

The Wesleyan,

33

Rev. A. W. NICOLSON,
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CARBONAR, NEWFOUNDLAND.—The following expressive welcome telegram comes just as we go to press:—

CARBONAR JAN. 7, 1876.

"Church dedicated Sunday, Harris, Ross, Milligan, preached. Free of debt!"
JAS. DOVE.

The church must be a large and splendid building. Carbonar has an immense Methodist congregation.

MEETING FOR CHRISTIAN HOLINESS AT THE SHEFFIELD CONFERENCE.

MR. EDITOR,—I send you for publication 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 perused by many of your readers with interest and profit.

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

Dr. Johnson, who presided, said: If we are asked, "What mean ye by this service?" our answer is found in the public announcement of this meeting. 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 perfection. 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 the Lord would stimulate us all to seek it—to feel that our soul rests in God; that it is not distracted or agitated by envy, pride or evil passions; to feel that my soul lies becalmed in the arms and on the bosom of Jesus; that my will is fully bent to his will; and that I can sav with Christ my great Exemplar, "I delight to do thy will O God." Such has been the experience of eminently good men in all periods of the world. This was the experience of Enoch who "walked with God," and in walking with God came so closely to the eternal world that he was drawn into it, body and soul together. See how little difference there is between a man entirely devoted to God on earth and a man received into glory—he walks with God on earth, and is with God in heaven. So with Abraham, who walked before God and was perfect; Daniel, greatly beloved of the Lord; Paul, who was crucified to the world, and to whom the world was crucified, so that the world had no more life and power over him than a dead malfactor; and he was a dead malfactor to it. Oh that we were all the subjects of this double crucifixion. (Amen!) Such too, was the experience of holy Fenelon; and John Fletcher was so filled with God that he used to cry out, "Lord withhold thy hand;" but afterwards he learned a better

prayer, "Lord enlarge the vessel." And here is my hope for eternity; that the Lord can enlarge the vessel of the soul and fill it—enlarge and fill it, and that evermore. So with Bramwell, Stoner, Smith, Hester Ann Rogers, Mary Burton, and many more. After expressing a 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 be 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 shrank from the task in the presence of so great an audience. It was a very remarkable meeting, that at Brighton. 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 by phrases with which we had been familiar 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 denominations gathered together for one avowed object; not to hear preachers on ecclesiastical 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 tendency 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 later, there was the pointed reference to the work of the Holy Spirit, through whose agency alone the blood of Jesus could be applied to the conscience so as to keep it clean. The power of God was most distinctly cumulative, and that was very remarkable. It was toward the close of the Convention, as they were resting on the promises, that God came nearer and nearer. Hour by hour the sense of His presence deepened until there was almost a manifestation of God. They were waiting upon Him and He drew near to them; and, while He humbled them by the brightness of His glory, He lifted many up. Of the theology it was not for him to speak on the present occasion. They had nothing to learn in the way of theology from the brethren at Brighton. They had this doctrine expanded in the old Methodist standards. The singing was another remarkable feature. There was a most marked reverence for the word of God. Nearly every person had his Bible, and which he turned to verify the references from time to time; this was one of the soundest features of the movement. On the second Sunday evening—the evening of the ninth day—the mighty power of God came down. A very simple address had been delivered; then ten minutes were spent in silent prayer, after which they sang, "It is

the very same power which they had at Pentecost," and the power they had at Pentecost came; and some went home feeling that God was speaking to them and opening their hearts 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 healed him. He asked himself, can I go as far as the leper, and say "Thou canst?" 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 dominion 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 a 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 character 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 said, "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 rest that night, or rather to my room, feeling that the Lord Jesus was very near. I 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 the 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 subject. I have tried it again and again with friends, and not without blessed fruit. 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;
I 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 trusting Lord in Thee
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

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 of 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 my 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 light should not cheat me out of it—I noted this down. It was not to be by works, as John Wesley said, it was to be by faith. If it had been by works I might have gone seeking it now. Then I came to a very blessed passage—"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 realized; 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 was in getting the blessing. I was a doubting, reasoning being, but He enabled me to say—

"Saviour, to Thee my soul looks up,
My present Saviour, Thou;
In all the confidence of hope
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 this most profitable and delightful meeting closed.

UNIQUE SERMON.

The following sermon by a Yorkshire Wesleyan local preacher will be read with interest:

1. We'll describe its length.
2. Its strength.
3. Its breadth.
4. T'way to get to it.

1. We'll describe its length. It reach't between heaven an' t'earth. Top on it alluded to th' Godhead, bottom on it to th' manhood of Jesus Christ. The Lord stood about it. It wor thear long before Jacob iver saw it, an' its thear' nah, an' iver will be. Yo know a ladder's made to open th' hill: that ladder seemed to open a communication between heaven and earth.

