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RAISINS CH. MAUCES,

DEPOSITORY FOR ALL METHODIST PUBLICATIONS AND SALES-ROOM FOR

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A SPECIAL DISCOUNT.

A TOUCHING INCIDENT.

BY REV. J. M. DOSH.

In travelling we often meet with persons of different nationalities and lanmight, and then kindly asked for her ticket. She informed him that the had none, when the following conversation

She answered "I am going to heaven."

at every station to take people on board; but my ma don't sing to me any more.

This brought a fresh flood of frace from all present, and the conductor kneeled by her side, and, embancing her, cept the seply be ould not utter. At The fair this juncture the brakeman called out, " H---s. The conductor arose and reuested hem to attend to his the conductor's) duty at the station, for he have of God perfected in him who keeps was engaged. That was a precious eth his word 1 John it as to this scene, but I was sorry that at the Confession -A stronger of the past this point I was obliged to leave the train. We learn from this incident year. that out of the mouth of even bales Tuesday, January 3th .- Prayer for the railroad coach.

SEQUEL.

guages. We also meet with incidents heart by writing to you, and saying that doctrines and power of the gospel of the for various character—some sorrowful, that angel-vi it on the cars was a bless-grace of God. and others joyful and instructive. One ing to me, although I did not realize it of the latter character I witnessed re- in ts fulness until some hours after. cently, while traveling in the cars. The But blessed be the Redeemer; I know train was going west, and the time was now I am his, and he is mine. I no evening. At a station a little girl about longer wonder why Christians are eight years old came aboard, carrying a happy. O, my joy, my joy! The little budget under her arm. She came instrument of my salvation has gone to into the car and deliberately took a God. I had purposed adopting her in seat. She then commenced an eager the place of my little daughter, who is afflicted. coutiny of faces, but all were strange now in heaven. With this intention I to her. She appeared weary, and place took her to C—b, and on my return ing her budget for a pillow, she prepared to try to secure a little sleep. Soon
the conductor came along collecting
tickets and fare. Observing tim the
naked if she might lie there,
telemanly conductor replied that the
might, and then kindly as the conductor replied that the
might, and then kindly as the conductor replied that the
might are to C—b, and on my return
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trip I took her to S—u, where
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trip I took her to S—u, where
trip I took her took her took her took he never could refuse to take under my charge the instrument of my hustand's salvation," I made inquiry for the the child at S-n, and learned that Said the conductor where are you in three days after her return she had died auddenly without any apparent She answered "I am going to heaven." disease, and her happy soul had gone to He asked again, "Who pays your dwell with her ma, and my little girl, and the ingels in heaven. I was sorry She then said, "Mister, does this to hear of her death, but my sorrow is daughter received intelligence from To rered. "I think not. Why earth concerning her pa, and that he is "Why, sin before my Ma died she thinks I see her near the Redeemer. I think I hear her sing, "I'm safe at road, and you found so nice and kind I home, and pa and ma are coming," and hought this was the r ad. Mr ma I find myself sending back the reply, used to sing of Jesus on the heavenly "Yes darling, we are coming, and will railroad, and then he paid the fare for soon be there." O, my dear sir, I am everybody; and that the train stopped glad that I ever formed your acquaint, ance. May the blessings of the great God rest upon you. · Please write to Nobody sings to me now, and I thought me, and be assured, reverend sir, I

SUNDAY, January Lad - Surmon and

MONDAY. Linuary 201 .- Thomboyleting

God bath ordained strength, and that Church of Christ :- For the members rewe ought to be willing to represent the | cently added to the Church; for the union cause of our blassed Jesus even in a of true believers in fraternal fellowship and active co-operation: for the removal of error, the increase of godliness, and a RRV. MR. DOSH : I wish to relieve my clearer testimony among believers to the

WEDNESDAY, January 5th .- Prayer for families :- For godless parents : for prodigal sons; for children at school; for those entering upon professional and commercial life; for widows and orphans; for sons and daughters in foreign lands; and for all who are mentally or otherwise

THURSDAL, January 6th - Prayer for Rulers, Magistrates, and Statesmen:-For soldiers and sailors; for national institu-

Christian Association.

Meetings will be held very week-day

morning at 91 o'clock in Argyle Hall. Evening meetings will be held as follows. beginning at 7½ o'clock:

awershook, bearing the

tos Leewysmons, 1875 1475

Brayton Ready Motor." It consists acisely speaking of an engine deriving its power from the explosive energy of a mixture of the vapor of crude petroleum

A fuller account of Professor Nordenskiold's arctic expedition of 1875 than has yet been published has lately appeared in the form of a letter from him to Mr. Oscar Dickson, dated at the mouth of the Yenisel. August 16. In this it is stated that after the Proven, in which the party had embarked, left Tromsöe, on the eighth of June, it was compelled to lie at anchor five days on account of a head wind Finally it got under way, and passed part of Nova Zembla, where they cast anchor in a bay north of Goose Cepe. During the voyage numerous determinations of temperature and soundings were taken and various collections made, promising many new objects to the naturalist.

Leaving Nova Zembla, the Proven proceeded to the sea of Kara, and on the 26th of July anchored off Vaigatz Island. It

brought forth plentifully in their season.

SUNDAY, January 9th.—Sermons:—The ultimate Triumph. Psalm lixii. 17.

The following arrangements have been adopted for the City of Adilar:

SARBATH, Jan. 2.—Resting at the surface of the surface were several new species. The water at the surface in consequence of the large rivers emptying in the vicinity, proved to be nearly free from salt, forming a deadly poison for the animals which live in the salt water at the bottom. Most of these were brought up from the bottom died when placed in water from the surface.

An important series of experiments was

An important series of experiments was made with the Negretti, Zambra, and Casella deep-sea registering therometers, showing that in the sea of Kara, as well as off the coast of Nova Zembla, the temperseepledly and that the train adopted seepledly and that the record of the control attre of the sea water at the surface is Monday. Jan. 3.—Branswick Street very variable, and dependent upon the and then said: "I had a glass of water temperature of the said pon the neighbour-before I came into church, but, so long as Church.

Tuesday, Jan. 4—Fort Massey Church
Y. M. C. A. Hall, and Kaye Street Church.

The street Church of the fathems the temthat at the depth of the fathems the temthirty.

And he actually drank the

Sandy Kinds describing the will be in high said to the many email, durk, and damp frange out of the Impulsition at Rooms which has lately been thrown open to

"The officer in charge led me down to where the usen were digging in the vaults below; they had cleared a downward thight of steps, which was choken up with old rubbish, and had come to a series of dungeons under the vauits deeper still, and which immediately brought to my mind the prisons of the Doge under the canal of the Bridge of Sighs of Venice, only that there was a surpassing horror. I saw imbedded in old masonry, unsymmetrically arranged, five skeletons in various recesses, and the clearance had just begun; the period of their insertion in the spot must have been more than a century North Cape on the 17th, to the Southern and a half. From another vault full of skulls and human remains, there was a shaft about four feet square, ascending perpendicularly to the first floor of off the hall of the chancery, where trap door lay between the tribunal and

soldiers and sailors; for national institutions; for philanthropic and charitable institutions; for prisoners and captives; and for the persecuted and oppressed.

Friday, January 7th.—Prayer for Foreign Missions:—Matthew xxviii. 19.

Saturday, January 8th.—Prayer for the maintenes of particle of the cessation of turnits, wars and civil strife; for the removal of intempersuals, and in delity from the land; that the fruits of the earth may be land; there are two large subterranean lime, there are two large subterranean lime, there are two larges of calcined bones, forming the substratum of two other chambers on the ground floor in the immediate vicinity of the particle of the particle and the particle of the particle and the cinity of the later shaft above mentioned."

> CLERICAL ABSENT MINDEDNESS .-- ACL. instance of clerical absent-mindedness which we know to be true is as follows: An Irish mi lister was invited to baptize a friend's child, which he did, amitting altozether, however, to place any upon its head. The parent took the bowl and presented it to the minister, but he declined it. Thereupon the father took the water a second time, and insisted upon his taking it. Te bewildered clergyman held the bowl for a moment,

the public. The correspondent said

the way into a suit of rooms destined for one of the officials. The object of

IONERY

Pilot Bread & funcy Soap Sardines.

D.M.	Day of Week.	SUN			de Y		
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THE TIDES.—The column of the Moon's Southing was the time of high water at Parrsboro, Corndlis, Horton, Hantsport, Windsor, Newport and

Engh water at Pictou and Cape Tormentine, 2 hrs and 11 minutes LATER than at Halifax. At Annap-tics, St. John, N.B., and Pertland, Maine, 3 hours and 25 minutes LATER, and at St. John's, Newfoundth 20 minutes EARLIER than at Halifax. At Chartetown, 2 hours 54 minutes LATER. At Westport, Shours 54 minutes LATER. At Yarmouth, 2 hours

FOR THE LENGTH OF THE DAY .- Add 12 hours to

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

#### THE STORY OF THE YEAR.

It was near the end of January, and

a terrible fall of snow was pelting down and whirling through the streets and lanes: the windows were plastered with snow on the outside, snow fell in masses from the roofs. Every one seemed in a hurry; they ran, they flew, fell into each's arms, holding fast for a moment as long as they could stand safely. Coaches and horses looked as if they had been frosted with sugar. The footmen stood with their backs against the carriages, so as to turn their faces from the wind. The foot passengers kept within the shelter of the carriages which could only move slowly out on the deep snow. At last the storm abated, and the narrow path was swept persons met in this path they stood as if by tacit consent, they each sacrificed a leg and buried it in the deep mow. Towards evening the weather became calm. The sky cleared from the snow, looking more lofty and trans. patches were covered with sparrows. parent, while the stars shone with new brightness and purity. The frozen snow crackled under foot, and was quite firm enough to bear the sparrows, who hopped upon it in the morning dawn. They searched for food in the path which had been swept, but there was very little for them, and they were terribly cold. "Tweet, tweet" said one and another; "they call this a new year but I think it is worse than the last. We might just as well have kept the old year; I'm quite unhappy, and I have a right to be so."

"Yes you have; and yet the people ran about and fired off guns to usher in the new year," said a little shivering sparrow. "They threw things against the doors, and were quite beside themselves with joy, because the old year had disappeared. I was glad too, for I expected we should have some warm days, but my hopes have come to nothing. It freezes harder than ever; I reddining time."

That they have," said a third, an old sparrow with a white poll; "they have something they call a calender; its an invention of their own, and even thing must be arranged according to it, but it won't do. When spring comes, then the year begins. It is the voice of nature. and I reckon by that."

"But when will spring come?" asked the others.

"It will come when the stork returns, but he is very uncertain, and here in the town no one knows anything about it. In the country they have more knowledge; shall we fly away there and certainly.

there. The provide who live there of vides bloomed in the grade wills

happy, but we shall stay."

" And we will fly into the country, said the others, "to see if spring is coming." And away they flew.

In the country it was really winter, few degrees colder than in the town. The sharp winds blew over the snowcovered fields. The farmer, wrapped in warm clothing, sat in his sleigh, and beat his arms across his chest to keep off the cold. The whip lay on his lap. The horses ran itll they smoked. The snow crackled, the sparrows hopped about in the wheel-ruts, and shivered crying, "Tweet, tweet; when will spring come? It is very long in coming.

"Very long, indeed," sounded over the field, from the nearest snow-covered hill. It might have been the echo which people heard, or perhaps the words of that wonderful old man, who sat high on a heap of snow, regardless of wind or weather. He was all in white; he had on a peasant's coarse white coat of frieze. He had long white hair, a pale face, and large clear blue eyes. "Who is that old man?" asked the sparrows.

"I know who he is." said an old raven, who sat on the fence, and was condescending enough to acknowledge that we are all equal in the sight of Heaven, even as little birds, and therefore he talked with the sparrows, and gave them the information they wanted. "I know who the old man is," he said. It is Winter, the old man of last year; he is not dead yet, as the calender says, but acts as guardian to little Prince Spring who is coming. Winter rules here still. Ugh! the cold makes you shiver, little ones, does it not?"

"There! Did I not tell you so?" said the smallest of the sparrows, "The calender is only an invention of man, and is not arranged according to nature. They should leave these things to us: we are created so much more clever than they are.'

