Rev. A. W. NICOLSON.

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The church must be a large and splended building. Carbonear has an immense Methodist congregation.

MEETING FOR CHRISTIAN HOLI NESS AT THE SHEFFIELD CONFERENCE.

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Mr. Editor,—I send you for pnblication in your columns the following from the "Methodist Recorder," believing that although the meeting of which it is a report, took place some months since, during the last session of the British Conference, yet it will be by phrises with which we had been fainterest and profit.

J. M. M. Yours, &c.,

Dr. Jobson, who presided, said: we are asked, "What mean ye by this service?" our answer is found in the public announcement of this meeting. nations gathered together for one It is to promote Christian holiness This is no new object. The original announcement in connexion with Methodism by our founder was to spread scriptural holiness through the land It is far older than Methodism. True religion is the same under all dispensations, and under the law the commandment was, "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart." This is, as Mr. Wesley explained it, Christian perefction. Many stumbled at that representation of Mr. Wesley's, and through his whole life he had to be repeating that. When he used the phrase "Christian perfection," he did not mean absolute perfection, such as belonged to God alone; nor did he mean angelic perfection, nor Adamic perfection, such as was found in Paradise; but such perfection as the Christian believer could attain in this probationary life. And what a blessed state that is! O that God; that it is not distracted or agitatcrucified to the world, and to whom the was so filled with God that he used to simple address had been delivered; ery out, "Lord withhold thy hand;" then ten minutes were spent in silent but afterwards he learned a better prayer, after which they sang, "It is

pray er, "Lord enlarge the vessel." And here is my hope for eternity; that the Lord can enlarge the vessel of the soul aud fill it-enlarge and fill it, and that evermore. So with Bramwell, Stoner, Smith, Hester Ann Rogers, Mary Burton, and many more. After expressing wish that the meeting should take a love-feast form, the chairman gave some account of his own experiences. making touching references to his sainted mother, who lived in the enjoyment of the blessing of perfect love, exemplified in a life of singular usefulness, and in a triumphant death. "Let us he thankful," he added, " that this good old Methodist doctrine is being revived and so openly avowed in our day.

Rev. T. B. Stephenson said that he

sh rank from the task in the presence of

so great an audience. It was a very remarkable meeting, that at Brightob That meeting was nothing more nor less than a gathering of Christian people to see the blessing of entire sanctification. They did not use that phrase The leaders of the meeting seemed to avoid the use of terms calculated to rouse denominational feeling. There was wisdom in this, and yet it somewhat obscured the statements that were made. It was a round-about procedure, instead of coming to the point at once perused by many of your readers with | miliar from our infancy. Two meetings filling the largest buildings at Brighton, were held at the same hour; and in addition to these a number of smaller meetings were carried on. Here were ten thousand people of all denomiavowed object; not to hear pre on exclesiastical affairs, not knowing whom they were going to hear; and they gave up ten days for the purpose of waiting upon God. Mr. Moody said it was perhaps the most important meeting ever held. Without going so far as that, it certainly was a meeting of vast importance. There were many nationalities represented. Some of them could not speak the English language, but a large number knew sufficient to understand the drift of what was spoken, and God was so wonderfully present that they were able to enter into the spirit of the meeting, and very largely shared in the blessing. Many stayed the whole ten days. The teaching was progressive. In the early days the tencency of it was to make believers feel their need of repentance. Then it was shown that it was by faith we were to overcome the world; and then, still the Lord would stimulate us all to later, there was the pointed reference seek it-to feel that our soul rests in to the work of the Holy Spirit, through whose agency alone the blood of Jesus ed by envy, pride or evil passions; to could be applied to the conscience so as feel that my soul lies becalmed in the to keep it clean. The power of God arms and on the bosom of Jesus; that was most distinctly cumulative, and my will is fully bent to his will; and that was very remarkable. It was that I can sav with Christ my great toward the close of the Convention, as Exemplar, "I delight to do thy will O | they were resting on the promises, that God." Such has been the experience God came nearer and nearer. Hour by of emineutly good men in all periods of hour the sense of His presence deepened the world. This was the experience of until there was almost a manifestation Enoch who "walked with God," and in of God. They were waiting upon Him walking with God came so closely to the and He drew near to them; and, while eternal world that he was drawn into He humbled them by the brightness of et, body and soul together. See how His glory, He lifted many up. Of the little difference there is between a man | theology it was not for him to speak on entirely devoted to God on earth and a the present occasion. They had nothing man received into glory—he walks with to learn in the way of theology from the God on earth, and is with God in heaven. brethren at Brighton. They had this So with Abraham, who walked before doctrine expanded in the old Methe-God and was perfect; Daniel, greatly dist standards. The singing was another beloved of the Lord; Paul, who was remarkable feature. There was a most marked reverence for the word of God, worldwas crucified, so that the world Nearly every person had his Bible, to had no more life and power over him than which he turned to verify the references a dead malefactor; and he was a dead from time to time; this was one of the malefactor to it. Oh that we were all soundest features of the movement. On the subjects of this double crucifixion. the second Sunday evening—the eve (Amen!) Such too, was the experience ning of the ninth day—the mighty of holy Fenelon; and John Fletcher power of God came down. A very

Pentecost," and the power they had at Pentecost came; and some went home feeling that God was speaking to them and opening their nearts to Him. He never forgot that he was a Methodist preacher, and this thought would come to him, is the glory to be taken away from us? For 150 years they had been the depositories of this truth. Was God taking it from them and giving it to others? He thanked God he did not believe it was so. There was a change passing over the churches, as in the case of conscious acceptance with God. That used to be a peculiarity of Methodism, but it was not so now; and so with reference to this other blessing. He never could have done the work he had had to do if he had been living as he used to live.

The Rev. E. E. Jenkins, M.A., spoke of the blessing he had received at Brighton, and of its influence upon his ministry. He read that a poor leper came to Christ and said, "If Thou wilt Thou canst make me clean," and Jesus touched and hea'ed him. He asked himself, can I go as far as the leper, and say "Thou caust?" He could. But he went further, and said, "Thou wilt;" and yet further, and said, "Thou dost make me clean.', A pastor at Brighton said, "There is one difference between my experience now and my experience before I came to the Convention. It is in one little 's.' I used to say, 'Jesus, save me now.' I can put in an 's' and say, Jesus saves me now.'" Satan might say it was a delusion, but here was the answer, "Sin shall not have diminion over you." A perfect Christian character was an edification—a building; but every one might claim the promise, "I will heal thee of thy backslidings.

The Rev. J. Bush said: It was not at Convention that I received great grace some time ago, but in a quiet talk with a Christian friend. That friend was one whom I knew to be very godly, and whose chara ter and deportment had a charm for me, one whom I could thoroughly trust. And one evening we were talking over this matter of the higher life, and exchanging opinions and sentiments on the question, and I said, "Have you found this to answer?" That friend aid, "I have." My sentiments or views on the subject I had not found to answer, and my friend had a rest and peace and quiet of soul that I had not. I retired to cest that nigat, or rather to my room, feeling that the Lord Jesus was very near. think I had never felt Him so near before-near just to give me what my soul was thirsting after, and these words were made a great blessing to me; in fact, they really seemed to seal the matter-

"I cannot wash my heart, But by believing Thee.

And from that night my "legal years' were ended. I have always enjoyed preaching the gospel, but the last year and three quarters it has been new work to me-meeting classes has been new work, and talking of these things with friends has been new work likewise; and there has been in my own heart the bliss which comes from free and earnest conversation on this sub-I have tried it again and again with friends, and not without blessed It has been my practice for a good long time to have in my bedroom a card on which is printed-

I am coming to the cross; I am poor, and weak, and blind I am counting all but loss; 1 shall full salvation find. Here I give my all to Thee-Friends and time, and earthly store;

Soul and body Thine to be:

Wholly Thine for evermore... The blessing that I have realized in reading those words from time to time is more than I can express; and then I go on to the other verse:

" In the promises I trust; Now I feel Thy blood applied ; I am prostrate in the dust I with Christ am crucified. I am trusting Lord in Thee Holy Lamb of Calvary; Humbly at Thy cross I bow

Save me, Jesus, save me now." Sometimes I render it "Jesus saves me, saves me now," and I never feel right earth.

the very same power which they had at unless I can go through with it-I mean with the heart and with the understanding also. Many things about this question I do not understand. It is, however, written, "And the life was the light of men," not the light the life, but "the life was the light of men." I feel to-night that "my all is on the altar." Mr. Councillor Woolly, of Leeds:

When the Lord Jesus cast the unclean

spirit out of the man He said to him,

"Go home to thy friends and tell them how great things God hath done for thee." That is why I am here to-night. I was not privileged to attend the Convention referred to, but I thank God I know where the blessing is to be found. I know where our Methodist people are to find it—not the ministers only, or the local preachers, or the class-leaders, but "whosoever will may come and take the water of life freely." I was convicted for holiness"-I think that is a Methodist term, and that it will do -in the early part of 1874. I wanted to be doubly assured of my own acceptance with God, and glory be to His name I could say, "As far as the east is from the west Thou hast removed my transgressions from me." I began to read everything I could meet with on the subject of perfect love—The King's Highway, by Mrs. Palmer, and all that was published in America on the subject, and I am thankful I did: but I will tell you the secret of it. I set aside an hour a day for the reading of the Scriptures on mp knees, and I found this passage,—"He that doeth the will of God shall know of the doctrine whether it be of God." I am not going to enter into the doubts: I stuck to the promise. One night in March-I made a note of it, so that the devil should not cheat me out of it-I noted this down. It was not to be by works, "Likewise ye also reckon yourselves to be dead indeed unto sin, but alive unto righteousness." I said, "Lord, I take it I believe it now." The blessing came down into my soul. There was not that ecstatic feeling that I had thought would be realised; but the joy did come shortly after. On April 1st, 1874, while I was in my closet, the Lord sent His Spirit into my soul. I could not help going round to the children, and kissing them as they lay in bed. I called up my wife (she was in sympathy with me), and said, "The Lord has filled my soul with His love." The Lord has saved all my children, and my servants too, so that we are a happy family. Get this blessing of entire sanctification, and there will be no more discussion as to class-meetings. My class numbered twenty, two years ago; it is forty now. I do not know where this is going to stop. We must get into our closets, and read the Bible on our knees. You need not be so long as I

abled me to say-"Saviour, to Thee my soul looks up. My present Saviour, Thou; In all the confidence of hope

was in getting the blessing. I was a

doubting, reasoning being, but He en-

I claim the blessing now. Tis done: Thou dost this moment save With full salvation bless; Redemption through Thy blood I have And spotless love and peace.'

And I shall not give it up. It is a life worth living, and God will carry it on if we are faithful.

The hymn "Jesus saves me now" was then sung with rare effect. It was sung as a solo by Mr. Stephenson, the audience joining in the chorus.

The Rev. D. Hay offered prayer, and meeting closed.

UNIQUE SERMON. The following sermon by a Yorkshire

Weslevan local preacher will be read with interest:

1. We'st descroibe its length. 2. Its strength.

3. Its breadth. 4. T'way to get to it.

1. We'st descroibe its length. It reeach't between heaven an' t'eearth. Top on it alluded to th' Godhead, bottom on it to th' manhood of Jesus Christ. The Lord stood aboon it. It wor theear long before Jacob ivver saw it, an' its theear nah, an' ivver will be. Yo know a ladder's made to go up th' hill: that ladder seemed to oppen a

2. Its strength. It's strong enough to bear th' weight o' th' whooal world if they'd good up. The devil's tried hard to push it down, and his emissaries, Voltairy and t'other infidels; but they ne'er could stir it yet.

3. Its breadth. It's brooad enough for us all to good up together. There's no 'casion to push one another e gooin up. Some make it soos narrow we election, at nobbut a two a-three can gooa up; an' Winchester made it soca brooad at devils wor to good up anole.

4. Tway to get to it. We mun inquire. We mun begin reit air at the bottom. We mun good up a step ivvery day, and we munnot come dahn at neet. We munnot come dahn to fetch a young woman up—there's many does do, and then shoo'l nother gooa up hersal' nor let him. We mun keep our een fixt reit fair up th' hill; we muunot look abaht us. We munnot want to hug th' world up on our back: its too heavy— we cannot hug it. We munnot pick at one another e goein up. We mun stick fast, or elso we'st be blawn off be t'winds o' temptation. We munnot fall asleep o' th' top on it; or if we do, we'st tumble off. But if we should tumble off and break 'ur leg, we mun get it set, an' start reit fair at th t' top ommast. Some's been moping abaht for years, an' nivve gett'n up a step yet-gooin abaht from one meeans of grace to another, an' nivver gettin' into t' reit way. Some 'al nother go up thersels nor let others. Some parents wants to pull their childahn, and some childer wants to pull their parents dahn. Amicus in the Nashville Advocate.

decided in England. Lord St. Leonards, late Lord Chancellor, and distinguished as John Wesley said, it was to be by for his legal abilities, died about a year faith. If it had been by works I might ago at the age of ninety-four. He had have gone seeking it now. Then I large wealth, invested in landed estates. came to a very blessed passage—and also personal property to the amount of £60,000. Throughout his life he had impressed upon others the necessity of early and simple will-making. His own will was made some years ago, and from time to time he added codicils, to the number of eight. These documents were deposited in a strong box more than a year before his death, in the presence of his daughter Charlotte, who had been his daily companion and confidente for many years. But when, after the death of Lord St. Leonards, she opened the box, with a lawver, the codicils were there, but the will itself was not to be found. A nephew, who inherited the title, was benefitted by this loss, but the daughter and a younge son the losers. When the present lord at tempted to take possession of the prope ty, the case was brought into court. appeared that the nephew had displa ed Lord St. Leonards, and that Charles had not only known her father's in tions, but had repeatedly read the wi him, and could repeat it almost verbe After a long trial the judge decided under the circumstances of the car should allow the contents of the la to be proved by the oral testimony daughter, she obviously knowing father's intentions, and her hones sciousness, and understanding, matters being apparent. The car matter of wills.

A pretty aneedote is told of toria and Mendelssohn. A she fore his death the great comp the Queen. He sat down to played accompaniments whi some of his songs. When, Mend dssohn rose to go, Victoria warmly thanked him for the pleasure he had give New what can I do togive you some pleas. are?" expecting bim to me ention some gift or honor she could com ler upon him. Mendelssohn at first decil any thing, but when her! Majesty insisted, he frankly told her that! ne was a lover of this most profitable and delightful little children, and that he desired to see the royal children in the ir nurseries. The Queen mother was uch pleased, and kindly led him through 1 the nurseries, and they spent a pleasant hour talking in a friendly way about the eir children.

HUMORS O F THE DAY.

Little Bob begge d hard the other day, when some friends were dining with us. to be allowed to come in and sit at the table during desert, which I told him he might wided he ne ither tolked nor annoyed people by asking for fruit. He very readiv assented to this condition, which he nestly fulfilled to the letter. At last I d the poor little fellow crying and solbing most pitifully. "What is the matter, Bob?" I said; "what are you crying about?" "Why, pa," he replied, "here I am, asking for nothing, and getting it!"

AH SING and Ah Sin have been at law in San Francisco about the sale of a wife. communication between heaven and The matter has been referred to Ah BitraFirst Quarter, 4th day, 11h, 9m. morning Full Moon, 11th day, 2h, 9m. morning. Last Quarter, 18th day, 4h, 35m. morning. New Moon, 26th day, 9h, 27m. afternoon.