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

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

4. T'way to get to it. We mun inquire. We mun begin reit air at the bottom. We mun gooa up a step ivvery day, and we munnot come dahn at meet. 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 munnot 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 gooin up. We mun stick fast, or else we'll be blawn off be t'winds o' temptation. We munnot fall asleep o' th' top on it; or if we do, we'll tumble off. But if we should tumble off and break 'ur leg, we mun get it set, an' start reit fair at th' t'op omast. Some's been moping abaht for years, an' niver get'n up a step yet—gooin abaht from one means of grace to another, an' niver gettin' into t' reit way. Some 'al' nother go up thesels nor let others. Some parents wants to pull their child-dahn, and some childer wants to pull their parents dahn.—*Amicus in the Nashville Advocate.*

A very curious will case has just been decided in England. Lord St. Leonards, late Lord Chancellor, and distinguished for his legal abilities, died about a year ago at the age of ninety-four. He had large wealth, invested in landed estates, and also personal property to the amount of £200,000. 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 confidante for many years. But when, after the death of Lord St. Leonards, she opened the box, with a lawyer, the codicils were there, but the will itself was not to be found. A nephew, who inherited the title, was benefited by this loss, but the daughter and a young son the losers. When the present lord attempted to take possession of the property, the case was brought into court. It appeared that the nephew had dispossessed Lord St. Leonards, and that Charlotte had not only known her father's intentions, but had repeatedly read the will to him, and could repeat it almost verbatim. After a long trial the judge decided that, under the circumstances of the case, he should allow the contents of the will to be proved by the oral testimony of the daughter, she obviously knowing her father's intentions, and her honest consciousness, and understanding of legal matters being apparent. The case is regarded as one of great importance in the matter of wills.

A pretty anecdote is told of Queen Victoria and Mendelssohn. A short time before his death the great composer visited the Queen. He sat down to the piano, and played accompaniments while she sang some of his songs. When Mendelssohn rose to go, Victoria warmly thanked him for the pleasure he had given her, and said, "Now what can I do to give you some pleasure?" expecting him to mention some gift or honor she could confer upon him. Mendelssohn at first declined to mention any thing, but when her Majesty insisted, he frankly told her that he was a lover of little children, and that he desired to see the royal children in the air nurseries. The Queen mother was much pleased, and kindly led him through the nurseries, and they spent a pleasant hour talking in a friendly way about their children.

HUMORS OF THE DAY.

Little Bob begged hard the other day, when some friends were dining with us, to be allowed to come in and sit at the table during dessert, which I told him he might do, provided he neither liked nor annoyed people by asking for fruit. He very readily assented to this condition, which he honestly fulfilled to the letter. At last I heard the poor little fellow crying and sobbing 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. The matter has been referred to Ah Bitration.

THE WESLEYAN, The only Methodist Paper published in the Maritime Provinces. \$2 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE POSTAGE PREPAID.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 29, 1876.

THE HALIFAX LECTURE COURSE

Is it possible to resuscitate the expiring popularity of the Public Lecture? 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.

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 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.

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 13th—in next issue, so that there will be no break 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 and improvement over the Provinces. Our pages tell of mercies numerous; but all is not related yet.

BEAUTIES OF CAPE BRETON SCENERY.

—A writer in the Dalhousie Gazette—who 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 attracting attention.

LETTER FROM REV. E. M. SAUNDERS.

MR. EDITOR—About twenty years ago, over 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."

OUR NEWFOUNDLAND LETTER.

DEAR MR. EDITOR.—Since the date of my last letter many hearts have been saddened and many homes desolated by the DISASTROUS SHIPWRECKS which have occurred on our shores.

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.

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.

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.

DR. RIGG, the associate of Mr. Pope on the English Delegation to the General Conference of the M. E. Church, will soon be in Canada. He takes an American tour before the sessions of General Conference begin.

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.

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.

"THE WESLEYAN has become what I have long wished to see it. I trust that deserved success will regard your enterprise and labours.

Thus writes a minister from Bermuda. Were it not for this disposition among their agents, religious papers would have but little chance where competition is so energetic and general.

WE often wonder what kind of religion it is that grows up among young people who have only the frothy, dreamy literature of sensational papers, and the stormy pages of political journals to peruse.

LETTER FROM REV. E. M. SAUNDERS.

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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 denomination.

MR. Somerville, although a man somewhat advanced in life, will, most probably, outlive this charge he has brought against the Baptist body.

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 practice.

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 it for granted that in this verse, (ver. 4) especially in buried with and raised up, the ancient-prevailing mode of baptism by immersion and emersion 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 itself.

Truly yours, E. M. SAUNDERS.

