



The Wesleyan,

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THE SWEET BY AND BY.

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 which at present confront the missionary, and the agencies which are required, were in turn presented and discussed. The 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 thoroughly alive to the claims of missions, and so devotedly engaged in the discharge of their duty.

THE CITY ROAD CHAPEL

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 sainted dead; to be endangered or even burdened with debt.

METHODIST FINANCE

has not of late, been in anything 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 existing debts, £25,000 for the erection of the Theological College at Birmingham, 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. Its name is

THE WESLEYAN METHODIST THANKSGIVING FUND.

It is a grand undertaking and the realization of it will be a glorious thing for Methodism. Not a few are very sanguine of its success, and others are rather sceptical on account of the terrible depression 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 selected by the masters, for this movement is one of slack employment when men are more at their mercy than in the 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 be insolent and defiant. The situation is one of great difficulty and England appears compelled to go on with the ruler until the unruly and turbulent nature 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 UNION

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 members. "B."

Nov. 12, 1878.

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

(Condensed from the Telegraph of Nov. 18.)

For the first time public worship was, yesterday, 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 cxxii, and Ephesians iv. The Rev. Joseph Hart, president of the Methodist Conference then delivered a sermon, taking as his text Psalms, cxxii, 8. "For my brethren and companions' sakes I will now say peace be within them," etc.

At the conclusion of Mr. Hart's ser-

mon the choir sang very sweetly the anthem, "Lift up your heads, O ye gates."

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

The congregation dispersed after the singing of the hymn on the 64th page—"Jesus shall reign wherever 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 afternoon. 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 EXERCISES.

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 school, and said he would contribute a silver dollar—one which had been the means of converting a young man. The donor loved that dollar; he had carried it in his pocket for more than a year, but he could not keep it. He 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, beginning "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 Isaiah.

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 of 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 backslider or irreligious members of his charge? Drive them out of the church? "Drop" them. Nay, nay. That is to be the last resort. He is to bring all the resources of his 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 Christian should be more intolerant of sin in himself than anywhere else. Indeed, sin in a saint takes on a darker hue of guilt from the conviction in which it gives to the passion of him who commits it. "He shall we that are dead to sin live any longer therein?"

THE AFGHAN WAR.

(From the Herald.)

While the people of Canada are rejoicing and holding high festival over the expected arrival of our future Governor-General and his Royal Lady, our fellow subjects in India are engaged in a very important, and it may prove a very bloody and protracted, war. Afghanistan is peopled by 6,000,000 of as hardy and brave a people as can be found in Asia, and has a territory splendidly adapted for defence. Bounded and intersected by lofty mountains—among the highest in the world—across which there is no passage, except 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 strength 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 Ali:

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 Madras and Bombay. The army of invasion is really divided into three armies, which will operate on independent lines of communication, although in conformity with a common plan. The Peshawar Valley army, which has that town for its base and which has the most arduous work to perform, consists of 16,000 men with 68 guns. The Koorum Valley column has 6,000 men with 24 guns; and the Quetta column 15,000 men with 60 guns. The proportion of artillery, it will be observed, is very large. The Peshawar Valley column will consist of two divisions, and will be under the general command of Sir F. Haines. The first division, to which the active operations will be entrusted, 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 General Maude, another very distinguished officer, and will be in reserve, which is to be held in reserve is a contingent of troops from the Sikh States, which will probably be employed in garrison duty at Peshawar. 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 proper 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 Annesley. 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 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 possession of Candahar, the Quetta column will occupy a most important strategic point, practically severing the Cabul Valley from both Southern Afghanistan and Herat. From Candahar the Quetta force may either advance upon Ghuznee and Cabul, to co-operate directly with the Peshawar column, or content itself with giving a hand to the Koorum Valley column 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 Candahar; but military men of experience 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 be a fine one, but that column will probably be employed in active operations in another direction in another direction. The only circumstances which gives color to the idea of an advance on Herat is the fact of so heavy a reserve being gathered for the Quetta column at Madras and Bombay.