31	Day of	SUN Rises Sets		MOON. Rises Souths Sets.			Tde.
4	Week.						EH
1 ,	Saturday	7.49	4 26		3 55	9 9	10 30
ê	SUNDAY	7 42	4 27	10 58	4 38	10 18	11 12
1	Monday	7 42	4 28	11 15	5 21	11 27	11 5
4	Tuesday	7 42	4 29	11 34	6 6	m'rn	m'rı
81	Wednday	7 42	4 30	11 55	6 54	0 38	0 4
	Thursday	7 42	4 31	A. 23	7 47	1 53	1 3
7	Friday	7 41	4 32	0 58	8 46	3 11	2 3
ė	Saturday	7 41	4 33	1 47	9 50	4 34	3 4
9	SUNDAY	7 41	4 34	2 49	10 57	5 53	6
	Monday	7 41	4 35	4 5	m'rn	7 5	6
1	Tuesdyy	7 40	4 36	5 29	0 4	8 3	8
8	Wednday	7 40	4 38	6 50	1 9	8.49	8.5
2	Thursday	7 39	4 29	8 8	2 6	9 20	
6	Friday	7 39	4 40	9 22	3 56	9 44	
5	Saturday	7 38	4 41	10 31	3 43	10 4	10 2
16,	SUNDAY		4 48	11 39	4 28	10 25	11 4
17	Monday	7 37	4 44	m'rn	5 10	20 22	A.3
18	Tuesday	7 36	4 45	0 45	5 52	10 59	11
19	Wednday		4 46	1 50	6 85	11 20	9
10	Thursday		4 48	2 57	7 20	11 43	3 1
31	Friday	7 34	4 49	4 0	8 8	A. 16 0 55	4 3
23	Saturday	7 33	4 50	58 1	8 58	1 41	5 4
B	SUNDAY	7 33	4 53	5 57	9 49	2 38	6 4
M	Monday	7 32	4 53	6 44	10 41		7 9
16	Tuesday	7 31	4 55	7 24	11 32	3 40 4 45	8
16	Wednday		4 56	7 57	A. 21	5 54	88
37	Thursday		4 58	8 23	1 8	7 3	91
35	Friday	7 28	4 59	8 45	1 54 2 37	8 11	1
100	Saturday	7 27	5 0	9 3		9 19	10 1
10.	SUNDAT	7 26	5 1	9 21	3 20	10 29	10
n	Monday	7 25	15 3	9 30	9 9	10 20	

THE TIDES.—The column of the Moon's Southing gives the time of high water at Parrsboro, Corn-wallis, Hoston, Hantsport, Windsor, Newport and

High water at Pictou and Cape Tormentine, 2 hrs and 11 minutes LATER than at Halifax. At Annapolis, St. John, N.B., and Pertland, Maine, 3 hours and 25 minutes LATER, and at St. John's, Newfoundland 20 minutes LATER than at Halifax. At Charlotteown, 2 hours 54 minutes LATER. At Westport, 3-hours 54 minutes LATER. At Yarmouth, 2 hours 30 minutes LATER.

FOR THE LENGTH OF THE DAY.—Add 12 hours to the time of the sun's setting, and from the sum sub-

FOR THE LENGTH OF THE NIGHT.—Substract the sine of the sun's setting from 12 hours, and to the remainder add the time of rising next morning

If you have not renewed your subscription, do not wait for the agent to call. Post Office Order for two dollars will cost but two cents. We conduct the paper on prepayment principles, which is best for all con- an acquisition. "Thou shalt call his cerned.

Will our agents please send early notice as to the subscribers on their lists? We wish to know definitely from all before this month expires.

A HOPEFUL SUN-RISE AND PEACEFUL SUN-SET.

REV. S. B. DUNN, ST. JOHN'S, N. F. "Lord, now lettest thou thy servant depart in peace . . . for mine eyes have seen thy salvation." Luke ii. 29-30.

A summer sun-rise is a beautiful sight. Let a man stand on a hill-top at early morning, while the stars are yet in the sky, and he shall see the dawn gradually scattering the darkness, until at last, the rising sun gilds the sky with a glowing splendor, flooding his vision with the light of day. In arctic regions, after long, cold months of darkness and twilight, the first sunrise is waited for with intense excitement, and hailed with the wildest joy. Equally beautiful is a summer sun-set, as it skirts the horizon with a wavy, quivering light, like molten gold, until it is lost to view.

The song of the aged Simeon, with the infant Saviour in his arms, celebrates the dawning of a world's Hope, and the setting of a life's sun. Night -the night of ignorance, and sin and misery-had long brooded over mankind; cheered only by a few stars, which flung a cold radiance over the ages; but in the advent of Christ, the Sun of Righteousness rises full of golden promises-

"The pillar of a people's hope, The centre of a world's desire."

The aged Simeon had long |desired to see this glorious sun-rise. Meanwhile, "waiting for the Consolation of Israel." his own sun was setting-life was fast drawing to a close. But "it was revealed to him by the Holy Ghost, that he should not see death before he had seen the Lord's Christ." This promise is now fulfilled, and with the child Jesus in his arms, he utters the words of our text: "Lord, now lettest thou thy his last sermon. At its close the Sacraservant depart in peace for mine eyes have seen thy salvation."

I. The sun-rise of salvation.

1. With the sun-rise of salvation sets the force of the old covenant. The Jewish economy, like Simeon, is old, and about to pass away, while the Christian dispensation, like the infant Saviour dispensation, like the infant Saviour, changed it was supposed he took cold on shall grow and remain. And from the his way home, and the next day was conarms of the one, come the life and blessing and power of the other.

2. The sun-rise of salvation is hailed with joy. Did not the angels sing when they announced to the shepherds the Saviour's birth? And shall not the old covenant, represented in the person of the aged Simeon, sing too, in honor of heaven."

the better covenant? Just as the dying swan is said to sing, the song of Simeon is the last note in the psalmody of the Old Testament, which is then silent, just as Zacharias became dumb when the birth of John the Baptist, who was the harbinger of the coming day, was foretold. But the sweet strains of music have been taken up by the saved on earth, and shall go on swelling in volume and sweetness, until they shall be lost in the new song of the ransomed before the throne.

3. And now let us turn our eve toward the rising sun, and look at that salvation which has superseded the old covenant, and which is the occasion of so much joy. "Mine eyes have seen thy salvation." Salvation. The thing, not the person, filled the eye of Simeon. He saw through, and above the tiny infant he held in his arms, to the grand purpose of his advent-salvation. A wheel has many spokes, and each spoke may be of a different color, one white, one black, and another red, and so on, till the colors are represented; but if that many colored wheel be made to revolve rapidly on an axis, all the colors will blend into one circle of beauty. So, the means of salvation are many, vet all conspire to one end: the rays flowing from this one sun are many, but collected to a point, as in a focus, they constitute salvation.

4. The salvation Simeon saw, was a child-a birth-an embryo-the beginning of a vast, mighty issue. The sun that is just peeping above the horizon, shall increase in lustre, " shining more and more unto the perfect day." Christ was born a Saviour. Salvation is not an accident, not an afterthought, nor name Jesus, for he shall save his people from their sizs." His name was determined by the nature of his mission. Salvation then, is a birth. Christ its author, was born of the Father before all worlds. He was born of the flesh as the first step in effecting salvation. And he is born in us and we are born of the Spirit as the final result. Salvation, therefore, is a birth, and conducts us to the proper manhood of our nature.

EATH OF THE CENTENARIAN MINISTER, FATHER BŒHM.

To be continued.

His history has been a remarkable one and without a precedent in our church ; in some respects, too, in this country. He was present at the General Conference of 1800, when Richard Whatcoat was elected and ordained Bishop by Dr. Coke and Bishop Asbury. He heard Dr. Coke preach the ordination sermon and was much in his society. Subsequently he became the travelling companion of Bishop Asbury and was personally associated with all the early Bishops, and also acquainted with those who were since elected Superintendents. He had also heard Robert Strawbridge, the founder of Methodism in Maryland, preach in his own father's house.

He had lived under every President from Washington to Grant, casting his first vote for John Adams in 1796, and in view of this fact, and his familiarity with all the great events of the country and men of the Government, in early times, much was expected from his visit to the great Centennial Exposition this year.

On June 8, 1875, the one hundredth birthday of Father Bohm was celebrated at the Trinity M. E church, Jersey City, N. J., Rev. J.L. McKown, rastor, where he preached a short and impressive discourse. The address and other exercises, by prominent ministers, the singing of an original ode, "God of Our Patriarch Friend," gifts of several hundreds of dollars, etc., were noticed at the time.

After his centenary anniversary exercises and sermon on the 27th, at old John street church, he went on a visit to Staten Island, and, for the purpose of greater quiet and rest, took up his residence at the home of the persons named, in Wood-row. Occasionally he would ride out, and in two instances visited the old Woodrow church, where, upon his last visit, the first Sabbath in November, he preached for the pastor, Rev. M. Relyea, a brief and admirable sermon from the text, "Behold. I stand at the door and knock." This was ment of the Lord's Supper was admini-stered, Father Bohm aiding in the distribution of the elements. This was the last service of the kind enjoyed by him, and it was memorable to all present. Friday, December 17, he made one of a company of ministers socially gathered at the Woodrow parsonage. At the close he spoke briefly, after which the doxology was sung and Father Bohm led the company in prayer. The weather having fined to his bed, and, notwithstanding everything was done for him, he gradually sank and died Tuesday evening, December 28, at five o'clock, aged one hundred years, six months and twenty days. Shortly before he passed away, when Rev. Mr. Relyea asked him if he had any message to send his ministerial brethren, he replied, "Yes, give them my kind regards, and tell

OBITUARY.

IN MEMORIAM. MRS. BAY, ST. JOHN.

God in his wise Providence, has taken from us our beloved sister Mrs. Amelia Ray, the widow of our late brother Gibert R. Ray, Esq., who for many years stood as a pillar in the Methodist Church of this city, and especially as a member of the Germain St. Congregation.—"He being dead yet speaketh," in the influence which noble character and benefactions exert, for years to come, not only on the cause of God within the lines of his own denomination, but beyond it. He rests with the blessed in the joys of immortal-

The subject of this notice was brought God in early life, in Granville, N. S. under the ministry of one of the early Methodist Ministers from England, the

late Rev. Mr. Dunbar. Our Sister's conversion to God was clean and assuring. As a girl she was thoughtful, and kindly in her disposition, and her general conduct was moral and irreproachable, yet she felt that morality or mere outward consistency could not save her soul. It was her privilege from a child to sit under a living gospel ministry, and that ministry told upon her heart and conscience. Her penitence was sincere and thorough. She felt weary and heavy laden, she wept and prayed and agonized before God. She believed that God would give her peace, and the joy of pardon through the blood of His dear Son, and she determined not to rest without it, and often wrestling with God for three successive hours. "Fear gave place to filial love, and peace o'erflowed her heart," The spirit witnessed to her adoption; she felt she was a child of God, and an heir of heaven. " Born of the incorrruptible seed that liveth and abideth forever," she united herself to the Methodist Church in her 19th year, and never dissolved that con-

After her marriage she removed with her husband to the city of St. John, N. B. where by diligence in business, and frugality in the household, God blessed the abor of their hands. They soon become prominent in the church. Their house was the home of Christ's messengers, and there they received a most cordial and pospitable welcome, and any stranger in our ministry visiting the city would be sure to have an introduction to brother and sister Ray. In the pecuniary, as well as the spiritual interests of the church, a deep and anxious interest was always evinced, and enquiries were often made as the best means of extending the work of God through the country, and more especially the circumstances of the supernumeraries when incapable of discharging the full duties of our itinerant work, and these enquiries were made with the design of a generous practical result.

The subject of this notice was indeed a true helpmate, both with regard to the domestic relation and the cause of Christ. She was ever ready to fill her alloted sphere in the Dorcas and other Societies. having for their object the relief of the suffering, and the help of the needy, and up to within a short time of her decease. asonable provision was made for dependants upon her charity. Her Christian character was that of an unostentatious sincere and decided follower of Christ. Her attendance upon the means of grace was most exemplary; the class meeting, the prayer meeting, the public ministry of the word, and all the other ordinances and religious helps peculiar to us as a Church, were most punctually and regularly observed. She could say in truth that the tabernacles of the Lord were amiable, and "I had rather be a doorkeeper in the house of my God than to dwell in the tents of wickedness." had no taste for the frippery of fashion, or the frivolity of the trifler, yet she was cheerful and happy in the society of her friends, and especially so when the conversation turned upon the subject of religion, and the progress of Christian ex-perience—"her delight was with them that feared the Lord and thought upon

For the last two years she was confined for the most part to her home. A complication of ailments afflicted her, she was deprived to a considerable extent of the use of her limbs, but her intellect was clear, and she could converse with her friends with comparative ease, which was a source of comfort to her, and to her many relatives who constantly surrounded her, and to the many friends who almost daily visited her. It appeared to be always a great pleasure to her to receive kind attentions from those whom she had long esteemed. She was conscious that her race was nearly run, that she was approaching the line that terminates the sufferings of this mortal life. Yet it was thought by some she might possibly survive the winter. But "God's thoughts are not as our thoughts," the pins of the tabernacle loosened, she began rapidly to decline. Congestion of the lungs set in, which speedily terminated her moctal career. The Brethren, the Rev. Messrs Pope and Sprague, as well as the writer of this notice, frequently visited her during her last sickness, to whom she gave the most satisfactory evidence that she was upon the "Rock, Christ Jesus." Her language was that of unshalen confidence and trust in the atoning merits of our adorable Saviour. She died in "sure and certain hope of a blessed resurrection unto eternal life" in the 78th year of her age, on the 15th day of December, 1875. "Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord, from henceforth, yea, saith the Spirit, that they may rest from their laoors; and their works do follow them. St. John, N. B. Jany. 20th, 1876.

Died at Searltown, on Dec. 2nd 1875, the Hon. John Wright in the 87th year of his age. He was the eldest of a family eleven children. His parents were worthy and pipus persons, whose first desire for their children was, that they might grow up in the fear and love of

God. The Rev. George Jackson, the author of his father's (Mr. Nath. Wright's) biography, speaking of his anxiety for his children. says: "The piercing prayer, the piercing look, the earnest exhortation. whenever they came to his bedside, all bespoke the anxiety of his heart for their present and eternal salvation." Shortly after their conversion the manner in which they prized the preaching of the Word was evinced by Mr. N. Wright and one of his relatives going with a vessel to Nova Scotia for the Rev. W. Black, who after his coming baptized Mr. W. and three of his children, formed eight or ten into a society, administered the sacrament of the Lord's supper, and then returned to his station in Halifax.

Brought up thus breathing the atmosphere of an earnest piety, Mr. Jno. Wright early in life gave his heart to God and joined the class, but after a few years for some reason withdrew from the society and did not again unite with the Church until seventeen years ago under the ministry of the Rev. Mr. Barratt; since which all who have had the pleasure of old year began to dawn, her spirit passed his acquaintance can witness his exempl- from the shadows of earth to the brightary and uniform christian deportment. His piety was of the calm and quiet sort. It rather shunned than courted the notice of the world, exhibiting its genuineness and vitality in undoubted four's; for his many virtues bore all of them pre-eminently the Christian stamp. Nor did he ever manifest the fervour or impassioned zeal, which is sometimes considered the only sure indication of deep religious feeling. But being naturally modest and retiring all this was foreign from his nature, and what it would have been impossible for such a man to assume. He was punctual in his attendance at the means of grace and even after his hearing was so far impaired that he could not receive benefit from the preached word, he still felt it his duty to attend the worship of God. He had an amiable disposition and it was the natural impulse of his spirit to render everybody around him happy. This feature of his character was strikingly manifested during his last illness, for through suffering intensely he ever sought the comfort and enquired after the welfare others. His house was a welcome receptacle for the stranger, his heart was open to his friends, and his bounty was cheerfully administered to relieve the wants of the needy and to aid in the spread of religious truth, and therefore he was universally beloved and res-

In his public capacity he was elected to never troubled her, she calmly and peacesome honorable and responsible positions He was Lieutenant Colonel of the Militia, Justice of Peace, Coroner, and also a Representative to the Legislative Counsel.

His last illness was very distressing, but God enabled him to bear the application with patience and submission. The last time I visited him he appeared very happy trusting in Jesus. It seemed as though the Lord was perfecting his servant through suffering, for as he drew nearer to his end the actings of his soul were more and more victorious, so that his exit from this world was calm, peaceful and glorious.

Also at Searletown, Nov. 13th, 1875, of Spinal Meningtis, Annie Amelia, eldest daughter of D. S. Wright, Esq., and grandaughter of the late Hon. John Wright, aged eleven years and eight months. About a year and a half before her death she experienced the converting grace of God under the ministry of the Rev. J. S. Phinney. When she became afflicted she conversed with her mother concerning the subject of death with a calmness beyond her years, saying: "I love Jesus and I know that he loves me and I am willing to die if it is the Lord's will." On another occasion when her physician told her that he could not save her, she replied: "I trust in Jesus to save me." On the day of her funeral the the scholars of the Methodist Sabbath School with sadness stood beside the remains of their departed companion and sang the well-know lines beginning "Sister thou art mild and lovely," and then formed the procession to the grave. Thus in less than three short weeks those who had cheered the same home on earth were united in the Paradisc above.

Bedeque, P.E.I., Jany. 13th, 1876.