Halifax, 62 Queen St.

OUR NEWFOUNDLAND LETTER.

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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 paralyzed all concerned, and plunged many a family into sorrow and poverty.

NOBLE LIBERALITY has been evoked. In St. John's a subscription list was started immediately, and soon reached the magnificent sum of sixteen hundred dollars.

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 exports and imports shows an export of 641,827 quintals of codfish against 867,471 quintals in 1874—a deficiency of 225,644 qtls., almost one-fourth, and an export of 2179 tons of cod oil against 2416 tons in 1874, a deficiency of 237 tons.

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. Book-keepers 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 FRENCH SHORE QUESTION, of which there seems at last some hope of definite settlement. The case stood thus: By the treaty of Versailles of 1783, the French have the right of fishing on the coast of Newfoundland from Cape St. John on the east passing north to Cape Raye on the west.

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DEAR MR. Editor, the new year has opened with a loss of life, and regular notice of the in our crowd are continued. The Thames home to be destroyed by a day time, and were speedily but in the day and the fifteen brave perished. At night, the loss of much greater ment of the poor lads, streets or were trained so as to be able to do duty. It is hoped that the ment may be secured.

DEATH. This laborer better known, who had been associated some will ever be a noble work and promoting a study of made great the noble plucked his life and cost in the reach school worked seen much fruit entering into study an school work. the age of eight retained his God and be He passed an assured hope.

THE A issued by He in place of the reference has columns, in receives no for the people, and bad as the first for the poor shelter may be vessels of w and exception pears that a determined un less again for by loud and the nation's a purpose. Be amended circ drawn. The held indicate and a coming tion, which ca this point inter blunder has party in pow time for their to the cool s Signs of the of the Libera and growing for future act

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DR. LA has been for u plodding away of enlightening tritious men of abilities and u the Dominion of will in due tr stream of worth who will seek homes in the g visit to London his esteemed fr had the privileg felt anxious to b so much has be dian papers. It ceas. As a desc

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 trust of necessity take notice of these admonitory events, and in our crowded populations accidents are continuous. A Training ship on the Thames which gave a comfortable home to about 500 boys, has been destroyed by fire. The alarm 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 to 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 vessel.

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. Mimpres 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 for the poor endangered slave, and shelter may be denied him on board our vessels of war, except under very rare and exceptional circumstances. It appears that a reactionary policy has been determined upon by our rulers, and unless again forced from their intention by loud and unmistakable 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 dissatisfaction, 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 shades 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.

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 afforded 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 preparation 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 of 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 industrious men of the North, upon the capabilities and undeveloped resources of the Dominion of Canada. His labours will in due time bear fruit, in the stream of worthy and brave Scotchmen who will seek for lands and future homes in the great West. In his recent visit to London the Doctor lectured for his esteemed friend Mr. Telfer, and I had the privilege of being present. I felt anxious to hear a lecture of which so much has been written in the Canadian papers. It was a very great success. As a description of Eastern travel

and adventure, it was full of deepest interest, and in its living, reverent tracings of Bible story, and confirmations with pictures of Oriental splendour, it 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 lectured in Temperance Hall last evening, under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association, before the largest audience 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 fashion, 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 the 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 trained to home duties, and young men of industry and earnest purpose, who shunned frivolity and dissipation were other wants of the times. The lecture was replete with sharp, but just criticisms, and abounded in passages of eloquence and force. The evils complained of were handled without gloves, and the reforms suggested were urged with strong argument and impressive language.

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 last night at Temperance Hall, by the Rev. John Lathern on "The Empire of Trade, and what the year 1875 had done for business in the city of Halifax." The chair was taken by J. S. McLean, Esq., President, and on the platform were several ministers and friends of the Association. The lecture was a very interesting one, and the lecturer had evidently studied well the financial and commercial events of 1875, and had pretty correctly drawn his conclusions. The lecture combined a great 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, typified and represented by its money magnates, controlled Courts and Cabinets. The greatness of the British nation was pre-eminently 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 its splendid reliefs, superb friezes, grand allegorical, international marbles, was the embodiment and expression of the commercial genius of the Anglo Saxon nation—the nation of shop-keepers—just 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 this continent, be reproduced on a 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 Cunard, 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 mail-ships, 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, of fog and of fire, of frowning rock and floating ice-berg; but during all that period, with the exception of the *Columbia*, they had scarcely suffered what could be chronicled as a serious disaster. Their voyages were accomplished with a safety, promptness and despatch without parallel in the annals of ocean navigation.

Commerce in the future would largely determine the status of great communities. It was a matter of gratulation that we in this New Dominion, geographically and commercially, occupied a

commanding position. We had a territory stretching from ocean to ocean. For mercantile purposes we had on one 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. 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.