One week passed, and then another. The forest looked dark, the hard-frozen lake lay like a sheet of lead. The mountains had disappeared, for over the land hung damp, icy mists. Large black crows flew about in silence ; it was as if nature slept. At length a clean in front of the houses; when two sunbeam glided over the lake, and it shone like burnished silver. But the still, for neither liked to take the first snow on the fields and hills did not glitter as before. The white form of the other pass him. There they Winter sat there still, with his unwanstood silent and motionless, till at last dering gaze fixed on the south. He did not perceive that the snowy carnet seemed to sink as it were into the earth: that here and there a little green patch of grass appeared, and that these

"Tee-wit, tee-wit; is spring coming at last ?"

dark-brown woods, where the fresh green moss still gleamed on the trunks of the trees, and from the south came the two first storks flying through the air, and on the back of each sat a lovely little child, a boy and a girl. They greeted the earth with a kiss, and wherever they placed their feet white tone, and cleared away the mist. Then the sun shone out warmly. Winter had vanished away, and the beautiful children of Spring sat on the throne of the year.

"This is really a new year," cried all the sparrows, "now we shall get our rights, and have some return for what we suffered in winter.'

Wherever the two children wandered. green buds burst forth on bush and tree, the grass grew higher, and the corn-fields became lovely in delicate

The little maiden strewed flowers in her path. She held her apron before her; it was full of flowers; it was as if they sprung into life there, for the more she scattered around her, the more flowers did her apron contain. Eagerly she showered snowy blossoms over wait? we shall be nearer to spring then, and peach-trees, so that they stood in "That may be all very well," said leaves had burst from the bud. Then another sparrow, who had been hopping the boy and the girl clapped their hands about for a long time, chirping, but not and troops of birds came flying by, no saying anything of consequence, "but one knew from whence, and they all I have found a few comforts here in twittered and chirped singing, "Spring town which, I'm afraid, I should miss has come!" How beautiful everything out in the country. Here in this neigh- was! Many an old dame came forth bourhood, there lives a family of peo- from her door into the sunshine, and ple who have been so sensible as to shuffled about with great delight, place three or four flower-pots against glancing at the golden flowers which the wall in the court-yard, so that the glittered everywhere in the fields as openings are all turned inward, and the they used to do in her young days. bottom of each points ontward. In the latter a hole has been cut large enough she said, "It is a blessed time out here for me to fly in and out. I and my to-day, "The forest already wore its husband have built a nest in one of breast of dark green buds. The thyme these pots, and all our young ones, who blossomed in fresh fragrance. Primhave now flow away, were brought up reses and anemones sprung forth, and

that they might have the pleasure of Who could resist sitting down on such seeing us, or they would not have done a beautiful carpet? and then the young it. It pleased them also to strew bread children of Spring seated themselves, crumbs for us, and so we have food, and holding each other's hands, and sang, may consider ourselves provided for. and laughed, and grew. A gentle rain So I think my husband and I will stay fell upon them from the sky, but they where we are; although we are not very | did not notice it, for the rain-drops were their own tears of joy. They kissed each other, and were betrothed; and in he same moment the buds of the trees

unfolded, and when the sun rose, the

forest was green. Hand in hand the two wandered beneath the fresh pendant canopy of foliage, while the sun's the shade, in changing and varied colours. The delicate young leaves filled the air with refreshing edour. Merrily rippled the clear brooks and rivulets between the green, velvetty rushes, and over the many-coloured pebbles beneath. All nature spoke of abundance and plenty. The cuckoo sang, and the lark carolled, for it was now beautiful spring. The careful willows had, however, covered their blossoms with woolly gloves; and this carefulness is rather tedious. Days and weeks went by, and the heat increased. Warm air waved the corn as it grew golden in the sun. The white northern lily spread its large green leaves over the glossy mirror of the woodland lake, and the fishes sought the shadows beneath them. In a sheltered part of the wood, the sun shone upon the walls of a farm-house, brightening the blooming roses, and ripening the black juicy berries, which hung on the loaded cherry-trees, with its ho beams. Here sat the lovely wife of Summer, the same whom we have seen as a child and a bride; her eyes were fixed on dark gathering clouds, which in wavy outlines of black and indigo were piling themselves up like mountains higher and higher. They came from every side, always increasing like a rising, rolling sea. Then they swooped towards the forest, where every sound had been silenced as if by magic, every breath hushed, every bird mute. All nature stood still in grave suspense. But in the lanes and highways, passengers on foot or in carriages were hurrying to find a place of shelter. Then came a flash of light, as if the sun had rushed forth from the sky, flaming, feast. burning, all devouring, and darkness returned amid the rolling crash of thunder, the rain poured down in streams,-Now there was darkness, then blinding light,-now thrilling silence, then deafening din. The young brown reeds on the moor waved to and fro in feathery will soon claim my crown and sceptre." billows: the forest boug's were hidden in a watery mist, and still light and the silence after the roar, while the corn warmly upon the tender seed. Learn and swamped, so that it seemed almost impossible they could ever raise themselves again. But after a while the rain began to fall gently, the sun's rays pierced the clouds, and the water-drops glittered like pearls on leaf and stem. The birds sang, the fishes leaped up to the surface of the water, the gnats Spring! How the cry resounded over | danced in the sunshine, and vonder, on field and meadow, and through the a rock by the heaving salt sea, sat Summer himself, a strong man with sturdy limbs and long, dripping hair. Strengthened by the cool bath, he sat in the warm sunshine, while all around him renewed nature bloomed strong, luxuriant and beautiful; it was summer. warm, lovely summer. Sweet and pleasant was the fragrance wafted from the wherever they placed their feet white flowers sprung up from beneath the snow. Hand in hand they approached the old ice-man, Winter, embraced him and clung to his breast; and as they did so, in a moment all three were enveloped in a thick, damp mist, dark and heavy, that closed over them like a veil. The wind arose with mighty rustling tone, and cleared away the mist. Then them the altar table was covered with the offerings of nature. The evening sky shone like gold, no church dome could ever gleam so brightly, and between the golden evening and blushing morning there was moonlight. It was indeed summer. And days and weeks passed, the bright scythes of the reapers glittered in the corn-fields, the branches of the apple-trees bent low, heavy with the red and golden fruit. The hop hanging in clusters, filled the air with

> Summer and his grave consort. "See," she exclaimed, "what weaith, what blessings surround us. Everything is home-like and good, and yet, I know not why, I long for rest and peace; I can scarcely express what I feel. They are already ploughing the fields again; more and more the people wish for gain. See, the storks are flocking together, and following the plough at a short distance. They are the birds from Egypt, who carried us through the air. Do you remember how we came as children to this land of the north; we brought with us flowers and bright sunshine, and green to the forests, but the wind has been rough with them, and they are now become dark and brown, like the trees of the south, but they do not, like them, bear

sweet fragrance, and beneath the hazel-

bushes, where the nuts hung in great

bunches, rested a man and a woman-

golden frnit." said the man, "then rejoice," and he lifted his arm. The leaves of the forest put on colours of red ad gold, and bright tints covered the woodlands.

hung down with the weight of the full, dark berries. The wild chesnuts fell ripe from their dark, green shells, and in the forests the violets bloomed for the second time. But the queen of the year became more and more silent and

"It blows cold," she said, " and night brings the damp mist; I long for the land of my childhood." Then she saw the storks fly away every one, and she stretched out her hands towards them. She looked at the empty nests; in one of them grew a long-stalked rays gleamed through the opening of corn-flower, in another the yellow mustard seed, as if the nest had been placed there only for its comfort and protection, and the sparrows were flying | My dolly! my own little daughter | Oh. round them all.

"Tweet, where has the master of the nest gone?" cried one, "I suppose he could not bear it when the wind blew. and therefore he has left this country. I wish him a pleasant journey,"

The forest leaves became more and more vellow, leaf after leaf fell, and the stormy winds of Autumn howled. The year was now far advanced, and upon the fallen, yellow leaves, lay the queen of the year, looking up with mild eyes at a gleaming star, and ber husband stood by her. A gust of wind swept through the foliage, and the leaves fell in a shower. The summer queen was gone, but a butterfly, the last of the year flew through the cold air. Damp fogs came, icy winds blew, and the long, dark nights of winter approached. The ruler of the year appeared with hair white as snow, but he knew it not; he thought snow-flakes falling from the sky covered his head. as they decked the green fields with a thin, white covering of snow. And then the church bells rang out for Christmas

"The bells are ringing for the newborn year," said the ruler, " soon will a new ruler and his bride be born, and I shall go to rest with my wife in vonder light-giving star."

In the fresh, green fir-wood, where the snow lay all around, stood the angel of Christmas, and consecrated the young trees that were to adorn his

" May there be joy in the rooms, and under the green boughs," said the old ruler of the year. In a few weeks he had become a very old man, with hair as white as snow. "My resting-time

" But the night is still thine," said the angel of Christmas, "for power, darkness followed each other; still came but not for rest. Let the snow lie and the blades of grass lay beaten down to endure the thought that another is worshipped whilst thou art still lord. Learn to endure being forgotten while yet thou lovest. The hour of thy freedom will come when Spring appears.'

> "And when will spring come?" asked Winter. "It will come when the stork re-

turns.

And with white locks and snowy beard, cold, bent, and hoary, but strong as the wintry storm, and as firm as the ice, old Winter sat on the snowdrift covered hill, looking towards the south, where winter had sat before and gazed. The ice glittered, the snow crackled the skaters skimmed over the polished surface of the lakes; ravens and crows formed a pleasing contrast to the white ground, and not a breath of wind stirred, and in the still air old Winter clenched his fists, and the ice lay fathoms deep between the lands. Then came the sparrows again out of the town, and asked, "who is that old man?" The raven sat there still, or it might be his son, which is the same

thing, and he said to them, -"It is Winter, the old man of the former year; he is not dead, as the calendar says, but he is guardian to the spring, which is coming."

"When will Spring come?" asked the sparrows, "for we shall have better times then, and a better rule. The old times are worth nothing.

And in quiet thought old Winterlooked at the leafless forest, where the graceful form and bend of each tree and branch could be seen; and while winter slept, icy mists came from the clouds, and the ruler dreamt of his youthful days and of his manhood, and in the morning dawn the whole forest glittered with hoar frost, which the sun shook from the branches, and this was the summer dream of Winter.

"When will Spring come?" asked the sparrows. "Spring!" Again the echo sounded from the hills on which the snow lay. The sunshine became warmer, the snow melted, and the birds twittered, "Spring is coming!" And high in the air flew the first stork, and the second followed: a lovely child sat on the back of each, and they sank down on the open field, kissed the earth, and four cents a week; paid for a good kissed the quiet old man; and, as the mist from the mountain-top, he vanish. News of the Churches from far of "Do you wish to see golden fruit?" ed away and disappeared. And the lands and from our own Provinces;

story of the year was finished. "This is all very fine, no doubt," said the sparrows, "and it is very beautiful; nished in the "Weslevan" as usual The rose-bushes gleamed with scarlet but it is not according to the calendar. and a many the true has of the elder-trees therefore it must be all wry

THE DEAD DOLL

You needn't be trying to comfert me-I tell you my dolly is dead! There's no use saying she isn't with a crack like that in her head. It's just like you said it would n't hurs much to have my tooth out that day. And then, when the man 'most pulled my head off, you had n't a word to say

And I guess you must think I'm a baby. when you say you can mend it with glue if I didn't know better than that! Why, just suppose it was you?

You might have her look all mended-bus what do I care for looks? Why glue's for chairs and tables, and toys, and the backs of books!

but it's the awfulest crack! It just makes me sick to think of the sound when her poor head went whack Against that horrible brass thing that holds up the little shelf. Now, Nursey, what makes you remind me? I know that I did it myself!

I think you must be crazy-you'll get her another head! What good would forty heads do her? I

tell you my dolly is dead! And to think I had n't quite finished her elegant new Spring hat! And I took a sweet ribbon of hers last night to tie on that horrid cat!

When my mamma gave me that ribbon-I was playing out in the yard-She said to me, most expressly, "Here's a

ribbon for Hildergarde. And I went and put it on Tabby, and Hildegarde saw me do it ; But I said to myself, "On, never mind, I don't believe she knew it!"

But I know that she knew it now, and I just believe, I do. That her poor little heart was broken, and so her head broke too.

Oh, my baby! my little baby! I wish my head had been hit! For I've hit over and over, and it hasn't cracked a bit.

But since the darling is dead, she'll want to be buried, of course; We will take my little waggon, Nurse, and you shall be the horse:

And I'll walk behind and cry; and we'll put her in this you see-This dear little box-and we'll bury her then under the maple tree.

And papa will make me a tombstone, like the one he made for my bird; And he'll put what I tell him on it-ves every single word!

shall say: "Here lies Hildegarde, a beautiful doll, who is dead; She died of a broken heart, and a dreadful crack in her head."

GROTETQUE INTERPRETATION OF THE BUBLE!