The Koorum Valley column, which is the smallest of the three, will necessarily be compelled to take a subsidiary and subordinate part in the active preparations of the campaign, but it is strong enough to strike a decisive blow should the opportunity offer. Having Kohat as its immediate base it will advance upon the Koorum Valley, by which it will be able to turn north and in five or six marches, after debouching, reach either Cabul or Ghuznee. Its great difficulty will be to preserve its communication until it effects a junction with one or other of the two stronger columns. If pressed, however, either by the enemy or by want of supplies, it will be able to entrench itself and assuming an offensive-defensive attitude, stand ready to strike in, should opportunity offer. Even if it never exchanged shots with the Ameer's army it will nevertheless render good service by drawing off a considerable 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 Numadzu, 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 Tokio:—

"I spent a few weeks in the country during the summer, going first to Kofu, where Bro. Eby is. He is tolerably comfortably situated, not by any means in sumptuous quarters. But he has had a grand opportunity for Christian work I know of no better opening in all this country than the present in Kofu. We have 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 harvest and a speedy one in Kofu. On my way home I spent a Sunday in Shidzuoka and one in Numadzu holding the quarterly meeting at each place.

"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 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 in profession of faith."

With reference to Bro. Meacham's removal, 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 the school rendered it imperative that the services of a "foreigner" should for a time be dispensed with. It is cause of thankfulness that the residence and ministry of Bro. M. there have resulted in spiritual fruitfulness; whilst his opportunities of acquiring a knowledge of the language have been advantages. His removal is very much regretted by the people and by the trustees, of whom he thus speaks:—

"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 for such a period, cherishing as I do, a hope of a home in a better place."

Painful intelligence from Winnipeg has been received at the Mission Rooms, announcing the death by accident of Mr. E. W. Skinner, who was proceeding to Maudley, North West Territory, for the purpose of devoting himself for life to the Indian work. Though he have acquired of Mr. German if he could furnish any details, nothing, but the bare statement can yet be obtained. "God moves in a mysterious way."

GENERAL READING

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.

The day had been a splendid one for Ipsara. The omens were auspicious. The sun had gone down into a sea of glory.

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 Isaf Pasha was to be carried out.

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 yet unable to adopt any means of escape.

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.

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 according to the will of God.

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.

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.

Such an extravagance of self-will is, of course, very exceptional, though probably we, most of us, know of at least one instance of it, and may reckon ourselves happy if we know no more than one.

generation according to the will of God, instead of seeking to get their own will, until they have rent the sacred unity of the Church with a thousand schisms.

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. Cook, of Boston, lecture on "Certainties in Religion."

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 longer.

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 interests are one.

God's hand as a screen be let down between us and it, and between his face and that black, irreversible past. I know that I need such a screen. But from mere reason I cannot prove that such a screen has been provided for me.

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 interests are one.

Prompted by the love of God shed abroad in our hearts, let us treat them with the greatest of tenderness, feed them with the most dainty food from the word of God, and, in most cases, we will have the pleasure of seeing them outgrow their weakness and come up to be strong and useful members in the Church of Christ.

as are to be found in our ranks misunderstood a case, and so make a difficulty, which even after the trouble was created, when the parties met and had an understanding, the difficulty vanished like frost before the rising sun.

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."

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.

The drunkard finds sin hard. It was pleasant when he took the first social glass. There was exhilaration in it, and gay companions surrounded him and led him on.

INTERNATIONAL BIBLE LESSONS.

FOURTH QUARTER: STUDIES IN LUKE'S GOSPEL.

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. Malefactor. Two thieves, placed beside the innocent Jesus to make his death more ignominious. Thus unconsciously was fulfilled the prophecy, "He was numbered with the transgressors."

34. Father, forgive them. "When the blood of the great sacrifice began to flow, the great High-priest began to intercede." L. "True to his self-sacrificing nature, he forgets his own sufferings to ask mercy on his foes." They know not. The prayer for forgiveness applies in direct proportion to the lack of knowledge. The soldiers, who simply obeyed orders, received its full benefit, while the chief priests, who knew his prophetic power, while they may not have known his divinity, were least benefited. 2. "The greatest sinners, even those who have done violence to their Saviour, may find pardon if they repent and sue for mercy in his name." Parted his raiment. The garments of the condemned were the perquisites of the executioners. 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 death."

35, 36, 37, 38. The people stood. Some few with sympathy, more with revilement, but the most in unconcern and curiosity. Rulers. It was the hour of their apparent triumph, and they glared over the pain of their innocent victim. 4. "How often seeming success is real failure." 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 Aramaean dialect of the Jewish people. The various reports of the Gospels may have arisen from the slight variations in the different languages. The King. 6. "Even his cross 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 done so: but as the darkness began to overshadow 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

condemned malefactor, as well as from 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 condemnation 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 happiness with God."