To some extent at the present time our trade was fettered by the restrictive system adopted by the Republic. But if we could not have reciprocity in Free Trade, we must in self-defence have reciprocity in Protection. The trade restrictions of one country must first 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 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 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 for value received.

The empire of trade, like that of government, was subject to up-heavals, reversals, and sweeping revolutionary movements. Every few years business was doomed to disruption and disaster—to those appalling calamities known as crisis and panics. Unwarranted speculation, overtrading and fraudulent dealing closed and culminated in collapse and commercial crisis. The chivalry of business was not like the chivalry of the sea, when the ship was foundering and the helpless ones 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, 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 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 might be found in the system of compromise 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 embarrassed, made an exhibit of his affairs, offered fifty 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 compromise was the best for all parties; and when this came to be clearly understood

only 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 traffickers in money and their caution was commendable. But sometimes when capital was abundant 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 financial ruin. There was also a system of endorsement which had wrought much ruin, which had struck at the foundation of legitimate 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 creditors. These deeds demand recognition.

But what of those who, with returning 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 peaceful Ararat at last. The age wants heroes—heroes that shall dare 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 wands souls—fresh and capacious souls

To taste its raptures and expand like flowers Beneath the glory of its central sun; It wants fresh souls—not lean and shrivelled ones; It wants fresh souls, my brother—give it thine. If thou indeed wilt be what scholars should; If thou wilt be a hero, and wilt strive To help thy fellow and exalt thyself, 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.

CIRCUIT INTELLIGENCE

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

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. Brett, Lockhart, and Williams 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 accordance with the arrangements of the Evangelical Alliance, the meetings of the non-Conformist Evangelical churches of this city 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 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—that 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 (Nfld) Star.

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 week.

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 ankle 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 commencing an agitation for the extension of the franchise.

A recent attempt has been made to burn the school-house at Wolfville, but it was fortunately discovered in time.

A brakeman on the I. C. Railroad had his hand crushed at Shubenacadie station on Monday, and two of his fingers had to be amputated.

Mr. Patton, of Yarmouth, fell from the roof of a house he was building and broke his ankle besides meeting with other injuries.

The license of R. Harnett, 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 fishing 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 36 hours adrift.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Diphtheria 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 against the establishment of the proposed Dominion Lloyds.

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

Last Saturday night Mr. Reynolds' mill at Lepreau was destroyed by fire, loss \$18,000.

UPPER PROVINCES.

The total number of imprisonments last year in Montreal was 4847.

Small pox is reported to have broken out at Quebec.

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 amounted 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. This said to be another Opposition victory.

A Toronto man has been arrested on the charge of setting fire to his own house.

Nelson Mills of Hamilton was fatally stabbed by a butcher named McConnell, on the 3d inst.

Several drowning accidents are reported from different parts of Quebec and Ontario.

J. Briggs, of Cobourg, cut his throat the other day while under the influence of liquor.

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

Five burglars broke into a house on the Esplanade, 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 marriages as against 706 in 1874.

Ex-Alderman Clements has been acquitted on the charge of being accessory to the murder of Jane Gilmour by abortion.

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 disruption between Austria and Hungary.

Thomassen's widow has handed all his correspondence over to the police.

The Atlantic cable connecting Portugal and Brazil broke last week.

The Khedive of Egypt has accepted the resignation of his minister of foreign affairs.

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 10th inst.

Gov. Tilden has rejected an application for the pardon of Stokes, the murderer of Fisk.

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 Bagged 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.

CIRCUIT INTELLIGENCE
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 awakened in the town of Windsor. During the closing weeks of the old year the ordinary services in 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 definite information, except to say that in Mr. Mowatt's congregation 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 separate service each afternoon, 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 attended.

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 prayer 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.—Yesterday (19th inst) the late Mrs. Allison, the honored mother of Dr. Allison, President of Mount Allison College, W. H. Allison, M.P.P., and J. W. Allison of Arundale, were laid in the churchyard at Newport. She had been ill but a few days, and died as she lived, trusting in the merits and mercies of the Lord Jesus Christ. Kind and gentle, self-sacrificing, and considerate of others, unostentatious in her piety, 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. Her funeral was attended by a large concourse of friends, the Revs. Messrs. McMurray and Strothard assisting in the service. I am glad to know that an obituary of Mrs. Allison will be prepared for your columns by a senior minister who has long been acquainted 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, Macaulay, Campbell, Whittier and others. We had been led to expect much 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 surprised, 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 compliment in their power when they listened with unabated interest and attention for two hours, and then gave him an enthusiastic vote of thanks. Mr. DeWolfe will be welcome to Brooklyn whenever 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 large 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 agreeable evening spent. After the tea was over, the Rev. Mr. Morton of Wallace, delivered a very interesting and instructive address, which, together with sing-

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

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 Superintendent (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 close of the sermon came forward for prayer. This was the first indication for good, and from that night there seemed 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 gave 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 the probable amount realized. It is not yet three years since Wentworth became detached from Wallace financially, and a minister was appointed to labor exclusively in this section of country. The result has in some good degree justified the change made. In the Wentworth Church service is held every Sabbath in the morning, and the preacher is invariably greeted by a good congregation. A weekly prayer meeting is sustained, which is well attended, and an acknowledged means of grace to many.