The Sunday Magazine says: -Amid all the benefits likely to arise from the in creasing study of the Bible and conversa tion on its contents in connexion with the present revival of religion, there are some risks against which it is of so small importance to be on our guard. One of these is that of a strained and unwarranted use of particular expressions of the English translation. Another is that of the sensational and grotesque interpreta-tions—a fanciful spiritualizing of histor-ical statements. We have an instance of both in an extraordinary view, given at the recent Brigton Conference, of certain words in our English translation of Isaiah xxxviii. 14. The words are part of Hezekiah's prayer, "O Lord, I am oppressed; undertake for me. The commentary ran

" May the Lord lead us then to commit ourselves to Him entirely as to the way in which he shall show us the things that we need to know, leaving Him to do it for us -leaving ourselves in His hands as dead. An expression occurred to me lately as suited, perhaps to teaching the same lesson. Hezekiah said, "O Lord, I beseech Thee, undertake for me.' 'Be thou my divine undertaker; keep me out of sight; put a covering on me; keep me under ground; let me so decrease, and let the new creature in Christ Jesus live in Thy sight.

It is difficult to conceive that the excellent gentleman had the faintest recollection that Hezekiah's prayer was uttered in thankfulness for the restoration of his life, and that it contained expressions denoting the shrinking horror with which he viewed death. But it is still more difficult to believe that he could have bestowed one moment's thought on the real meaning of prayer. English readers who instruct others should make sure of the original before founding anything on what may be only a casual English word. It is important to remember that the first step in the direction of German rationalism was a reaction from the fantastic spiritual interuptions of Scripture by the Pietist school, and a falling back upon the principle that the grammatical structure alone determines the meaning of scripture. Overstraining in any direction is sure to be followed by reaction towards the opposite; and the opposite of ultraspiritualism is dry rationalism. Besides, anything in worse taste than the comparison of God to an undertaker cannot be conceived. Revivalists are too prone to disregard the God-given faculty of good taste.

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See that your Paper is continued

JANUA

TH God called with His The tenderes one was Lo

"Arise." He woe and Steals throu saddens " My harps ta

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And deeper th soft than : Amidst the h Voice Ete

" Welcome, my a bo.ier jo Henceforth its song of sin

Jan. 2. LES [B. C. 1079

> MONDAY-TUESDAY-WEDNESD. THUESDAY FRIDAY-SATURDAY SUNDAY-

Topic: Bless GOLDEN TEX inherited the l Heb. 12. 17.

> TOPI 1. Sorrow ove 2. Concealment 3. Reproof for 6. Rejection f

Where in this 1. That God de 2. That sin ca 3. That sin w

DOCTRINE : The 7. 13; 1 John

The INTRODU on in The Bereat ly connects it wi the Old Testame wider Saul Reject GOLDEN TEXT Saul : " When ! blessing, he was r lowing the lesson the Sin of Man. illustrated in this all classes of sin set forth as fo 1. Horrow over Sin ; 3. Reproof Sin. At this or every teacher en to memory of SE other important i ample, as well a

By D. A. SAUL had at

the tesson been teen years. Whe human king, Go their plan, claime tion. He was to tative and servant in obedience to Early in his reign Samuel predicted where he would m fice, and at the se structions. See ch ened by the Philis of his people, took hands, and offere Samuel's arrival See chap. 13, 8.14. alty was the endir himself

Now once more Amalekites had a dim four hundred God's plans for hi 8-16, and Done 25 come for their utt all their possession the minister of Jer cute his mission in again he failed, might have a king ing his people with

THE TWO ANGELS.

God called the nearest angels who dwell with Him above : The tenderest one was Pity, the dearest one was Love.

"Arise," He said "Iny angels! a wail of we and sin Steals through the gates of heaven, and saddens all within.

" My harps take up a mornful strain that from a lost world swells:
The smoke of torment clouds the light, and blights the asphodels.

"Fly downward to that under world. and on its souls of pain. Let Love drop smiles of sunshine, and Pity, tears like rain."

Two faces bowed before the throne, veiled in their golden hair; Pour white wings lessened slowly down the dark abyss of air.

The way was strange, the flight was long; at last the angels came. Where swung a lost and nether world. red-wrapped in rayless flame.

There Pity, shuddering wept; but Love with faith too strong for fear. Took heart from God's Almightiness, and smiled a smile of cheer.

And lo; that tear of Pity, quenched the flame whereon it fell. And with the sunshine of that smile, hope came with man to dwell.

Two unveiled faces full of joy looked upward to the Throne. Four white wings folded at the feet of Him who sat thereon!

And deeper that the sound of seas, more soft than falling flake, Amidst the hush of wing and song the Voice Eternal spake:

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"Welcome, my angels! ye have brought a ho.ier joy to heaven; Henceforth its sweetest song shall be the song of sin forgiven."

JOHN G. WHITTIER

#### BEREAN NOTES.

Jan. 2.] LESSON I. SAUL REJECTED. [B. C. 1079.] [1. SAM. 15. 10-23.

HOME READINGS. MONDAY-1 Sam. 15. 10-23, TUESDAY-1 Sam. 8. 1-22. WEDNESDAY-1 Sam. 9. 15.24. THUESDAY-1 Sam. 10. 19-25. FRIDAY-1 Sam. 15. 1-9. SATURDAY-John 11. 45-54. SUNDAY-1 Sam. 15. 24 35.

TOPIC: Blessings forfeited by the Sin of Man. GOLDEN TEXT: Wheel Le would have tute for obedience. He was sinning in orinnerited the blessing, he was rejected. der that he might thereby serve God! Heb. 12. 17.

TOPICAL OUTLINE.

1. Sorrow over Sin, v. 10, 11. Concealment of Sin, v. 12-15. 3. Reproof for Sin, v. 16-19. 4. Rejection for Sin, v. 20-23.

Where in this lesson do we learn-

1. That God demands perfect obedience? 2. That sin cannot be concealed?

3. That sin will certainly be punished? DOCTRINE: The sinfulness of sin. Rom. 7. 13; 1 John 3. 8.

## GENERAL STATEMENT.

The Introductory Note of this lesson in The Berean Question Book sufficiently connects it with our previous studies in the Old Testament. We come now to consider Saul Rejected. What is said in our GOLDEN TEXT of Esau became true of Saul: "When he would have inherited the blessing, he was rejected." See verses following the lesson. The general TOPIC here illustrated is: "Blessings forfeited by the Sin of Man." The phases specially illustrated in this lesson, and common to all classes of sinning in some degree, are set forth as follows in the OUTLINE: 1. Sorrow over Sin: 2. Concealment of Sin; 3. Reproof for Sin; 4. Rejection for Sin. At this opening of the new year let every teacher encourage the committing to memory of SELECTED VERSES, and all other important parts of each lesson. Example, as well as precept, is needed in

#### By D. A. WHEDON, D.D.

SAUL had at the time of the events in the lesson been king of Israel about sixteen years. When the people demanded a human king, God, though disapproving their plan, claimed the right of his selection. He was to be both God's representative and servant, governing the nation in obedience to himself, the real King. Early in his reign he was put to the test. Samuel predicted his going to Gilgal, where he would meet him and offer saerifice, and at the same time give him instructions. See chap. 10. 8. Saul, frightened by the Philistines and the desertion of his people, took the matter into his own hands, and offered the sacrifice before Samuel's arrival, thus disobeying God. See chap. 13, 8-14. The pronounced penalty was the ending of his dynasty with

himself Now once more God tests Saul. The Amalekites had attacked Israel in Rephidim four hundred years before, to defeat. God's plans for his people. See Exod. 17. all their possessions. Saul was simply might have a king for a slave, and enrichin the judgment day. Gen. 3, 17; Num 32, 23; Job 14. 1; Ezek. 18. 4; Rom. 6.

1. Sorrow over sin. By vision or dream God announced to Samuel the result. IT REPENTETH ME, said Jehovah; that is. I repent. God sorrows over Saul's sin because of itself, because it shows that he cannot be trusted, and because of its consequences. He sorrows over all sin. His repentence is that change of feeling and purpose which precede a change in his course of action. Until now he has stood by Saul personally, but he will do so no longer. Ver. 29 is not a contradiction. but simply assures Saul that the present decree is irrevocable, for God does not REPENT or change as fickle man does. The reason for the rejection of Saul is given: it is a double reason. It was his duty to follow where and as God should point the way, but he TURNED BACK : he ought to have done what God commanded, but HE HATH NOT PERFORMED. This was his sin : he neglected to do. And this is the great sin of multitudes. Men will ask if sparing Agag and a few cattle was a great affair, and inquire wherein was its great evil: God's answer is that it was disobedience to himself, which, indeed, is the essence of all sin. Samuel sorrowed too, and in pure sympathy with the sorrow of his God. As two grieved souls commune together, so the prophet poured out his burdened soul ALL NIGHT. Good men every where and always should mourn for sin, for it is wrong in itself, offensive and insolent to God, and ruinous to the sinner. Only "fools make a mock at sin." 2. Concealment of sin. Saul, returning

from his southern campaign, came to CARMEL, not the celebrated mount, but a place six miles south of Hebron, SET UP A PLACE, that is, a monument of some kind, probably in the form of an elevated hand. (as the word means,) to commemorate his victory, and then PASSED ON to Gilgal, near Jericho. It was a sad place to the doomed king, (chap. 13. 14,) and about to become doubly sad. Here Samuel found him ready with his lying report-I HAVE PERFORMED THE COMMANDMENT OF THE LORD. God had said the contrary Ver. 11. If this was hypocrisy, he did not deceive God's prophet or the prophet's God. BLEATING SHEEP and LOWING OXEN were a testimony against him. His wretched excuse that THE PEOPLE SPARED them was senseless, if not false, for if true he should have restrained them. That they were reserved for sacrifice was no apology for disobedience and no substi-

3. Reproof for sin. LITTLE. See his own confession in chap. 9. 21. God made him all he was, gave him all the power he had, and finally set him upon a certain work with explicit instructions to utterly destroy a nation of sinners whose cup of iniquity was full, in execution of the just decree of a righteous Judge. It was God's contest on which he was sent, which he was to wage in God's way. How terrible the threefold indictment verse of 19. DIDST NOT OBEY, FLY UPON THE SPOIL, declaring the eagerness for plunder, and DIDST EVIL IN God's SIGHT. God saw the act and knew the motive.

4. Rejection for sin. Yet Saul is not condemned without a hearing. What can he say but to confess? He denies the accusation and tries to give another turn to the facts. He has OBEYED; he did go as he was SENT; he UTTERLY DESTROYED the Amalekites—only he made Agag captive, and the people (not he) took the best of the spoil for sacrifice. Was this stunidity, or conscienceless hardihood, or moral blindness? Yet do not sinners reason in like ways to-day in defense of Newest & most Fashionable Styles. their sins or in palliation of their guilt? God had, indeed, enjoined sacrifices, but as helps to, and not substitutes for obedience. But they must be rightly obtained. Gifts of money obtained by fraud cannot justify the fraud. No religious rite is of equal worth with moral conduct. Saul's conduct therefore is pronounced as bad as WITCHCRAFT and IDOLATRY, both of which are in rebellion against God. The sentence of rejection then falls on Saul's guilty ears. He was not deposed. but remained on the throne for some years, during which God was training David for his high place. Yet from that day Samuel never sought him, or acknowledged him as king, and God held intercoarse with him no more. He went from Important bad to worse until he fell a suicide. Yet had he chosen to repent his soul might have been saved.

Lessons. 1. Sin is exceedingly sinful God's holy law is the standard of conduct and the test of character. Every departure from it is sin, and every sin is vile before God. Deut. 8.7: 1 John 3.4. 2. Sin is The Pupils' Everybodys' very deceitful, blinding the eyes, dulling the conscience, and perverting the reason. often making evil appear as good and 8-16, and Deut. 25, 17-19. The hour is good as evil. Gen. 6, 5; Isa. 1, 2-4; Matt. come for their utter extermination with 15; 19; Rom. 3. 9-19. 3. The forfeitures of sin are fearful. It robs us of peace, of the minister of Jehovah, and was to exe. God's love, and of heaven. It destroys cute his mission in Jehovah's way. Here our power for doing good. It prevents again he failed, sparing Agag that he God's using us as he otherwise might. It procures an eternal rejection from Christ

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STILL ANOTHER CURE.

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PHILABELPHIA, June 28th, 1807.

