgiving announced some time ago was not generally adopted as such. It will therefore be understood that the 4th of December will be regarded Thanksgiving, where no day had previously been set apart for that object.

BETWEEN TWO FIRES -This week there are two remonstrances against the remonstrances of the previous week, as regards Mr. Currie's letters. We are threatened with loss of subscribers if we do continue, and with severe displeasure if we don't We imagine this reflects outside opinion pretty well; and it illustrates the supreme joys of an editor's position. It will be understood, of course, that the objection of those alluded to last week are not against Baptism per se; but against mag-nifying an ordinance which they regard as of minor importance, comparatively. On the other hand there are many of our readers who are helped in their doubts, and others in their conflicts, by the discussion; so that we would counsel forbearance till the subject has been completed. Our remarks were written, both ast week and this, under the consciousness that the WESLEYAN belongs to Methodism, and not to the individual controlling, for the time, its pages.

Several letters addressed to us-some with, others without, money—have recently been lost in the mails. We have refrained from mentioning this fact till now though the difficulty has been perplexing us for several weeks. We must now state the circumstance for two reasons:-to shield ourselves from possible blame in instances of other losses which may not have come to our notice: and to show that registration of letters always affords some security, while it is at a cost but of only two cents per letter. The letters lost were not registered. It seems to us that no Post Office system in our day need allow itself to be rifled after this fashion for any great length of time.

SCIENCE is surely at its best. Here is a declaration of war on the part of England on the 21st of November, against a ruler in the remote districts of India. The dec-

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Here is a rt of England ainst a ruler dia. The declaration is announced all over the civilized world on the morning of the 22nd, and simultaneously the papers describe the march of the British soldiers and their first battle? We live years in an hour nowa-days. Our readers will find the war and the enemy described in another column.

Our readers will remember that the Missionary Meeting in connection with the Grafton St. Methodist Church was postponed in consequence of the inclemency of the weather. We are pleased to learn thot Dr. McDonald, returned Mischard and appreciative audience. The chairman was Hon. S. Rendell. Rev. W. sionary from Japan, is expected to visit chairman was Hon. S. Rendell. Rev. W. this city, and to preach on Sabbath, 8th of Kendall spoke to the first topic: "Success December, and to speak on behalf of a cause of gratitude." Rev. G. Bond to

A copy of the Journal of General Conference, 1878, has just reached us. An exceedingly creditable book. In arrangement and expression very admirable. Orders are now being filled from the

#### CIRCUIT INTELLIGENCE.

LOCKPORT, N.S., 16th Nov., 1878.

DEAR MR. EDITOR :-

It is with pleasure that I record the fact that last Sabbath the 10th inst., the Methodist Church in this place was opened under the most pleasing and satisfactory circum-

The sun shone brightly and everything seemed favorable to the event of the day; attentive listeners of all persuasions filled the house at each of the three services, our Baptist friends kindly foregoing their morning service in our favor.

In the morning the Dedicatory Service was conducted by our esteemed President, the Rev. James Taylor asssisted by the Rev. Mr. Lockhart, (Baptist) and the writer, the first named preaching from "the sufferings of Christ, and the glory that should follow." (1 Peter 1, 11.)

In the afternoon the Rev. Mr. Lockhart discoursed upon "Christian Unity," (Eph. 2, 19: 22.)

In the evening the Rev. J. R. Borden, preached from Heb. 12: 2., dwelling largely u pon Christ's joy."

At these services the congregations were large, but in the evening the house was thronged to its utmost capacity, the congregation numbered at least 350.

The collections were very good. It is said and I think without flattery that the singing of our choir has not been equalled

in Lockport for some time, if ever. On Monday evening we held our annual Missionary meeting when the Rev. James Taylor, President; the Rev. J. R. Borden, and the Rev. Mr. Arthur, were the speakers the attendance was good, and the collection 25 per cent in advance of last year.

And this I think will hold good on the whole of this Mission so far as Missionary Contributions are concerned.

In conclusion we are pleased to state that our prospects are such as to give us a strong hope that before we leave this Mission next Spring the debt on the church will be entirely

The Lord grant it, and to his name be all

Your's truly, WILLIAM AIMLEY.

GRANVILLE FERRY, Nov. 9th. DEAR MR. EDITOR,-With very grateful hearts'the methodist congregation assembled in the basement of our new church on the morning of Sunday, Nov. 17.

Our Baptist friends here have kindly allowed us to worship in their church for the past three months, but we have looked forward, with a great deal of pleasure, to the time when we should again be able to worship God in our own sanctuary. Many of our friends of other denominations responded with our own people to the call of the old bell, now occupying its position in the new tower. The vestry, which will seat about two hundred persons, was comfortably filled. Rev. R. Smith, of Annapolis, opened the services of the day, and selected as his text, Isa. i. 18, from which he preached an able and convincing sermon.

At 2.30, p.m., the people again assembled in even larger numbers than at the morning service, and were delighted and edified by an eloquent and impressive sermen by Rev. J. S. Ceffin, of Horton, from the words found in Heb. x. 19, and three following verses.

In the evening we were favoured with a thoughtful and practical expesition of the words of Paul. "The love of Christ constraineth us," by Rev. C. Jost, A. M. The amount of the collections for the day, which is to go toward the building fund, was nearly twenty dollars. All the formality which usually attaches to such service seemed to be lost sight of in the earnestness with which the simple gospel was presented by the several speakers. The word will not zeturn unto Him void.

On Monday evening Bro. Coffin delivered to an appreciative audience his very interesting and popular lecture upon "William the Silent." Rarely have we listened to such a treat as was this lecture, and we believe that there was not one present who did not go from the place more loyal to Protestantism

and England than betore. The proceeds of the lecture which amounted to \$12.00 are in aid of the building fund of the new church. Mr. Brown, the contractor is giving every satisfaction, and it is owing to his energy that we are able to worship in our vestry in less than three months from the

laying of the foundation. May the Lord bless us in our new dwelling and cause His Spirit to descend upon us richly and abide with us,

ST. JOHN'S NEWFOUNDLAND MIS-SIONARY MEETING.

Our Missionary Sermons were preached last Sabbath, Nov. 17th, in our city churches. The Revs. J. Shenton, and C. Ladner were the preachers on that day. The congregations were large, especially in the evening in Gower St. Church.

December, and to speak on behalf of Missions at a meeting to be held on Monday evening, Dec. 9th, in the Grafton St. Church. Dr. Williams, who has already favoured us with his presence, will again represent our missionary interests on the occasion.

A company of the second topic: "Prayer necessary to render efficient all existing agencies." Rev. T. Hall, (Congregationalist) to the third topic: "The present time favorable for the work of Missions. Rev. J. Shenton to the fourth topic: "The expansion and sustentation of missions a call to continued and increased liberality." tinued and increased liberality."

The meeting was most successful. Our collection was \$112 We hope to do our share toward the support of the Missions of our church. Our Brethren are hopeful in Newfoundland,, though the outlook is not very bright. They are self-denying in the extreme, and no men in our wide mission field are doing more to expand and conserve Methodism. The flag of distress may fly at the mast of our ship, but we are not going to give up heart and hope. We must be a witness in this land under the great, dark shadow of sup-erstition, till God shall pierce Papal darkness with his gospel light. St. John's, Nov. 19th, 1878.

CARLETON SUNDAY SCHOOL CON-CERT. The children in connection with the Sunday School of the Methodist Church, at Carleton, N.B., under the direction of their musical teacher, Mrs. N. B. Gardner, recently of Yarmouth, N.S., gave a very enjoyable concert last evening in the basement of the church. Several solos and duets by youthful vocalists were interspersed with the choruses, and are worthy of mention, particularly a duet, "Mur-muring Sea," by the Misses Salter; "Give me the wings of Faith," Miss Price; and "Willow Spring," Miss Clarke. The children were assisted by Mrs. A. B. Ed-wards. Mrs S. S. Poole, Mr F. B. Mc-Innis and Mr. D. M. Olive. All the pieces were loudly applauded; those most appreciated being "Home by the River," Mrs. Edwards and Mrs Poole; "List to the Woodbird's Song, Mrs. Gardner and Mrs. Poole; and "Little Daisy's Evening Prayer." The Solo in the latter was a fine vocal effort on the part of Mrs Gardner, whose success in training the children has noticeable in the choruses, the time being good and the parts promptly taken up, generally without assistance. We believe Mrs. Gardner intends to remove to the city, and give lessons in vocal and instrumental music. Mr. Kerr, of St. John, contributed two readings, which were well received -St. John Globe.