Outlying and spiritually destitute districts have been visited, and now receive regular preaching, and in these places not a few have received the truth in the love of it, have first given themselves to God, and then to us by the will of God.

At the head of the circuit and in these other places the people are recognizing more fully their responsibility and their 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 deficiency towards the close of the year the "social" was originated and brought to a successful issue, serving as it did to develop a social feeling among the scattered 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.

A. D. M.

Wallace, Jan. 20, 1876.

DIGBY NECK CIRCUIT.—God has been blessing His people in this portion of His vineyard as well as elsewhere. The church has been greatly revived; quite a respectable number of young persons have found peace in believing. Although the series of meetings which have been held here for some 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 abundantly. His name shall have all 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 work. I think our motto "The whole 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 the coronet,
At flame 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, ay ready!

Some say we've made of Trade our king;
Some say our blood is cold;
That from our lips no longer ring
The trumpet notes of old.
With jibe and jeers they gather near
The sleeping lion's den.
O Tenthon fair, O Russ beware
Of these "shopkeeping" men!
England stand fast! let heart and hand
be steady;
Be thy first word thy last—Ready, ay 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! hold thy crew of old—
Strong foe and steadfast friend;
And still unto thy motto true,
D'fy not, but defend!
England, stand fast! let heart and hand
be steady;
Be thy first word thy last—Ready, ay ready!

Point 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, ay ready!

—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 be a magnificent one, and could evidently, says Nature, be made navigable 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 *Scalypus 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 which so far as we know, has not hitherto been described. The natives state that it can fly away with a dagon, a kangaroo, or a large turtle. Mr. Smithurst states he saw and shot at a specimen of this wonderful animal, and that "the noise caused 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 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 buffalo or wild ox, but he saw no other traces of the animal. These statements are very wonderful, and before giving credence to them we had better await the publication of the official account of the voyage.

THE Washington correspondent of the St. John Morning News, 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 astounding 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 nine 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 jewelry; from two sheets of note paper to a live alligator in a box! As, under the new system, packages containing as much as four pounds can be sent through the mail, there are quite a number of articles that came in boxes or packages, being too bulky for letters, such as sewing machines (of which there are several, minus the table), silver spoons and forks, babies' outfits, pipes, cigar holders, and any quantity of embroidered slippers. There are book-marks enough, one would think, to supply half of the civilized world; and table linen, bed clothes, under clothing of all kinds, 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 mystery!

THERE is no subject at present which excites more interest than information in regard to the manners and customs of the prehistoric races of the world, any hint,

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 utensils 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, Denmark, 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 ornamented 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 handle.

The skeleton of a young man was found in another coffin covered with a cloak fastened 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 head. The third coffin contained the skeleton of an adult female covered with a cloak. Around the loins was fastened a short skirt of wolen tissue, with a cincture formed with twisted wolen threads, and on the head was a wolen 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 ensuing session of Parliament to compel the examining bodies to admit women as candidates. When this is done, it is hoped 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 TESTAMENT.

In a lecture delivered at Acington by Dr. Angus, one of the Committee appointed for the revision of the Bible, some curious incidents were mentioned showing the difficulties which the revisers found in fixing upon a suitable English word or expression to literally interpret 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 which said, "Without controversy great is the mystery of godliness who was manifest in flesh." There was another passage in John, "No man hath seen God at any time; God only begotten 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 verse. "That was a bad thing for the Baptists," some might say. (Laughter.) He did not know about that. He dared say they would find the truth somewhere else, but their purpose was to ascertain what the words of the inspired writers were, and to keep them from no man. There was no necessity to advance truth by misrepresentation. Those three passages touched upon the Unitarian controversy and the Baptist controversy, and it was important that they clearly understood what the Scripture was. Whether the passage remained as they were or were altered into the margin the two great truths they taught were practically untouched. If they took the passage in Timothy, "Great is the mystery of godliness, even He who was manifested in the flesh," still what did it mean? If our Lord were man only, what mystery was it that He was born, and what could be the meaning of the phrase "manifested in the flesh," an expression only applicable 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 Phillip 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 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; then upon 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 do our toll-bars, and they had to get what they could. These revenue gatherers were like our toll-bar 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 satisfy him. He said, "If Dr. Angus likes to be called Overseer 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 it represented some 8s. or 10s. of our money. Twopenny 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 half-crowns 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 talking it over for a week, it might be read, "Agreed with them for a *denary* 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, designating 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 he wanted to know what the Scripture taught upon that point he would look in "Cruden's Concordance," and find in the passages where it was mentioned; but when he found out that it meant different things in different places, the concordance was of no help. As a matter of fact, that word ordained represented ten entirely different words in the Greek, and in three-fourths of the passages where the word was used it did not represent ordained in either of the senses, but an entirely different Greek word. In passages referring to future punishment they had the same thing occurring. The word "hell" was used to represent two entirely different things. In one place it was a place of torment, in another it meant the unseen place into which all passed—a place that included Paradise on one side, a place of suffering on the other. When they turned by a concordance to such passages where hell was used it was simply misleading.