SETH HASCS. Baltimore. Md. — Dear Ser: Seeing your advertisement. I was induced to try your Epileptic Kills. I was attacked with Epilepsy in July, 1853. Immediately my physician was summoned, but he could give me note the first then poneutical another physician. Junt I scened to zrow worse! I then tried the treatment of another, but wished any good effect. I again returned to my fandly physician; was cupped and bled several different times. I was generally attacked without any premonitory symptoms. I haddrom two to five fits a day, at intervills of two weeks. I was often attacked in my sleep, and would fall wherever I would be, or whatever be occupied with and was severally injured several times from the falls, was affected so much that I to-stall confidence in myself. I also was affected in my business, and I consider that your Epileptic Pills cared me! In February, 1855, commence to use your Fills, and only had two ratacks afterwards. The last one was April Edu, 1855, andethey were a best serious character. With the rhee-sing of Providence your medicine was made the instrument by which I was cured of that distressing affliction. I thick that the Fills and finer good effects should be made known everywhere, that persons who are similarly affected my have the been fit of them. As y piecen wishing where misonation can obtain it by earlieg at far to see dence, No. Sig North Taird St., Philoderich a. Fin A MOST REMARKABLE CURE. No. 7-Roan Embossed, Marbled Edges, Family Record, eight full pages Illustrations, and two Illustrated Titled Pages, Psalms in Metre. No. 8-Same as No. 17 wifh addition of Concor No. 9-Roan Enameled Gilt sidesand back, con-BOOK AND TRACT DEPOSITORY 13 GRANVILLE STREET. IN THERE A CURE FOR EPILEPSY!

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GRENADA, Miss., June 30. -- SETH S. HANCE. -- Dear Sir. GRENADA, Missa, Juno 3), where H. B. HANCE. — Dear Str. You will find election of five deliars, which I send you'll two boxes of your Epileptic PHIs. I was the first person who iried you'll the interpretable with the fortwo years. I wrote for and received the boxes of your PHIs, which he took according to directions. He has never had a fit since. It was by my persuasion that Mr. Lyon tried your PHIs, this case was a wery bad one; he had fits nearly all healife. Persons have written to me from Alabama and the singer your propose of ascertancing my epintonian regard to your PHIs. I have always a commended them, and in no instance where I have not a chance of hearing from their effect have they failed to cure.

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SATURDAY JANUARY 1, 1876.

1875

A year of mercies has just closed plenty. The prophetic rumous of using came as in other times; but of actual national strife, if we except a none. The year opened with no little apprehension. Business men saw an inevitable struggle in the near future, and doubted seriously whereunto it might grow. To the Spring hesitated anxiety increased. Page crops added to the commercial depression, mould have left us completely prospite for this could not altogether stay the de of misfortune which had set in inton trade : but it din very much to preven a wide spread calling v. We have seen got a few with heavy hearts and tour. cast eyes, putting up their chusters, locking their deors, and turning away from counters which were soon to be mounted by the anchonest. This we hope, is how ofer. Our atmosphere will be smally strong the affects of this dread storm

if we recomb the Welcott the charles,
the much to subject to the charles of
the pear a few of the charles of
thousands have been said that in,

while a most gracious influence from above has rested upon various communities : God's servants never have had more feason to regard the gospel as powerful agency. The same holy fire which swept over Scotland, Ireland and England, has begun to spread in the great American centres of population. In many parts of our own Provinces very gracious influences have followed the means of grace.

And the year has been one of blessed reaction following the agitation previously produced by vaunting scientists. Some bold and-specious arguments. with Tyndall's celebrated challenge as to the efficacy of prayer, caused no little tians who are always dreading the con-Christian supplication to Heaven; God answered by turning the hearts of multidudes unto himself. Besides, Christian philosophers have had it in books ing 1875.

1876

has dawned upon us, with hope and joy beaming upon its countenance. Yet what it may have in reserve-who can tell? Bright eyes, looking this moment with happy glances upon the figures which head this paragraph, will, before is its twelve months have fled, lose their all the elements for a century, may this opens on a world full of disease and disappointment of cares and wees and cin-and it will doubtless see the usual record of misery and tribulation. May we all be prepared for either prosperity or adversity as God may direct! But -these all hidden from us-it is ours to cherish confidence, to go forth bravely to duty. With this conviction we wish all our readers

A HAPPY NEW YEAR.

The following by an esteemed correspondent, who sees constantly in her labours of mercy the evils of which she writes, is a reply to a few questions recently printed in the WESLEYAN.

THE GOLLEN TEXT for each week of 1876, on Cards for Infant Classes, will be on sale at the Book Room. We will be glad to have early orders.

A POST OFFICE ORDER Las reached

THE EASTERN BOOK AND PUB-LISHING CONCERN.

THE BOOK ROOM has again been fathe autumn and Christmas trade. Last year's business was justly considered as having taken its complexion from the activity of commerce and the flushness of the money market. It would have been regarded as a real triumph all departments of enterprise. It will be gratifying to all our patrons to learn that this year's business, particularly that of the closing months, has been largely in advance of the previous one. With a good stock, and the confidence of the public, all dread of decline has vanished before actual success. The Book Room may now be regarded as an established centre of business, and has doubtless finally escaped from the region of shadows. May it soon become source of revenue for funds designed to support that class of men who sustained it in its days of weakness.

THE PRINTING DEPARTMENT, now in xistence three months, has also begun to claim public attention and patronage. With extra hands employed most of the time, every energy has been taxed to meet the demands of regular and job work. The change in form and enlargement of the WESLEYAN have of course increased the mechanical labour; but it is a reward to know that both are appreciated by its readers. It is now so shaped that a further enlargement may be obtained at any time. without serious expense.

IN CIRCULATION THE PAPER makes a steady, if not a rapid increase. Like all other periodicals, it has its fluctuations; the drawbacks, however, are regularly more than repaired by new subscribers.

Taken altogether, we cannot but feel that this Eastern "Concern" grows rapidly; that it has a mission of usefulness before it; that it is to become a very serious tax upon the bodies and brains of its managers; and finally, that it is under the favor not only of an approving ministerial and public constituency, but also under the guardianship of a kind and faithful Providence.

The Rev. W. Sommerville, a veteran minister of the Presbyterian (Reform ed) body, and a skilled controversialist, has sought our columns for the completion of a series of letters begun some time ago in the Pres. Witness. We are quite sure the termination of this discussion will be pursued in a right spirit. apprehension among a class of Chris- The great object of all such argumentation is a fair apprehension of the truth sequences of seductive philosophies. as it affects the Church of the Lord Jesus the year 1875 has been throughout one. Christ. Any one versed in history can of masterly refutation of expressions see the effects of spirited discussions made in worldly wisdom. Sceptics in which our forefathers took part. The oried-Show us that there is power in Churches are more tenacious of sound doctrine to-day because of land-marks erected generations ago. Our pioneers sleep, but their successors are awake and vigilant. Our confidence in the and pamphlets, all their own way dur- judgment of those new waging this paper war, as well as our own youth and experience, both restrain us from

THE BEREAN LESSON SYSTEM. -- Sabbath school work is now thoroughly systematized. No religious workman more thoroughly equipped to-day than the intelligent Sabbath school lustre. Pillars which have withstood teacher. With his Books of Illustrations, his comprehensive Commentary, year tumble with a crash. The year his Berean Journal and Notes, he has full command of his duties. The Berean system is a most admirable one. There is something stimulating in the idea of universal study—that thousauds upon thousands are engaged at the same hour in pondering upon the same Bible subject. What this means, as regards the Bereau system, may be seen in the fact that four millions (nearly) of the "Leaf" are published every month. Through our own Book Room several thousands are sent out, and the number is ever increasing. These treat each lesson so exhaustively that nothing can surpass them. For consecutive arrangement, clear, concise treatment of Scripture narrative, the world has seen nothing like this Berean system. It is Dr. Whedon's turn to edit the lessons this year. That is a sufficient promise of what may be expected. As a commentator Dr. Whedon holds a leading us from Truro, in an envelope, without position. Max much good follow the Sabbath School Lessons of 1876!

BANNER CIRCUITS.—An interesting authorities of the Seminary. The Semiand characteristic letter from Rev. F. Smallwood, appears in this issue. Our vored with generous patronage during realers would regard our foot-note to his previous communication as an allusion to ourselves and one or two other boastful writers, rather than to our venerable brother Smallwood. Besides, he had, by example, permitted a little playfulness of expression. We have this year to equal the record of 1874, never yet reached the altitude of that considering the unusual stringency in conceit which places a connexional officer-in virtue of an office bestowed by his brethren-above those who have most honorably served their day and generation. During three years of happy association, we sat at Mr. Smallwood's feet. though he was in retirement at the time. We are not conscious of having arisen from that attitude yet.

It will be seen as one result of the correspondence called out by references to Circuits prolific of Ministers, that it is of very great importance to have all available information upon our colonial, religious history, before a certain class of men shall have passed to their reward in heaven. Our information as to Bridgetown was obtained from a Minister and his Ladv-now far advanced in the autumn of a most useful life. A fragment or two from other sources would not only show how different men look at different subjects, but also how each additional recital opens up new data for the historian. We hope, and have some reason to believe, that some prudent observer is "taking notes" and in time "will print them," embodying what of these discussions is worth handing down to future generations.

THE INVITATION TO CHARLOTTETOWN was mentioned by us recently as one of the current rumors of the day. We see no reason why what affects our Church as common in conversation among men, may not with propriety be published-providing it be true, and not calculated to injure any interests. Our friend who writes on this subject this week ought perhaps to have admitted a part of our assertion as correct.

We are happy now to have definite mowledge to the effect that Rev. J Lathern of Halifax, is to be the pasto in Charlottetown, during the next three years, all being well.

PROF. HIND has accused Rev. G. M. Grant, through the St. John papers, of having "plagianized" his (the Professor's) woodcuts in writing for Good Words on the subject of the north west. Mr. Grant makes a reply which is, or ought to be considered quite sufficient, for any gentleman. It is questionable, however, whether Prof. Hind will be satisfied, as he seems to have been in a humor anything but aimable in starting this controversy. He assumed that Mr. Granthad not been strictly straightforward, if we may credit his own statements; and - what seems most mysterious-the two gentlemen had been in friendly correspondence up to a short time ago, though months had elapsed without any reference to this affair till it appeared in the public adding a single word of either advice prints. It is unfortunate that two literary gentlemen, to whom this Dominion stands greatly indebted, should thus appear in the attitude of beligerents before the world.

> Two items of moment reach us, by special telegram, to the daily papers. One shows that the Presbyterian Union is not complete.

At London, Ont., yesterday, the Presbyterian Church was marked by another exciting scene. The Pastor, Rev. Mr. Cameron, appeared to preach for the Unionists, but the Rev. Mr. Burnett, of Hamilton, who had been called by the Antis to preach, gained the pulpit first amid great anxiety, and proceeded with the service. The Pastor offered dissent from Burnett's remarks by several times calling out "false," "false." Burnett was at the close roundry applauded.

That reads a little like the bad conduct preceding the Disruption. hope we have heard the last of it.

The other item is a special to the Morning Chronicle and explains itself. MONTREAL, Dec. 28

"La Minerve" this morning accuses the English (Canadian) press of bigotry in their dealings with the Roman Catholics. adding that, were they sufficiently strong. they would doubtless treat them in the same high-handed manner in which they have treated Catholics in other parts of the Dominion. This article has reference to the agitation now going on for the establishment of a "Protestant Defence Association," as rendered necessary by Toronto, and Rev. A. Western Liberal.

nary, by their charter, are bound to pro-vide for the education, religious service and temporal wants of the poor, yet how little they carry out their duty, even in Montreal, is evidenced by the fact that when to day a deputation waited on them for assistance to the West End Relief Association Fund the munificent sum offered them was \$25. The deputation consisted mainly of Catholics, one of whom loudly protested his indignation, saying that the least they should have offered them was \$2,500. As to the charity now being dispensed, almost all of it is being contributed by Protestants. As to the applicants for charity, about 98 per cent. re French, 11 per cent. Irish, and the remaining 1 per cent, Scotch and English.

"DEFICIENCY" CORRESPONDENCE has

accumulated upon our hands again to an extent that is perfectly appalling. We were at a loss whether to start a Magazine or Review with this material and call it the Deficiency Monthly or Quarterly but a wise layman came counsellor to our sanctum, helping us to this decision .-'Stay this discussion. Laymen, too, have their difficulties this year of depression. Do we fly to the newspapers? We expect Ministers to show us how trials can be endured: but this rasping literature helps us none at all." And so we turn to our multitude of authors on this subject, and beg of them to help us now in the burial service while this body is being consigned to the-waste basket. Our Ministers have borne financial pressure for several years, in a spirit worthy of them, too; and instead of aggravating, this discussion will ultimately lessen their burdens. But it ought to stop now. At the Annual Conferences every opportunity will be presented for understanding each other.