At Avondale, on the 18th ult., Mrs SARAH GREENO, aged 83 years. From an early period of her life Mrs. G. was the subject of powerful religious impressions, to which, however, she did not fully yield until about the year 1865, when, under the ministry of the Rev. C. B. Pitblado she joined the Methodist Church at Hantsport. The last years of her life were clouded by mental affliction, yet she retained her trust in Jesus. Her end was

At Avondale on the 26th ult., Mrs LYDIA MASTERS, aged 88 years. For 25 years, Mrs. Masters was a consistent mem

ber of the Methodist Church. She was quiet, unobtrusive Christian, courting not the public gaze, but ever ready to prove the truth of her religious profession by geruine sympathy for the distressed and by acts of kindliness and love. She had a large share of the care and change incident to human life, yet through all she retained her love for God and his people. Though unable to attend regularly upon the ordinances of the sanctuary, her desires were toward the house of God, and whenever her health and the weather permitted she was conveyed there in the carriage. Ra. pecially did she delight to join the people of God in ce ebrating the dying love of Jesus. The society of Christian friends was highly prized by her, and she felt desply if they failed to visit her. About a week before her death she caught a severe cold, and began at once to sink rapidly, It appeared evident to all that the end was approaching. She experienced no fear of death, but rather desired to depart and be with Christ. Her trust was in Jesus, and as the last Sabbath of the ness of heaven,

At Lawrencetown, on Sunday morning, October 31st, 1875, at six o'clock, LIBBIR. the beloved wife of J. W. Whitman, aged 32 years and 11 months, passed away from earth to the a ms of her Saviour.

In early life she was deep'y impressed with the need of an interest in Jesus. But t was not until the winter of 1860 and '61: during a revival under the ministry of Rev. A. B. Black, that she consecrated herself fully to God and joined the Wesevan Church. For more than a year she had been an extreme sufferer, yet it was not until the spring apparently that she was marked as a victim of that foul destrover consumption, and even then it was noped that the air of summer would again bring the glow of health to her cheek, but not so, she gradually failed, and when the leaves began to fall she said, "I shall not be here long." Amid her bodily sufferings when confined to her bed came the enemy of souls with strong temptations. at times she would be almost in despair. saying I'm lost, I'm lost. Then fixing her mind upon the promises of Jesus, she would rejoice in his love, who is able to save to the uttermost. A few days before her death, she wished to partake of the Lord's supper. Upon receiving it she said, "Praise God for such a glorious privilege," from that time the enemy fully passed away,

For the Master said it is enough,

No more fitting time for the suffering child of God to leave her sufferings, and enter into the rest, than the dawning Sabbath morning.

Although strongly attached to her own Church and ministers, yet she loved all those who love the Lord Jesus in sincerity and truth, she ever evinced a strong desire for the conversion of souls. She has left behind her a large circle of friends, a sorrowing husband and five little ones, by whom the loss of a loving wife, a tender and an affectionate mother, and a kind, and faithful friend, will be long mourned. May He who has promised to be a Father

shall all meet in the "Home above," where parting shall never be known. A DISASTROUS BALLOON ASCENT. M. Tissandier, the French aeronaut, ac companied by a party of distinguished scientific gentlemen recently undertook

f the fatherless, guide them until they

an ascent over Paris in the balloon L' Univers, in order to make topographical drawing of the fortifications. While at a height of 750 feet the baloon exploded; the great bag at once emptied it self, and the car with its occupants fell with terrible velocity, the former bury ing itself in the ground. Strange t say although every individual was more or less wounded, no one was killed. In the neighbourhood of Bath, a gen

tleman possesses a pair of carriage horses, one of which evinces more than ordinary intelligence when his own end have to be served. If the hors hears, even in the distance, the ver first movement of a mowing machine he connects the sound with fresh grass and at once taps with his hoof at the boarding of the stall to summon the coachman for a supply. At first this is done gently, but if time passes he imperatively demands attention, or is doubtful if the stable would contain him. The coachman lives adjoining the stable, and much to his discomfort the horse sometimes has imaginary wants during night, and repeats the same process; and at whatever hour this occurs, the coachman is under the necessity of getting up to attend to him.—Nature.

WHY will people whisper in a room? Some one has said. "It is bette to slam stove doors, rattle shovel tongs, or make similar noises than whisper in the presence of a sick person.
Quiet ways are preferable, and very necessary, but inveterate whisperers should be totally banished from the sick-room.

JANUARY Jan. 30.] LESSON THAN [B.C. 106 MONDAY-1 S TUESDAY-1 S WEDNESDAY-THUESDAY-1 FRIDAY-1 San SATURDAY-J SUNDAY-1 Jo TOPIC: Blessing of Friendship. GOLDEN TEXT : sticketh closer than TOPICAL 1. The fidelity of 35-40.

3. The permanen verse 42. DOCTRINE: Broth piety. John 15. 1: What lessons ma 1. Concerning th

verse 41.

2. The sympathy

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3. Concerning th GENERAL See CONNECTING lesson. The Topic der is a most beaut namely : " Blessing of Friendship." and Jonathan is far upon this point. ing to the OUTLINE fidelity of true frie pathy of true friends ence of true friend these points find il

ECTED VERSES. The the GOLDEN TEXT Jesus. Viewing h cally say : " There is closer than a brother. edness of his superio fail to call up in remonth's work. It ha Rejection to the sep Jonathan, a period A full understand

friendship of David obtained only by a Connecting Link. creasing malignity a plans against David. peri's gathering ar which even Jonathan

Attempts on David sonal attack, in chap lost the idea that Da future king. This pi defeat. The first pl ed in battle with the a failure, as Sanl bel protection. This f ledge that Michael's bands side, as aga intensified his hate VID'S ENEMY CONTIN war that then arose most skillful officer raised him higher t

esteem. 18. 30. The second step w mand to KILL DAVII ily given to Jonathan the order is revoke brought back to the in his old position. 19

Maddened again by battle. Saul once mo his own hands. He watch his house and he comes out in the n 59, which he then w hitherto to have asci to his insane freaks: they are deliberately from the court to San

The fourth step w

arrest him at the then to go himself for the Almighty Spirit them, and showed Sa ing against Jehovah. Jonathan, with the fu his destruction was de IS BUT A STEP BETWI (20. 3,) but expresses treme peril. Jonath father's oath, (19.6,) but at his friend's ent to ascertain the facts. tion which occurred passion, distinctly a that David MUST SURI first time declared ope LONG AS THE SON OF ON THE GROUND, TH ESTABLISHED, NOR TH presumptuous man! the decree of Jehoval life were all that sto and the throne. Hirl the most intimate Saul and Jonathan attempt of the latter friend, Saul's temper led him to utter for abuse, verse 30, gets and he hurls his JAVI This atrocious act re to a wild tumult of pa left the table and wen agreement with his co would have saved his f mission of a base crim

BEREAN NOTES.

Jan. 30.] LESSON V. DAVID AND JONA-THAN [B.C. 1082.] 1 SAM. 20. 35-42. HOME READINGS.

MONDAY-1 Sam. 19. 1-17. TUESDAY-1 Sam. 20. 1-17. WEDNESDAY-1 Sam. 20. 18-34. THULSDAY-1 Sam. 20. 35-42. FRIDAY-1 Sam. 23. 1.18. SATURDAY-John 15. 12-27. SUNDAY-1 John 3. 10-24.

Topic: Blessings Enjoyed in the Bonds of Friendship.

GOLDEN TEXT: There is a friend that ticketh closer than a brother. Prov 18.24. TOPICAL OUTLINE.

1. The fidelity of true frien lship, verse 2. The sympathy of true friendship,

verse 41. 3. The permanence of true friendship.

DOCTRINE: Brotherly love a fruit piety. John 15. 12; 1 John 4. 7. What lessons may we here learn— 1. Concerning the choice of friends? 2. Concerning the duties of frien as? 3. Concerning the best of all friends?

GENERAL STATEMENT.

See Connecting Link following last lesson. The Topic we are now to consider is a most beautiful and practical one, namely: "Blessing Enjoyed in the Bonds of Friendship." The narrative of David and Jonathan is famous as an illustration upon this point. It furnishes us, according to the OUTLINE, with views of, 1. The fidelity of true friendship; 2. The sympathy of true friendship; 3. The permanence of true friendship. The last two of these points find illustration in the SEL-ECTED VERSES. The whole lesson, through the GOLDEN TEXT, points upward to Jesus. Viewing him, we may emphatically say: "There is a friend that sticketh closer than a brother." Impress the blessedness of his superior friendship. Do not fail to call up in review the facts of this month's work. It has covered from Saul's

A full understanding of the beautiful friendship of David and Johathan can be obtained only by a careful study of the Connecting Link. It shows us the increasing malignity and boldness of Saul's plans against David, and the thickening peri's gathering around the latter, in which even Jonathan became involved.

Rejection to the separation of David and Jonathan, a period of some seventeen

Attempts on David's life. After his personal attack, in chapter 18, 14, Saul never lost the idea that David was the intended future king. This purpose he resolved to Pet. 1. 22. defeat. The first plan was to get him killed in battle with the Philistines. It was a failure, as Saul believed, through divine protection. This fact, with the knowledge that Michael's love was on her husbands side, as against her father, so 5: 1 Pet. 2. 21: 2 Tim. 4. 8. intensified his hate that he BECAME DA-VID'S ENEMY CONTINUALLY. The fresh war that then arose showed him to be the most skillful officer in the army, and raised him higher than ever in public

esteem. 18. 30. The second step was bolder. A com mand to KILL DAVID is issued, and speed ily given to Jonathan. At his intercession the order is revoked, and his friend brought back to the court and reinstated in his old position. 19. 7.

Maddened again by David's success in battle, Saul once more attacks him with his own hands. He next sets men to watch his house and assassinate him as he comes out in the morning. Read Psa. 59, which he then wrote. David seems hitherto to have ascribed Saul's attempts to his insane freaks; now he believes that they are deliberately purposed, and flees from the court to Samuel at Ramah.

The fourth step was to send officers to

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arrest him at the prophetic school and then to go himself for the purpose. But the Almighty Spirit of God prostrated them, and showed Saul that he was fighting against Jehovah. David then fled to Jonathan, with the fullest conviction that his destruction was determined on. There 18 BUT A STEP BETWEEN ME AND DEATH, (20. 3,) but expresses his sense of his extreme peril. Jonathan, trusting to his father's oath, (19. 6,) could not believe it but at his friend's entreaty he undertook to ascertain the facts. In the conversation which occurred, Saul, falling into a passion, distinctly avowed his purpose that David MUST SURELY DIE, and for the first time declared openly the reason : As LONG AS THE SON OF JESSE LIVETH UP-ON THE GROUND, THOU SHALT NOT BE ESTABLISHED, NOR THY KINGDOM. Vain presumptuous man! to think of defeating the decree of Jehovah, as thou h David's life were all that stood between his son and the throne. Hitherto there had been the most intimate confidence between Saul and Jonathan; but now upon the attempt of the latter to intercede for his ony." friend, Saul's temper, which had already led him to utter foul words of insolent abuse, verse 30, gets the perfect mastery, and he hurls his JAVELIN at him, ver. 33. This atrocious act roused his whole soul to a wild tumult of passionate grief. He left the table and went out to fulfill his agreement with his covenant friend. He we uld have saved his father from the com-

mission of a base crime, the murder of a

faithful servant, innocent of all wrong; but the father would not be saved

The promise kept. The method of information agreed on was one of prudence. for if David's belief were well founded a personal interview might be unsafe for both. David was in 'he appointed hiding place in the country, perhaps some cave a little way from Gibeah. He heard the voices of Jonathan and his servant as they approached the spot; he listened with throbbing heart for the signal. And when the fatal words were uttered, Is NOT THE ARROW BEYOND THEE? he knew that thenceforth he was an exile and an

The interview. Jonathan could not thus part with his friend. Contrary to his original p'an, obeying the yearnings of his heart, he sent THE LAD back to THE CITY with his bow. arrows, and quiver and remained. David presently came forth and saluted his friend with the tokens of the reverence and respect due him as a prince. THEY KISSED ONE ANOTHER AS their wordless expression of their mutual love. THEY WEPT together in their sorrow over Saul's sins and their own calamity as they talked of the sad business. DAVID EXCEEDED. As he well might, for while Jonathan was losing his friend, David was losing in addition his home, his wife, his relatives, his country, and the sanctuary of his God.

THE PRIENDSHIP. When Jonathan first learned that David was to supplant him in the kingdom does not appear, but it never moved his envy or jealousy. or disturbed his 'ove. He is only anxious that their children shall be bound in the same solemn covenant with themselves, vers. 14-17 and 42. They parted in this sad tearful way, never to meet but once again on earth, chap. 23. 16-18, when Jonathan's highest earthly desire was to see David king, and himself next to him. How David fulfilled his promise when Jonathan was dea ! may be seen in 2 Samuel 9. 1, 3,

Lessons .- We may note in the light of this lesson some of the principles which ought to guide in the formation of our friendships. Wealth, social position, and outward advantages should have but little weight, while character is essential. One is better off without a friend who will influence him by word or act to irreverence, unbelief, impurity, or sin. Prov. 1. 15; 13. 20; Ruth 1. 16, 17; 2 Cor. 6. 15; 1

2 A friendship more faithful, more sympathetic, and more precious than any other can be is offered us by the Lord Jesus Christ. Let us secure it first of all. Matt. 11. 28: John Il. 5: 15. 14: Phil. 2.

BRAVE BOYS .- At Rochester. N. Y. lately, says the Democrat, one Friday night a man threw a small dog into the river from the railroad bridge. Instead of passing over the falls, as was expected. the dog reached a large piece of ice close to the brink. He was seen there Satu day, Sunday, and Monday, but no one ventured to rescue him. An attempt was made to induce him to jump into the river by throwing stones at him, but it failed. The moaning of the dog. during the night, was painful to listen to. About noon on Tresday, two small boys passed over the bridge, and seeing the dog, determined to rescue him. Neither one of them would go alone, but each challenged theother to go with him. They started, walked through the cold water to where a single misstep would have sent them to their death below the falls, picked up the poor dog, and regained the bridge in safety, to receive the hearty compliments of those who ha? witnesse! their daring adventure. The dog when rescued had been on the ice just above the brink of the falls for four days, and was so weak that he could not stand up. It would afford a great deal of satisfaction to many that witnessed the dog's misery to see the man who threw him into the METHODIST BOOK ROOM, HALIFAX. river properly punished.

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"Pa, do storms ever make malt liuors ?" " No, child; why do you ask ?" Because I heard ma tell Jane to bring in the clothes, for a storm was brewing.

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The recent issue of CAPITALIZED STOCK by THOMAS MAIN,

WETMORE,

May 25.

DEVOES' BRILLIANT

THE finest illuminator in the world, burned without smell or smoke or crusting wick, will give a larger flame and much more light than other OILS. Is safe—used for the last five years' a accident or explosion has ever occurred. Put up in 5 Gallon Cans with patent faucet fas family use, also for Sale in Barrels by

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FITS! FITS! FITS!

Persons laboring under this distressing malady, will find Hance's Epileptic Pills to be the only remedy ever discovered for curing Epilepsy or Falling Fits.

The following certificates should be read by all the afflicted; they are in every respect true, and should they be read by any one who is not afflicted himself, if he has a friend who is a sufferer, he will do a human out by cutting this out and sending it to him.

A MOST REMARKABLE CURE,

A MOST REMARKABLE CURE.

PHILADELPHIA, June 28th, 1867.

SETH HANCE, Baltimore, Md. — Bear Sr.: See any your advertiss as at, I was induced to try your Epileptic Phils. I was ancided with Epilepsy in July, 1863. Immediately my physician, but I seemed to grow worse. I hen tried the treatment of another, but without mry good effect. I again returned to my family playsician; was cupped and bled several different times. I was generally attacked without may premonitory symmetry and the several different times. I was generally attacked without may premonitory symmetry we weeks. I was often attacked in my sicep, and would fall wherever I would be, or whatever be occupied with and was severely in jured several times from the falls. I also was a feeted so much that I lost all confidence in myself. I also was a feeted in my business, and I consider that your Epileptic Pills circel me. In February, 1865, I commanded to his your Pills and only had two attacks afterwards. The ast one was April 5ch, 1865, and they were of a loss serious character. With the blessing of Providence your modicine was made the instrument by which I was cured of that distressing affliction. I think that the Pills and their good effects should be made known everywhere, that persons who are similarly succeed may have the benefit of them. Any person wishing further information can obtain if by calling at my rost denies, No. 100 North Third St., Panipaciphus, Pa.