44, 45. The sixth hour. Six hours after sunrise, that is, about noon. Darkness. A supernatural shadow, not an eclipse of the sun, which would be impossible at the full moon. Over all the earth. Or "all the land," according to Matthew. The sun hid his face from the scene of blood. Until the ninth hour. Christ was nailed upon the cross at the third hour, nine o'clock, the time when the morning sacrifice was laid upon the altar in the temple. He died at three o'clock in the afternoon, just the hour when the priest stood by the altar with the evening sacrifice. Veil of the temple was rent. The veil of finely woven material, which separated between the Holy Place and the inner Holy of Holies. An unsewn hand tore it asunder at the instant of Christ's death, showing that the way to the holiest was now opened to all. 15. "Heaven is disclosed and made accessible to man by the death of Christ."

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 assert itself. He proclaims himself the Son of God. I commend my spirit. He dismisses his spirit from the body, not as one who is seized by the mighty hand of death, but as One who is superior even to that last great enemy. He gave up the ghost. "He dismissed the spirit." His 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 sacrifice. The next lesson is Luke 24, 13-32.

DIPHTHERIA has for a long time been very prevalent, and very fatal. Its fatality seems to be greatly owing to neglecting what is supposed to be an ordinary cold or sore throat until it has progressed to its stages, and then when medical aid is procured it has too often been found to be too late. From the fatality attending this disease every family should keep a remedy on hand and use it on first appearance of sore throat. A preparation called DIPHTHERINE has been placed before the public. It is the discovery of an English physician, and has been regarded, where it has been used, to be an infallible remedy for that disease. It is placed within the reach of all, put up in bottles with full directions, and sold by Druggists and dealers in medicines at the low price of 25 cents a bottle.

POSITIVE RESULTS.—There are numerous remedies that cure sometimes and become trusted and useful, but none have ever proved so effectual—cured so many and such remarkable cases—as Dr. Ayer's medicines.

The Cherry Pectoral has restored great numbers of patients who were believed to be hopelessly affected with consumption. Agree Cure breaks up chills and fever quickly and surely.

Ayer's Compound of Sarsaparilla eradicates scrofula and impurities of the blood, cleanses the system and restores it to vigorous health. By its timely use many troublesome disorders that cause a decline of health are expelled or cured.

Ayer's Pills and their effects are too well known everywhere to require any commendation from us.—Teranton (Pa) Times.

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Nov. 23rd, 1878

THE WESLEYAN.
SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1878.

WHAT THE BIBLE SAYS ABOUT GIVING.

Intimately associated with the temple 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 liberality, which regards nothing too good or costly to be consecrated to the service of God; and it fades away from sacred history with the glory that is thrown about it by a poor widow's unostentatious 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 liberal 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 lips, 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 outward 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 philosopher. 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 *proves me now herewith*, saith the Lord of hosts, 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."

Now, this is what the Bible says 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 sentiment of our people, when sufficiently enlightened and kindly provoked, will be equal to the requirements of the case.

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 grand success.

NOTABLE RESIGNATION AND ITS RESULTS.

Rev. R. R. Meredith, 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 congregation 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 he 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 fifty 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 sea, changing its chemical parts and scat-

tering them in rain and dew upon the earth. Every force engaged—not one force idle.

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? Are 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 profess 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 class-meetings; what joy in the prisons and hospitals; what new hope of the millennium!

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 combating 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 first 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 withstand your arguments.

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 conservative 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 exhilarating atmosphere.

Yet this was but for a Scottish nobleman and a British Princess, the prospective rulers of our youthful Dominion. True,

there were bright associations connected with their coming. Victoria was present 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 equanimity 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 for 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 vice-regal personages hold a subordinate position.

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 of Christ's second coming as any who were present, there is much still 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 order?" Tens of thousands hailed the vice-regal pair as friends and rightful rulers. How shall we meet Christ "at his coming?" "Be ye also ready, for in such an hour as ye 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, arrived, 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 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 countries, 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 oarsmen, each proud to act his part—speeding to a decorated landing, lined with soldiers, and densely covered with military, political, and civic dignitaries. Then came the procession of the vice-regal 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 obtained a near view of the Princess that

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 ever saw 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 ocean—and 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 reinforcement 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 writer 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 Advocate*.

All this ethnological wisdom comes ungracefully from men who have themselves married white women. If 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 stand forth 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 Thanksgiving. No arrangement has been 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 by the Methodist Church as a day of Thanksgiving, where no day had previously been set apart for that object.