### MIRIMACHI ITEMS.

The Rev. Mr Tippett the young and talented Methodist Minister who has labored in Restigouche for some time past recently left his charge temporarily to accompany a sick brother, (Mr. Searle) to his home in England. Mr Tippet has again returned. We are pleased to learn that Mr. Searle, who labored here for a short time during the sickness of Brother Jenkins last Spring, is recovering his healthin his native isnd.

The Rev. Mr. Atkinson (lately appointed) is laboring in Ainwick, in connection

with the Miramichi Circuit. The Rev. Mr. Thomas is very much esteemed by the people among whom he la-bors at Escuminac and other places.

There are now five ministers engaged Miramichi in connection with the Methodist Conference. A few years ago the work of the Circuit devolved upon one minister, and hard labor it certainly was the stipend being such as would now scarcely satisfy a probationer. Among those who went in and out among the congragations at the various points, laboring ith warm-hearted and unselfish zeal in the Masters' cause, we may mention names of the Revds. Messrs. Pickles. McNutt. Lockhart, Sheppard, Wood, Rice, Sleep, Johnson, Desbrisay, Pickard, Daniels, Snowball, Smith, Barrett. The great majority of these workers have passed away. Ot these, the Rev, H. Daniel, H. Pickard and Geo. M. Barrett, were at the last Conference placed upon the Supernumerary List, since which time the last named has passed away to his reward. Mr Barrett, was much esteemed in Mirimichi, as was and is still, his beloved wife, whose motherly kindness to the young and gentle admonitions to the erring will not soon be forgotten. May the declining years of this "Mother in Israel" be as peaceful and as full of comfort as she can desire or her warmest friends can wish. All of the names above mentioned are associated with the growth of Miramichi, and are remembered with ever-recurring pleasure by those who yet survive to honor and revere their memories, and to think of them as "bright and shining lights" who made dark places light, and rough places smooth for many who looked to them for spiritual instruction, and who did not look in vain. - Advocate.

THANKSGIVING DAY IN THE GER-MAIN STREET METHODIST CONGREGATION.

Germain Street Methodist Church had a social" meeting of the congregation last evening in Ring's Hall, and the time was very pleasantly spent. Rev. B. Chappell, pastor, occupied the chair, and in response to his call the choir (which was composed of members of the Choral Union, lately organized,) under the leadership of Mr. Samuel B. Humbert, rendered several pieces of music very creditably. A poem, entitled "Thanksgiving," was appropriate, and Mr. J. Willard Smith did full jus-

tice to the composition in his reading. Another noticeable part was a reading by Miss Bella Thompson, entitled "Fore-closure of the Mortgage," and a recital by Mr. V. J. Gibson

After some fruit refreshment had been passed around Thomas Potts, Esq., responded to the request of the chairman and gave a short address, reciting several incidents that had occurred to him while acting in his capacity of Emigration Agent in England. In referring to the "hard time," he considered that this country and people could endure much better than the populations of the old country, where pro-visions are much dearer. The speaker was heartly cheered on taking his seat. Mr. Potts seems to be well remembered by the congregation despite his length-

ened absence in England.

The pleasant gathering separated about 10 o'clock, apparently well satisfied with the way in which "Thankgiving Day"

#### INFANTS' HOME.

The Halifax "INFANTS' HOME" is nearly four years old. It has met a most urgent need in the community, and rendered precious service to the most helpless and the worst used of God's creatures. It has saved scores of babies from death. and from a fate more apalling than death. None but those who have seen with their own eyes can realize what "Baby Farming" in a city means: we know it well, for we have seen it, and to a large extent checked it. We have taken babes a few weeks old out of damp cellars and from the tender mercies of drunken women to whose care mothers had consigned them. We have taken babes nearly two years old out of heaps of indescribable filth, the poor things covered from head to feet with every proof of cruel neglect, and so weak as to be unable to move a limb. We have taken them from rooms where they was been locked up long winter days without fire or attendance of any sort. Some have been literally snatched from the grasp of the murderer. Babes thus rescued are now in happy homes in various parts of

the country. During the ten months that have passed of the current year, 30 infants were received into the Home. These added to the 38 who were in at the beginning of the year, make 68 under our care. Ten of these died. Eighteen have been adopted. Thirty-five (35) babies have been adopted out of the home since it was opened,more than half these adoptions having the taken place within the last ten months. We have nearly 200 in all under our

It must be borne in mind that the Home has cared as much as poss ible for friendless, helpless (often hopeless) mothers as well as for the babies. The staff of nurses required average about fifteen.

God has manifestly blessed our efforts to save the helples and friendless little ones. But we dare not withhold the fact that we are in financial straits. We have neither a Building, nor a dollar of endow ment. For our daily bread we have to depend on God and the open hand of the charitable. The expenses of such an institution are necessarily heavy; but money could not be better employed than in saving the lives and lightening the serrows of poor little babies.

We respectfully ask the Churches to remember the Infant's home on Thanksgiving day. Do not withhold from any other Institution; but you can spare

share for the babies! We ask the charitable everywhere to remember us, and send such help as they can. Babie's clothing, or material for clothing,-apples, potatoes, butter,-provisions of all serts will be most thankfully received. The times are hard, and some of our oldest and best friends are unable to give as liberally as they were wont.

Hence this earnest appeal. We are not pleading for ourselves, but for little ones who have no language but a cry, and who if neglected will surely die, or live to swell the ranks of crime. We are doing all we can. Members of the Committe give not only their money but most anxious and constant care day and night. And now, we earnestly ask the aid of everyone who reads these lines. Seud whater you can spare, be it much or little. When, on THANKSGIVING DAY, or on any chill wintry day or night you find yourself surrounded by your children clad and fed and sheltered, think of the homeless, shelterless, unloved, hungry, perishing ones, and help us to save them.

To the Churches and Schools and charitable friends who sent us their gifts at this time last year we again tender most cordial thanks. They will perceive from the figures given above that their gifts have not been in vain .- Remittances may be sent to

> MRS. E. M. SAUNDERS, Sec'y. MISS A. NORDBECK, Treasurer.

61 Victoria Road. P. S.—Thanksgiving day will be observed on the 4th December. Last year the Halifax Infant's Home was remembered in many congregations on that day. We earnestly solicit similar and even enlarged proofs of generous remembrance

Halifax, Nov. 22, 1878.

beautiful resting place for the dead is fast assuming the appearance of a well kept cemetery. During the past year several pretty tablets and handsome monuments have been erected there, two of the latter being of the very finest Red Granite highly polished. Messrs. J. & R. Milligan, of St. John, whose design and workmanship may be seen in all parts of the Province, have already placed a number of tombstones in the Fredericton Cemetery, the last erected by this firm is a large monument to the memory of the late Hon. Judge Wilmot. It is of rich Italian marble, of Roman design, and bears the following inscription :-

THE HONORABLE LEMUEL A. WILMOT. Born 31st Jahuary, 1809. Died 20th May, 1878.

" The mouth of the righteous speaketh wisdom." The law of his God is in his heart." - Reportor.