13 THERE A CURE FOR EPILEPSY?

The subjoined will answer.

GRENADA, Miss., June 30.—SETH S. HANCE.—Dear Sir;
You will flad enclosed five dellars, which I send you for
two boxes of your Pills in this part of the construction who tried your Pills in this part of the construction who tried your Pills in this part of the construction was badly difficted with bis for two years. E wrote for
and received two boxes of your Pills, which he took accarding to directions. He has never had a fit since. It
was by my persuasion that Mr. Lyou tried your Pills.
His case was a very bad one; he had fits nearly all his
life. Persons have written to me from Alabama and
Tennessee at the subject, for the purpose of ascertaining pay opinion in regard to your Pills. I have always
recommended them, and in no instance where I have
had a clarke of learing from their effect have they
falled to the Xours, etc.

Grenada, Talabusha County, Miss. The subjoined will answer.

ANOTHER REMARKABLE

CURE OF EPILEPSY; OR, FALLING FITS. B. HANCE'S EPHEPTIC PILLS. MONTGOMERT, Texas, June 20th, 1887.
To STIM S. HANCE:—A person in my employ lead been addressed with Fits. c lipidepsy, for thirteen years; he had those mixeds at it. cyals of two to four weeks, and offer the contract of t these natices at increals of two to four weeks, and often-times several in ginds succession, sometimes continued for two or three days. On several occasions they have until his mind appeared totally deranged, in which state he would continue for a day or two after the fits central it tried several remedies prescribed by our resident obly sicians, but without success. Having seen your advantisement I concluded to try your remedy. I obtain disciplination of the continued to the post of your Pills, gave them according to directors, and they effected a permanent care. The person is now assout, healthy man, about 39 years of age, and has not had a fit since he cammenced taking your medicine, they great since that time, been expressed to the reverse in the state. I have great contained in your remedy, advantable

STILL ANOTHER CUES. Read the Lallowing testimound from the pectable SETH S. HANCE, Bultimore, Md. -Dear > 1 tal SETH S. HANCH, Bultimore, Md.—Bear? I tale great pleasure in relating a case of Spains, of Fig. c. d by your layabathle Filis. My brother, J.J. H., has long been afflicted with this awful disease. He would have one or true spasms at one attack at first, but as he great older they seemed to handse. Up to the time he common need that my your Filis he had them very often and quite sivere prestraing him, body and mind. His mind had saftend seriently, but now, I am happy to say, he is cared of these fits. He has enjoyed fine health for the last five months. His mind has also returned to its original brightness. All this first ke great because incommunicating, as an easy be the nacars of directing others to the remody that vilters them. Yours, respectably, etc., W. P. Libon.

Sent to any part of the country, by mail, free of sectors, on receipt of a rematance. Address, SETH S. MAKOL. 108 Baltimore, Ed. Price, one lax, 62 two, 52; two lw. 527.



AND DIPLOMA OF HONOR AT

ONLY American Organs ever awarded any medal in Europe, or which present such extraordinary excellence as to command a wide sale there. ALWAYS awarded highest premiums at Indus-Europe. Out of hundreds there have not been six in all where any other organs have been preferred. BEST Deciared by Eminent Musicians, in both hemispheres, to be unrivaled. See TESTIMONIAL CIRCULAR, with opinions of more than One Thousand (sent free).

INSIST on having a Mason & Hamlin. Do not take any other. Dealers get LARGER COMMISSIONS for selling inferior organs, and for this reason often try very hard to sell something else. NEW STYLES with most important improvements ever made. New Solo and Combination Stops. Superb Etagere and other Cases of new designs.

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in these Provinces. Rev. S. ROSE, Methodist Book Room, Toron is Agent for this paper.

All Wesleyan Ministers are Agents.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 29, 1876.

Is it possible to resuscitate the ex-

piring popularity of the Public Lecture?

THE HALIFAX LECTURE COURSE

Two addresses which have opened, and already almost crowned with success. the course of the Y. M. Christian Association in this city, ought to go far in giving this question an affirmative answer And we think by these our public have been assisted as well in ascertaining the elements in each Lecture which are essential to so desirable an end. In the name of this community we thank the speakers-and our fervour need not be cooled by the consideration that they are oth Methodist Ministers -for preserving so well their true, professional identity. Much they brought to the platform :- genius, culture, manly eloquence and enthusiasm: but they took care not to leave behind them that faithfulness which is born of the call to true Christian discipleship. Not that this is anything to be complimented. The Minister of Christ is faithful if not cowardly. Yet, where temptations to the use of softest phrases are so numerous, and some dexeterous literary hand is ever ready to weave a sneer against the clergymen with its appreciations of the scholar and the orator, gentleness and delicacy on the platform might well be pardoned. Our Lecturers fell not into any such device. Questions which affected most closely the heart, the home, the conscience, in every sphere of social life and among al classes of mankind, they discussed with freedom. If faithfulness in the andience will be at all equal to the faithfulness of the platform, Halifax will at least move under a purer atmosphere for the future.

The dark cloud which has recently swept over the commercial world threw its shadows broadly upon our Provincial life. As with all changes of nature, so in our social conditions, a violent disturbance of surrounding elements brought discomfort, and worse-disease and decline. The recovery of the patient may come with returning years and by the course of nature; but it can be materially accelerated by good nursing and nourishing diet. Laving well to heart the lessons of our trials and the counsels of those Lectures, we may yet stand forth commercially strong and even thankful. Lectures which leave these impressions, and produce these and kindres desires, cannot surely be classed with any form of public amusement destined to early decay. While sound principles support their sentiments, we can welcome men of strong words and pointed, practical home-thrusts.

The Halifax Chronicle, in meeting our remarks of last week on the School question, asks if we were not opposed to the arrangement which gave an Episcopal Minister and a Roman Catholic Priest seats on the Halifax School Board. Of course we were—especially after the death of the former. And so far did public opinion coincide with ours, that the latter reverend gentleman thought it best to resign. But our objection to that class is surely not to be quoted against our desire for seeing obnoxious laws abolished, which virtually, in a sense, disfranchise clergymen in this community. What right has any legislature to deprive a class of citizens of rights which they possess in common ith others? We expect to see the Legislature undoing before long this act which it ought never to have perpetrated.

OUR Berean Notes, which were allowed to fall behind a week, will be taken up as usual—a Sabbath in advance. We will give the notes for both Sabbaths- Feb. 6th and I3th - in in the study.

NEW YEAR BLESSINGS.

Young 1876 has been baptized amid the rejoicings of tens of thousands. Very generally and marked are the evidences of spiritual growth an limprovement over the Provinces. Our pages tell of mercies numerous; but all is not related yet. Several have written that they are it the midst of blessed scenes, and all too much engaged to send full tidings. We may hope for rich intelligence soon. In two or three instances where ministers have been laid bye through excessive fatigue, God has carried on the revival in other hands. How rich has been the baptism upon St. John, N.B., Windsor, Middleboro, Margaret's Bay, Sambro, Digby Neck-in short at all points of the compass, and in all classes of Circuits, there have been showers of blessings! Beginning thus, what may we not expect before the year expires? Let us be true to our Mission! With the advancement of intelligence comes—not, as Infidels have predicted, indifference to Christianity-but a higher, holier appreciation of its excellence and beauty.

The suggestion of prayers for Editors came last week, not from the WESLEY-AN, but one of its correspondents. Our local papers have made their own use of it—they turned it to political account as they do almost everything now-a-days. We are quite sure the fraternity will bear with us, if we say that, believing firmly in the efficacy of prayer, Halifax editors might obtain from it quite as much advantage as any other class. They have influence which goes far to mould this generation. Their responsibility is correspondingly great. On most of topics they give evidence of energy and power, which only culture and self respect can produce. But in one thing they make a painful mistake. In dealing with political opponents, they leave an impression upon honest minds that we are quite sure they would themselves deprecate. If our papers are to be credited, there is not an honest, pure man in politics amongst us to-day! Do they wish us to believe this? They do not, and yet that is the only inference to be deduced from their those men. They always stood well in private life. But since they entered the service of their country, a most distressing conviction has been gained upon the community that they are corrupt and not to be trusted. Public men are not thus treated in Englandthat land to which we look as an example in many respects. Indeed it is impossible to avoid the conclusion that Halifax, in this regard, suffers to a greater degree than our sister city St. John. We would like to see the errors of mankind attributed to possible defects of judgment - occasionally at least. We may soon see persons of respectability utterly refusing to expose themselves to all this banter. Who then will rule the country?

B"RIAL-GROUNDS - ONCE MORE. This ghost has risen on another Island the Island of Prince Edward. Rev. Joseph Sellars, of Bedeque, has presumed to enter a grave-yard, whether one of Episcopal legal, or doubtful. right, we are not aware—to bury "a parishioner." This act has led to a conflict-not in court, as the Bermuda case, but on paper. Rev. T. B. McLean, (Episcopal) lays about him, right and left, in gallant (?) style. Seriously this is rather sorry business. If ministers of Christ cannot address each other respectfully,-cannot dispense with gross personalities, what will the world think of them? We have not seen previous letters; but this last one of Mr. Mc-Lean's is really pitiful.

Our foreign correspondence has been greatly gaining in favor of late. Several congratulations have reached us in regard to last weeks' letters from Ontario and Montreal. A fine epitome of social, commercial and even political events, those writers give us, truly. The English correspondent too, in short, crisp, fortnightly letters, gives us a bird's-eye view of continental affairs. We endeavour to obtain, from observers on the ground, a succinct presentation of those topics which next issue, so that there will be no break readers in various conditions of society will prize very highly.

MR. BOYCE—he ought to be called Doctor Boyce now if ever-seemed when in America twelve years ago, to have reached the stage when men of honorable toil seek a quiet resting-place. Since then he has written several books, compiled a vast pyramid of connexional statistics, as well as labored assidous ly in his office as Mission Secretary. He now contemplates a removal to Sydney, New South Wales. For what object is not sta ed; but as there seems to be no limit to his strength, it may be some important public enterprise is

BEAUTIES OF CAPE BRETON SCENERY. -A writer in the Dalhousie Gazettewho has an eye for the excellent in nature -refers to certain splendours of Lake and Mountain in Cape Breton. It is about time those landscapes were at tracting attention. If anything more beautiful can be seen this side of the Trossacks on one side, or the nooks of the Hudson on the other, than spots of scenery in the heart of Cape Breton, we have not stumbled upon them. How often have we reined up and gazed in silent admiration upon those slumbering Lakes and exquisitely beautiful Islands and Mountains! Go, by all means and spend a vaccation there.

THIRD TERM.—As far as we can observe, Methodist Papers are the most opposed to the renomination of General Grant as President of the United States. A foolish cry was at first started over Bishop Haven's famous speech, on the ground that the Methodists would gain by a continuance of the General in office. It is asserted by good authority that Grant has been fearful of undue prejudice as regards his patronage, and so has rather avoided calling Methodists to office. Lincoln realy gave more favor to them as a people. So the Methodists cannot be said to gain very much by General Grant.

OUR readers will read with interest a lecture, published on an inside page, delivered recently by one of the committee appointed for the revision of the Bible. The translators of our present revision are often reproached for sectarian leaning, but modern translators have their difficulties in attempting an improvement upon that great work-the English Bible. It may safely be assumed that any other version will be long years in taking the place of this. It would, indeed, produce confusion. Who, then, could be said to quote Scripture correctly-that admirable quality in public religious ad-

Dr. Rigg, the associate of Mr. Pope on the English Delegation to the Gene-Conference of the M. E. Church, will soon be in Canada. He takes an American tour before the sessions of General Conference begin. Ministers so distinguished will be received with cordiality throughout the bounds of the Church.

RETARDING AMERICAN MAILS BY A METHODIST NEWSPAPER. -- Amusing enough is this description, by a veteran contributor to the New York "Advocate," of the early history of that paper Imagine the mails of the United States being hampered by a single weekly.

In one year from its commencement its

circulation far exceeded that of any other paper, religious or secular, in the United States. It may seem strange to the intelligent readers of to-day, but it is a fact that the Post-Office Department was unable to forward promptly "The Christian Advocate" to its subscribers, consisting, probably, of not more than one half of present number! It was deposited at the proper time in the New York Postoffice, and thence sent out as the office found it convenient, all other mail matter taking precedence; and taus when subscribers should have been in receipt of their papers they were often found still in our city post-office. The agents remonstrated. The postmaster said he could not do any better, and it was not reasonable that regular mail matter should be delayed for a weekly religious sheet! Dr. Emory then wrote to the Department at Washington demanding redress, and that no discrimination should be made to our disadvantage in forwarding "The Christian Advocate." The reply from the Department was that it could not interfere in matter, and that a single weekly paper should absorb all the forwarding facilities of the Department was never contemplated. Dr. Emory finally concluded the controversy by saying that, as the Agents of a large and increasingly influential denomination, they were determined to have justice, and added, "We have the power" to enforce our claims. The Agents, of course, gained the point.

"THE WESLEYAN has become what I have long wished to see it. I trust that deserved success will regard your enterprize and labours. It should have a place in every family, and we must try to get something like that for it here if possi-

Thus writes a minister from Bermu-Were it not for this disposition among their agents, religious papers would have but little chance where competition is so energetic and general. A few seem to have the impression that every subscription for the paper is a drain upon the circuit, and so discourage the enterprize, without regard to the advantages given by the paper in sustaining them in their work.

We often wonder what kind of re!igion it is that grows up among young people who have only the frothy, dreamy iterature of sensational papers, and the stormy pages of political journals to peruse. There cannot possibly be a healthful, intelligent knowledge of any church's character, movements or aims, where its weekly organ is not circulated. Do our ministers and people think of

LETTER FROM REV. E. M. SAUNDERS.

MR. EDITOR-About twenty years a go, ver the signature "Roger Williams," a series of articles appeared in the "Examiner."-a New York paper-which were afterwards presented to the public in book-form, entitled " Notes on the Principles and Practices of Baptist Churches, by Francis Wayland."

Some newspaper-writers charged Dr. Wayland with denying the "inspiration" of the Old Testament. Particular statements in these articles were pointed out as affording the ground of this charge. This was the Dr.'s answer: "To such an imputation he does not think himself called on to reply." The absurd charge dropped into its unhonoured grave, and has remained there, so far as I know, for about a score of years. And perhaps it might have rested undisturbed forever, had it not experienced a resurrection at the hands of the Rev. Mr. Somerville.

As is usual, this frivolous charge has come forth in a new form; and is now not brought against a single individual alone, as at first, but against the whole Baptist

that advanced in life, will, most probably, By the treaty of Versailles of 1783, the outlive this charge he has brought against the Baptist body. When first made against Dr. Wayland, it was dead, under the contempt of his dignified silence almost as soon as the ink was dry that was used to

The charge as re-shaped in the hands of Mr. Somerville, and sent out on the pages of two religious newspapers against the Baptists, is not that they deny the inspiration of the Old Testament, but that they deny it to be a rule of faith and prac-

It is not probable that any Baptist will regard it necessary to refute this charge for the intelligent public who have had, as well as Mr. Somerville, the opportunity of knowing the truth in this matter.

I see, Mr. Editor, that Mr. Somerville has occupied not a little of your space, in giving your readers his views of Col. 2. 10, 12, and Rom. 6, 3, 4.

In Lange's Com. on Rom. page 202, in a note, Dr. Schaff states, referring to Rom. 6. 3. 4, "All commentators of note (except Stewart and Hodge) expressly admit or take lit for granted that in this verse. (ver. 4) especially in buried with and raised up, the ancient prevailing mode of baptism by immersion and emmersion is implied, as giving additional force to the idea of the going down of the old man and the rising of the new man."

As suggested by your correspondent, it may be better to set aside the opinions of Mr. Somerville and all other commentators, and let the Divine Word interpret Truly yours,

E. M. SAUNDERS. Halifax, 62 Queen St.

OUR NEWFOUNDLAND LETTER.