BETWEEN TWO FILES.—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 magnifying 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 last 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 through 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 Post Office system in our day need allow itself to be filed 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 31st of November, against a ruler in the remote districts of India. The dec-

the honours were... expression of great... almost to sadness... and gentleness... ble in her every... The Marquis... seemed eager... himself and his... act or symbol... and was respond... that we have a... intellectual pair in... of royalty... a splendid illumi... the harbor and... the effort of... streamed in every... and of all fanes... the city and... ed one blaze of... ch cannot be... procession. It... be remembered

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glas, President... e learn that the... appointed by... as a day of... ment has been... re, in the Mari... would interfere... r observation... Brunswick; and... ving announced... nally adopted... be understood... ill be regarded... as a day of... day had pre... that object.

This week there... just the remon... eek, as regards... are threatened... we continue... re if we don't... outside opinion... the supreme... It will be... the objection... week are not... against mag... they regard as... arnatively. On... many of our... their doubts... by the dis... counsel for... has been com... written, both... the conscious... s to Metho... dical control...

to us—some... have recent... We have re... fact till now... perplexing... must now state... reasons:—to... ble blame in... which may not... to show that... affairs some... but of only... ters lost were... to us that no... need allow... sion for any... Here is a... of England... against a ruler... dia. The dec-

laration 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 now—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 that Dr. McDonald, returned Missionary from Japan, is expected to visit this city, and to preach on Sabbath, 8th of 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 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 Book Room.

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 circumstances.

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 Dedication Service was conducted by our esteemed President, the Rev. James Taylor assisted 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 upon 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 paid off.

The Lord grant it, and to his name be all the praise. Yours truly, WILLIAM ASHLEY.

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. 4, 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 sermon by Rev. J. S. Coffin, 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 exposition 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 return 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 before.

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. H. P. D.

ST. JOHN'S NEWFOUNDLAND MISSIONARY 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. The people responded to the call for aid to our Mission Fund by collections amounting to \$125.

On Tuesday evening the Annual Meeting was held in Gower Street Church to a large and appreciative audience. The chairman was Hon. S. Rendell. Rev. W. Kendall spoke to the first topic: "Success a cause of gratitude." Rev. G. Bond to 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."

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 super-eritition, till God shall pierce Papal darkness with his gospel light. J. S. St. John's, Nov. 19th, 1878.

CARLETON SUNDAY SCHOOL CONFERENCE.

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, "Murmuring 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. Edwards, Mrs. S. S. Poole, Mr. F. B. McInnis 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 been so marked. This was particularly 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. Tippett 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 health in his native land.

The Rev. Mr. Atkinson (lately appointed) is laboring in Aniwic, in connection with the Mirimachi Circuit.

The Rev. Mr. Thomas is very much esteemed by the people among whom he labors at Escuminac and other places. There are now five ministers engaged in Mirimachi 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 congregations at the various points, laboring with warm-hearted and unselfish zeal in the Masters' cause, we may mention names of the Revs. Messrs. Pickles, McNutt, Lockhart, Sheppard, Wood, Rice, Sleep, Johnson, Desbrisay, Pickard, Daniels, Snowball, Smith, Barrett. The great majority of these workers have passed away. Of 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 Mirimachi, 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 Mirimachi, 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 GERMAIN STREET METHODIST CONGREGATION.

Germain Street Methodist Church had a "social" meeting of the congregation last evening in Ring's Hall, and the time was given very pleasantly. 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 "Foreclosure 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 provisions are much dearer. The speaker was heartily cheered on taking his seat. Mr. Potts seems to be well remembered by the congregation despite his lengthened absence in England.

The pleasant gathering separated about 10 o'clock, apparently well satisfied with the way in which "Thanksgiving Day" was thus closed.

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 appalling 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 foot 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 had 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 taken place within the last ten months. We have nearly 200 in all under our care.

It must be borne in mind that the Home has cared as much as possible 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 helpless 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 endowment. 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 sorrows 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 a 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 sorts 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 Committee 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. Send whatever 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 this year. Halifax, Nov. 22, 1878.

FREDERICTON CEMETERY.—This 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. & E. 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 Wilnot. It is of the Italian marble, of Roman design, and bears the following inscription—

THE HONORABLE LEMUEL A. WILNOT, Born 31st January, 1809. Died 20th May, 1878. "The mouth of the righteous speaketh wisdom." The law of his God is in his heart. —Reporter.

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 not a 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 lace 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 according to the season and the dictates of health.