"HIDE ME FROM MY PAPA," is said by city missionary, to have been the ery of a child whom he met at the door of a house he was visiting. Think of it! This child two years of age-so tender as to need a father's strong arm, and so affectionate as to appreciate a father's warmest love-begs to be hidden away from his presence. Why? The father was a drunkard. We have seldom heard of anything more affecting than this incident What shall be said of the business which turns the hearts of the children against the fathers?

JOHN SUNDAY has gone to his eternal rest. He was one of the first and a most brilliant trophy of missionary toil among the Ojibways. His extraordinary eloquence-extraordinary in a man redeemed from the lowest depths of paganism and ignorance—astonished multitudes in years gone bye. He died peacefully after much by a respectful company.

#### THE CANADIAN METHODIST

MAGAZINE FOR JANUARY. The Methodist Church of this Province (as it is called since the union with the New Connexion body) has had al wonderful career of progress and presperity. Its methods were emmently adapted to take hold of a new country. Its active itinerant preachers transported themselves and their saddle-bags from place to place, careless of hardship, heedless of danger. Their system of lay-preaching enabled t em to reach settlements for which the regular minister was a personage of the future. Meantime the country at large progressed in population and wealth, and the various preaching-places in due time saw the erection of churches had secured the service of regular preachers. It was in these primitive days that the foundations of the now widely influential Methodist Church of Ontario were laid

It was impossible that the saddle-bag ra could last forever. The claims of culture are now being heard and attended to. The Methodist Church has its colleges and ladies' seminaries. It has developed a number of young men of conspicuous ability and literary cultivation. Its weekly paper, the "Christian Guardian," brilliantly edited by the Rev. E. H. Dewart, with the able assistance of the Rev. David Savage, (recently conductor of the "Evangelical Witness") is the strongest religious newspaper printed in the Province. The contents of the January number of the Magazine are an admirable biographical sketch of the late Mr. and Mrs. Jackson of Hamilton, by Prof. Burwash; a philosophic paper on Moses, by Dr. Cooke, author of 'Theiotes;" the Holy Grail, a choice b t of Mediævalism, by W. H. Withrow M. A.; Judson and his helpers, a sympathetic missionary sketch, from the practised pen of one of our sweetest Canadian poets-Mrs. Yule; Arctic Exploration, an article of great interest, by D. G. Sutherland, M.A., LL. B. the Sweep's Story, an amusing sketch of London life; Recollections of Tholuck, an interesting sketch of German university life, by a Canadian. A valuable scientific article on the Antiquity of Man is contributed by the Editor; as also a discussion of Imperial Federation, and other topics of current interest. A fine cut of the new \$100,000 Baptist Church at Toronto, and a fine portrait of Mr. Jackson, embellish the number, which also contains poems by Prof. Wilson, John McDonald, M.P. and the Editor, and Longfellow's exquisite "Legend Beautiful." This is, for its size and excellence, the cheapest magazine extant, being only \$2 a year. or 20 cents a number. Rev. S. Rose, Toronto, and Rev. A. W. Nicolson,

#### CORRESPONDENCE

CALLINGS AND CRITICISMS

MR. EDITOR.-I received by post this morning, a note, bearing the names of several of our ministers belonging to the New Brunswick and E. E. Island confer. ence, which reads as sollows - As you are probably acquainted with those parts of the work, which the WESLEYAN of recent dates affirms to have been won lerfully prolife of men, for our Ministerial ranks. will you please to remark on this list, as such remarks may be of use to the future historian of Methodism in these Lower

In a matter like this, the question to be first considered and settled is: when does a Circuit really surrender one of its promising young men to the ministry among us? I take it, that if one of the class supposed, is won to Christ in one place, and begins to preach in another at a distance from it, that it is the Church of his salva. tion-or the Circuit on which he was converted to God, that may thoughtfully call him its Son in the Gospel-for it is general admitted I think that every Christian young man of our day, is called to labor for Christ to the top of his bent. and that if he can do more to spread the truth in the work of the ministry, than in any other way then that is his proper sphere. So that the New Birth, when accompanied with intense religiousness, and love for souls, is the motive power-the other is the circumstance which indicates his pecular field of labor.-This being premised, I must remind your readers, that the lists of men said to have been sent out into the ministry from the Walla e and Bridgetown Circuits, were published in the WESLEYAN of Nov. 27th and Dec. the 11th, and now, in complying with the request of some of my brethren of this Conference to remark on said lists, I may admit that I know nothing of Wallace, as a place, and but little of the antecedents of the brethren who made up the list from that Circuit-though I am not so much at fault in relation to Bridgetown, nor to the "radius of twenty miles" - all of which, from the way the thing is put in the WESLEYAN of the 27th ult., a stranger might suppose was occupied by the minister on that charge; whereas there are four or five other Circuits besides suffering, and was followed to the grave Bridgetown, within the limits of the given I now take the first name, on the first

> of the two lists, and ask is the Chairman of the St. Stephen District a son of the Methodist Church of the place on which he is affiliated—the answer is No? he is neither a Nova Scotian by birth or Church relationship, but a New Brunswicker, in both sources, and therefore must be drop-ed from the Wallace list. Reverse the rule, if you will-previously laid down to judge in this matter-and Wallace gains nothing, for Jothar Fulton though a Wallace man by birth, was passed through the Amhert Quarterly meeting - and which horn of this dilemma are you pleased to accept? for the two men you cannot claim by either one of the two supposed rules:-I leave the latter brother upou your list but the other is out of Court. I next take the first name from those of the young men, said to be now studying for the ministry from the same Circuit, and allow me to say, that I always understood that if a youth left a place of his birth without religion, and afterwards gets converted by Methodist agencies, on another Circuit-a hundred and fifty miles away from the Natal spot-and then passed into the ministry, that it was the Church in which he was brought to God that claimed him as its son, rather than the plage in which his mother hap pened to live, at the time of his birth. therefore challenge the name of G. A. Huestis, and claim that he obtained the grace of salvation, in Windsor at the time the Editor of the WESLEYAN was in charge of that Circuit.

These are the only brethren on the Wallace list, of whose previous history I know anything, and if the claim of that Circuit to these is so faulty, then there may be others also yet to be challenged; though I am not in a position to speak upon that point-and for the reason before given—but what is the inference?

Now as to the Bridgetown lists, Peter Sleep was an Englishman, he came to New Brunswick as a christian young man, where he labored as a local preacher, and then passed to the Aylesford Circuit, to assist an aged minister in that field of la-

Wm. Bannister was also an Englishman. He also obtained religion in the old country, was a local preacher in N. B. was em. ployed as a probationer on several Circuits, and afterwards died in the West

Wm. M. Leggett was from Sussex, N.B. he joined the Church in St John and each of the three afterwards passed into the Ministry among us; yet Bridgetown is credited with these three names though no one of them was a Nova Scotian much less a spiritual child of the Bridge

Circuit, 1 England. vinces, bu in his ow Win. Holla local pread before the for the mis these sever question, f tion I cant either Circ ber. But young men as the Circ it included

larger than there are ded to the the WESL they are s of the two Conference ner Circuit vinces but There is I would lik

the signific joke, put in the 18th in because I p that of the might have years agoblowing a when comp note, I may trumpet, wi thers cradle appeared in some of my ment put m regard, wit ence organown tastes: appear at ti fore the W present Edi

That foot circumstanc one of our Country. Francis He was upon a broad wate long green culate you l some big cit travelled a kurge places was the bige ply was-L populous was the she "do tell"

Buffalo. But as yo Banner, I ha ture honor w and that bro continue to

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Mr. EDI an epistolary far as the ou about a forts surprised to writing over say things th eous and abs less, it is not correct. On paper receiv It is stated of Hamilton cepted a call statement of Charlottetow the sun." this circuit. item now que is not correct December.

DEAR BROT for Brother S many of the given in the Charlottetown number less. Martin and SL

James Buckley was born in Cornwallis.

There are two brethren on those lists of trine of transabstantiation mot Circuit, but when is the other Parker communion of the body of Christ." claimed by Bridgetown? I give up I. N.

local preacher, certainly he never came before the N.B., District as a candidate either Circuit has to any one of the number. But I do find that the number of woung men from Charlottetown-that is His great atonement. as the Circuit stood a few years ago, when it included some of the country work-is has reference to the real presence of our larger than I had at first supposed and Saviour in the Sacramental wine, then there are other names which might be ad- must we also allow that the real blood of ded to the thirty-four already given in Christ flowed from the Rock struck by the WESLEYAN of the 18th inst., but as Moses in the wilderness. But we cannot they are sufficient to out number those believe such an absurdity. Our view is of the two crack Circuits of the N. S. that endorsed by all Biblical students, v.z. Conference, I claim that this is the Banner Circuit not only of the Lower Provinces but likely of the whole Dominion.

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leas.

There is just one other point on which I would like to remark, for I fail to see the significance of Anthony Trollope's joke, put in as a foot note to my letter of the 18th inst.—If I am a Colonist it is because I preferred the Foreign work to that of the English Circuits, in which I might have found a place thirty-eight vears ago-and as to my being "A child blowing a trumpet for the first time" when compared with the writer of that note. I may say that I was blowing the trumpet, when he was likely in his mothers cradle; -it is true that I have not appeared in the WESLEYAN, as often as some of my brothers and don't for a moment put myself in comparison, in that regard, with the Editor of our Conference organ-having other duties to perform, which accord more fully with my own tastes and feelings, but my name did annear at times in other publications, before the WESLEYAN was started or its present Editor became a Colonist.

That foot note reminds me of a little circumstance which once took place on one of our Lakes in the upper part of our Country. Anthony Trollope, or Sir Francis Head-I forget which, just nowwas upon a steam boat, sailing up the broad waters, when he was addressed by a long green Yankee; Well Governor I calculate you have travelled some, and seen some big cities—Yes, was the reply I have travelled a good deal, and also seen some kergeplaces-Well said the Yankee, which was the bigest city you ever see'd? The reply was-London is the largest and most populous city I ever saw-Oh, indeed, was the shout of our American cousin "do tell" for I guess you never see'd

But as you Mr. Editor have lowered your Banner, I have only to hope, that in future honor will be given where it is due. and that brotherly love-if it exists-will continue to the end.

Your's truly, FRED. SMALLWOOD. Charlottetown, Dec. 24, 1875,

#### CHARLOTTETOWN.

Mr. Editor,—We received a mail from the continent a few days ago, after an epistolary and newspaper famine so far as the outside world is concerned of about a fortnight. We are sometime surprised to find that correspondents writing over fictitious signatures often say things that we know to be erroneous and absurd; and which, nevertheless, it is not worth while to attempt to correct. One of the numbers of your paper received by the last mail, says: " It is stated that Rev. W. Stephenson, of Hamilton, Ont., has received and accepted a call to Charlottetown." This statement is certainly, at least to us in Charlottetown, something "new under. the sun." In behalf of the interests of this circuit, I now write to say that the item now quoted from the WESLEYAN, is not correct. D. D. CURRIE.

December, 1875.

THE CHARLOTTEROWN MINISTERIAL CONTINGENT.

DEAR BROTHER - Would it not be well for Brother Smallwood to mention how many of the brethren whose names he has given in the WESLEYAN were born in Charlottetown. I think he will find his number less. For instance, brethren Martin and Slackford I think, were born

A CHECK T) TRANSUBSTANTIATION - words, "The Lord is in Holy temple" thelic Church attempts to prove her doc-

the name of Parker, and there are two The verse mentioned reads thus: "The of the name in work at present, but cup of dessing which we bless, is it not one came from England, to enter the the communion of the blood of Christ work here, and the other is from the Wil- The bread which we bless is it not the

Now to show the absurdity of believing Parker but know nothing of the other one. | the real body and blood of Christ were or There is a Mr. Holland likewise named are present in the consecrated elements. on one of the lists, and there was a byo- let us compare the verse just quoted with ther of the name once on the Aylesford another in the same chapter. The Apos-Circuit, but he came from Manchester, the in showing how the sacraments of the England, to enter the work in these Pro- Jews typified those of the new dispensarinces, but afterward went back and died tion, speaks thus, in the fourth verse,in his own country .-- And there was a | "And did all drink the same spiritual Wm. Holland who died at Nictau as a Rock that followed them: and that Rock was Christ."