DEAR MR. EDITOR, -Since the gate of my last letter many hearts have been saddened and many homes desolated by the

DISASTROUS SHIPWRECKS which have occurred on our shores. The vessels wrecked having been, in most cases, small schooners laden with provisions which their crews had purchased for winter use, and manned by people belong. ing to small villages, and related by blood or family ties closely one to another, the losses have fallen with terrible weight upon the little communities whence they hailed. Cupids in Conception Bay has suffered heavily. The ill-fated "Water. witch," the sad story of whose wreck you have already published, belonged to that place, and the greater part of her crew were adherents of our Church there. A new and beautiful little church was almost finished, and a bazaar in its aid about to be held on the very next week, when the sad calamity paralized all concerned, and plunged many a family into sorrow and poverty. Happily the greatest sympathy was universally felt, and practically expressed for the sufferers by these painful casualties, so that though much distress is inevitable

NOBLE LIBERALITY

has been evoked. In St. John's a sub. scription list was started immediately. and soon reached the magnificent sum of sixteen hundred dollars. In Harbor Grace and the towns adjacent another subscription list brought in the sum of eight hun. dred dollars. Benevolence as creditable to the hearts of the givers as it was weh timed to the needs of the bereaved. THE BALANCE SHEET OF 1875

will show that it has been a trying year to all engaged in the staple trade of this country. The comparative table of expo: ts and imports shows an export of 641. 827 quintails of codfish against 867.471 quintals in 1874—a deficiency of 225.644 otls. almost one-fourth, and an export of 2179 tuns of cod oil against 2416 tuns in 1874, a deficiency of 237 tuns. The exnort of salmon shows likewise a small deficiency. The exports of seal oil and skins on the other hand, were greater than in the preceding year, 4,400 tons of seal oil in '75 against 3,503 tons in '74, and an increase of 897 tons; and 304,396 seal skins in '75 against 299,741 in '74, an increase of 4,655. There were also 16,643 barrels of herring and mackarel exported this year against 12,229 barrels in 1874.

As might be expected, the imports of breadstuffs and provisions show a considerable falling off, though, it is painful to note, the import of rum is 963 puns. against 572 puncheons in 1874.

THE SLACK SEASON as it is called has now commenced. Bookkeepers have their balance sheets off, merchants their stocks "taken." the dry goods shops close at 6 p. m.; and things generally stand at ease. The Athenaum and other literary societies are advertising their lectures, and people in general are making the most of the enforced lull of our winter months. Until the Legislature meets-about the middle of February. there will be little general interest stirring. At present some of our newspapers

THE FRENCH SHORE QUESTION.

of which there seems at last some hope of Mr. Somerville, although a man some- definite settlement. The case stood thus: French have the right of fishing on the coast of Newfound and from cape St. John on the east passing north to cape Raye on the west. This right is merely a concurrent right, involving, of course a sovereignty over the coast, and is strictly defined by a preceding treaty. The French claim, however, amounts to exclnsive right of fishing within the above limits, and to the prevention of British inhabitants from any occupation of land for mining, agricultural or other purposes within their limits-in fact to actual sovereignty over nearly one half of the eastern coast. Between French assumption and British apathy this colony has hitherto rad no redress for this usurpation, but the matter has of late been reported on by the Royal Colon al Institute of London, widely discussed by the leading English Journals, and it is hoped is about to be seriously taken up by the Imperial Government; -so that, if further bungling do not result we may possibly be allowed to fish on our own coast and occupy our own territory without being warned off by the arrival of cruisers of a

CONNEXIONAL AFFAIRS are in excellent trim. The year has open. ed auspiciously. The Watch-night services in St. John's were seasons of deep interest-attentive audiences filling both the churches. The attendance at the Covenant Service, on the first Sabbath of the year, was remarkably large, the body of Grower Street Church being filled. The Week of Prayer was observed by the Presbyterians, Congregationalists and Methodists. Union Services in the different Churches tended to foster brotherly love, and added largely to the general interest. Spiritual things look very hopeful. The ordinances are well sustained The young men's prayer meeting is crowded. A week of special sorvice is about to be commenced; to be continued if as is hoped and prayed for, there are signs of the power from on high. The President and Vice-President are away from

at Cupids and Carbonear. Of these interesting services, you will probably have full accounts, in due time, meanwhile it may be noted, that Carbonear, the oldest Methodist community has now, not only one of the largest but one of the most beautiful churches on the Island-a credit to the circuit and the connexion. May both be hallowed by the Spirit's power

town, having gone to open NEW CHURCHES

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DEAR M

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Our English Letter.

FIRE ON THE THAMES.

DEAR MR. EDITOR,-The record of the new year opens with disaster and loss of life. Letters written frequently and regularly must of necessity take notice of these admonitory events, and in our crowded populations accidents are continous. A Training ship on the Thames which gave a comfortable home to about 500 boys, has been destroyed by fire. The ala: m was in the day time, and many sources of help were speedily brought into requisition, but in the dread alarm of the moment, and the swift tide of the river, about fifteen brave lads are supposed t have perished. If the fire had occurred at night, the loss of life must have been much greater. It is a great calamity, in the loss of the ship, and the disarrangement of the system under which these poor lads, waifs or orphans from the streets or workhouses, are schooled and trained so as to enter with fair prospects of success upon their life of toil and duty. Help is being offered, and it is hoped that Her Majesty's Government may provide another suitable ves-

DEATH OF MR. MIMPRESS.

This laborious and useful man was better known and more widely appreciated some twenty years ago, but he will ever be remembered by his valuable works and the zeal he manifested in promoting a systematic and harmonised study of the New Testament. He made great sacrifices in carrying out the noble plan to which he had dedicated his life, and by his efforts valuable and costly books were brought within the reach of thousands of Sabbath school workers and teachers. He has seen much fruit of his labors, and many entering into the same departments of study and preparation for Sabbath school work. Mr. Mimpiess attained the age of eighty years, and to the last retained his ardent desire to work for God and be made a blessing to others. He passed away in perfect peace, and assured hope of everlasting life.

THE AMENDED CIRCULAR

issued by Her Majesty's Government in place of the obnoxious one to which reference has already been made in your columns, in relation to fugitive slaves, receives no favor in the estimation of the people, and is in some respects as bad as the first. There is no security determined upon by our rulers, and un less again forced from their intention by loud and unmistakeable proofs of the nation's anger, they will carry their purpose. But it is evident that the amended circular will have to be withdrawn. The public meetings already held indicate intense disastisfaction, and a coming storm of popular indignation, which cannot be disregarded. On this point the heart of the middle class is deeply interested, and one more great blunder has been committed by the party in power which will hasten the time for their retirement for many years to the cool snades of the opposition. Signs of the coming reaction in favor of the Liberal party, are plainly seen, and growing unity in their programme for future action.

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SPELLING BEES as a recent importation from America are in great request and growing favor. Some degree of prejudice exists on account of their American origin, and the apparent childishness of the practice. But wherever they have been held under careful supervision, they have atforded much entertainment, combined with real advantage and instruction, to the listeners as well as the competitors. They will certainly improve the spelling of those who engage, and from the care, extended in preparat on for the contest, and the ability displayed by many; our spelling Bees take rank among the useful and pleasant diversions, which are sought after for the improvement classes and associations; for interesting and retaining the young people of our congregations. Difficulty has arisen from the want of a standard dictionary. Webster's is preferred by many, but it is not generally known. Walker is antiquated, and differs from many which are in common use, and the referees are often placed in difficulties as to the correct way of spelling words, and in this respect America and England are often found in conflict and contradiction.

DR. LAUCHLAN TAYLOR

has been for many months in Scotland. plodding away at his accustomed work of enlightening the hardy and induswill in due time bear fruit, in the stream of worthy and brave Scotchmen visit to London the Doctor lectured for | without parallel in the annals of ocean his esteemed friend Mr. Telfer, and I navigation. had the privilege of being present. I

surpassed anything upon the "Holy Land" to which I had ever listened The Dr. is well and deeply interested in the progress of Methodism in your Dominion.

"WANTED."-Rev. Job Shenton lec-

tured in Temperance Hall last evening. under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association, before the largest aud ence of the season. His subject was "Wanted." The lecture was a comprehensive view of the present age, and an eloquent and forcible statement of its wants. It dealt in no sparing manner with the extravagancies of tashion, the degrading customs and practices of society, and the many abuses observable in the different conditions of life. The first want of the age was true men and true women. Men with courage like iron and principles like steel, men could do and dare do the right. In domestic society and professional life this was the great and pressing need. In political life we want men of unbending integrity and liberal minds, statesmen capable of grasping every problem presented to them, and of dealing with it vigorously and honestly The dignity of the press and th purity of literature were also insisted upon as essentials. Another pressing want was "a free unsectarian Common School Education, untouched by ecclesiastical influence." Girls well rained to home duties, and young men of industry and earnest purpose, who shunned frivolty and dissipation were other wants of the times. The lecture was replete with snarp, but just criticisms, and abounded in passages of eloquence and force. The evils complained of were handled gested were urged with strong arg ment and impressive language. - Oft.

REV. J. LATHERN'S LECTURE! The second of the monthly course of lectures under the auspices of the Y'. Men's Christian Association was given Rev. John Lathern on "The Empire of Tra le, and what the year 1875 had done for business in the city of Halifax." The chair was taken by J. S. McLean, for value received. Esq., President, and on the platform deal of common sense advice with plenty of information and several touches of eloquence and humor, and

was well received by the audience. The lecturer commenced by remarking that the Empire of Trade was a magnificent domain. The capitalists at the present time ruled the world. The Spirit of Commerce, typyfied and represented by its money magnates, controlled Courts and Cabinets. The greatness of the British nation was preeminently commercial. Her merchants were princes, and her traffickers the honorable of the earth. The most important event to us nationally, during the year-the purchase of shares in the Suez Canal, the gateway to the Orient -belonged to the domain of Trade. quite as much as to the department of statesmanship. It was a stroke of finance quite as much as a scheme of foreign policy. The victory had been won not by drawing the sword but by drawing a cheque at sight. The Albert Memorial just now being completed, with itss plendid reliefs, superb freizes, grand the embodiment and expression of the commercial genius of the Anglo Saxon nation-the nation of shop-keepersjust as the column of victory at Paris was the type of the French national idea-military glory. The Kensington trophy perpetuated the name and date of the first great International Exhibition, of which it was in part a memento, and the idea would, this year, on

magnificent scale at the Philadelphia Centennial. One of the greatest enterprises in the whole empire of trade was the Cunard ocean fleet, which through its eminent founder, the late Sir Samuel Cun. ard, and its present gentlemanly representative and other members of the firm, had always had a close connection with the city of Halifax. Fifty steamers belonging to other Atlantic lines, and including the West India mailships, half as many more had been lost. During all these years, since July 1840, the Cunard steamers had, in traversing the Atlantic Ocean, been exposed to all the hazards of hurricane and tempest, trious men of the North, upon the capa- of fog and of fire, of frowning rock and bilities and undeveloped resources of floating ice-berg; but during all that the Dominion of Canada. His labours period, with the exception of the Columbia, they had scarcely suffered what could be chronicled as a serious disaswho will seek for lands and future ter. Their voyages were accomplished homes in the great West. In his recent | with a safety, promptness and despatch

this continent, be reproduced on a

Commerce in the future would large. felt anxious to hear a lecture of which | ly determine the status of great comso much has been written in the Cana- munities. It was a matter, gratularion dian papers. It was a very great sucthat we in this New Dominion, geogra-inise was the best for all parties; and cess. As a description of Eastern travel phically and commercially, occupied when this came to be clearly understood

and adventure, it was full of deepest commanding position. We had a terriinterest, and in its living, reverent trac- tory stretching from ocean to ocean. ings of Bible story, and confirmations For mercantile purposes we had on one with pictures of Oriental splendour, it side the United States, South America and the West Indies. Beyond the Atlantic, in the track of navigation, we had the markets of Great Britain, and close by the ports of civilized Europe. But sometimes when capital was abun-Westward the stream of commerce, as well as the star of empire, would take its way, and strangely enough in that direction. we are able by easy communication to reach the marts of the rising sun. The commercial possibilities of this new country were hopeful. Fifty years of Canada were better than a cycle of Cathay.

in Free Trade, we must in self-defence have reciprocity in Protection. The trade restrictions of one country must fird in full measure its equivalent in the tariff regulations of the other. Still he hoped for the inauguration of a nobler policy-one that should lead the van of the world's progress.

The status of great communities would also be, in a great measure, determined by the character as well as the magnitude of commercial and international transactions. The public reputation of a country was now mainly in the keeping of its business men. No class of men, he believed, were entitled to more of courtesy and consideration by Statesmen and by Governments. He had been surprised to learn that several gentlemen, whose capital had been sunk in the public works of the country, and by this means had in their business been brought almost to the verge of bankruptcy, had been refused examination of, and decision in regard to their claims-either by Supreme without gloves, and the reforms sug- Court or by special arbitration. If these Contractors had been subjects of the Sultan or Turkey, their claims could not have been dealt with in a

more summary manner. The morality of trade had at different times been seriously impugned. There was one principle, simple but last night at Temperance Hall, by the comprehensive, which ought to sweep the whole circle of business and which should traverse the entire domain of trade; that of fair and full equivalent

The empire of trade, like that of govwere several ministers and friends of ernment, was subject to up-heavals, rethe Association. The lecture was a versals, and sweeping revolutionary for the poor endangered slave, and very interesting one, and the lecturer movements. Every few years business shelter may be denied him on board our had evidently studied well the finan- was doomed to disruption and disaster vessels of war, except under very rare | cial and commercial events of 1875, and | —to those appalling calamities known and exceptionable circumstances. It ap- had pretty correctly drawn his concluit as crisis and panics. Unwarranted It wants fresh souls-not lean and shrivpears that a reactionary policy has been sions. The lecture combined a great speculation, overtrading and fraudulent dealing closed and culminated in collapse and commercial crisis. The chivalry of business ranic was not like the chivalry of the sea, when the ship If thou wilt be a hero, and wilt strive was foundering and the helpless ones | To help thy fellow and exalt thyself, were first to be cared for. There was throughout the empire of trade an interlacing and interthreading of financial interests—so that in commercial convulsion, no matter where the shock might first be felt, when one member suffered every member suffered with it. We in this city of Halifax had not escaped. The year 1875 had been probably in business pressure without any parallel. Some of the worst losses. however, might be attributed to causes which could be partly understood.

One cause possibly was extravagant expenditure -- an expenditure which. taking class by class, on the average, saved. was above our means. It was quite possible for communities, as well as individuals, to live too fast, and to have to pay the penalty of such excess.

Another cause might possibly be found in defective knowledge of the allegorical, international marbles, was laws that govern the empire of trade. and want of sufficient acquaintance with the fundamental conditions of business life. Commerce as well as other professions and pursuits needed trained men. The distinguished reputation of British merchants, and the acknowledged ability with which the enormous business transactions of that country were conducted, were very largely to be attributed to the thorough drill and discipline to which they were subjected before entering counting-houses of their own. With a large proportion of men on this side of the Atlantic who, without suitable qualification or special power, rushed into business, it was not surprising that we had to record so many failures.

Another cause of loss and failure promise with creditors, and compounding of liabilities, which had become so common in this country. A provincial trader contracting obligations in Granville or Hollis street, got somewhat embarassed, made an exhibit of his affairs, offered tifty cents on the dollar and security for payment by instalments. The creditors, knowing the difficulty of thorough and searching investigation accepted the offer. That man went back to business, relieved of a heavy burden. But the next dealer in an opposition store, hearing of the transaction, thought that he too might do a stroke of business in the same line; and so another offer had to be considered. Thus the system, if encouraged, would operate perniciously. There were, of course, cases in which comproonly a Shylock would demand his pound of flesh."

There were probably practical evils in banking administration. Bankers were sometimes blamed for their excess of caution; but they were in a measure trustees as well as trafficers in money and their caution was commendable. dant and competition keen, there was temptation put in the way of inexperienced men, in the facility with which they could obtain means for undue expansion of their business; and sometimes for hazardous and uncertain operations; and then, subsequently, action taken for purposes of security which to the parties involved could only mean To some extent at the present time financial ruin. There was also a system our trade was fettered by the restrict- of endorsation which had wrought much ive system adopted by the Republic. ruin, which had struck at the founda-But if we could not have reciprocity in tion of legimate credit, which one could wish, with all the kite-flying that followed in its train, were swept away from the whole domain of trade, and especially from the financial transaction of this community, once so renowned for solidity of its money credits.

Still there were failures due to other causes. They seemed periodical. They were apparently inseparable from the present system of political economy. The ablest, and most experienced, and most high-minded men might be compelled to succumb in times of commercial disaster, or they might be dragged down by unfortunate connections.