It is something solemnly sublime when in the hour of sudden death, a poor laborer exhibits a devotion of utter self-forgetting love and spirit to those dependent upon him. Not long ago a young man, a well-digger 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 the earth falling about to swallow him up, he knew his fate was sealed. But he made no frantic appeals for himself. He uttered, in beseeching tones, his earnest, unselfish cry: "Oh, Mr. Egerman" (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 Wynning, 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 vessel 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 visit to the schr. M. P. Reed, lying at South Wharf, remaining there till 10.15 o'clock. Wynning was not seen alive after this, and it is supposed he walked over the wharf into the harbor. At three o'clock next afternoon 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 picture 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 immediately over the eye, penetrating the skull, destroying his eye. His recovery is considered very doubtful.

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

Dublin, on the 7th inst., and was unfortunately drowned before assistance could be rendered him. He was a native of New York.

The barque Viking has been abandoned at sea. Capt. Geo. Ryerson and one man were drowned.

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 afternoon.

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

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 Mallman, of Perat 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. Mallman is a poor man and ill able to bear the loss.

The brig. Flora, Capt. Mathison, made the passage from St. John to Queenstown, from thence to Drogheda, Ireland, and thence to North Sydney, C. B., in the short time of 56 days.

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 Tuskot 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 circumstances.

The barque Shiela, of St. John, N. B., Captain Stewart Mosler, from New York, six days out, bound to Havre, put into Halifax the other day. The vessel had heavy weather since leaving port, and was struck by a heavy sea, which threw the captain over the main hatch, injuring him severely. During a heavy sea the mate was thrown off the forecastle deck and had one of his ribs broken. A new captain and mate will be procured and the vessel will proceed on her voyage.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

On the 24th inst. the City 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 waiting at Winona to pass No. 1 Chicago express, which is due here at 2.45 o'clock, a. m., it was run into by the latter train coming at about the rate of thirty miles an hour. The engineer and fireman of No. 12 jumped from the engine and escaped. The engine was badly smashed. No one feared worse. The engine was fearfully wrecked, the baggage car, enveloping 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 emigrants 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 referred to are now lying at Hamilton hospital. 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 Giovanni 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 Amer of Afghanistan. A settlement will be effected by means of the last argument of kings and of peoples, too, for that matter. It is greatly to be regretted 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 mountaineers. 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 casualties in killed and wounded are set down at 300.

A despatch dated Jumrod, Friday, says: "The garrison of Ali Musjid bolted precipitately, 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 siderable firing was heard up the Pass this morning in the direction of Tuder's turning force. It is believed that the Afghans are not in a condition to make further resistance.

The name of Dr. Blackburn, who during 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 Governorship of Kentucky.

WESLEYAN ALMANAC.

NOVEMBER 1878.

First Quarter, 1 day, 5h, 5m, Afternoon. Full Moon, 9 day, 10h, 19m, Afternoon. Last Quarter, 17 day, 1h, 44m, Afternoon. New Moon, 24 day, 8h, 5m, Morning.

Table with columns: Day of Week, SUN, MOON, Rises Sets Rises Sets. Rows for days of the month.

THE TIDES.—The ebb of the Moon's Souths gives the time of high water at Parrsboro, Cornwallis, Horton, Hantsport, Windsor, Newport and Truro.

THE YOUNG FOLKS.

THE SLEEPY BOY.

I know a little boy; And I've often heard it said, That he never was so tired.

A BOY'S SERVICE.

"Speed boldly, Jean; the safety of God's elect depends on thy fleetness and courage," said a French peasant woman.

cutted flock in the afternoon of the first day of the 1703, at the Bourges mountain.

Just before noon to-day, Jean, when clumping the rock back of his father's hut in search of a missing goat, spied the red bonnets of the cavalcade.

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

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.

"Whither go you?" asked the captain.

"To the hills to seek my father," replied 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 dedicate you to the service of the king and church."

Jean made no answer, riding on with his captors, apparently in submissive composure; but the vigilant little fellow, 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.

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 pinacle and crest—here following the bed of a mountain stream, there swinging himself by gnarled roots over deep chasms—the intrepid boy hasted breathlessly 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.

"What fear you? Did 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 sacramental altar, and the assembly in reverential stillness, to which peril added a solemn awe, came forward, two by two, bareheaded. A cry startled them.