A gentleman who was formerly tutor to the Marquis of Lorne, and a frequent visitor to him since, describes him as a man of decided ability, and says that to all appearances his married life is as happy as falls to the average lot of mortals. As to the Princess LOUISE, he says that there is nota more industrious woman in England. Her name is ever prominent in good and charitable works. She is a most accomplished lady, a fine artist both in sculpture and painting, and one of the best judges of laces in England. Neither she nor LORNE eats the bread of idleness; indeed, the amount of work they go through within a day would surprise a New York lady of fashion considerably. The princess has been called dowdy in her dress. which simply means that she is sensible. She wears thick boots, and dresses accord. ing to the season and the dictates of

It is something solemnly sublime when in the hour of sudden death, a poor laborer exhibits a spirit of utter self-forgetting love and devotion to those dependent upon him. Not long ago a young man, a welldigger by occupation, was employed by a gentleman of Newark to dig a cesspool in the yard of his residence. When he had reached the depth of eighteen feet, and was preparing to lay the foundation-stones of the wall, the embankment suddenly gave way and buried him up to the shoulders. Every effort was made to rescue the unfortunate man, and success seemed near, when another great mass of earth caved in, and the rescuers barely escaped. When the poor well digger saw be knew his fate was scaled. But he made no frantic appeals for himself. He uttered, in beseeching tones, this earnest, needfah err. "Oh Mr. Buerman" (his ribs broken. A new captain and mate will be procured and the vessel will proceed unselfish cry: "Oh, Mr. Buerman," (his employer,) "for God's sake, look out for my children!" No other word or sound and instantly he was completely buried by the earth. It was not possible to reach him for hours, and then, of course, he was dead. He has left a wife and five children.

The Rev. Joseph Cook opened his series of lectures for this season in the Tremont Temple, of Boston, with the attendance of a large audience. The "prelude" of fifteen minutes discussed the political situation in Massachusetts; the topic of the lecture was announced to be "The Susceptibility of the United States to Socialistic and Communistic Disease." This will be a leading subject for several Mondays. The lecture was racy, and greatly relished by its hearers. The first week of December Mr. Cook will begin a series of lectures in Association Hall, New York.

### NEWS AND NOTES.

NOVA SCOTIA.

The other day it was discovered that Jesse Wyming, 17 years of age, of Free Port, Digby County, N. S., lost his life by falling from the wharf into the harbor immediately south of South Wharf. Deceased had arrived in port by the barque Ada Barton (of which ressel his father is captain), on Friday morning from Warren Point. He was a common sailor on the barque. On his arrival he went to Mr. Bartlett's sailor's boarding house Carleton, the barque having gone to a wharf on the west side. He left Carleton for the City shortly after tea, and paid a paid a visit to the schr. M. P. Reed, lying at South Wharf, remaining there till 10.15 o'clock. He thea started for the schr. Ida May, lying in the slip where the body was found. He intended to have remained on board this echr. with three of his uncles till morning. Wyoming was not seen alive after this, and i is supposed he walked over the wharf into the harbor. At three o'clock next after noon Samuel Harris found the body of deceased in the slip at the bow of the Ada May, with his head towards the wharf and his feet towards the bow of the schr. He at once gave the alarm, the body was taken out and placed on board the schooner, and the father of deceased sent for. Upon the arrival of the father the sight was a touching one. Word was at once sent to Coroner Rigby. Deceased, sober and industrious, was a lad of much promise and his sudden demise will be heard with regret by his many friends home and abroad.—St. John Paper.

SWEARING IN THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL .-Notman is making preparations to produce a photograph illustrating the swearing in at Halifax of the Marquis of Lorne as Governor General. As the occasion is one of importance to the people of the Dominion, the pic-ture will be vested with historic interest.

A son of Richard Meagher, of Caledonia Queen's Co., was out shooting partridges on the 18th inst. In standing his gun on a log, in the act of measuring guns with his companion, his own was accidentally discharged and the contents were lodged in and immedi ately over the eye, penetrating the skull, de-stroying his eye. His recovery is considered very doubtful.

Francis Woods, mate of the barque Lima, of Yarmouth, N. S., fell into the river at Governorship of Kentucky.

FREDERICTON CEMETERY. - This | Dublin, on the 7th inst., and was unfortunately drowned before assistance could rendered him. He was a native of New York. The barque Viking has been abandoned at sea. Capt. Geo, Ryerson and one man were

As Mr. B. McDougall, pointsman, was coupling cars at Kentville, N. S., on Thursday last, he was caught by the buffer beams and his body crushed. He died that after-

The dwelling house owned by Mr. James Benjamin, King street, Pugwash, was burnt lately. Insured in the Canadian, contents

On Monday morning, when the special train from Pictou to Halifax was some distance east of Truro, it collided with a trolley on the track. The latter was placed hors de combat, and the engine had its headlight smashed. No other damage was done. The section men did not appear to be aware of the coming of the special.

NEW BRUNSWICK & P. E. ISLAND.

About three o'clock on Friday morning last the store of Mr. David Vaughan, at St. Martins, was seen to be on fire, and before any effort could be made to check the flames the building and all its contents were reduced to ashes. The fire is believed to have been the work of an incendiary. The estimated loss is \$8,000; no insurance. Plunder was the probable motive of the villainous crime, committed by an unknown party. All books and papers of importance were fortunately in the safe, and are supposed to be all right.

On Wednesday night last, 20th inst., a barn owned by Mr. Cyrus Mailman, of Peratt Settlement, about 8 miles from Annapolis, was destroyed by fire, together with six tons of hay which it contained. The fire is supposed to have been kindled from matches with which the children had been playing. Mr. Mailman is a poor man and ill able t bear the loss.

The brigt. Flora, Capt Mathiaston, made the passage from St. John to Queenstown, from thence to Drogeda, Ireland, and thence to North Sydney, C. B., in the short time of

A horrible and fatal accident occurred on the Island Railway on Wednesday evening last, as County Line, about 17 miles from Summerside, P. E. I., a man named Steele having been run over and killed, probably by the express from Charlottetown. A bottle of liquor was found on his person.

A very sad drowning accident occurred in Tusket River on Friday night last, during the storm. A boat upset, and four men named Frautten were drowned. Three of them leave widows and five children each, and all the families are in poor circumstan-

The barque Shiela, of St. John, N. B., Captain Stewart Mosher, from New York, six days out, bound to Havre, put into Hali fax the other day. The vessel had heavy weather since leaving port, and was struck by a heavy sea, which threw the cap on her voyage.

### MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

On the 24th, instant the aty of Hamilton Ont. was thrown into great excitement over the report of a frightful collision on the Great Western Railway at Winona, a station twelve miles east of here. As near as can be ascertained at the present moment the facts are: While the New York express, No. 12, which left here at two a. m. was shunting and wasting at Winona to pass No.1 Chicago express, which is due here at 2.45 o'clock, at m., it was run into by the latter train coming at about the rate of thirty miles an hour. The en-gineer and fireman of No. 12 jumped from the engine and escaped. The engin was badly smashed. No one fared worse. The engine was fearfully wrecked, the baggage car telsecoping the smoking car, killing one man (an immigrant) outright; another emigrant had his skull fractured and thigh broken; another his leg badly torn to pieces; five other emi-grants were also badly injured; the engine driver of the express, which ran into the train shunting, had his arm and leg fractured, and the fireman was very badly scalded. These were all that it could be ascertained that were injured. Other passengers went forward, and it was supposed were uninjured. The emigrants refered to are now lying at Hamilton iospital. It is not yet known to whom the blame is attached.

An attempt to assassinate Humbert, King of Italy, was made at Naples on Sunday last. His Majesty escaped with a slight scratch from the dagger in the hands of one Giovarnie Passanante, who was arrested.

An earthquake in South America on the 9th October, destroyed \$160,000 worth of property at Marjales.

THE NEW EASTERN WAR .- The die has been cast in the trouble with the Ameer of Afghanistan. A settlement will be effected by means os the last argument of kings and of peoples, too, for that matter. It is greatly to be regret. ted that a necessity for a resort to arms arose-But in the interests of humanity itself it is to be hoped that the contest will be short, sharp and decisive. The Afghans, well led, fight well. They are a brave and warlike race. We trust the Anglo-Indian commanders will not fall into the error of underating the warlike qualities and capacities of the gallant nountaineers. Thus far the Anglo-Indian forces appear to have been ably handled.