JANU
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THE CANVAS. "For every Wesleyan that comes off, two go on." So says our addresses foreman. But still, brethren, press the canvas, please.

We are requested to state that a Tea Meeting will be held in the Basement of the Methodist Church in Dartmouth, on Thursday next, February 3rd, to aid the finances of the Circuit. Tea at 7 p.m. Music and Speeches. Ticket 40 Cents.

Our Dartmouth friends will be glad to see a full house. Mr. LATHEEN'S Sermon in Brunswick Street Church, on Sunday night will have for its subject: "A word to the thoughtful 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 a whole wagon-load of Methodists and carried them down to justice. When they were asked what these persons had done, there was an awkward silence; at last one of the accusers said, "Why, they pretended to be better than other people; and, besides, they prayed for 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 converted 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 town!"

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 music 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 alphabet 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 agitated with emotion. It proved to be the Lord's prayer put 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 exultingly 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 earnestness 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 troubled I may use, And that that that, that criticizes thus abuse. May be correct. Further, the dons to bother, Five that 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 hallowed; And that that THAT, (that that, that that began.) Repeated seven times is right. Deny't who can?

To the Editor of the Wesleyan.

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.

JOSIEPH A. EVANS, at Clifton, N.B., thus writes to Mr. Fellows:—"I believe, under a kind Providence, that Mr. Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites has been the means of restoring both my wife and daughter. The latter from Tubercular Consumption, 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.

Market on Saturday January 29th, 1876.

Table with 3 columns: Commodity, Halifax, St. John. Includes items like Butter, Firkins, Eggs, Lard, etc.

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

INSTRUCTIONS AS TO REMITTING MONIES.—Post Office Orders are always safe, and not very costly. Next to these, is the security of registering letters. Money sent otherwise is at the risk of the sender.

- REV. S. E. COLWELL. Miss T. A. Henry, \$2. REV. J. L. SPONAGLE. John Barr, 2; C. W. Haines, 2; Alpheus Marshall, 2; J. H. Morehouse, 2; John Millbury, 2; James Nichol, 2; Richd. Harris, 2; George Purdy, 2; Isaac D. Vroom, 2; 18.00

- REV. T. D. HART. Robt. Tory, \$2; James O'Brien, 1; E. W. Randall, 2; James Randall, 1; Richd. Ross, 2; Mrs. Otis White, 2; 10.00

- REV. GEORGE HARRISON. Barker Turner, \$2; Nelson Beckwith, 2; Avarid Thompson, 1; 5.00

- REV. E. EVANS. David Collins, \$2; B. R. Lawrence, 2; Thomas A. White, 2; Andrew Myles, 2; S. A. Dixon, 2; Hamilton Cochran, 2; William Shaw, 2; John Fredericson, 2; Charles Wasson, 2; Alex. Adams, 2; Wm. Clawson, 2; H. Frost, 2; G. A. Noble, 2; John Bell, 2; Harry Cochran, 2; Salf, 1; \$31.00

- REV. J. S. HALE. Thos. Dodsworth, 3; Thos. Smith, 2; Jephtha Elderkin, 2; F. A. Donkin, 2; 9.00

- REV. J. A. MOSENER. J. S. Armand, 2; Mrs. Lay, 2; Alex. Scott, 2; John Taylor, 2; Jas. Shaw, 2; 10.00

- REV. J. J. TEASDALE. Ward Neilly, \$2; Mrs. Martin, 2; Wm. Chesley, 1; Job. McCormack, 1; 6.00

- REV. J. B. HEMMEON. James Smith, Esq., 2; Miss Murtay, 2; 4.00

- REV. W. PERCIVAL. Stephen, Harmon, 2; Levi Richardson, 2; 4.00

- REV. E. BRETTLE. Mrs. G. Sullis, \$2; Mrs. L. Stark, 2; Geo. Henderson, \$2; Augustus Turnbull, 2; Wm. Warrington, 2; 10.00

PREACHER'S PLAN, HALIFAX.