"Fly! the enemy comes!" rang in shrill, childish treble from above the kneeling multitude, and looking up they saw, on the rocky summit before the pastor, a little figure, whose white goat skin coat and locks of gold gleamed in the mellow sunset, as the rocks

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 simple-hearted peasants thought the child, Jean, a veritable messenger of heaven.

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.

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.

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 they were improper characters.

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 drives many as they want into their village, the seals moving at the rate of half a mile an hour.

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 pinacle and crest—here following the bed of a mountain stream, there swinging himself by gnarled roots over deep chasms—the intrepid boy hasted breathlessly on.

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Concluding thus, the preacher advanced to a natural stone slab, serving as a sacramental altar, and the assembly in reverential stillness, to which peril added a solemn awe, came forward, two by two, bareheaded. A cry startled them.

"Fly! the enemy comes!" rang in shrill, childish treble from above the kneeling multitude, and looking up they saw, on the rocky summit before the pastor, a little figure, whose white goat skin coat and locks of gold gleamed in the mellow sunset, as the rocks

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 yesterday afternoon, according to the Es-tafette, 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.

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.

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 they were improper characters.

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 drives many as they want into their village, the seals moving at the rate of half a mile an hour.

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 pinacle and crest—here following the bed of a mountain stream, there swinging himself by gnarled roots over deep chasms—the intrepid boy hasted breathlessly on.

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OBITUARY.

THOMAS LYDIARD, ESQ., LATE OF KENTVILLE.

"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.

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

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 God'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.

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 Godliness, in the community in which he resided, and although a man of a truly catholic spirit, he was devotedly attached to the doctrines and discipline of the Methodist Church.

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 for 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 acquaintance with him who estimate his rare attainments.

This morning's papers report that all through France the elections of yesterday 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 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 surviving members of the family who justly mourn the loss of one of the best of Father while the Methodist Church 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. HENNINGAR. Canning, Nov., 1878.

LITTLE BEGINNINGS.—The steam which raised the lid off the kettle led a philosophical mind to utilize it for man's benefit. No one dreamed that we should now be bragged along by it at the rate of sixty-miles 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-KILLER of the world.

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 with people temperate and the more prom ing present. Mrs. Lindsey Woman's Tem E. D. Bradley esting remark of Mrs. Lindsey platform on w and gentlemen by his wife, y lying seeking to course. As he ed a bottle fro it on the table the half-stup sat down, whi sadness fell up a right so pit moment Mrs. and holding u assembly, exte ed every hear my sorrow! E the very life wife. Look a the poison dea loved husband behold the re remains—of w honoured man hood itself him! Ana he She stoppe wretched husk and nothing b of the audienc anguish stric she exclaimed "How long ance reign, bly hopes, and blood?" The once, she cou that I raise m ble evil? Sis Cries of Yea! every lady of pale and exha cluded, but that will not of those pres determined the strong drink,

ALCOHOL

is so danger when sold an age, and the illustrations of that it is oc demand for i eral and em ments than on an Ohio refreshment and fireman "crazed by d from the tr valve wide o could interf over the road an hour, unt it jumped th a complete v al manner died soon af ter might ha easily see. State to lega fraught with nity.—Natio

THE WOR

"National To "The consu aggregate, at to contempla annually in C 20,000,000 po pounds; in a in Russia 25, that one firm month a reve on its tobacc its average m bacco tax is that the ship to one town 100 barrels a and that this by this one fi peculiarly, f the tax upon more serious ing and dru tional and wa from the wa of which all p labor and p liverance.

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 sight 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 thrilled 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 behold the remains—nothing but the remains—of what was once a noble and honored man! Love, truth, even manhood itself, has fled. Now behold him! And here is the cause."

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 throttle-valve 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 victim 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, 44,000,000 pounds; in Austria, 81,000,000 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 deliverance.

"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 Rhine and the Moselle the public authorities are invading the long-endured liberty of smokers. At Coblenz, Saarbrun, and at Treves, 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-smokers are the exception, this is a strong measure. The strongest point 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 with 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 dietetic 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 days. There is a reason against public smoking—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,—nay 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 temperature. By the effect produced in these quarters it gives the desired relief—a 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 procure by drugs and other like agencies. They all give us the first stage of that enthusiasm, 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 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 sips 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 hemorrhage, 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.

WATCH THIS SPACE NEXT WEEK.



JOYFUL NEWS FOR THE AFFLICTED.

WOODVILLE, COEN WALLIS, May 3, 1877.