Now and then we meet with cases, all too rare, of business men once unfortunate, who, with returning prosperity, liquidate all the claims of their former reditors. These deeds demand recognition.

But what of those who, with returnng success, and ample wealth, repudiated all such claims? "They might from law, but not from scorn escape."

The world wants men-large-hearted, manly men-Men who shall join its chorus, and prolong The psalm of labor, and the psalm of love. The time wants scholars—scholars who shall shape

The doubtful destinies of dubious years, And land the ark that bears our country's good

Safe on some perceful Ararat at last. The age wants heroes—heroes that shall To struggle in the solid ranks of truth

To clutch the monster error by the throat; To bear opinion to a loftier seat; To blot the era of oppression out; To lead a universal freedom on.

And Heaven wants souls-fresh and capacious souls To taste its raptures and expand like

Beneath the glory of its central sun

wants fresh souls, my brotherthine, thou indeed wilt be what scholars

should;

Thy feet at last shall stand on jasper floors. Thy heart at last shall seem a thousand hearts.

Each single heart with myriad raptures filled. And thou shalt sit with princes and with

kings. Rich in the jewel of a ransomed soul."

From the Reporter.

APOHAQUI, N.B.—We are having blessed services at Springfield. The church is quickened-sinners convinced and souls

CIRCUÍT INTELLIGENCE.

REV. D. HICKEY, Digby Neck, writes: During the second week of our meetings, I was attacked with inflammation of the lungs, and have been laid aside for nearly two months. The work, however, went on. the brethren going manfully into the breach themselves. The Rev. Messrs. Brettle, Locknart, and Wil iams also kindly gave us all the assistance they could. With God's help, I hope to be at work again in a short time.

Union Prayer Meetings .- In accor-

dance with the arrangements of the Evangelical Alliance, the meetings of the non-Conformist Evangelical churches of this sity during the week have been quite a success. The meeting on Monday evening last was held at the upper Presbyterian Church, on Tuesday evening at the Gower Street Wesleyan Church, on Wednesday evening at the Congregational Church on Thursday evening at the Free St. Andrew's Church, and last evening at the Riverhead Wesleyan Church. All these meetings have been attended by large masses of our people, and much lasting good is anticipated as the result of them. A year or two ago we attributed much of the moral, social and political progress of might be found in the system of com- the nation to these meetings, held simultaneously throughout the whole Empire, and we anticipate much larger benefits as the result of their continuance. No people on the face of the earth have so much to be thankful for, or to be trustful for in the future than have the people of Great Britain and its dependencies, and it is in the simple recognition of this fact—this hopeful trust and rest upon Divine assurance and promise—that we look for greater things in the future for "that nation whose God is the Lord." St. John (Ntld)

NEWS IN BRIEF.

NOVA SCOTIA

Betts, the man who shot Thomas near Halifax has not yet been captured. The house and barn of Mr. A. Warwick have been completely destroyed by fire. A building owned by the Mining Association was burned at Sydney during last

Quite an amount of restitution money has been received by different Halifax firms from Herring Cove.

A little girl named Jessie Munroe, while playing on the ice at Truro, fell and shattered her ancle most seriously.

During last week a young woman living at Stellarton was burned to death by the breaking of a kerosene lamp.

The postmasters of Wolfville and Kentville have been suspended for irregularities in their offices. Some Halifax young men are commenc-

ng an agitation for the extension of the A recent attempt has been made to

burn the school-house at Wolfville, but it was fortunately discovered in time. A brakesman on the I. C. Railroad had his hand crushed at Shubenacacie station on Monday, and two of hs fingers had to

be amoutated. Mr. Patton, of Yarmouth, fell from the roof of a house he was building and broke his ancie besides meeting with other in-

The license of R. Hartnett, which has caused such a large amount of talk in Halifax lately, has been revoked by a vote of the Council

Two seamen belonging to an American. ishing schooner, off the LaHave banks, while in a dory, lost their way owing to a thick fog setting in, and had a narrow escape of it. They were picked up by a passing vessel after being 16 hours adrift.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Diptheria has made its appearance at St. James'.

Rev. G. W. Hill has been preaching and lecturing in St. John.

The ship owners of St. John have voted gainst the establishment of the proposed Dominion Lloyds.

Mr. Elijah Ross, of the St. John Paris crew, is building a race boat for the Cen-

Last Saturday night Mr. Reynolds' mill at Lepreaux was destroyed by fire, loss

UPPER PROVINCES.

The total number of imprisonments last ear in Montreal was 4847. Small pox is reported to have broken

E. Jenkins has resigned his post as Dominion Emigration Agent.

The Dominion Board of Trade has finished its sessions at Ottawa.

The Toronto Customs receipts for 1875 mounted to \$1951.096. A son of Mr. C. J. Brydges has eloped

from Montreal with Mrs. H. McKenzie, daughter of Andrew Allan. Mr. Langevin has been elected for Charlevoix. Thisis said to be another Op-

position victory. A Toronto man has been arrested on

Nelson Mills of Hamilton was fatally stabled by a butcher named McConnell

on the 3d inst. S veral drowning accidents are reported from different parts of Quebec and On A

J. Briggs, of Cobourg, cut his throatsi the other day while under the influence of liquoi.

At the Toronto Assizes, which opened on the 10th inst., there were 121 cases on,

Fivs burglars broke into a house on the Esplanada, Toronto, but they were all arrested by the police.

During the year 1875 1,599 births were recorded in the city clerk's office, as against 1,439 the previous year, and 748 narriages as against 706 in 1874.

Ex-Alderman Clements has been acuitted on the charge of being accessory to the murner of Jane Gilmour by abor- "!

MISCELLANEOUS.

Varley the evangelist is better. Both Cardinal Antonelli and the Pope are dangerously ill.

The husband of Nilson the singer is not expected to live. It is feared that there will be a disrupion between Austria and Hungary.

Thomassen's widow has handed all his correspondence over to the police. The Atlantic cable connecting Portugul

and Brazil broke last week. The Khedive of Egypt has accepted the esignation of his minister of foreign

Lord Carrington, one of the suite of the Prince of Wales in India, broke his collar bone while out pig-sticking.

Sir F. Williams. Governor of Gibraltar, has been forced to resign on account of ill-health. Some of the English telegraph lines are

out of repair, and news between London and the Provinces is somewhat delayed. Thirteen persons were killed last week by a railway accident at Huntington,

England. Dr. S. G. Howe, founder of the Institution for the blind, died at Boston on the

Gov. Tilden has rejected an application for the pardon of Stokes, the murd rer of

Five hundred men have been discharged from the navy yard at Brooklyn, and six hundred from Charleston.

Some of Gambetta's friends had a meeting in Paris but the military dispersed them in double quick time.

An infectious disease has recently made its appearance at Ragged Harbor, Trinity Bay, Nfld. The people have called it Black Death.

The Secretary of the London Missionary Society has been offered \$25,000 for the purpose of establishing a mission at Lake Tanganyika,

REVIVAL IN WINDSOR.

MR. EDITOR,-I wish to report, to the glory of divine grace, that a new and wide-spread interest, in favour of the cause of Christ, has been awakene i in the town of Windsor. During the closing weeks of the old year the ordinary services iu the Methodist Church were marked by gracious manifestations of the presence of God. The faithful preaching of the Word was rendered instrumental in arousing some from their sinful slumbers, while many of our members were greatly quickened, and our week-night services were seasons of refreshing.

Of the other churches I cannot give any degnite information, except to say special meetings were held for two or three weeks in December, and, I believe, with some tokens of good.

For the services of the Week of Prayer the people seemed to be prepared of the Lord. These services were held in succession in the Presbyterian, Baptist and Methodist Churches, and from the commencement an unusual degree of interest was manifested, so that it was deemed necessary for each church to have a sexarate service each afternron, in addition to the union meetings held in the evening. Both classes of services are still in progress, and with deepening interest. The churches in the evening are crowded to their utmost capacity, and the afternoon meetings, in which the subduing, hallowing presence of the Lord is graciously experienced, are also largely at-

Great seriousness pervades the congregations, and the number of anxious inquirers increases daily. Many are seeking the Lord in deep distress, and many are rejoicing in the new-found joy of pardoned sin and adopting love; while a good proportion of the Lord's people are rising to a higher plane of Christian holiness in the full dedication of body, soul and spirit unto the Lord. Our earnest praver is that this glorious work may go forward and spread widely, and that the witnesses of converting grace and of full salvation may be greatly multiplied to the glory of the grace of Christ Jesus, and of the Lord the Spirit.

Ever yours, J. M. M. Windsor, Jan. 19, 1876.

LETTER FROM NEWPORT

MR. EDITOR, -Yester lay (19th inst) the late Mrs. James Allison, the honored mother of Dr. Allison, President of Mount Allison College, W. H. Allison, M.P.P., and J. W Allison of at Newport. She had been ill but a few Jesus Christ. Kind and gentle, selfsacrificing, and considerate of others, unostentatious in her pietv, yet conscientiously devoted to Christ, Mrs. Allison was revered and beloved by a host of friends, who will long remember her as a most estimable Christian lady McMurray and Strothard assisting in and then to us by the will of God. the service. I am glad to know that an obituary of Mrs. Allison will be prepared for your columns by a senior with the family

On Friday evening last a musical and literary entertainment, for the benefit of our church funds, was held in Brooklyn, at which C. Edgar DeWolfe, Esq., of Windsor, favoured us with some beautiful extracts from Longfellow, the "social" was originated and brought Macauly, Campbell, Whittier, and to a successful issue, serving as it did to others. We had been led to expect | develop a social feeling among the scattermuch from this gentleman, but when. without the aid of book or manuscript, he unburdened his memory of page after page of "Evangeline," " Macaulay's Bridge," the gem of the evening, "Little Gretchen," &c., &c., we were altogether urprised, and knew not which to admire the most, the impressiveness of his delivery, or the wonderful grasp of his prodigious memory. The audience paid Mr. DeWolfe the highest complement in their power when they listened with unabated interest and attention for two hours, and then gave him an enthusiastic vote of thanks. Mr. D. Wolfe will be welcome to Brooklyn when ever he can favour us with a similar treat.

R. ALDER TEMPLE.

SOCIAL AT WENTWORTH.

The Methodist Church and congregation, Wentworth, arranged to have a "social" and not being able to obtain a private house sufficiently arge to accommodate the company that was likely to attend, they fitted up the Methodist Church for the occasion.

On Thursday last they met, and the Rev. Mr. Ogden, having won the respect and esteem of all denominations since he has preached in the district, the house was filled and a very agreea. ble evening spent. After the tea was over, the Rev. Mr. Morton of Wallace,

ing and the addresses of the Rev. Mr. Ogden made the "social" a success. The net proceeds was about \$45. + Sen-

PUGWASH CIRCUIT,

DEAR MR. EDITOR,-A glorious revival of religion began among the members of the Middleboro congregation about the middle of November, and continued for six weeks. As the Superintendant (Rev. Mr. England) was sick, the whole work devolved on his worthy assistant, the Rev. Mr. Brunyate, who is greatly beloved among us as a minister of the gospel.

While Bro. Brunyate was preaching a very powerful sermon from Acts xxiv. 25, a young man and his wife determined to give their hearts to the Lord, and at the that in Mr. Mowatt's congregation close of the sermon came forward for prayer. This was the first indication for good, and from that night there seemed | Be thy first word thy last-Ready, aye to be a deep interest in the meetings. For about three weeks there were meetings every afternoon, and in these afternoon meetings there was great power. Many of the members of the church have been quickened, and about thirty have been born of the Spirit of God.

At the close of the meetings there were nine adults and ten children baptized, and the same evening upwards of 20 new names were added to our number. This give the Middleboro Church a membership of over ninety, and of that number over 50 have been added in the last three years. "This is the Lord's doings and marvellous in our eyes." One of the most pleasing features of the revival was that nearly all who joined were young. There were three families of whom the fathers and mothers came first, and when they were made happy in the Saviour's love, they brought their little ones also.

Having closed the meetings, the friends of our cause met at Mr. George O'Brien's, and after spending a very pleasant evening, presented Bro. Brunyate with \$35. This was the first donation party ever held at Middleboro, and was a grand success. We are trying to pay our ministers if the times are hard, for we want them both next year.

ONE OF THE MEMBERS.

WENTWORTH CIRCUIT.

MR. EDITOR,-Some agent in these parts have already informed you of the 'social" at Wentworth, of its object and detached from Wallace financially, and a minister was appointed to labor exclusive-Avondale, were laid in the churchyard | change made. In the Wentworth Church service is held every Sabbath in the morndays, and died as she lived, trusting in | ing, and the preacher is invariably greetprayer meeting is sustained, which is well attended, and an acknowledged means of grace to many.

tricts have been visited, and now receive regular preaching, and in these places not Her funeral was attended by a large a few have received the truth in the love concourse of friends, the Revd. Messrs. of it. have first given themselves to God,

At the head of the circuit and in these other places the people are recognizing more fully their responsibility and their minister who has long been acquainted privilege in the matter of financial support extended to the minister and the cause of God generally. Feeling somewhat the pressure of the times, and anxious to guard against the possibility of of deficiency towards the close of the year ed members of the congregation, and realizing some forty-five dollars in aid of circuit receipts. Mr. Ogden, who now labors in this community, enjoys the confidence and esteem of all classes, and it is greatly to be regretted that his term of service is likely so soon to expire.

Wallace, Jany. 20, 1876.

DIGBY NECK CIRCUIT.—God has been blessing His people in this portion of His vineyard as well as else-The church has been greatly young persons have found peace in believing. Although the series of meetsome time have recently been brought to a close, a deep seriousness yet prevails among all classes. May the Lord pour out of His Spirit more and more the praise.

WINDSOR, JAN. 23 .- Our United Meeting closed in our church on Saturday evening. This week each church will hold services afternoons and evenings. The interest appears still to increase and we are having every day additional seekers after salvation. Last night in our service several came out for the first time. The Sunday School is sharing in the good delivered a very interesting and instruction work. I think our motto "The whole five address, which, together with sing. School for it" is about to be realized.

"LET SLEEPING DOGS LIE." (Old Proverb.)

Old England's sons are English yet, Old England's heart is strong; And still she wears tre coronet, Aflame with sword and song. As in their pride our fathers died. If need be, so die we? And wield we still, gainsay who will, The sceptre of the sea

England, stand fast! let heart and hand be steady; Be thy first word thy last—Ready, aye

Some say we've made of Trade our king; Some say our blood is cold: That from our hos no longer ring The trumpet notes of old. With jibe and jeers they gather near The sleeping lion's den. O Teuton fair, O Russ beware Of these "shopkeeping" men!

England stand fast! let hear: and hand be ready!

We've Raleigh still for Raleigh's part, And Nelson's yet unknown: The pulses of the Lion-heart Beat on through Wellington. Hold, Britain, nold thy creed of old-Strong foe and steadfast friend; And still unto thy motto true, Defy not, but defend!

England, stand fast! let heart and hand be steady; Be thy first word thy last-Ready, aye

Faint not, nor fall ye sons of those, The bravest born of men; Our nearest friends may be our foes When turns the wheel again. The while we pray in Heaven's good day The reign of saints may come, Until it dawns, with curtain drawn. We wait the tuck of drum!

England, stand fast! let heart and hand be steady; Be thy first word thy last-Ready, aye

-London World.

REMARKABLE BIRD.

The London Daily News publishes an interesting letter from Mr. Smithurst, the engineer of the steamer which made the voyage up the newly discovered Baxter River, New Guinea. The river seems to he a magnificent one, and could evidently, says Nature, be made navigaable to a considerable distance inland. The exploring party found the banks to consist mainly of mangrove swamps, though, near the end of the journey, high clay banks with eucaluntus globulus were found. Scarcely any natives were seen, though there were frequent signs of their being about. Mr. Smithurst refers to a very remarkable bird ensuing session of Parliament to compel the probable amount realized. It is not yet three years since Wentworth became been described. The natives state that it candidates. When this is done, it is hoped can fly away with a dugong, a kangaroo, or a large turtle. Mr. Smithurst states he saw and shot at a specimen of this ly in this section of country. The result | wonderful animal, and that "the noise caushas in some good degree justified the ed by the flapping of its wings resembled the sound of a locomotive pulling a long train very slowly." He states that "it appeared to be about sixteen or eighteen feet across the wings as it flew, the body the merits and mercies of the Lord ed by a good congregation. A weekly dark brown, the breast white, neck long. and beak long and straight." In the stiff clay of the river bank, Mr. Smithurst states that he saw the footprints of some large animal, which he took to be a buf-Outlying and spiritually destitute dis- falo or wild ox," but he saw no other traces of the animal. These statements are very wonderful, and before giving credence t them we had better await the publication of the official account of the voyage.