No one will be foolish enough to confor the ministry, and therefore I challenge | tend that the Isralites when drinking of these seven or eight names on the lists in that ghostly stream, partook of the real question, for with my present informa- blood of Christ, for the Son did not for tion I cannot discover any right which thousands of years after the striking of this typical Rock, take upon himself human nature-flesh and blood-and make

> If we allow that the first quoted verse -that the striking of the Rock pointed to a suffering Saviour, whose side smitten by a Roman spear was to shed forth water and blood, and as dying of thirst the Israelite was revived by that running water. so Christ was to open a fountain for sin and uncleaness, and give his people a well of water springing up into everlasting

> Allowing this to be correct, then it follows, logically, that the sacrament instituted by our Land was only meant to be an antitype or remembrancer of His broken D. D. M. body and spilt blood.

last seek's issue our esteemed correspondent. "A Fellow Safferer," was injured by those who would have befriended him. Referring to increased Missionary receipts. he said "Unfort na'ely increased receipts in this line does not mean decreased deficiencies." The word "decreased" was omitted. Instead of an estimated deficiency of \$330 in his own salary, as intimated in the posteriot, it should have been

#### CIRCUIT INTELLIGENCE.

DONATION PARTY.—About twenty adherents of the Methodist Church at Newcastle formed themselves into a donation party, and on Friday evening last paid a the Parsonage, Chatham. The object of the visit was to supply the Parsonage with a number of articles for household use, and it being altogether a voluntary affair, was, to the Superintendent and his lady, a matter both of surprise and pleasure. A small sum of money was also donated by the party. The two hours spent in the pursonage were made to pass most pleasantly, the Rev. gentleman proving as geni d in his home as he is fervent in the pulpit, his lately acquired "better half" adding largely to her list of friends by her writeful and winning deportment. During the evening the contents of several well tilled baskets came in for a share of attention, this part of the evening's programme being by no means the least important. About ten o'clock the party returned to Newcastle.

We are requested by the Rev. Mr. Crisp and lady to convey to the persons who composed the party, their sincere thanks for this gravifying expression of the good will and estern of the Newcastle congregation. - Uni n Advacate.

ACADIA M NES, LONDONDERRY.-Rev. J. Sharp writes: "We held our Quarterly neeting on Christmas day, which was happy and harmonious. Mr. Huestis (Steward) reported (after paying all expenses including \$25 to Onslow for Mr. Smith's services previous to my coming,) a balance in hand. I could not make an exact statement of membership, but I may say that that class you attended is now become three. with a fourth about to start, being a division of the one at Martin's Brook. | brothers."

KENTVILLE.—It may be interesting to ome of the brethren who have travelled this Circuit to know that God's grace has been pardoned and wanderers brought home. To God be all praise.

A. H. CLAYTON.

CHURCH DEDICATION. -A correspondent writes to the St. John "News." Last Sabbath was a gala day at Lower St. Mary's, York Co. As the day was fine and the sleighing excellent, many availed themselves of the opportunity of mingling amusement with instruction by attending the dedication of the new Methodist church in that place. Rev. Mr. Duncan of St. John, who was announced to preach the dedicatory sermon, was unable to attend through severe illness and the Rev. Mr. Mc-Keown had to fill the gap. This he did very efficiently, discoursing from the which at once impresses itself upon

did not live within the radius inscribed From the 16th verse of the 10th chapter Rev. R. Wilson, of Marysville, preacharound Bridgetown, and therefore that of first Corinthins, and other portions of ed in the afternoon on "The glory of Circuit must abandon its claim to him Scripture of like import, the Roman Ca. Judaism and the greater glory of Christianity," as represented by the two temples. In the evening, the Rev. Mr. McKeown reprodu ed in his own interesting style, "The old, old Story," taking for his text. "Ye know the grace of of the Lord Jesus Christ," &c. The preachers appeared to work easily in harness and the people were evidently interested in what they said. The attendance was large, the attention all that could be desired, and the collection good \$150 \$100 of which was given by Mr. Gibson. The Marysville choir discoursed sweet music in there wonted efficient style, Miss Gibson presiding at the organ, and contributed very largely to the interest of the occas

The church is a comfortable and pretty little building of 44 feet in length by 38 in breacth, and capable of scating some 250 persons. Its cost is something like \$1500, and the remaining debt is only about \$150. Mr. Thomas Robinson has been the moving spirit in the matter, and as a compliment to his pluck and perseverance some one suggests as the place is yet without a name, that it be called "Robinson." We second the motion, and will so address our

#### ITEMS FROM HARPER'S WEEKLY.

Commodore Vanderbilt, with characteristic unostentation, has given another 100,000 to the Vanderbilt University in Tennessee, thus making the aggregate of his gift to that institution \$700,000. The admirable old gentleman never sells "University" short. We may add that the university now has 200 students in its medical department, 150 in the literary department, 30 in the theological end 20 in the law department.

LAY evangegelists are multiplying. and are received, when well known as goodmen, with favor the people. Mr. E. P. Hammond is having great success ERRATA.—In the hurry of preparing in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, as is also Mr. Earle in Troy, New York. Messrs. Whittle and Bliss are still labouring in the Northwest. Another evangelist of adelphia go on with mabated interest

THE fondness for theological debate which was characteristic of our West in the days of the early settlers has not altogether yet died out. A tournament of this kind recently neld at Carrollton, Missouri, lasted tourteen days. Ministers were present from all parts of visit to the Rev. R. Crisp and his lady at | Missouri and Arkansas, and the debaters went learnedly into the niceties of Greek and Hebrew usage. An onthusiastic correspondent writes to a Unicago paper that "among the grand results which have followed such debates are the planting of churches, the stay of heretical sentiments, and the founding of institutions of learning." It is suggested, therefore, that the friends of a certain university known to be in need of funds should indulge in a theological debate.

> A London citic laughs at the way in which announcement is made of the birth of a prince or princess, and suggests that if it is to become a general cher." And finally, in the case of twins, study of the Classics." On Saturday last, the wife of Profes-

The Emperor of Brazil has sent official notice to the Director-General of the Centennial Exposition of his inso said that the splendid mansion for- College, "A People's Poet." merly occupied by Mr. Moorehead, one of Jay Ccoke's partners, has been taken for the Emperor's use at the figure of \$50,000. He is one of the most unassuming monarchs living. He is tall, erect. and of rather large frame, with a handsome head, well set on a pair of broad shoulders. His face is large, but not too full, and the lower part of it is covered by a thick gray beard. His eves are intelligent and sympathetic, and there is in the general expression of his face a certain unassuming kindliness

one's memory and affections. In a few words, he may be said to look like what he is-a simple, pleasant gentleman of more than ordinary intelligence, and with a large fund of common-sense. His wife is also said to be of a kindly nature, and her influence is always exerted for good.

According to the 21st annual report of the Board of Education of Chicago, cause of his death was excessive drinking. there were 49,121 pupils enrolled in the Public Schools of that city during the past year. The teachers numbered 700. and the school buildings 52-six new ones have been erected during the year. The cost for text books is over \$70,000 per annum, which sum the Board hope to reduce by requiring publishers to furnish school books at whole sale prices. The average cost of tuition per pupil is \$15.79. The schoolroom accommodetions are so inadequate that 10,000 pupils can be given half day sessions only. The evening schools have an attendance

WHEN so much is being said among ourselves about the evils of the liquor traffic and the necessity for its being totally suppressed, it is worth while to note that Minnesota has started a State Inebriate Asylum, and has determined that the liquor sellers of the State shall be called npou to foot the bill by a special tax imposed on these gentlemen for that purpose. Not only so, the Supreme Court has declared that such a tax is perfectly constitutional, and can therefore be collected. The Governor accordingly has appointed a Board of Directors for this asylum, and the work will commence in the spring. A fund of \$10,000 is already in hand, and before the 1st of July it is calculated that the liquor sellers of Minnesota will have contributed \$30,000 to the very praiseworthy object .- Tor. Globe

Times are hard at present, it is said in Canada, but they are the same and worse in places often represented as far different and better. A mechanic writes to the N. Y. Witness that, induced by less note is holding crowded meetings the representations given of Florida he in Springfield, Ohio; and the meetings left Montreal, expecting plenty of emof Messrs. Moody and Sankey in Phil- ployment when he got to that land of promise. Never was a greater disappointment. He found the place overrun with labor of all kinds, and many unable to say where or how they could get a meal. These who have work, and they are the minority, get from \$2 to \$2.75 a day, and from \$6 to \$7 for board. Many are willing to work for their board and can't get any one to take them on those terms; very few in employment have more than three days work in the week. If mechanics are badly off, clerks, it is said, are still worse. The only thing they can think of is to try to work then selves back again to the North. In short, there is considerable distress in Canada at present, and a good many may have considerable difficulty in weathering through the winter, but other places are equally bad and some a great deal worse. -1b.

THE Annual Convention of the Educational Association of Nova Scotta was held in Halifax, Dec. 29th and 39th, custom, it will be proper to announce: 1875. Wednesday, Dec. 29th. 10 a.m. "On the 5th inst., the wife of Rem- Opening address by Rev. A. S. Hunt, brandt Umber, Esq., of a painter." M. A., Superintendent of Education. "Yesterday morning, at 3 A.M., the Rev. Motions and notices of motions. Ap-Mrs. Manyofem, of a curate." "On the pointment of Committees. 3 p. m. 26th ult., the wife of Doric Peristyle, Local Reports of Educational progress Esq., of an architect." "On Friday Paper by A. M. N. Patterson, A. M. evening last, Mrs. White Lynca, of a "Looking the education question fair laundress." "On the 9th inst., the in the face." 7.30 a.m. Lecture by Rev. wife of Mr. John Bull, Jun, of a but- R. F. Burns, D. D., "A Plea for the

Thursday, Dec. 30. 10 a. m. Resor Loftino Acrobati, of two bouncing ports of Committees. Paper by a lady teacher. Conversation on methods. 3 p. m. Lecture by Rev. D. Honeyman, D. C. L., &c. General business. Election of officers. 7.30 p.m. Lecture by ing the past three weeks; sinners have tention to be present thereat. It is al-

#### NEWS IN BRIEF.

NOVA SCOTIA.

There is a law-suit threatened between wo Halifax newspapers. The Nova Scotia Legislature is to meet

on February 10th. The fall cod fishery at Cape North, C.B., is reported very successful.

Halifax had another sudden death last week.

Mr. C. D. Fillmore's steam mill at Ox ford. Cumberland, was destroyed by fire

A Spanish schooner went ashore near Shelburne on Christmas night and became a total wreck. Crew all saved.

The Britannia Company's store at Sydnev Mines was entered the other night and a cash box containing \$00 stolen. at A negro attempted to burglarize Ethe

discovered in the attempt and captured. One of the Artillerymer, stationed at Fort Clarence, near Ha x, was found dead in his bed the othe morning, the

Several very serious acaidants happened in Halifax during Christ as Day and the day following, owing to the slippery state of the streets.

David Sutherland, a liquor seller at Ne v Glasgow, has been convicted of sellng liquor to Indians, and has received the most righteous sentence of a fine of \$409 or 1 months tmprisonment.

NEW BRUNSWICK & P. E. ISLAND

C. DesBrisay, Esq., fell dead in the ouloit of St. Paul's Episcopal Churen, Cantottstown, on the 19th December.

There are two murders reported in P. E. Island lately, both of them rising from A snow-plough got off the track near

Bathurst last week, but fortunately in one was injured. On Sunday morning last a man died in

St. John from the effects of a beating he received at the hands of two others on Christmas Day.

The creditors of the Jewett estate are o receive twenty cents cash on the dollar. and ten cents on the dollar secured in two and three years. The firm is to renme operations.

Carney, who was arrested in St. John lately on the charge of murdering a man near Boston has been discharged from custody, the magistrrte deciding that as the crime was one of mans aughter it was not covered by the extradition treaty.

#### UPPER PROVINCES

Four ringleaders in the City Hall riots at Montreal have been tried and punished There were fourteen deaths from small pox in Montreal last week.

The barracks on St. Helen's Island were destroyed by fire last week. No insurance. Cause, matches gnawed by rats.

One hundred and forty cattle, many of them belonging to the mounted police, perished in a heavy snow storm at Win-

A serious disturbance has occurred at St. James' Church, London, caused by the divided feeling of the congregation on the question of union.

While a man was coupling cars at the Point St. Charles carriage shed, Montreal, on Monday, he fell between two of them and was killed instantly. There is a rumour affoat that the Dom's

inion Parliament will dissolve at thereon, ing session, and that the government will go to the country on the question of abandoning the Pacific Railway policy.

The boundary line in the far North West is being marked by cast iron piliars eight feet high set in the ground four feet at a distance of a mile from each other, The English and American Governments set the posts alternately. ----

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. Ferry, of Michigan, has been ape pointed President of the U.S. Senate. By an explosion in a Belgian mine, 110 colliers lost their lives.

A town of Porto Rico has been almost destroyed by an earthquake. Mount Vesuvius is again in an eruptive

Egypt is to withdraw her forces from

Zanzibar. France has applied for extra space at the Centennial.