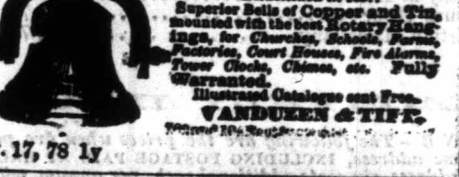
MESSES C. GATES & CO. Gentlemen—This is to certify that three years ago I was troubled with a bad cough accompanied with pain and soreness of the lungs for some time, I took one bottle of your No. 1 Bitters, and happy to say have had good health ever since. My wife was afflicted with biliousness and 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, CALLEB WELTON.

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

C. GATES & Co.—Gentlemen,—This is to certify that after suffering for four years of Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint, coughing and spitting of blood, daily anticipating death, that one bottle of Dr. Gates' Life of Man Bitters cured me effectually.

I sincerely recommend it to any one that is suffering from the same disease. JOHN MCKENZIE. (Aged 78 years.)



BLUMYER MFG CO. Superior Bells of Copper and Steel, made to order. Church Bells, School Bells, Fire Bells, etc. etc. Full Catalogue sent free on application. DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, N. J., U. S. A. Jan 5-17

MENNELLY & COMPANY BELL FOUNDERS WEST TROY, N. Y. Fifty years established. Church Bells and Chimes Academy, Factory Bells, &c., Improved Patent Bells, Catalogue free. No agencies. July 1 1876-17

PIANOS Magnificent Grand New, 500 dollars Rosewood Piano, only 175 dollars. Must be sold. Fine Rosewood Upright Piano, little used, cost 250 dollars only 125 dollars. Parlor Organ 5 stops, 45 dollars; 9 stops, 85 dollars; only 75 dollars. Other great bargains. "Mr. Beatty sells first-class Pianos and Organs lower than any other establishment." Herald. "You 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. Parson's free. Address DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, N. J., U. S. A. Jan 5-17

Henry McShane & Co., BALTIMORE, Md. Nov. 2 78 ly

DRY GOODS. DRY GOODS! DRY GOODS!! WHOLESALE

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

The 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 BROS.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY 1878-9 WINTER ARRANGEMENT 1878-9

ON and after MONDAY, the 18th November, 1878, Trains will leave Halifax as follows:— At 8.25 a.m. (Express) for St. John, Pictou, and intermediate points. At 1.30 p.m. (Express) for Riviere du Loup, Quebec, Montreal, and the west. At 5.30 p.m. (Express) for St. John and intermediate stations. WILL ARRIVE:— At 8.20 p.m. (Express) from St. John, Pictou, and intermediate stations. At 9.15 a.m. (Express) from St. John and intermediate stations. At 1.30 p.m. (Express) from Riviere du Loup, Quebec, Montreal, and intermediate stations. C. J. BRYDGES, Gen. Supt. Gov't Railways. Moncton, N.B., Nov. 13th., 1878. nov 23

DOMINION OF CANADA. CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT, OTTAWA, 8th Oct., 1878.

NOTICE is hereby given, that His Excellency the Governor-General, by an order in Council bearing date the 2nd of October instant, has been pleased to order and direct that the privilege granted by Order in Council of the 24th August 1877, permitting the free admission of Canvas for the manufacture of oil cloth, but of not less than 18ft in width, be so extended as to include widths as low as four feet ten inches, on condition that the said canvas be not pressed or calendared. By command, J. JOHNSON, Commissioner of Customs. Oct 26 81

W. & C. SILVER, HAVEN 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 special attention. CANADIAN, SCOTCH AND ARTIC FLEECE LINED SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, of extra value—fine long cloth. Fancy Flannel and Oxford Shirts. A choice lot of WINTER COATINGS—Beavers, and Scotch and Canadian Tweeds, made up to order by first-class workmen. Nov 2 4w

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

We are now prepared to execute all Orders for the above wcl AT MODERATE RATES. WITH NEATNESS AND DISPATCH. AT THE 'WESLEYAN' OFFICE.

McSHANE BELL FOUNDRY, Manufacture those celebrated Bells for CHURCHES, ACADEMIES, etc. Price List and Circulars sent free. Henry McShane & Co., BALTIMORE, Md. Nov. 2 78 ly



MILLER, BROTHERS, MIDDLETON, ANnapolis Co., N. S., or CHARLOTTE TOWN, P. E. I. NOW HAVE THE AGENCY OF THE CELEBRATED RAYMOND Sewing Machine

being transferred (four months ago) from William 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 family machine made.