SUNDAY, JANUARY 30th. 11 a.m. Brunswick St. 7 p.m. Rev. W. J. Johnson, Rev. John Lathern. 11 a.m. Grafton St. 7 p.m. Rev. Ralph Brecken, A.M. Rev. John Reed. 11 a.m. Kaye St. 7 p.m. Rev. J. Read, Rev. R. Brecken, A.M. 11 a.m. Charles St. 7 p.m. Rev. I. E. Thurlow, Rev. W. J. Johnson. BEECH St., 8 1/2 p.m. J. B. Morrow. 11 a.m. Cobourg St. 7 p.m. Rev. John Lathern, Rev. Wm. Purvis. 11 a.m. Dartmouth. 7 p.m. Rev. W. Purvis, Rev. I. E. Thurlow. MOUNT HOPE, 3 p.m. Rev. T. Angwin

MARRIED.

At the Methodist Parsonage, Pugwash, Jan. 17, by the Rev. James England, Mr. Charles H. McNutt, to Miss Sarah McKay, both of Port Phillip. At the residence of the bride, December 30th, 1875, by Rev. C. Lockhart, Miss Mary Y. Gates, only daughter of W. A. Gates, Esq., to Joseph A. Whitman, all of Annapolis. By Rev. C. Lockhart, at Wesleyan Parsonage, Annapolis, on the 8th January, Mr. Robt. Lydiard, Bear River, Digby, to Miss Prudence A. Loomer, of Berwick, Kings County.

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. William Knight McClearn, to Miss Augusta Swanesburg, both of Little Harbour.

DIED.

At Moncton, January 12th, Maggie B., wife of J. W. Oulton, Jr., and daughter of Christopher Carter, of Dorchester, aged 31 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 late Thomas Alexander Anderson, Esq., aged 21 years. At Sheffield, N.B., January 12th, of inflammation croup, Thomas Egerton, aged 7 years and 3 months, 214, Frederick, aged 3 years and 6 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 20th, 1875, Henry William Scott, aged 27 years. He was born at Ottendoff, Germany, August 8th, 1848. He was a promising young man and his sudden death was much lamented. Foreign papers please copy.

VEGETABLE

PULMONARY 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 its reputation as the most reliable and in the meantime, probably thousands of the so-called cough remedies, under every conceivable name, have appeared, but none have equalled it in its efficacy and its safety. It has been used by the most eminent medical authorities, and has been frequently prescribed by some of our leading physicians. Add to the above that, when the smallness of its dose is considered, it is even cheaper than the common 25 cent Cough Drops and Syrups, of the Drugists. 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 need such aid. 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 advertisement. Price 50 cents and \$1.00 per bottle.

CUTLER BROTHERS & Co., Proprietors, Boston.

PER "BERMUDA."

NEW BLACK COMBS.

PER "MORAVIAN."

HAIR BRAIDS,

ALL LENGTHS.

CHIGNONS, Newest shape;

Sixty dozen

HAIR NETS,

HUMAN HAIR SWITCHES,

Boston Hair Store,

Barrington St., Halifax.

Jan. 29.

Mahogany and Walnut.

2 1/2" Mahogany, 1 to 4 inch. 10 M Mahogany, 1 to 4 inches. 2 Cases Mahogany Veneers. 2 Cases Walnut. For sale by Subscriber, R. I. HART, Jan. 27.

ALL OUR

FUR GOODS

AT

10 PER CENT

CASH DISCOUNT.

HIGHEST PRICES PAID FOR

Raw skins

C. KÄIZER & SONS.

Granville St. Halifax.

Jan. 29.

SMITH BROTHERS, 150 GRANVILLE STREET. 150

Fall Stock Complete, WHOLESALE.

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

We are showing a very large Stock, embracing all the Novelties of the season. N. B.—All Goods sold at lowest Market Rates. Oct. 10.

LAYER RAISINS. 2500 BOXES, New. For sale by Subscriber, R. I. HART, Jan. 27.

SUGAR. 150 Bbls Crushed. 50 bbls Granulated. 10 bbls Powdered. 50 bbls Vacuum Pan. 50 bbls Scotch Refined. 40 bbls Porto Rico. For sale by R. I. HART, Jan. 27.