The Paris budget for this year amounts to forty million dollars. The death of Lange the German com-

mentator is announced. It is rumoured that Pere Hyacinthe is to receive a call to a church in Boston.

after his conviction for the murder of Harriet Lane. It is expected that the American Con-

gress will make a grant of \$1,500,000 toward, the expenses of the Centennial.

Bowen has gained his suit in the action r defamation of character instituted by him against the Brooklyn "Eagle." They are having such heavy snow-

storms in the neighbourhood of Vienna that the trains have ceased running, The Prince of Wales has arrived at Cal-

For the first time in its history Boston has elected a coloured man as a member

of its Common Council. The mutinous crew of the "Lennie" are to be taken from France to England

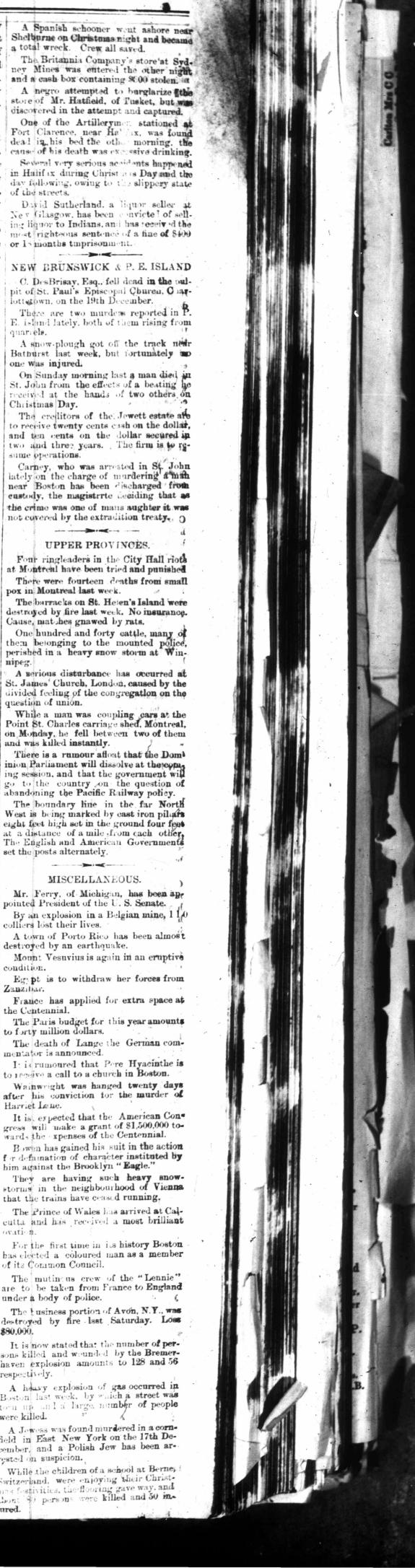
under a body of police. The business portion of Avon, N.Y., was destroyed by fire last Saturday. Loss

It is now stated that the number of persons killed and wounded by the Bremerhaven explosion amounts to 128 and 56

respectively. A heavy explosion of gas occurred in Boston last week. by which a street was torn up and a large, number of people

were killed. A Jewess was found murdered in a cornfield in East New York on the 17th December, and a Polish Jew has been ar-

rested on suspicion. While the children of a school at Berne, witzerland, were enjoying their Christias festivities, the flooring gave way, and about 3) persons were killed and 50 in.



LILL

"Whir-r-r," said Mrs. Cooper in a loud and angry tone to her infant of three months old, who was crying, and evidently very restless and fretful. "Whir-r-r. then, when will you be quiet?"

That loud and startling protracted noise not tending to quiet the child, Mrs. Cooper tried another tack : she began to trot it up and down very fast upon her knee; this by no means soothed it, but rather made it cry the more, and caused it to bring up some food which the young mother had been imprudently plying it with. Then Mrs. Cooper rocked it violently in a chair. That not succeeding she put it in a cradle hand rocked it still faster; but baby was still dissatisfied, and would neither sleep nor stay there. The mother again took it up, and in no gentle way shook it and returned it to the cradle, where it cried loudly and frantically, Mrs. Cooper then sat down and cried too.

" My dear Mrs. Cooper," said a very worthy and paudent neighbor, who lived in the next street and was the mother of nine children "Do excuse me for the liberty I have taken in opening the door and wasking in, but I heard your baby crying when I passed, on my way to the butcher's, and finding it still crying when I came back, I thought I would come in and see if the child was ill. I am afraid it is," continued Mrs. Clarke, looking tenderly at Mrs. Cooper, who was still crying.

"No," said the young mother; " it is a cross little thing, and I am almost worn out with it. I have no peace for it, night or day. It will not sleep, and it is always wanting to be in arms; and you know, Mrs. Clarke, I cannot always be nursing it. I have got my house to keep clean, and my husband's dinner to get, stockings and shirts to mend, washing to do, and I am no more able to do it than as if my hands were tied behind my back; and my husband is as cross as two sticks, and says. I don't manage well. Oh! it's a fine treat to get married! I hope that everybody that gets married will be as much plagued as | ready for use next time. If the milk is I am, that I do."

Mrs. Cooper stopped, for she had run herself out of breath. But by this time Mrs. Clarke had taken the infant gently out of he cradle, and was endeavoring in a quiet and tender manner, to soothe it.

" I have done everything I could think of," said Mrs. Cooper, again breaking out. "I have rocked it, I have walked about fed it. I have had no sleep all night scarcelv for it : and still it keeps fret, fret, till I am almost worn out."

"Poor little thing! said Mrs Clarke." looking with eyes full of sorrow upon the and your baby pining away. child: "it does not seem to be getting on nicely-nor thriving I mean. It is much thiner than it was when I saw it last. It was a plump, nice little thing when it was

" And yet it is always eating," said Mrs. Cooper eagerly, for she feared Mrs. Clarke. might think she starved it. "It is always having the breast, and food besides. It has had two bottles full of food this morn-

"Perhaps that is the reason of its fretfulness" said Mrs. Clarke; you may be over feeding."

"What is one to do," said Mrs. Cooper, "when a child won't be quiet, and always seems to be wanting something, but feed God?" it? One is glad to do anything for peace and quietness. There now, the perverse little thing !- see how quiet it is with you and you are not doing anything with it, but just holding it quietly. Now, if I were to take it, it would just begin to fret and cry, and there would be no peace for me. What can be the reason? Just give it to me for a minute, and you'll see."

" No," said Mrs Clarke; the poor little thing is nearly worn out, and I see by the hiccuping that its stomach is very much disordered. If we talk quietly, in a few minutes it will be asleep; that will do it good, and then your hands will be set at liberty."

"Yes," said Mrs. Cooper. "It may doze a little in your arms. but directly it is laid down in the cot it will wake up and thing would be very great; and you can

"It may be so," said Mrs. Clarke, "as the child is evidently not well, or in other words, my dear Mrs. Cooper, mismanaged. Excuse me for speaking so plainly, for you are very young, and have not had much experience with children-infants I should say. I have had nine children you know. Would you mind opening the window, that the little one may have some

Mrs. Cooper opened the window, at the same time saying something about the Mrs. Cooper eagerly. dust blowing in and covering everything.

" Now," said Mrs. Clarke, "would you just shake up the little pillows in the cot ! in a few minutes I shall lay baby down."

The pillows were readjusted, and the little baby, exhausted with crying, laid down. It seemed to be sleeping heavily. Mrs. Clarke put away at least half of the coverings that Mrs. Cooper had been in the habit of putting over the child.

"An infant will never sleep long if it

Mrs. Clarke; "it tires the child, and makes it restless."

Mrs. Cooper looked surprised, afraid to speak, however, for fear of waking the child, who got to sleep at last, as it seemed to her by magic. She proceeded to shut

"Oh! don't do that," said Mrs. Clarke: Give the child plenty of fresh air this warm day. The cot is so placed that it cannot feel the draught. The air will do it good-quiet its nerves, and make its to blame herself for her fretfulness. sleep more refreshing."

Mrs. Cooper had always excluded every sleeping, as well as put too much covering think that possibly she had mistaken the

"You have not washed the poor thing yet, I see," said Mrs. Clark

" No, it was so cross that I dare not begin to do it. It hates to be washed, and dread so much as washing it."

"Dear me!" said Mrs. Clarke. "I used so to love washing my babies, and they liked it as much as I did. I will come tomorrow morning, if you will let me, and wash yours for you."

"Oh, thank you: I should be very much obliged. You said something about my mismanagiug the child. You don't think I give it too much food, do you?"

If you give it the breast or the bottle, or both everytime it cries, you certainly are mismanaging it by upsetting its stomach, and that is one resson why it is so restless and cross, and does not thrive." I thought they always wanted to be having something; that it was the best way to quiet them," said poor Mrs. Cooper.

"Oh, dear no; it should be fed only at stated times; every three hours I should say; certainly not oftener. And then the milk, and the bottle, if you use one, should be perfectly sweet. The bottle should be washed immediately after it is used, and put to lie in a dish of cold water, to be at all sour, or the bottle not sweet, it will be sure to disorder the child."

"What am I to do then." said Mrs. Cooper, "when the child is fretting for food, and won't be quiet? To keep it so for hours, as you say, seems dreadful. One gives it anything to quiet it?

"It is a great mistake," said Mrs. Clark "and let me answer your question by askwith it, I have made noises to it, I have ing another. Have you found that giving it food every hour does quiet it? By your own showing, my dear Mrs. Cooper, things worth. We make a few extracts. have come to such a pass, that you were nearly at your wits' end this morning.

> Mrs. Cooper looked alarmed. Trouble some as her baby was, she did not want to lose it. She wanted to do the best she could for the child, but she did not know

> "Another thing, my dear," said Mrs. scream to your child, or handle it roughly, however troublesome it may be. Everything is new to an infant, and its little nerves are very finely strung. Noises, especially impatient and angry ones, startle and distress it; for, whatever you may think, it feels when mother is angry. Oh ought we not to deal tenderly with these

> Mrs. Cooper looked down and blushed; ago; and her heart was yearning over her child; she felt she had been an unwise

' It should never be jolted up and down on the knee," continued Mrs. Clarke; that must be very painful to it, for its little delicate frame cannot bear it; and-but you will think that I am preaching to you. which I am sure I do not mean to-everything that must be done, should be done as nicely as possible; such as washing and dressing, so as to make it a source of pleasure to the infant. It should welcome the water instead of dreading it, as would if it were well refreshed by a good night's sleep. The pleasure to the little imagine what it would be to you, if your baby, instead of crying, were a plump. lively, happy child, crowing and rejoicing

when the time to wash it came." "Would mine be like that if it were quite well: if, as you said, I had managed it properly?"

"No doubt whatever about it. It is not natural a healthy baby to be always cross and crying."

Will you come and wash my baby tomorrow. as you said you would?" said "Yes. I will be with you at eight

"I am very much obliged to you, b vou do not know what you are in for."

the breast or feed it every time it cries. You will lose the child if you are not careful, or it will grow up to be a puny, sickly little thing, Give it a little drop of water now and then, if it seems thirsty; the infant will not take more than is good has a great weight of clothes upon it." said for it." said Mrs. Clarke on les

quick time got her bed room in nice order; for she was a strong, active young woman: she then came down to look at the child. It was still sleeping, but its little face looked worn and thin. It was certainly smaller than it was a month ago. and its features were sharp. As she stood it heaved a heavy sigh, or rather sobbed in its sleep. The mother's heart smote her, she began to compassionate the child, and

"I will do all I can for it now." she said to herself: "but I have not managed it breath of fresh air when the infant was properly, I am sure. God help me to do better, and forgive me for my impatience upon it. She did, indeed, now begin to I was not fit to be trusted with it, but I will learn to do better. How I have abused and blamed my poor little child!"

Mrs. Cooper turned away her head and

Morning came, and with it Mrs. Clarke She had come to wash and dress Mrs cries all the time. There is nothing I Cooper's infant. She felt a little nervous as she was told that baby had such a dread of the water; and she had provided herself with one or two trifling matters, with which to interest the child, who was just beginning to suffer a little with teething; but her way of handling the infant was so gentle and skilful, and her voice so soft and tender, that the child at once seemed to lose all fear, and even to welcome the water to its face : eagerly putting out its little tongue, as if that wantek to be washed too. Mrs. Clarke then gave it a small, soft sponge, wet with drinking water, to hold in its little hand, and so the washing was got through with scarcely any remonstrance on the baby's part; the young mother looking on in perfect amazement.