Sharp fighting around Ali Musjid on the Khyber pass is reported. The British casual-ties in killed and wounded are set down at

A despatch dated Jumrod, Friday, says: 'The garrison of Ali Musjid bolted precipitatly, leaving arms, food, twenty-one cannon and forty or fifty wounded. A considerable number of prisoners have been taken and it is reported that the Afghan commander is among them. Con iderable firing was beard up the Pass this morning in the the direction Tytler's turning force. Il is believed that the Afghans are not in a condition to make further resistance.

The name of Dr. Blackburn, who dnring the civil war was charged with attempting to scatter yellow fever in the Northern States by sending thither a quantity of clothing and bedding from the fever hospitals in the West Indies, has come to the front again under more pleasing circumstances. He distinguished himself in fighting the fever in the South during the recent prevalence of the scourge, and now he is named as a candidate for the

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While the sweeping thro the Woman's the town of St ings for praye subject of te these meetings

ble by a scene not soon forge ed with people temperate and the more pron ing present. Mrs. Lindsey Woman's Tem E. D. Bradley esting remark of Mrs. Lindse platform on w and gentleme by his wife. ly seeking t course. As he ed a bottle fro it on the table the half-stupi sat down, whi sadness fell un a :ight so piti moment Mrs. and holding u assembly, excl lcd every hear my sorrow! the very life wife. Look a

> manhood itsel him! Anu he She stoppe wretched hus and nothing of the audience anguish stric she exclaimed

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" How long ance reign, bl ly hopes, and blood?" The ence, she cont that I raise m ble evil? Sis Cries of Yes! every lady of pale and exha cluded, but that will not of those pres determined t strong drink,

ALCOHOL is so danger when sold an age, and the illustrations that it is occ demand for eral and en mentions tha on an Ohio r refreshment and fireman " crazed by from the tr walve wide o could interf over the road an hour, unt it jumped th a complete ful manner died soon af ter might he easily see.

> nity.-Natio THE WOL " National Te "The consu aggregate, at to contempla annually in 20,000,000 po pounds; in in Russia 25, that one firm month a reve on its tobacc its average n bacco tax is that the ship to one town 100 barrels a and that this by this one fi pecuniarily, the tax upon more serious ing and drun tional and we from the was

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WESLEYAN' ALMANAC.

NOVEMBER 1878. First Quarter, 1 day, 5h, 36m, Afternoon, Full Moon, 9 day, 10h, 19m, Afternoon, Last Quarter, 17 day, 1h, 44m, Afternoon New Moon, 24 day, 4h, 56m, Morning.

| -     | Day of<br>Week.    | SUN   |         | MOON. |       |         | Tde al'x    |
|-------|--------------------|-------|---------|-------|-------|---------|-------------|
| Date  |                    | Ris   | es Sets | Rises | South | s Sets  | E           |
| -     |                    | 16 42 |         | 1 17  | 6 3   | 1 10 49 | mr'r        |
| 11    | Friday             | 6 43  |         | 1 41  | 6 48  | 11 55   |             |
| 2     | Saturday           | 6 45  |         | 2 1   | 7 29  | m'rn    |             |
| 3     | SUNDAY             | 6 46  |         | 2 19  | 8 9   | 0 57    |             |
| 4     | Monday             | 6 47  | 4 40    | 2 36  | 8 49  | 1 59    | 4 (         |
| 5     | Tuesday            | 6 49  |         | 2 54  | 9 28  | 3 2     | 5 3         |
| 6     | Wednesdy           | 6 50  |         | 3 15  | 10 10 | 4 2     | 5.55        |
| 7     | Thursday           | 6 51  | 4 36    | 3 39  | 10 54 | 5 5     | 6 32        |
|       | Friday             | 6 53  | 4 35    | 4 6   | 11 40 | 6 9     | 7 7         |
| 9     | Saturday<br>SUNDAY | 6 55  | 4 34    | 4 2   | m'rn  | 7 14    | 7 39        |
| 10    | Monday             | 6 56  | 4 32    | 5 23  | 0 29  | 8 16    |             |
| 1     | Monday<br>Tuesday  | 6 58  | 4 31    | 6 17  | 1 20  | 9 17    | 8 43        |
| 2     | Wednesday          |       | 4 30    | 7 19  | 2 15  | 10 13   | 9 17        |
| 3     | Thursday           | 7 0   | 4 26    | 8 26  | 3 10  | 11 1    | 9 52        |
| 2     | Friday             | 7 2   | 4 28    | 9 37  | 4 3   | 11 40   | 0 29        |
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| 0     | Monday             | 7 5   | 4 25    | 0 3   | 6 34  | 1 5     | 1 5         |
| 9     | Tuesday            | 7 7   | 4 24    | 1 18  | 7 22  | 1 26    | 2 14        |
| 0     | Wednesday          | 7 8   | 4 23    | 2 34  | 8 11  | 1 48    | 3 30        |
| 1 ,   | Chursday .         | 7 9   | 4 23    | 3 51  | 9 2   | 2 13    | 4 37        |
| 1 2 1 | Friday             | 7 11  | 4 22    | 5 14  | 9 54  | 2 44    | 5 36        |
|       | Saturday           | 7 12  | 4 21    | 6 34  | 10 57 | 3 20    | 6 27        |
|       | SUNDAY             | 7 13  | 4 21    | 7 51  | 11 59 | 4 7     | 7 18        |
|       | Monday             | 7 15  | 4 20    | 9 0   | A1 2  | 5 4     | 8 6         |
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| L     | riday              | 7 19  | 4 18    | 11 42 | 4 41  | 9 40    | 11 11       |
|       |                    | 7 21  | 4 18    | A 5   | 5 26  | 10 47   | 11 59       |
| 0 0   | aturday            |       | . 17    | -     |       | -       |             |

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

Truro.

High water at Pictou and Jape Tormentine, 2 nrs and 11 minutes LATER than at Halifax. At Annapolis, St. John, N.B., and Portland, Maine, 3 hours and 25 minutes LATER, and at St. John's, Newfoundland 20 minutes EARLIER than at Halifax. At Characteristics, 2 hours 54 minutes LATER. At Westport, Ottetown, 2 hours 54 minutes LATER. At Westport, hours 54 minutes LATER. At Yarmouth, 2 hours 20 minutes LATER.

FOR THE LENGTH OF THE DAY.—Add 12 hours to the time of the sun's setting, and from the sum substract the time of rising. FOR THE LENGTH OF THE NIGHT.—Substract th ime of the sun's setting from 12 hours, and to the emainder and the time of rising next morning

#### THE YOUNG FOLKS.

THE SLEEPY BOY.

I know a little boy; And I've often heard it said, That he never was so tired That he wished to go to bed. Though he scarcely can hold up His drowsy little head; Yet this very foolish boy Cannot bear to go to bed.

When the big golden sun Has lain down to sleep; When the lambs every one Are lying by the sheep; When underneath its wing Every chick tucks its head-Still this odd little boy Does not like to go bed

Primroses and daisies Have shut their bright eyes; Grasshoppers and crickets Are singing lullaaies; The fireflies have lighted Their lamps bright and yellow: And I'm sure its dreaming time For this sleepy little fellow.

The houseless little child Who has no place to sleep, Who on the ground must lie, Or in some doorway creep; O'er whom no clean, white sheet, No blanket soft, is spread. How happy he would be If he could "go to bed!"

But with a pretty nest, All warm, and soft, and white, That's waiting for this boy, When its time to say "Good-night!" With mamma's loving kiss, And her hand upon his head-How strange a sleepy boy Should not like to go to bed!

### A BOY'S SERVICE.

"Speed boldly, Jean; the safety of God's elect depends on thy fleetness and courage," said a French peasant woman, as standing at the door of a hut perched over a gorge in the Cevennes mountains, she bade farewell to her young son. He mounted on a small white pony, looked fearlessly out of his bright blue eyes, and, tossing back his abundant tresses of fair hair, bent to kiss the mother's hand; then descending a steep, winding path, over which his intelligent animal picked a slow, sure footing, the young rider disappeared in the dark aisles of a pine forest.