The following are some of the kinds kept in stock by us, viz:— Singer, Webster, Empress of India, Household, Weed, Wilson A, Wanzler, Champion, Osborne, Abbott, Royal, Howe, &c., &c.

SECOND-HAND MACHINES taken in exchange for new ones. S. MACHINES IN PRICE FROM - \$5 to \$700 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 ORGANS. PIANOS IN PRICE FROM - \$225 to \$1000 ORGANS " 875 to \$400

Instruments guaranteed for five years, and sold on very easy terms. Liberal reduction made to Clergymen, Churches and Sabbath Schools. Second-hand Pianos and Organs taken in exchange. 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.

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CUSTOM TAILORING! H. G. LAURILLIARD 19 HOLLIS STREET, HALIFAX N. S., Agency for New York Fashions April 1876

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT. OTTAWA, 18th April, 1878. NO DISCOUNT will be allowed on American Invoices until further notice. J. JOHNSON, Commissioner of Customs. may 11

BEATTY

ORGANS Superb \$340 Organs, only \$200. Pianos Retail Price by other Manufacturers \$500, only \$350. Beautiful \$650 Piano, \$175—brand new, warranted 15 days test trial. Other bargains want them introduced. PIANOS Agents wanted. Paper free. Address Daniel F. Beatty, Washington, N. J. March 9 78

VISITING CARDS and BUSINESS CARDS printed at this Office.

PREACHERS' PLAN, HALIFAX AND DARTMOUTH.

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1878. 11 a.m. Brunswick St. 7 p.m. Rev. S. F. Huettner. Rev. C. M. Tyler

MARRIED.

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

RECEIPTS for "WESLEYAN,"

FOR WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 27th. Rev. B. Chappell, A.B. Henry J. Jordan, \$5; Mrs. Jacob Wilson, 2; \$7 00

CHARLES STREET Sabbath School Anniversary.

ON SUNDAY NEXT Services will be preached at 11 a.m. to the children by REV. JAS. SHARP,

NEW BOOKS FOR SALE AT THE METHODIST BOOK ROOM,

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Hugh Miller's Works, a set of 12 vols in a box, including his life by Bayne \$12 00 Macaulay's History of England, 2 vols 3 50

Valuable Gift Books.

Shakespeare, a complete new edition, in handsome and durable binding, half morocco, excellent clear type, Six vols in a box 10 00

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In large demy 8vo., with Steel Portrait and Vignette; handsomely bound, roxburgh style, gilt clasps Price \$1.50 each.

Dr. Johnson's Works. The English Essayists. Treasury of Modern Biography Xenophon's Works.

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EX S. S. "NOVA SCOTIAN." Black Dress Silk Buttons, Black Velvetens, Colored Satins, Winceys, Fancy Flannels, Hosiery, Etc.

1000 3-Bushel Grain Bags. Wholesale Dry Goods Warehouse, 111 and 113 GRANVILLE STREET, HALIFAX ANDERSON, BILLING & CO.,

THE BOOK ROOM

CORNER GRANVILLE AND DUKE ST., HALIFAX, N.S.

WE HAVE MUCH PLEASURE IN STATING THAT OUR

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PLEASE NOTE.—The Cash must be sent with the orders, otherwise they cannot be filled. Remit by P. O. Order payable to the undersigned, or by Registered Letter.

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The London Quarterly..... \$5.00 | Methodist Quarterly (New York)..... \$3.00

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Canadian Methodist Magazine..... \$2.00 Chambers Journal..... \$2.40 English do do..... 1.75 Good Words..... 1.75

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THE SUNDAY SCHOOL JOURNAL containing Notes and Illustrations on International Sunday School Lessons.

BEREAN LESSON LEAF for Scholars, Monthly—each leaf four pages. Each page contains the lessons for one week, with Subject, Topic, Golden Text, Home Readings, Parallel Passages, Outline and Questions. Per year 6 cents.

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SPECIAL AIDS TO THE STUDY OF THE INTERNATIONAL LESSONS. THE SELECT NOTES. A Commentary Explanatory, Illustrative, and Practical on the International Topics for 1879.

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Watches, Clocks, or Fancy Goods, Advise them to patronize EARLE, Jeweller, 216 Water Street.

Oct. 19, 78, 1yr

FELLOWS' COMPOUND SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITES

For several months past I have used Fellow's Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites in phthisis, chronic bronchitis and other affections of the chest.

I strongly recommend Fellow's Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites to all who suffer in any way from disease or weakness of the lungs, bronchial tubes, or from general debility.

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