> THE Washington correspondent of the St. John Morning Nows, sends this piece of curious information :- I referred to the Dead Letter" sale; but this deserves something more than a brief reference. Through carelessness of the senders, thousands of letters are mailed every year without a proper address; and not only that, but without a proper signature, so that the address of the letter cannot even be ascertained. All these letters find, in due course of time their way to the "Dead Letter Office" at Washington, from where such are returned to the senders as can be returned, while those in which the address of the sender cannot be ascertained are destroyed. Many of these letters contain articles of one kind or another, sent as souvenirs or presents, and these are carefully preserved and catalogued. At the end of two years, when this miscellaneous collection has attained rather as ounding proportions. the entire collection is divided up in suitable lots; which are sold at auction to the highest bidder. This year, the collection embraces some vine thousand lots; and it would be difficult to find an article that is not represented in this collection-all the way from a paper of pins to a set of diamond jewellry; from two sheets of note paper, to a live alligator in a box! As under the new system, packages containing as much as four revived; quite a respectable number of pounds can be sent through the mail, there ter.) He did not know about that. in "Cruden's Concordance," and find in boxes or packages, being too bulky for letters, such as sewing machines (of which ings which have been held here for there are several, minus the table), silver spoons and forks, babie's outfits, pipes. eigar holders, and any quantity of embroidered slippers. There are book marks enough, one would think, to supply balf of the civilized world; and table linen, bed clothes, under clothing of all kinds. abundantly. His name shall have all and table ware enough to stock a dozen families comfortably in house keeping. And all these things, not a few of which are of considerable value, are unclaimed articles from the "Dead" letters sent out in the world without guide or address, by somebody to somebody else, but whom, when or where will forever remain a mys- "Great is the mystery of godliness, torment, in another it meant the un-

> > THERE is no subject at present which excites more interest than information in

however slight, being eagerly seized upon to assist in increasing our knowledge in this direction. The peculiarities of the skeletons are, of course, well known from the remains extant, the bones resisting the ordinary agencies of destruction. So with the greater portion of the implements and uten ils used by these people, whether of wood, bone, stone or metal. The case is quite different, however, in so far as human lineaments are concerned, the instances of corpses preserved, with the flesh and the skin in a better or worse state, being very rare; but when occasionally these are found, clothed, in exceptionally secure resting-places, the record of their discovery is eagerly scanned.

Quite lately, in excavating a tumulus of the bronze period in Jutland, Cenmark, three oaken coffins were met with. In one was found the skeleton of a woman clothed in a woolen chemise with a long skirt. Around the loins was a girdle and the whole body was enveloped in a woolen cloak. Upon the head was a fillet of irha with a bronze diadem, the arm was orna mented with bracelets, and a band was around the neck. all of bronze. In the middle of the coffin was a beautiful clay vase, and a bronze dagger with a horn

The skeleton of a young man was found in another coffin covered with a cloak factened together with a pin. By the side was the scabbard of a long sword, in which was inserted a small bronze dagger. A box made of bark was near the The third coffin contained the skeleton of an adult female covered with a cloak. Around the loins was fastened a short skirt of woolen tissue, with a cincture formed with twisted woolen threads, and on the head was a woolen hood.

In the same tumulus was a large square cavity inclosed by numerous stones, in which were several swords and daggers in bronze, and a double bronze button covered with gold. Under the sod which covered this tumulus was found a pile of small stones, a knife, and various other articles.

A school for the education of women for the medical profession was opened in London in October, 1874, with about seventeen students; and during the two sessions that it has now been in existence the pupils have shown great aptitude for the study, and given uniform satisfaction to a staff of eminent professors, who had offered their assistance in starting the new school. Two difficulties have presented themselves in the way of the students before they can be entitled to practice-the want of hospital practice, and the refusal of the legalized authorities to register women. During the last year the Medical Council, after a most animated debate, decided in favor of the admission of women to the medical profession, and the British government is now almost committed to introduce a bill during the that the difficulties of clinical instruction will also be got over, although up to the present time every hospital in London, to which a medical school is attached, has refused admission to female students.

REVISION OF THE NEW TESTA-MENT.

In a lecture delivered at Acrington by Dr. Angus, one of the Committee appointed for the revision of the Bible. some curious incidents were mentioned showing the difficulties which the revis found in fixing upon a suitable

English word or expression to literally interpert the Hebrew and Greek. What, asked Dr. Angus, was the original text of Scripture, and what were the views of modern translators? How far might they confide in them, and how far might they trust them? It might illustrate the importance of these questions if he took an instance or two. There was the passage in Timothy said, "Without controversy great is the mystery of godliness who was manifest in flesh." There was another passage in John, "No manshath seen God at any time; God only begotton who is in the bosom of the Father, he hath revealed Him." In those two instances—in one case the word God went into the margin, and in the other came into the text. In Acts viii, 7 was a text they as Baptists were justly proud of. It was the question of the eunuch and Phillip's reply, "What doth hinder me from being baptized?" Phillip said, "Dost thou believe?" and he replied, "I do believe." N. w, as a matter of fact, there was not a single ancient manuscript that contained that are quite a number of articles that came. He dared say they would find the truth out the passages where it was mentionspired writers were, and to keep them places, the concordance was of no helpfrom no man. There was no necessity As a matter of fact, that word ordained they taught were practically untouched. used to represent two entirely different fiesh," still what did it mean? If our place that included Paradise on one Lord were man only, what mystery was | side, a place of suffering on the other. it that He was born, and what could be When they turned by a concordance to regard to the manners and customs of the the meaning of the phrase "manifested such passages where hell was used it prehistoric races of the world, any hint, in the flesh," an expression only appli- was simply misleading.

cable to one who had existence before Strike out the word God;" read "He," and it became now the statement of the fact, that the incarnation of the Lord Jesus Christ is a great mystery, and he ventured to think they had proof in support of the superhuman nature of the Lord as visible in one case as in the other, though the argument was slightly changed. In the other case, "God only begotten," while God was lost in the former case it was substituted in the latter. He believed that Christian truth would stand as it stood before, only with clearer light and stronger foundation. (Hear, hear,) With respect to the verses about Philip and the eunuch, the explanation of how they came there was because it was the question put to the converts when they came to be baptized, and some copyists probably inserted a marginal reading into the text but gained a confirmation of a piece of history. In illustration

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of the difficulties of finding suitable English words to represent the Greek and Hebrew Dr. Angus said that he believed that no translation could do perfect justice to the Greek or Hebrew. For instance, there was the word "publicans." The New Testament Revision Company spent more than two hours over it. It was said on one side it was honouring a respectable class of people to class them with sinners, and then it was desirous to strike that out (Laughter.) What should they put in its place? "A farmer of taxes," said one; thereupon a bishop arose and said "I must implore my brethren not to insert that, or we country clergymen shall never live to hear the last of it." But it is farmer of revenues," said the suggestor. "Ah, but the farmer is there," said the bishop, "he will never mind the revenues-(laughter)-but will say you have put us among the sinners." (Laughter.) The fact was that they had not a word in English that would represent it. The Romans used to let out their taxes to be gathered the same as we did our toll-bars, and they had to get what they could. These revenue gatherers were like our tollbar keepers would be without a table of tolls, and many would not pay what was legal, and these tax-gatherers became very unpopular. He thought publican was the nearest word. Then the word "bishop" created a difficulty. The word meant one who took an oversight. No doubt oversight and overseer would be a good word if they could venture to use it. The Bishop of Gloucester said that whatever satisfied his Dissenting

brethren would sati-fy him. He said,

If Dr. Angus likes to be called Over-

seer Angus I have no objection."

(Laughter.) Now, in this district an

overseer meant one who looked after the

poor and collected the poor rate, and

they rather objected. (Laughter.) The difficulty was to get a word that would do justice to it. It was a difficult thing to put into English words to represent ideas and customs of a people different from our own. They had never been able to translate the word penny. The Roman word was denari. When we read "Agreed with them for a penny a day," we were apt to think it was very little, whereas t represented some 8s. or 10s. of our money. Twopence was as much as a good man could earn by two days' work. It was said they should put half-a-crown, but that would be inaccurate, as there were no halfcrowns in those days. It was suggested they should do, as their Anglo-American brethren had done, translate it, "Agreed with them for a denari a day," and the Dean of Westminster said, after alking it over for a week, it might be read, "Agreed with them for a deanery a day, and they would think that was not very bad pay." (Laughter.) Another source of difficulty was that when the former translators did their work they thought it juster to Scripture to represent the same Greek word by the same number of different English words, so as to bring out more fully the sense. The effect of that rule had been most disastrous. Take the single word ordained. It had this meaning, theologically defined, predestination. God ordained so and so, destining and determining what should be. Ecclesiastically it was an important word, because the Church of England spoke of ordination and ordained ministers, and Nonconformist ministers sometimes spoke of the same thing. If "That was a bad thing for the he wanted to know what the Scripture Baptists," some might say. (Laugh- taught upon that point he would look somewhere else, but their purpose was ed; but when he found out that it to ascertain what the words of the in- meant different things in different to advance truth by misrepresentation. represented ten entirely different words Those three passages touched upon the in the Greek, and in three-fourths of Unitarian controversy and the Baptist the passages where the word was used controversy, and it was important that it did not represent ordained in either they clearly understood what the Scrip- of the senses, but an entirely different ture was. Whether the passage re- Greek work. In passages referring to mained as they were or were altered future punishment they had the same into the margin the two great truths thing occurring. The word "hell" was If they took the passage in Timothy, things. In one place it was a place of even He who was manifested in the seen place into which all passed-a

The house Of clock le The shado Seem beck The firelig The house-No stir of Where mus Without, t

The sleet a While in t Weird crys Within my Without, t Within, in Dreaming It's joys an

Strangely Fine thread Make up l O dying ye That I show My fondest My brighte Yet dying : For which

You taught That love w Some earne You gave t A work w To calm the

So dying Y With tears While frau The New Y

A (In the dew Dreamy s Through th Mother's

Mother's da Hidden fr Never more Round the Never see th Thin and Never more Round he

Stranger has

Stranger I Cover up his Say for his " Naked to t " God doth " Blessed be Gentle, hea But the moth Hears not,

Of her life, &

Buried, w.

Of her life, t To the litt Just a little Just a lit Slowly now Place the Thinks my a "If it were

All is over! Weeping Through the To her lon Drooping he Hushed tea Homeward, Till my wi

There stands Eager, clea Joyous are t Mamma' Open wide th Not a mon Lightly to m

Close I hold Warm and Thankful kis On the the Goldenhead Cherish he E'er the ange Lends her

A tiny ma Ot nev And filled By gr The house

She se Her ten-ye Would That night How 1 And they Verda

How oft so Is tru To those w Save that, Might

One cold the outer doc moor in Scotl ing very fas very cold and " Mayn't I woman who work, cut wo your errands. "You may

my husband said. "There look perishing a chair up to suspiciously l corners of her the table for s

The house is hushed, save constant sound Of clock loud ticking in the hall-The shadow pictures on the wall, Seem beck'ning quiet all around; The firelight, fitful, blazes low, The house-cat sleeping, nestles near, No stir of wakeful life is here, Where muse I o'er the embers' glow.

Without, the drifting snow falls fast The sleet and snow come down amain. While in the glistening window pane Weird crystal forms and scenes are massed. Within my heart seems sad and low. Without, the wind wails to the sky. Within, in solitude dream I. Dreaming of all my life has known.

It's joys and sorrows I review. Strangely the two are woven there. Fine threads of love, thick threads of care. Make up life's tapestry anew. O dying year! What brought you fair That I should mourn you as you die! My fondest hopes in ashes lie.-My brightest dreams in empty air.

Yet dying year, one thing you taught. For which I bless you as you go; You taught me heavenly love to know. That love which brightens darkest lot. Some earnest work, O fleeting year! You gave those hands of mine to do. A work whence shines a blessing through, To calm the sight, and dry the tear.

So dying Year, I watch your flight. With tears of lingering legret, While fraught with trials I've ne'er met, The New Year struggles into light. EUGENIA.

A CHILD'S FUNERAL.

In the dewy Autumn morn, Dreamy sunlight every where; Through the churchyard gate is borne, Mother's darling, pale and fair! Mother's darling, dead and cold! Hidden from her sight away; Never more here arms will fold Round the child at close of day!

Never see the little face, Thin and wan with lingering pain; Never more the wee arms trace Round her neck their way again! Stranger hands have made his bed. Stranger hands will lay him there; Cover up his precious head! Say for him the last kind prayer.

" Naked to the earth we came; " God doth give and take away ; "Blessed be His holy name: Gentle, healing words they say, But the mother's sorrowing heart, Hears not, heeds not what they say; Of her life, she hath a part, Buried, with the cherished day!

Of her life, the better part, To the little dead one given; Just a little less of earth, Just a lit le nearer heaven! Slowly now the earth they pile; Place the last sod on his bed Thinks my aching heart the while-"If it were my golden head ?"

All is over! buried child! Weeping mother-gone away, Through the sunshine calm and mild, To her lonely home to day. Drooping head, and sobbing heart, Hushed tear drops in my eye! Homeward, with slow steps I start, Till my window I espy.

There stands little Goldenhead; Eager, clear-eyed, peeping out; Joyous are the words she says, "Mamma's coming," with a shout!
Open wide the door she flings, Not a moment tripping thro'; Lightly to my arms she springs, "I was looking out for you!"

Close I hold the darling child; Warm and rosy to my breast; Thankful kisses, tender, mild, On the the rose-bud mouth are prest?" Goldenhead is still my own, Cherish her while yet I may, E'er the angel death comes down, Lends her wings to fly away!

MISTAKES.

A tiny maid once found a nest Ot new born mice; And filled with childish horror lest, By grim device,

The house-cat should the place invest, She sought advice.

Her ten-yeared brother, if he must, Would take their care. That night he told the boys with gust How puss did fare: And they pronounced his sister's trust

How oft some little hope or aim Is trusting bared To those who, had we silent came, Would ne'er have cared— Save that, mayhap, malicious game Might worse have fared.

Verdancy rare!

A TRUE STORY.

One cold day in winter a lad stood at the outer door of a cottage on a bleak moor in Scotland. The snow had been falling very fast, and the poor boy looked very cold and hungry:

"Mayn't I stay, ma'am?" he said to the woman who had opened the door. "I'll work, cut wood, go for water, and do all your errands."

"You may come in, at any rate, until my husband comes home," the woman said. "There, sit down by the fire; you look perishing with cold;" and she drew a chair up to the warmest corner; then suspiciously looking at the boy from the corners of her eyes, she continued setting the table for supper.

Presently came the tramp of heavy boots, and the door was swung open with a quick jerk, and the husband entered wearied with his day's work.

A look of intelligence passed between his wife and himself. He looked at the boy, but did not seem very well pleased: he nevertheless made him come to the table, and was glad to see how heartily he ate his supper.

Day after day passed, and yet the boy begged to be kept "until to-morrow;" so the good couple, after due consideration, concluded that as long as he was such a good bay, and worked so willingly, they

would keep him.
One day, in the middle of winter, a peddler, who often traded at the cottage, called, and after disposing of several of his goods, was prepared to go, when he said to the woman:-

"You have a boy out there splitting wood I see," pointing to the yard.

"Yes; do you know him?"

"I have seen him," replied the peddler. "Where? Who is he? What is he?" "A jail-bird:" and then the peddler

swung his pack over his shoulder.-"That boy, young as he looks, I saw in court. myself, and heard him sentenced- Ten months.' You'd do well to look carefully after him."

Oh, there was something so dreadful in the word "fail!" The poor woman trembled as she laid away the things she had bought of the p-ddler; nor could she be easy till she called the boy in and assured him that she knew that dark part of his

Ashamed and distressed the boy hung down his head. His chee s seemed bursting with the hot blood, and his lip quiver-

"Well," he muttered, his whole frame shaking, "there's no use in my trying to do better; everybody hates and despises me: nobody cares about me."

"Tell me," said the woman, " how came you to go, so young, to that dreadful place Where is your mother?"