Jean Cavalier was ten years old; his cradle had been rocked to the howl of mountain storms; he was accustomed to scale heights with fearless agility, being sure footed on paths that only the mountain-born could safely tread and he now dauntlessly faced a hazardous ride and the peril of imprisonment to save the lives of five hundred Christian men and women. It was nearly noon; all the huts, sheep cotes, and cottages in the lower adjoining valleys were deserted by their inhabitant, who had started at dawn for the secluded mountain of Bourges, there to seek consolation and strength in the

worship of God. This was the period of that so-called "religious" war in France which lasted twenty years, and in which the king, Louis XIV., employed sixty thousand soldiers to exterminate three thousand Protestants, because they persisted in worshipping their maker in their own fashion. Through the upper valley for some weeks previous to the time of this story, there had been found, in rock them. cavities and hollow trees, bits of wood carved with the words, "Manna in the desert," and with certain symbolic marks whereby all the faithful knew that the great pastor, Brousson, emerg- the pastor, a little figure, whose white

cuted flock in the afternoon of the first day of the 1703, at the Bourges mountain. Notwithstanding all precaution, news of the intended convocation had reached the town of Hais, and Captain Laiguirrier, with six hundred men, was coming up from the plain, eager to sur prise and butcher the innecent congregation-a kind of achievement not unfrequent in these tragic years.

Just before noon to-day, Jean, when climbing the rock back of his father's but in search of a missing goat, spied the red bonnets of the cavalcade, traversing a defile far below; he knew well their terrible purpose, and hurrying down, said to his mother:

"I have seen the king's troops going up; there is none to give warning but

Twenty minutes later Jean was riding alone through the dim forest, intently conning the network of paths so familiar to him, and trying to choose one by which he could elude and outstrip the assassins. Issuing at length, from the woods, he paused, hesitating between two routes-one smoother, though longer-by which trusting to his nimble pony, he might speedily arrive unless overfaken by troops; the other led through ravines and over rocks into the very heart of the mountains, and was a hazardous path, even for a skillful climber. If he took the latter, he must abandon his horse and trust his own speed and agility. Finally deciding on the smoother road, he was turning toward it when he heard the sound of a conch-shell, and, on the instant, a flash of scarlet streamed around a spur of the forest. Quick-witted Jean rode at once to meet the advancing soldiers.

"Whither go you?" asked the cap-"To the hills to seek my father," re-

plied Jean. "This is not a safe country for youngsters like you to travel in alone," said

the officer. "I have confidence in God. Those who do no ill need fear none," returned

the child calmly. "You shall come with me," continued the captain, suspiciously: "so fine a boy must not grow up a rebel. I shall

and church." low, quick in expedients, contrived to fall back gradually, till, when the dismounted troops, painfully climbing, were half way up a steep ascent, Jean was amongst the hindmost. A brook wound round the base of the hill, and Jean knew that near the stream was one of those caverns, common in a country of volcanic formation, the entrance to whick was concealed by thick, clustering bushes. Seizing an opportune moment, the active boy turned his pony dashed down into the brook, leaped from his steed, and ran into the cavern. Some minutes elapsed before the more clumsy soldiers could descend; when the reached the stream, the pony was scrambling homeward over the rocks, and no trace

eager for a larger prey, the pursuers returned to join the rest of the band. When the last echoes had died away, and only the brook's gurgle was audible in the stillness. Jean ventured from his retreat, aware that the distance had been increased, and the time for rescue lessened by his capture; but his childhood's steadfast faith never dreamed of failure; prayer and act were one, as lightly leaping from bowlder to bowlder. by intricate windings about pinnacle and crest-here following the bed of a mountain stream, there swinging himself by gnarled roots over deep chasms-the intropid boy hasted breath-

of his rider was visible. Little Jean

trembling crouched in his covert dur-

ing their brief vain search; but soon,

lessly on. Not far away, some hundreds of resolute men and women were assembled on a rocky platform amid the desolate hills, muskets stood near ready for a sudden call to arms. Around the worshippers was a chesnut forest, through whose enormous trunks and leafless boughs the wind moaned in melancholy cadence, accompanying their psalmody and supplication. On a flat, smooth stone, at the base of a precipitous rock. stood the minister, who, while little Joan sped toward them, was thus addressing the congregation: .

"What fear you? Dil not God nourish his people in the wilderness? Did he not send the ravens to feed his prophet, and will he not again work miracles? Has not his Holy Spirit comforted his afflicted children? He consoles-he strengthens us. Will he not in time of need, cause his angel to go

before us?" Concluding thus, the preacher advanced to a natural stone slab, serving as a sacramenta! altar, and the assembly in reverential stillnesss, to which peril added a solemn awe, came forward, two by two, bareheaded. A cry startled

"Fly! the enemy comes!" rang in shrill, childish treble from above the kneeling multitude, and looking up they saw, ou the rocky summit before ing from his secret cavern dwelling, goat skin coat and locks of gold gleamwould meet and minister to his perse- ed in the mellow sunset, as the rocks fruitless speculations.

and caverns re-echoed his vibrating cry,

'Fly! the enemy comes!" The startled throng, gazing up, knew not the son of their neighbor and friend, Roland Cavalier, The solemnity of the place, and the danger always near their worship, had infused their exalted minds with a sense of the immediate presence of the supernatural, and the simplehearted peasants thought the child Jean, a veritable messenger of heaven. They quickly dispersed through pass and defile, and when the troops arrived the early stars shone down on the deserted rocks and lonely forest.

Jean joined a party of fugitives, and lived to be a valiant and famous defender of the Protestant faith. While the commander cursed him as a treacherous little rascal, most of the congregation always maintained that God sent an angel to save them .- St. Nicholas.

#### THE SEAL.

Amongst all the animals whose skins are used for fur, none have of late years been so great a favorite, nor esteemed of more utility than that of the Seal. The national attention has of course been additionally turned to this arcicle of commerce by our acquisition of the territory of Alaska, which is said to afford a hundred thousand skins of the annual catch of one hundred and sixty thousand in all the world. Form erly the Russian American Fur Com pany of St. Petersburg gathered these fur products from Alaska. Fur seals were collected mainly from two small islands in Behring's Straits, and the seaotter skins along the Alentian Islands. The were collected by natives, brought to a great depot at Sitka, and thence shipped to London and St. Petersburg. They Summer home of the Seal of these seas is on St. Paul and St. George's Island, situated three hundred miles from any other land, where from May to November millions of seals line the shores. To prevent the extermination of the Seal, the United States Government. since its acquisition of the territory of Alaska, has extended protection over the seal-fisheries, providing that only dedicate you to the service of the king | male seals shall be captured and laving a tax on the seals. Whether, however, Jean made no answer, riding on with the compact is fairly kept we have no his captors, apparently in submissive means of knowing, as other islands in t the vigilant little fel- the neighbourhood vield seal, and the surplus catch can be attributed to those indefinitely, and there is little power to see that the contract is kept. The exclusive right to the fur seal fisheries of these islands of St. Gearge an | St. Paul is now granted to a commercial company of San Francisco, California, who have sixteen to twenty trading posts, a dozen vessels, and a large corps of traders and employés, who collect the skins and forward them to San Francisco, whence they are shipped to all the world.