CHOICE FAMILY READING. THE 1875

- PERIODICALS AND VOLUMES. Family Reading for winter evenings at a cheap rate. We will send these to any address Post paid at the price named. Golden Hours (English) \$2.25. Good Words 2.25. The Quiver 2.25. Leisure Hour 2.00. Day of Rest January to June 1.00. Ditto July to December 1.00. City Road Magazine 1.50. Christian Miscellany .85. Early Days .30. British Workman .45. Cottager and Artizan .45. Family Friend .45. Friendly Visitor .45. Children's Friend .45. Sunshine .45. Band of Hope .30. Gospel Trumpet .25. Good News .15.

CASELL'S ILLUSTRATED ALMANACK

For 1876, 15 cents. Volumes of Workman, Friendly Visitor, Family Friend, Children's Friend, Boys own Magazine, Mother's Treasury, Cottager, Band of Hope, Infants Magazine, &c. for previous years, one fifth less than above prices.

METHODIST BOOK ROOM, 125 GRANVILLE STREET.

Mc SHANE BELL FOUNDRY

Manufacture those Celebrated BELL for CHURCHES and Academies, &c. Price List and Circulars sent free.

HENRY McSHANE & Co., Baltimore, M. D. Sept. 4.—1y

SILVER FALL MILLS, COTTON WARPS.

WARRANTED superior quality, and extra length; each bundle containing about one thousand yards more yarn than any other in the market. WM. BROWN, Agent, 74 Bedford Row, Halifax, April 1st, 1875. April 10.

SUCCESSFUL MUSIC BOOKS,

GATE'S SCHOOL FOR PARLOR ORGAN! It is already in the hands of 30,000 learners and players on Reed Organs, and deserves this and greater success. Contains 176 graded lessons, including nearly fifty agreeable pieces, a dozen songs, and 25 short Voluntaries. \$2.50. CENTENNIAL CALL for Old Folks Concert. New 40 cent. SENNING RIVER.—The next book for your Sabbath School 35 cents. Bellak's Analytical Method for the Pianoforte.

As the very first book, for the first three months on the Piano, nothing could be better. Very easy pieces nicely figured 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. 252 pages Sheet. All Books mailed, post free, for retail price. OLIVER DITSON & Co., Boston. CHAS. H. DITSON & Co., 711 Broadway, New York. J. E. DITSON & Co., Successors to Lee & Walker, Philadelphia. January 15, 1876.—ant ch.

W. M. HARRINGTON & Co., OFFER FOR SALE,

AT 243 HOLLIS STREET, The following GOODS at Lowest Market rates, viz.:

100 CHESTS Fine Congou TEA Strong full flavor 50 Half Do. Do. DITTO 10 Half Ditto Oolong TEA 25 Caddies Fine Breakfast DITTO 20 Pans Muscovado MOLASSES 10 Bbls Jamaica COFFEE 25 Do Crushed SUGAR 10 Do Granulated & Pulverized DITTO Hhds. & Bbls. Vacuum Pan & Porto Rico SUGAR Boxes, 1/2 boxes & 1 boxes London and Muscatel RAISINS Bbls CURRANTS, Valencia RAISINS A large assortment PICKLES, SAUCES, Salad OIL, &c., Keys Mustard, Boxes Starch Keys Soda Filberts, Walnuts, Almonds Prunes, Figs, Dates, &c., Pearl & Pot Barley, Oat Meal, Split Peas 50 Bags Rice, Bbls Pastry Flour, Corn Meal, 50 BOXES CONFECTIONERY

Barrels Mixed D tto Fancy Biscuits, Crackers, Pilot Bread Cheese, Brown, mottled & fancy Soap Spices, Canned Fruits, Sardines, Marmalade, Canned Oysters, Vegetables, Jellies, Meats, Soups, Lobsters and Salmon Biscuits, Broons, &c., &c. Halifax, N.S. Dec 1-77.—1y ant ch

Victoria Steam Confectionery Works, WATERLOO STREET,

We call the attention of WHOLESALE DEALERS and others to our STOCK OF PURE CONFECTIONS

Some of which will be found entirely new to the trade. We invite their inspection and solicit a share of their Patronage. WHOLESALE ONLY, J. R. WOODBURN & CO., N.B., (dec. 15) II. P. KERR

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Vertical text on the right edge of the page, including "Rev. A. W. Edit", "VOL. X", "WESLEYAN", "125 GRANVILLE STREET, HALIFAX.", "ALL METHODIST AND SABBATH SCHOOL PURCHASING A SPECIALTY", "LIFE IN THE SHIP", "MR. EDITOR", "leading we published occasional letters, first article from Province of Q conclusion that may possibly light. We have degree of self-contributing to that you were epistles on the society and min sympathetic so repeated "cries with our eastern if we put our might add to the jeremiad; proving render serious. We quell," that might rest in the until the tears of dry, and their shall thou emerge to do duty as in ing from recent the time has con our promise, w dulgence of you