"Oh!" exclaimed the boy, with a burst of grief that was terrible to behold-" oh, I baven't no mother! I hadn't no mother ever since I was a baby! If I'd only had a mother," he continued, while tears gushed from his eyes, "I wouldn't have been bound out, and kicked, and cuffed, and horse-whipped. I wouldn't have been saucy, and got knocked down, and ran away, and then stole because I was hungry. Oh, if I'd only had a mother!"

The strength was all gone from the poor boy, and he sunk on his knees, sobbing great choking sobs, ruboing the hot tears away with the sleeve of his jacket.

The woman was a mother: and though all her children slept under the cold sods in the churchyard, she was a mother still. She put her hand kindly on the head of the boy, and told him to look up, and said from that time he should find in her a mother. Yes, even put her arms around the neck of that forsaken, deserted child. She poured from her mother's heart sweet. kind words, words of counsel and of tenderness. Oh, how sweet was her sleep that night-how soft her pillow! She had plucked some thorns from the path of a little sinning but striving mortal.

That poor boy is now a promising man. His foster-father is dead, his foster-mother aged and sickly; but she knows no want. The "poor outcast" is her support. Nobly does he repay the trust re-

posed in him. "When my father and mother forsake me the Lord will take me up."-Standard

ANIMAL INTELLIGENCE.—A retriever dog, whose owner was working in the garden of the Bath Institution, lately killed a cat, a frequenter of the same grounds. Having committed the unprovoked murder, the dog deliberately took the cat in his mouth, carried it some distance, dug a hole behind some bushes, and, after depositing the cat therein, carefully replaced the earth; and had he not been observed, there would have been no evidence of the crime. Shortly afterward, the dog lost his life by poison, probably a penalty for the offence.

RECENT BALOON ASCENT. -- M. M. Albert and Gaston Tissandier made a balloon ascent from Paris lately, and after a three honrs' trip alighted near Illiers, about six miles from Paris. At 800 meters above the ground they entered a solid stratum of cloud 700 meters thick, the temperature being four degrees (centigade) below zero. At 1,500 meters altitude they passed though a succession of ice crystals, a galaxy of little hexagonal stars, which danced round the car and sparkled in the sun. These did not exist in the lower stratum of cloud, but were suspen led in the atmosphere over an expanse from 150 to 200 meters thick. The temperature here was at zero, and higher still it was at six degrees, the masses of white cloud below appearing like Alpine glaciers. Cumuli clouds were perceived overhead at about 2 meters altitude, but the aeronauts did not go higher than 1,700 meters, allowed

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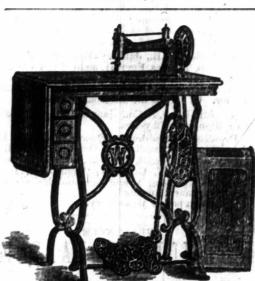
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A Liberal Discount to Wholesale and CashaPar Highest cash price paid for Hides, Horns, Tail

March 31 .- 1y DURANG'S

RHEUMATIC

Will most positively cure any case of reheumatis or rheumatic gout, no matter how long standing, on the face of the earth. Being an inward application it does the work quickly, thoroughly and permanently, leaving the system strong and healthy. Write to any prominent person in Washington City, and you will learn that the above statement is true in every particular.

CONDENSED CERTIFICATES.

NATIONAL HOTEL, Washington, D. C., Dec. 2, 1874 Messrs Helphenstine & Bentley; Gents: I very cheerfully state that I used Durang's Rheumatic Remedy with decided benefit.

A. H. STEPHENS,

Member of Congress, of Ga. PRESIDENTIAL MANSION. Washington, D. C., April 23, 1875.

Messrs Helphenstine & Bentley; Gents: For the past seven years my wife has been a great sufferer from rheumatism, her doctors fali-ing to give her relief, she used three bottles Durang's Rheumatic Remedy, and a permanent cure was the result.

WM. H. CROOK, "Executive Clerk to President Grant."

Washington, D. C., March 3rd, 1875. In the space of twelve hours my rheumatism was gone, having taken three doses of Durang's Rheumatic Remedy. My brother, J. B. Cessna, of Bed-JOHN CESSNA.

Member of Congress of Pa. Price, one dollar a bottle, or six bottles for five dollars. Ask your druggist for Durang's Rheumatic

Remedy, manufactured by HELPHENSTINE & BENTLEY. Druggists and Chemists.

Washington, D. C. For Sale by DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE. old Wholesale and Retail by Brown Brothers & Co., HALIFAX. N. S.



TEMPER INCE HATEL



off, two go on." So says our addresses foreman. But still, brethren, press the canvas, please. We are requested to state that a Te

Meeting will be held in the Basement of the Methodist Church in Dartmouth, or Thursday next, February 3rd, to aid the finances of the Circuit. Tea at 7 p.m. Music and Speeches. Ticket 40 Cents. Our Dart wouth friends will be glad to see a full house

Mr. LATHERN'S Sermon in Brunswick Street Church, on Sunday night will have for its subject : " A word to the thought ful young men of the congregation who for the realization of a higher and nobler life and destiny, lack only the one essential element."

REFORMING A SCOLD .- In the early period of the history of Methodism, some of Mr. Wesley's opponents, in the excess of their zeal against enthusiasm, took up whole wagon load of Methodists and carried them before a justice. When they were asked what these person; had done there was an awkward silence; at last one of the accusers said, "Why, they pretend ed to be better than other people; and besides, they prayed from morning to night." The magistrate asked if they had done any thing else. "Yes, Sir," said an old man, "an't please your worship, they convarted my wife. Till she went among them she had a tongue, and now she is as quiet as a lamb." "Carry them back, carry them back," said the magistrate, and let them convert all the scolds in the

IN A DEAF MUTE SCHOOL (From the Norwich, Ct., "Bulletin.")

A beautiful incident is related to us which occurred only a few days ago in the Home School to teach mutes articulation and lip reading, at Mystic River. Miss P., an interesting graduate of one of the oldest institutions for the Education of

deaf mutes, having a desire to learn to speak and read the lip of her speaking friends, was recommended by her own principal to try Mrs. Whipple's school and she entered it last term.

She made a rapid progress, and was much aided by the natural alphabet the invention of her teacher. This alpha-Let curiously suggests sound, or the right position of the organs to utter sound, as well as form; and whenever a mute pupil can read and write it he or she can generally give any of the forty sounds of our difficult language with great precision and discrimination, and often with remarkable correctness. This young lady, filled with enthusiasm at every step, mastered the alphabet with little difficulty, and one day came to her teacher with something written on her slate, which she asked him to correct, her mind being agitatated with emotion. It proved to be d's'prayer pat into the language of articulation.

- Perceiving her agitation, the teacher could scarce restrain his own tears as he corrected a few unimportant errors of pronunciation and delicately returned it. The next morning the lady came exulting. ly to her teacher, exclaiming: "I prayed last night for the first time in my life with my voice;" and neither of them could restrain their emotions. He ventured to ask her if she had ever prayed before. "Oh.
yes; I have thought my prayers, but I
never spoke them before." "My lips shall
praise Thee. O. God;" "Attend to the voice of my supplications, O Lord." The carnestness and satisfaction of the devout mute admitted of no question.

THAT.

I'll prove the word "that" I have made my theme.

Is that that may be doubled without blame.

And that that that, thus trebled I may use, And that that that, that critics thus abuse May be correct. Further, the dons to bo-

Five thats may closely follow one another For it is known that we may safely write, or say, that that THAT, that that man used was right.

Nay even that that THAT, that that THAT followed Though six repeats, the grammar rule has

hallow'd: And that that THAT, (that that, that that began.) Repeated seven times is right. Deny't

To the Editor of the Wesleyan.

who can?

DEAR SIR .- I beg to offer the foregoing, as some advance upon what appeared on the same word in a late issue of

your WESLEYAN. I need not add that I do not pretend to be the author of it.

Your's respectfully. THOS. W. WOOD. Richibucto, Jan. 20, 1876.

JOSEPH A. EVANS, at Clifton, N.B. thus writes to Mr. Fellows :- "I believe under a kind Providence, that Mr. Fellows Compound Sy up of Hypophosphites has been the means of restoring both my wife and daughter. The latter from Tubercu. lar Consumpti a, and I hope the afflicted will avail themselves of its use."

MARKET PRICES

Reported weekly by J. W. Potts, Commission Merchant, St. John, N.B., and Watson Eaton, Halifax, N.S.

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Receipts for "WESLEYAN," for week ending January 27th, 1876.

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PREACHER'S PLAN, HALIFAX.

SUNDAY, JANUARY 30th.

Brunswick St. Rev. John Lathern. nev. W. J. Johnson, 11 a.m. Rev. John Read Rev. Ralph Brecken, A.M. 7 p.m. Rev. R. Brecken, A.M. Rev. J. Read. 7 p.m. Charles St. 11 a.m. Rev. W. J. Johnson Rev. I.E. Thurlow. 31 p.m. J. B. Morrow BEECH ST. 11 a.m. Rev. Wm. Purvis Rev. John Lathern 7 p.m. 11 a.m. Rev. I. E. Thurlow Rev. W. Purvis. Rev. T. Angwin MOUNT HOPE, 3 p.m.

MARRIED

At the Methodist Parsonage, Pugwash, Jan. 17, by the Rev. James England, Mr. Charles H. Mc Nutt, to Miss Sarah McKay, both of Port Philip. At the residence of the bride, December 30th, 1875, by Rev. C. Lockhart, Miss Mary V. Gates, only daughter of W. A. Gates, Esq , to Joseph A. Whitman, all of Annapolis.

By Rev. C. Lockhart, at We-leyan Parsonage, Annapolis, on the 8th January, Mr. Robt. Lydiard, Bear River, Digby, to Miss Prudence A. Loomer, of Berwick, Kings Coun-y.

By Rev. T. D. Hart, at Boylston, on the 15th inst., Mr. Charles C. Cunningham, of Boylston, to Miss Annie E. Leary, of Manchester, all of Guysboro County, N.S. At the Methodist Parsonage, Annapolis, Jan. 25, by Rev. C. Lockhart, Mr. William Gibson, of Dalhousie, to Miss Fannie Beatrice Durling, of

Mount Hope.

At Port Le Bear, on the 6th inst., by the Rev. J. G. Bigney, Mr. John Leslie, of Port Mouton, to Miss Sarah McDonald, of Port Le Bear. On the 16th inst., at Little Harbour, by the same, Mr. Willtam Knight McClearn, to Miss Augusta Swanesburg, both of Little Harbour.

At Moncton, January 12th, Maggie B., wife of J. W. Oulton, jr., and daughter of Christopher Carter, of Dorchester, aged 21 years. At Springfield, on the 14th inst., Ella Grace infant daughter of Wm. and Sarah Wilson.

"Of such is the kingdom of God." At Pugwash, January 16th., Victoria, aged 38, the only surviving daughter of the late James Black, Esq., formerly of Halifax.

On Monday morning, the 24th inst., S. Salter Blowers, eldest son of the date Thomas Alexander Anderson, Esq., aged 21 years.

At Sheffield, N.B., January 12th., of inflammatory croup, Thomas Egerton, aged 6 years and 3 months; and January 21st, Frederick, aged 3 years and 5 months, children of William and Julia Taylor. Of such is the kingdom of heaven. At Little River, S. Co., January 19th, Mr. Daniel Fulton, aged 72 years.

Drowned at Southwest, Queens Co., N.S., by the sinking of a small boat, October 26th, 1875, Henry William Scott, aged 27, years. He was born at Ottrendoff, Germany, August 8th, 1848. He was a promising young man and his sudden death was much lamented. Foreign papers please copy.

VEGETABLE PULM-ONARY BALSAM

THIS standard remedy for coughs and colds and other pulmonary and bronchial ailments, was first put before the public in 1826 and ever since then, a period of half a century it has maintained and increased its reputation,

In the meantime, probably thousands of the so-called cough remedies, under every conceivable name, have appeared, been puffed, had their day and most of them sank into the oblivion from which they never should have emerged to cheat invalids with false hopes of cure.

Though no infalliable virtues are claimed for this medicine, it is but just to say that it possesses the

medicine, it is but just to say that it possesses the following excellencies:—

1. On many cases of cough it exerts an almost specific remedial influence, and the cases are very few which it quite fails to benefit. Long standing cases and those of aged persons are almost always greatly relieved.

2. Its action is speedy and pleasant; its taste is not disagreeable; and its dose is small. The last point is sure to be appreciated by the invalid.

3. It has received medical sanction, and has been frequently prescribed by some of our leading physicians.

physicians.
Add to the above that, when the smallness of its dose is considered, it is even cheaper than the com-mon 25 cent Cough Drops and Syrups, of the Druggists.

This remedy has held its way and attained its

present reputation by its own merit, with little aid from advertising. It has an established sale, and those who know it will always use it when they But while our climate remains what it is, the army of sufferers from throat and lung complaints will always be a large one, and continually reinforced by new recruits. That all such may be acquainted with this reliable medicine is the aim of this ad-

Price 50 cents and \$1.00 per bottle.

CUTLER BROTHERS & Co., Proprietors, Boston AVERY BROWN & Co., Agents, Halifax.

PER "BERMUDA."

Jan. 12:—3m

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NEW BLACK COMBS PER "MORAVIAN,"

HAIR BRAIDS.

ALL LENGTHS. CHIGNONS, Newest shape,

Sixty dozen HAIR NETS HUMAN HAIR SWITCHES,

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Mahogany and Walnut. 25 M Walnut, 1 to 4 inch. 10 M Mahagany, 2 Cases Mahogany Veneers.

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Fall Stock Complete.

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In this department our Stock embraces VERY CHEAP GOODS ALL COUNTRY BUYERS INVITED

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We are showing a very large Stock, embracing all the Novelties of the season. N. B.-All Goods sold at lowest Market Rates.

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LAYER RAISINS.

2500 BOXES, New. For sale by Subscri-R. I. HART.

SUGAR.

150 Bbls Crushed. 50 bbls Granulated. 10 bbls Powdered. 50 bbls Vaccum Pan. 50 bbls Scotch Refined. 40 bbls Porte Rico. For sale by R. I. HART.

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The Quiver Leisure Hour Day of Rest January to June Ditto 1.00 July to December City Road Magazine Christian Miscellany .30

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COTTON WARPS WARRANTED superior quality, and extra length; each bundle containing about one thousand yards more Yarn than any other in the

Halifax, April 1st, 1875. April 10. SUCCESSFUL MUSIC

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As the very first book, (for the first three months on the Piano), nothing could be better. Very easy pieces nicely fifured and graded. Does away, mostly, with the dryness and drudgery of the first quarter. In Paper 75
HIGH SCHOOL CHOIR. \$1.00
For High Schools, Academies, Seminaries.

GEMS OF ENGLISH SONG. A large elegant collection of Choice Songs, with Piano and Reed Organ accompaniment. 232 pages All Books mailed, post free, for retail price.

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The following GOODS at Lowest

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Boxes, ½ boxes & ¼ boxes London and Muscatel RAISINS Bbls CURRANTS, Velencia RAISINS A large assortment PICKLES, SAUCES. Salad OIL &c., Kegs Mustard, Boxes Starch

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J. E. WOODBURN. (dec. 15)

H. P. EERB

Literat

Rev. A. W.

VOL.

WESLEY

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General AND S Sabbath School purchasin A SPECI

LIFE IN T SHIP MR. EDITO

heading we pu casional letter. first article fro caption "From Province of Q conclusion that may possibly light. We ha degree of selfcontributing to that you were epistles on the society and min sympathetic so repeated " cries with our eastern if we put our might add to t the jeremiad; proving render serious. We quill, " that mig men," rest in th until the tears dry, and their

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our promise, w dulgence of you Winter with The weather pr Vennor, intimat treal witness," i of winter we wer he is undoubt The present sta he predicted. bare. Sleighs buggies are hear rections; while Province, as re teaming, have re A cold winter is Without it the f ed, and the thou pare fire-wood, bark, are at a loss ing the hard t Business men a classes in these plain loudly. ies are shut down

and slate-quarri duced wages. It meeting of the Do that this depress extent, by overwant of a prote productions, thus ces on an uneq United States, are heavily prote somewhat startli the fact, that from across the li er rate than it can our own quarrie nothing by expo ted States, while much his own w Canadian market nancy is but to opening of sprir present themselv the circulation of ing of her soil, th assume a revived tain instrumental ing of manufactu commercial life, the country and

During the la and about Chri dectures, concert festivals were th Richmond and A of St. Francis' course of lectures. History and Stru Language," was d on who Great h respondent; and on "The British (