Hunters frequently capture seals by

spearing them through the ice when they come to breathe In Alaska, from five to ten men will go down to a number of them and drive as many as they want into their village, the seals moving at the rate of half a mile an hour. On arriving at the killing ground they are allowed to rest and cool themselves, the fur being apt to come off if killed at once. Several of the creatures are now seperated from the drove and surrounded by a score or so of men armed with long, heavy clubs, and with a blow from these are killed. Three or four having been knocked down, the men set about the work of skinning. The skin, when taken from the animal, is by no means an attractive object. It is gravish and dirty looking, and goes through a remarkable transformation before it appears as the beautiful rich brown material on the market, surpassing in appearance and velvety texture any thing which resembles it. The first process to which it is subjected is that of removing all the long, coarse hairs, that the under fur, like the down on geese, may alone remain. Formerly this was done by pulling out these hairs one by one, at a vast expenditure of time and money, until, by accident, the discovery was made that the roots of the long hairs were more deeply imbedded in the on a wooden block with a curved surface, and pared down with a knife until the roots of the long hair have been cut through and the skins are very little thicker than a kid glove. The next process to which it is submitted is that of dyeing. This has hitherto only been well done in Europe, hence valuable furs are sent to London to be dyed. Now, however, it is in evidence that the best seal-skin dyeing is done by a firm in Albany, N. Y.; but as they confine their dyeing operations to skins for their own use and trade, it is of comparatively little avail to the public, though we may feel a just national pride in the preeminence of the skill of our countrymen.

As every thread of gold is valuable, so is every minute of time; and as it would be great folly to shoe horses (as the Roman Emperor Nero did) with gold, so it is to spend time in trifles.

-National Repository for December.

They who are ignorantly devoted to the mere ceremonies of religion are fallen into thick darkness; but they are in still thicker gloom who are solely attached to

#### PARIS LETTER

The Prince and Princess of Wales look at Paris from a balloon-French elections and politics.

(Regular Correspondence.)

Paris, Oct. 30, 1878. The Prince of Wales is determined to

leave no Parisian experience untried. He vesterday afternoon, according to the Estafette, went up in the captive balloon. accompanied by the Princess of Wales, the Prince and Princess of Denmark, and the members of their respective suites. There was no wind but there were frequent showers of rain, which ended in preventing one-the last of the four free balloons from being filled. Three, however were got off, and as two were started at the same moment the spectators below were witnesses to what threatened to be a collision; but the aeronauts managed to avoid any catastrophe. The captive balloon has been one of the sights of Paris during the latter part of the Exhibition and there are never wanting individuals, ready to pay their twenty francs for the pleasure of feeling themselves for five minutes elevated above the rest of their species. The Prince of Wales has been shooting to-day with the Marshal at Compiégns, and was present this evening at the Theatre Français, at a performance of "Le Sphinx," which has been revived at his request and for his special behoof. Yesterday the number of visitors to the Exhibition reached the enormous figure of 209,912.

A list of nominations to the Legion of Honor composed of foreign members of the jury and of distinguished foreign exhibitors, was this morning presented to the ambassadors, who were requested to forward the patents to the subjects of their respective nations. The names of those upon whom this honour has been conferred have not yet been officially

It is satisfactory to have to record that measures have been taken to prevent the recurrence of the lamentable mistakes that were lately made in arresting respectable women under the supposition that Godliness, in the community in which he they were improper characters. The ac- resided, and although a man of a truly tive Prefect of Police has just issued a complete set of new regulations for the guidance of the force generally, and es- Methodist Church. Down to the end of pecially of the obnoxious agents des mœurs. The subject is scarcely fit for discussion in a public print, and there is no need to explain in what way the new rules differ from the old; but, as I mentioned some weeks ago the deplorable use which the officials had made of their authority, I am bound to acknowledge that the Prefect has not hesitated to make an example of his offending subordinates, and to frame such enactments as shall do away with the possibility of honest women being molested and insulted by over zealous members of the force.

This morning's papers report that all through France the elections of vesterday were conducted with order. There was nothing of the nature of a disturbance anywhere, and there was even a marked absence of the excitement generally exhibited on such occasions. Some days will pass before the result of these elections of delegates in view of the forthcoming removal of the Senate can be ascertained in such a manner as to give anything like an accurate notion of how they will affect the balance of parties. From the returns already received it would appear that the Republicans have been successful, and that was the view taken this afternoon in the conversation which took place on the subject in the Legislative Chambers at Versailles. In the meantime the papers representing the Parliamentary majority hasten to claim a victory, in order as one of them ingeniously observes this morning, not to be forestalled by their political opponents. All parties are now marshalling their forces for the approaching senatorial elections in the beginning of January. When the returns of yesterday are complete there will be little doubt as to how these elections will go, yet the momentous character of the question in dispute is such that every influence will be brought to bear on the voters with the view of affecting the general result. Already appeals are being made by the Republican organs to that wavering body of constitutional monarchists who are considered to be always ready to support at all cost the strongest party with the view of preserving order. One good sign of the election contest now opening is a warning that has just been delivered to the whole Republican party by its most influential organ, that of M. Gambetta, to avoid agitation, and to con duct the coming struggle on the strict grounds of Parliamentary debate. Proceeding in this manner, says the Republican France is the party of progress may look forward confidently to success, relying with entire assurance on the efficacy

of Republican inatitutions.

#### OBITUARY.

THOMAS LYDIARD, ESQ., LATE OF KENT-VILLE.

"The righteous perisheth, and no man layeth it to heart : and merciful men are taken away none considering that the righteous are taken away from the evil to come." Such was the unappreciated estimate of the truly good in the days of the prophet. But the prophet well understood that the day of the death of the pious, was better than the day of his birth: -that though removed from earth, they had gone to be forever with the Lord. And we fear, notwithstanding the religious privileges with which we are favored, that the removal of those who love and fear God in many instances, are not duly regarded. True, the relatives and friends of the departed may appreciate their loss. but with many, through the engagements and pleasures of life, such removals from society are but little cared for.

Thomas Lydiard, whose name stands at the head of this paper, was a man of God. It is not our mind to panegyrize, but to show the excellency of the grace of God

Early in life, he was the subject of the fear of the Lord, and for years he sought justification before God by the deeds of the law. He says, I was not happy, and my language was-"O, wretched man that I am; who shall deliver me from the body of this death." Eventually he was in the order of Ged's penitence, led to those "who expounded unto him the way of God more perfectly." Driven from the hope of being saved by the deeds of the law, he prayerfully sought the righteousness of God, which is by faith of Jesus Christ. So believing, he was justified freely by grace through the redemption that is in Christ Jesus. He now received not the spirit of bondage again unto fear but the spirit of adoption, crying-Abba Father, the spirit itself bearing witness with his spirit that he was a child of God.

This manifestation of God, this purchased inheritance, for all who will accept it, Bro. Lydiard experienced in the city of Halifax some time after. On his removal to Kentville, he at once took an active part in promoting the interests of vital catholic spirit, he was devotedly attached to the doctrines and discipline of the life be continued to manifest his ardent love for his beloved Zion.

His beloved wife, who, for deep piety. intelligence and meekness, was justly appreciated; like himself, was ardently attached to the Methodist Church. Their hospitable house fer many years was the welcome home for God's ministers.

But few laymen, had attained to the mental culture of our departed brother. Naturally unobtrusive and retiring it was only those who had the pleasure of intimate acquaintauce with him who estimate his rare attainments. He was a lover of God's house, and could easily discriminate the difference between the pompous superficial and flippant scyle of what was called preaching; and the calm, clear and evangelical presentation of the word of God. Our departed brother was not a stranger to the vicissitudes of life, some time ago by the use of his name he assisted in the time of trouble, the result was. that unexpected events placed him in financial difficulty. But he was not the man to shirk responsibility, by expediency, the comfortable home for which he had labored for many years, was in the spirit of true integrity given up, and in advance life he sacrificed himself to retirement he had never expected. But he retained a peaceful couscience, which is of priceless

Some years ago one of his daughters the wife of the wife W. D. Harrington M. P., suddenly and in youthful life died but she slept in God. His loved wife, after a protracted affliction died in the Lord, and one of his daughters who was married to Rev. James Taylor. Mrs. G. Caulkin, and his only son Henry now a merchant in Kentville are the only surving members of the family who justly mourn the loss of one of the best of Father while the Methodist Churth in Kentville will continue the cherish the memory of Thomas Lydiard as one of the most valued and devoted members.

After much weakness of body he died as he had lived with an unbroken trust in the merits of the redeemer in the 81st year of his age.

A sermon was preached on his death from a part of that able confession of faith "I know that my redeemer liveth," by the writer

JAMES G. HENNIGAR. Canning, Nov., 1878.

LITTE BEGINNINGS-The steam which raised the lid off the kettle led a philosophic mind to utilize it for man's benefit. No one dreamed that we should now be bragged along by it at the rate of sixtymiles an hour. When Perry Davis made a preparation for the medical use of his family, thirty years ago, neither he nor any man imagined it would be sold in every land, and prove to be the PAIN-KIL-LER of the world.

#### TEMPERANCE.

A THRILLING SCENE.

While the temperance crusade was sweeping through the State of Ohio, the Woman's Temperance League in the town of Stryker held weekly meetings for prayer and addresses on the subject of temperance. The first of these meetings was rendered memorable by a scene which those present will not soon forget. The room was crowded with people of high or low degree temperate and intemperate, several of the more prominent saloon-keepers being present. After a short address by Mrs. Lindsey, the President of the Woman's Temperance League, as Col. E. D. Bradley was making some interesting remarks, the drunken husband of Mrs. Lindsey staggered toward the platform on which a number of ladies and gentlemen were sitting, pushing by his wife, who sprang forward vainly seeking to intercept him in his course. As he passed by her she snatched a bottle from his pocket, and placed it on the table beside her. Meanwhile the half-stupified husband turned and sat down, while a hush of sympathetic sadness fell upon the congregation, at a gight so pitiful and disgraceful. In a moment Mrs. Lindsey arose to her feet and holding up the bottle before the assembly, exclaimed in tones that thrillcd every heart : " Here is the cause of my sorrow! Here are the tears-yea, the very life blood of a drunkard's wife. Look at it, rum-seller! Here is the poison dealt out by you to the once loved husband of my youth; but now

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him! And here is the cause." She stopped for a moment, her wretched husband cowering before her, and nothing being heard but the sobs of the audience; then turning her pale anguish stricken face toward heaven, she exclaimed with terrible emphasis:

behold the remains-nothing but the

remains-of what was once a noble and

honoured man! Love, truth, even

manhood itself, has fled. Now behold

" How long, O Lord, shall intemperance reign, blighting our dearest earthly hopes, and draining our very life's blood?" Then turning to the audience, she continued: "Can you wonder that I raise my voice against this terrible evil? Sisters, will you help me?" days. There is a reason against public Cries of Yes! Yes!" came from almost every lady of the house. She sat down pale and exhausted. The meeting concluded, but impressions were made that will not soon fade from the minds of those present, who went away more determined than ever to fight against strong drink, that foe of human peace.

ALCOHOL as a special brain poison is so dangerous to life and property when sold and used as a common beverage, and there are so many startling illustrations of the peril thus involved, that it is occasion for surprise that the demand for its suppression is not general and emphatic. A late telegram mentions that while a passenger train on an Ohio railroad was at a stopping refreshment station and the engineer and fireman were at dinner, a man "crazed by drink" detached the engine from the train, pulling the throttlewalve wide open, and before any one could interfere the engine was flying over the road at the rate of fifty miles an hour, until, coming to a short curve it jumped the track and fell on its side a complete wreck, mangling in a fearful manner the wictim of drink, who died soon after. How easily the disaster might have been far greater all can easily see. It is criminal folly in the State to legalize and protect a traffic fraught with such peril to the community .- National Temperance Advocate.

THE WORLD'S CONSUMPTION .- The "National Temperance Advocate" says :-"The consumption of tobacco is, in the aggregate, at present something fearful to contemplate. The quantity consumed annually in Great Britain is estimated at 20,000,000 pounds; in France, 44,090,000 pounds; in Austria, \$1,000,000 pounds; in Russia 25,000,000 pounds. It is said that one firm in this city paid for a single month a revenue tax to the Government on its tobacco sales of \$123,000, and that its average monthly internal revenue tobacco tax is over \$100,000. It is also said that the shipments of snuff by this house to one town in North Carolina amount to 100 barrels a month, or 1,200 barrels a year, and that this is but a tithe of the snuff sold by this one firm. The tax upon consumers, pecuniarily, for all this tobacco is enormous the tax upon their physical health is yet. more serious; and as a stimulant to drinking and drunkenness it has become a national and well-nigh world-wide scourge from the wasteful and destructive effects of which all good men and women should labor and pray earnestly for speedy de"THE TIMES" ON TOBACCO SMOKING.

In an article published on the 13th inst.,

the Times says :- " The devotees of tobacco may hear with some alarm, and the rest of society with some hope, that so near us as the banks of the Khine and the Moselle the public authorities are invading the long endured liberty of smokers At Coblentz, Saarlouis, and at Freves, it is stated that the police have forbidden lads under sixteen to smoke in the streets, imposing a fine, or imprisonment in default of payment, on the offenders. As almost every German smokes from his very boyhood, and non-smekers are the exception, this is a strong measure. The strongestpoint of the case is that the State in Germany has a right to look after the mental and bodily health of the soldier that is to be, and to see that he shall not in any degree disqualify himself for public service. The new measure, or rather the revival of an old bye-law, which this is said to be, pre-supposes that tobacco smoking has been ascertained to be positively injurious to the immature and undeveloped system. There is by no means such an agreement on this point as might be desired, for, unfortunately, the arguments against smoking are generally too seasoned with antipathy and prejudice to receive the consideration which is perhaps due to them. As in the case against strong drink, anti-smokers are confronted wih the notorious and abundant fact of early and inveterate smokers enjoying health and strength, doing plenty of work, and living long. If tobacco be, as it is hard to dispute, a necessity with a large proportion of our adults in almost every class of life or employment, who shall pretend to say that what is good for manhood is not for youth? This is the very matter to be inquired into, and we must presume that the German military and dietic authorities have satisfied themselves upon it If they have, and if they succeed in driving the boy smoker out of the thoroughfares and places of public resort, then let our smokers beware. It may be found the thin edge of the wedge that has effected such revolutions in our moking-perhaps in effect against all smoking-which has scarcely received sufficient recognition. It is the absolute indifference to the comfort and convenience of society at large that it is certain to produce. The indifference or apathy, as regards the comfort of others. is one of the most remarkable effects of tobacco. The opium eater does not compel you to eat opium with him; the drunkard does not compel you to drink. The smoker compels you to smoke,-nav more to breathe the smoke he has just discharged from his own mouth. It cannot be denied that tobacco does affect the brain, the heart, the circulation, and the tem perature. By the effect produced in these quarters it gives the desired reliefa certain soothing of the jaded or irritated nerves. It substitutes a dreamy mood for one of flagging vitality. But these fits of suspended animation are dearly purchased. They are the first step of a terrible process. The poet who described sleep as the cousin of death might have found nearer relations and more direct approaches in the sudden abatement of sensation, memory, power, and consciousness we procuse by drugs and other like agencies. They all give us the first stage of that euthanasia, which some have told us is in our right, and others tell us is a revolt against Nature and Heaven. But to practice day by day the way to death, even in its first smooth and easy stage, must facilitate the whole process and render it easier to die by a a sort of acquired proclivity, when other things incline that way.

BEECHER ON WINE .- The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, during his stay in San-Francisco, was presented by a lady with a box of delicious grapes and two bottles of wine, which was stated to have been made by "a good Presbyterian elder," and "for medicinal or communion purposes." Mr. Beecher, in a characteristic note acknowledging the present, says :- " As for the wine, I have taken temperance sine of it and find it rather too enticing for communion use.' It might lead people to too free and 'open communion.' However. if made by 'a good Presbyterian elder the Calvinism may save it."

I deem it a duty to state that Mr .of this country, had his right lung seriously affected with tubercular deposit, accompanied with night sweats, frequent emorrhage, copious expectoration and much emaciation; the use of Fellows' Syrup of Hypophosphites seems to have arrested the progress of the disease almost immediately, the hemorrhage has not returned, his appetite is excellent, and he is able to attend to his business as usual. A. SMITH, M.D., Campbelltown, N.B.

NEXT WEEK



JOYFUL NEWS FOR THE AFFLICTED.

> WOODVILLE, CORNWALLIS. May 3, 1877.

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

Respectfully. CALEB WHEATON. WAVERLY GOLD MINES, Halifax Co.,

Aug. 22, 1877. C. GATES & Go.-Gentlemen,-This is to certify that after suffering for four years of Dispepsia and Liver Complaint, coughing and spitting of blood, daily anticipating death, that one bottle of Dr Gates' Life of Man Bitters cured me ef-I sincerely recommend it to any one

that is suffering from the same disease. JOHN MCKENZIE. (Aged 73 years.)



MENEELY & COMPANY BELL FOUNDERS WEST TROY, N. Y. fitty vears established. Church Bells and Chimes Academy, Factory Bells, &c., Improved Patent Mountings, Catalogues free. No agencies.

PIA NOS Resewood Pianos, only 175 dol.

ORGANS Upright Pianos, little used, cost soops, 45 dollars; 9 stops, 65; 12 stops; only 75 dol.

Other great bargains. "Mr. Beatty sells first-class Pianos and Organs lower than any other establishment.—" Herald." Yen ask why? I answer. Hard times. Our employees must have work. Sales over 1,000,000 dollars annually. War commenced by the monopolists. Battle raging. Par. menced by the monopolists. Battle raging. Par-ticulars free. Address

DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, N. J., U. S.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY 1878-9

1878-9 WINTER ARRANGEMENT

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

At 1.30 p.m. (Express) for Rivere du Loup, Quebec At 5.30 p.m. (Express) for St. John and interme-

WILL ARRIVE :-At 8.20 p.m. (Express) from St. John, Pictou, and At 9.15 a.m. (Express) from St. John and interme-

At 1.30 p.m. (Express) from Rivieredu Loup, Quebcc Montreal, and intermediate stations.

C. J. BRYDGES. Moncton, N.B., Nov. 13th., 1878.



DOMINION OF CANADA.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

OTTAWA, 8tn Oct., 1878. OTICE is hereby given, that His Excellency the Governor-General, by an order in Council bearing date the 2nd of October instant, has been pleased to order and direct that the privilege granted by Order in Conneil of 2rd August, 1871, permitting the free admission of Canvas for the manufacture of oil cloth, but of not less than 18ft in width, be so extended as to include widths as ow as four feet ten inches, on condition that the said canvas be not pressed or calendared.

By command,
J. JOHNSON,
Commissioner of Cus

W. & C. SILVER. Have opened at No. 11 George Street, next door to

their General Warehouse, a full and well selected stock of MEN'S AND BOYS'

CLOTHING & OUTFITTING. to which they invite especial attention.

CANADIAN, SCOTCH AND ARTIC FLEECE

SHIRTS AND DRAWERS. of extra value—fine long cloth.

Fancy Flannel and Oxford Shirts. A choice lot of WINTER COATINGS-Bea vers, and Scotch and Canadian Tweeds, made up to order by first-class workmen. Nev 2 4w

### JOB PRINTING

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

We are now prepared to execute al Orders for the above well AT MODERATE RATES.

WITH MEATNESS AND DISPATCH. AT THE 'WESLEYAN' OFFICE.

MeSHANE BELL FOUNDRY.

Manufacture those celebrated Bells for CHURCHES ACADEMIES, etc. Price List and Circulars sent fre Henry McShane &C o.,

DRY GOODS. DRY GOODS!! DRY GOODS!

We beg to advise the completion of our Fall and Winter Stock.

WHOLESALE

he ENGLISH, FRENCH and AMERICAN Markets have all been visited by one of the Firm, and our Stock (including many SPECIAL LINES) secured at very low figures, which we now offer at a very small advance.

INSPECTION INVITED.

SMITH BRCS.



MILLER, BROTHERS. Middleton, Annapolis Co, N. S., or Charlotte

NOW HAVE

THE AGENCY

OF THE CELEBRATED

### RAYMOND Sewing

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

THE RAYMOND MACHINE is too well known to require any puffing; and

there have been some important improvements put upon it of late, which render it, by far, the best amily machine made. The following are some of the kinds kept in

Webster.

Empress of India. Household,

Weed, Wiison A.

Wanzer, Champion,

> Osborne. Abbott. Royal,

Howe, &c.,'&c

SECOND-HAND MACHINES taken in exchange for new ones.

8. MACHINES IN FRICE FROM - - \$5 to \$ 100 Sewing Machine Attachments

FIRST CLASS OIL AND Needles of all kinds in Stock

All S. Machines warranted to give good satisfaction. Also importers and dealers in several

FIRST-CLASS MAKE

PIANO AND

PIANOS IN PRICE FROM - - - \$225 to \$1000 Instruments guaranteed for five years, and sold

Liberal reduction made to Clergymen, Churche and Sabbath Schools Second-hand Pianos and Organs taken in ex change. As we have now been in the sewing machine business for ten years and import all our stock direct from the manufacturers on

Cash Principles. and our expenses being much less than would be in the city, we are prepared to sell on the very best terms.

REPAIRING OF ALL KINDS OF

Sewing Machines. promptly attended to by a class machinist.

Charges Moderate

CARD.

OF FICE : 54 GRANVILLE STREET. BENJAMIN RUSSELL.

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#### PREACHERS' PLAN, HALIFAX AND DARTMOUTH, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 1. 1878.

|                               | -             | -    |                            |
|-------------------------------|---------------|------|----------------------------|
| 11 a.m.<br>Rev. S. F. Huestis |               |      | 7 p.m.<br>ev. C. M. Tyler  |
| Rev. W. H. Heart              | Grafton<br>z. |      | 7 p. m-<br>ev. S. B. Dunn. |
| 11 p.m.<br>Rev. C. M. Tyler.  | Kaye St.      |      | 7 p.m.<br>v. James Sharp   |
| 11a.m.<br>Rev James Sharp.    | Charles       |      | 7 p.m.<br>. W. Nicolson.   |
| 11a.m.<br>Rev. S. B. Dunn     | Cobourg       |      | 7p.m.<br>W. H. Heartz      |
| 11 a.m<br>Rey. G. Shore       | Dartmo        | outh | 7 pm<br>Rev. G. Shore      |
| BEECH STREET                  | 3 30 p.m.     |      |                            |

#### MARRIED.

In Windsor, on the 14th inst., by Rev. John Mc Murray, Chas. H. Payson, Esq., of Westport, Digby Co., to Miss Phebe A. Salter, of Newport,

At Sackville, N.B., on the 9th inst., by Rev. H. J. Clarke, Mr. George Wilson, to Miss Alberta White, both of Sackville. At the Wesleyan Parsonage, Nov. 2nd, by Rev. Shenton, Solomon Churchill and Elizabeth Hudson, of Portugal Cove, Nfld.

By the same, Nov. 8th., Willis Chancy and Elizabeth Hay, of St. John's, Nfld.

### RECEIPTS for "WESLEYAN.

FOR WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 27th. Rev. B. Chappell, A.B. Henry J. Jordan, \$5; Mrs Jacob Wilson, 2; \$7 00 Rev. J. Astbury. Mrs. J. Gray, 2 : Capt. McDonald, 2 ; Rev. G. F. Day.

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Capt. M. Teel, 1; J. W. Gawes, 4.

John G. Rurgess, 2; Dr. F. N. Burgess, 2; 400

ON SUNDAY NEXT Sermons will be preached at 11 a.m. to the children REV. JAS. SHARP, and at 7 p m. to parents and teachers, by REV. A. W. NICOLSON.

An open session of the School at 2.30 p.m., at which Rev. S. F. Husstis and J. T. Mellish and others will take part.

Friends of the School are invited to all these

in aid of the Funds of the School.

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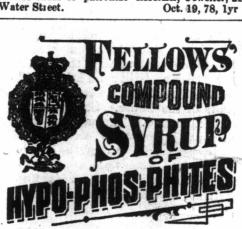
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