> After this we need scarcely say that the washing of baby became a very easy. as well as a pleasant task; both mother and child enjoying it. By strictly attending to Mrs. Clarke's directions as to its management, the child throve rapidly; and in a very short time you would not have recognized in the happy, smiling, and healthy baby, the cross, sickly, andwasted little thing that Mrs. Clarke visited and washed out of sheer compassion.-British Workwoman.

#### DR. TODD.

The celebrated author of the "Students Manual" and other works, is the subject of a lengthy article in the N. Y. Advocate, from the pen of Dr. Went-

#### HIS INFANCY.

This distinguished Calvinistic divine, and eminent type of a New England clergyman of the old school, came in with the century, and lived seventythree years. He was born in Rutland, in early years a revivalist and an out-Vt., October 9, 1800, and died Sunday, spoken moral reformer, but in later life August 24, 1873. His father was a Clarke: "don't talk in a loud voice, or physician, who, with the migratory in- chusetts. His religious methods were stinct of Americans, vibrated between Connecticut and Vermont, then the frontier of civilization in that direction. John, the youngest of a somewhat numerous family, was ushered into the world under peculiarly painful circumstances. His father, on his way to visit let go." He was great at funerals, little ones, fresh come from the hand of a patient, met with a runaway accident, which crippled him permanently. The report was carried to the mother that she remembered her impatience an hour her husband had been thrown from his death in declining to accompany bodies carriage and killed. The shock unsettled her reason, and she was crazed forever. She never recovered. Of this Todd, written mainly by himself, and demented mother was born a scrawny, puny babe, weighing five or six pounds. of which every one said, "What a mercy if that child should die!" But the "babe would not die. He made a struggle for life, and won the battle."

At six years of age little John was left worse than orphaned by the death of his father and the permanent madness of his mother, whose habit appears to have been to sit mumbling by a window, looking for her husband's return; and this she did, unconscious of his liv- in Blaise Pascal. The only son of his ing presence, even to his death.

BEGINS AO PREACH. occurred at Andover, was in connection | tense from the fact of the death of his with his arrangement for violation of mother when the child was but four the rule which forbade a student to preach while he was a member of the the foolish restriction.

Mrs. Cooper ran up stairs, and in very He had calls in various directions—to him into intimate intercourse with men preach, to edit, to teach, to go as a for- of science and culture. These he often eign missionary. Finally he went to Groton. Mass, then a small, but rich, farming town, now an important railroad center, thirty miles north-west of Boston. Here he settled, was ordained, married, built a new church, and waged a six years' war with sin, ignorance, and Unitarianism in particular. I have no expectation of bringing this great town over to orthodoxy, but I intend to split it." Unitarians are active, and so are we. They swear much and we pray a little." His first great lifesorrow was the loss, in 1827, of his first born boy.

> He hated the city, and in 1842 entered upon what he regarded his life-work -that for which his previous pastorates had only been apprenticeship -- the charge of the Cougregational Church in Pitsfield, Mass. Here he built his fourth church, and here he lived, labored, preached, lectured and wrote books till the pen dropped from his grasp forever. During his pastorate in this peautiful mountain town it increased from four thousand to fourteen, and is now the county seat of Berks.

Dr. Todd was the Peter Cartwwright of Congregationalism. He preaches "broad-ax" sermons; "lets off bushfashion:" "fights most powerfully;" "there is no shrink in him;" the Unitarians "smell his prayers;" he carries every thing by "generalship;" he preaches a sermon, and leaves the whole township of Groton in a "tremendous uproar." His dedication sermon at Philadelphia produces a "universal howl of rage from Presbyterlans, Episcopalians and Unitarians alike." He makes the impression that he is 'rough,' shaggy," "uncouth," "a kind of bear." His face was dark, features large and coarse, thick lips, an aquiline nose, dark shaggy eyebrows, keen blue eyes, a square forehead, a crop of short irongray hair"-is the portrait the son draws of the father. "I had my daguerrotype taken in New York, and it is so awfully correct that it frightens me to think of it." He is "horribly homely," vet asks people jocosely if they "ever saw so handsome a man in their lives."

HIS RELIGIOUS EXPERIENCE, &C. His religious experience at sixteen was satisfactory, but he seems almost to have called in question its genuineness, even on his death-bed. He was he became too conservative for Massaas enigmatical to Methodists as their ways were to him. He said a witty thing to us in a union meeting, "Call on some of your Methodist brethren to pray; it takes my men forever to get hold, and when they get hold they never (" sent everybody to heaven," his maligners said,) and the Pittsfield pastors did a very un-Todd-like thing after his

Harpers have published a life of Dr. edited by his son.

#### THE LITTLE PHILOSOPHER.

BY M. P. HALE.

In a happy home in Clermont France in the year 1628, a little boy was born of whom that country may be justly proud: not only or account of his extraordinary genius, and for his rare goodness and piety. It is not often that so much genius and virtue is found in one individual as was found inther, his pure and amiable boyhood endeared him greatly to that parent; One of the most laughable things that and this affection may have become in-

Immediately after the death of his seminary. For exhorting in an evening mother, the little boy was borne from meeting he was called on to apologize the room strongly against his will, and to the faculty for "preaching without was soon after found by his father, license." With ludicrous gravity he ex- holding in his hand a stuffed bird, pressed before the school his "heart- upon which he was gazing with eyes full felt sorrow for having, in a small school- of tears. Too young to understand this house, exhorted people to repentance great mystery of death, yet this infant and to seek eternal salvation; for such philosopher was even then pondering "Promise me that you will not give it a crime may I be pardoned!" No upon the subject and trying to solve doubt this telling confession had its the mystery, As soon as M. Pascal weight in securing the abolishment of entered the child ran to him, exclaiming, earnestly "Father what is death?" all pursuits that tended to divert his

the seminary, Todd at twenty-five was. his father removed to Paris, where he and became only brighter and clearer as

entertained at his house. Seated in a remote corner of the room, where he felt himself unobserved, little Blaise would listen with earnest attention to the discssions and conversation which were held between his father and his guests. Most of these subjects were supposed to be entirely beyond the child's apprehension; but his father soon afterwards, found that he had learned much therefrom. Not only did he listen to others, and gain/much know.edge in this way, but he observed with quick apprehension and great inquisitiveness every phenomenon in nature which came within his notice One day, while striking upon a plate and noticing its ringing sound, he was interrupted with questions, and in reply said, "When I strike the plate it rings; but when I grasp it the sound ceases. Why is this? I wonder." This was when he was but nine years of age. A few years after the result of his constant study and meditation upon these subjects was embodied in a paper upon the nature of sound. The contents of this paper were correct in every respect. although not greatly extended.

In the interesting memoir of her brother. Madame Perier informs us that her father, who superintended his son's education, felt that the boy needed to be checked rather than urged onward in his studies. For this reason, and because he wished him to be conversant with the classics, he positively forbade the study of geometry' not permitting him to see a book upon the subject. But the rare genius of the boy struggled to gratify its marvellous capacities.

It was the pastime of Blaise to study the properties of figures and their relation one to another: and although his final regard would not suffer him to seek for any mathematical book or instrument, yet by constant study and drawing figures with a piece of charcoal upon the floor of his room, making mistakes and finding them out by processes of reasoning, all unaided by book or teacher, this mathematician of twelve years was capable of demonstrating many problems contained in books which he had never seen.

One day, while thus engaged, his father opened the door of his room; but the lad was too deep in study to be consious of the presence of any one. The astonished father stands at the threshold, speechless with wonder, on beholding upon the floor the geometrical figures which denote the thirty-second proposition of Euclid; his little son, with charcoal in hand, bending over it in the deepest thought. At length M. Pascal says. "What are you doing,

The startled boy springs to his feet confused and blushing; but upon being questioned, he gives so straightforward an account of his self-teaching from the beginning, and so clearly demonstrates the several geometrical truths, that the father finds it difficult to restrain his tears of joy. He hastens to impart his discovery to some scientific friends, who gladly accomsany him to the studio of the little scholar and behold the facts"

for themselves. After this Blaise was no longer restricted in his desire to prosecute his favorite study, His progress was henceforth such as to astonish his friends. He mastered the elements of Euclid without any assistance, and in his sixteenth year procured his remarkable paper upon conic sections. So astonishing was this achievement that Descartes himself a distinguished mathematician, could not for a long time believe it to be the work of one so

This brief sketch does not pretend to take note of Pascal's brilliant discoveries in other departments of science in his later years. His life was comparatively short, for he died at the age of thirty-nine. The latter part was devoted chiefly to contemplations and writings upon spiritual and religious themes, and these works, though written with great simplicity of style, vet are marked by such grace and vigor.

Some writer has remarked that "the fervent faith in the truths of Christian. tr which induced him, while at the height of his fame, calmly to put aside As to his future course after he left A few years after this effective scene boyhood. It dominated all his thoughts

To the Edite DEAR SIR P. Witness fo vious letters guments not wishes to clo discussion at will oblige me columns to th For the Pres BAPTISTS

MR. EDIT

Saunders, in gins with a dorned with I. "I want tists of Nova ment as a R all. I have a not." If I h having read opinion, -one viction-that ed to look up possessed of plicity and go pressibly pai breathing an to the matur he is capable nication so ev so deceptive. of evasivenes been educate school of Ult The editor

dered so ex himself so i dication of h to confess h putation and ity however. these days, a and make bra of argument. S. volunteers a diversion i leisure to rec in his distan what he can: sistance he The unscript tist system thrown in my on the right I ply by an ar fixed on my o sands of cand never are ta questions of i tism as dist tactics are t This argumer as possible, to Baptists selde had access, th it. They mu the trenchant To know the them, and the are sustained. Mr. S. wo

upon the min

have given a trine of Bapt assigned to t have sought definite declar Nova Scotia d as a Rule of declaration is expect, in the little we do no fied with a their Doctrina " The holy Sc New Testame in which he h of Faith and that the Bapt of the Old I the place they is inspired or Let the word ond clause of out, and mark "The holy Sc New Testamer which He has cf Faith and Testament, as tice, occupies New, and eve dist, or Cong fully accept th "In" be retair to deny that rule'; and ever or elsewhere tionalist denie the word of G word of God his reason will the ore. Bap Scripture to be all Scripture practice, but t Here, then, by little word "i thousand would ample of the righteousness.'
The compilers did not want th to know the d they relegate th letter - is com third Article, w

o contradict m

#### CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the Wesleyan. DEAR SIR, I thank the editor of the P. Witness for the insertion of my previous letters. But as he thinks the arguments not likely to do any good, and wishes to close his columns against the discussion at the end of the year, you will oblige me by giving a place in your columns to the following intended

"For the Presbyterian Witness."

For the Presbyterian Witness.

BAPTISTS AND THE RULE OF

MR. EDITOR,—As the Rev. E. M. Saunders, in his letter of Dec. 4th begins with a repetition of my words, adorned with all their italic flowers, so do I. "I want to know whether the Baptists of Nova Scotia own the Old Testament as a Rule of Faith and Practice at all. I have a strong opinion that they do not." If I had a strong opinion before having read his letter, I have a stronger opinion,—one amounting to full conviction—that THEY DO NOT. Accustomed to look upon my old friend, Mr. S. as possessed of a large measure of "simplicity and godly sincerity," I am inexpressibly pained to find that he is breathing an atmosphere unfavorable to the maturation of either, and that he is capable of subscribing a communication so evasive, so unscrupulous, and so deceptive. His letter is a specimen of evasiveness as perfect, as if he had been educated in the best equipped school of Ultramontanism. The editor of the Messenger has blun-

dered so excessively, and committed himself so fully, that an effective vindication of his position is impossible, and to confess his errors would ruin his reputation and influence. The probability however, is that he will, some of these days, attempt the impossibility, and make brass do duty in the absence of argument. For the mean time, Mr. S. volunteers, or is stimulated, to make a diversion in his favor, and give him leisure to recover his composure, or call in his distant auxiliaries. Let him do what he can; let him secure what assistance he may; he shall not escape. The unscriptural, and semi-infidel Baptist system is before me: obstacles thrown in my way I fling aside: to calls on the right hand and on the left, I reply by an answering call: my eve is fixed on my object. I owe this to thousands of candid Christian Baptists who never are taught to look beyond the questions of immersion and infant baptism as distinguishing. The present | preached the Gospel unto you." The tactics are too obvious to be disguised. Old Testament was no more given to This argument must be confined, as far the nation of Israel of old, than it is constantly on hand. as possible, to the P. Witness, to which | given to the "Commonwealth of Israel" Baptists seldom have access, and if they had access, they would not care to read it. They must not see any thing but the trenchant replies of the Messenger. To know the charges preferred against them, and the evidence by which they are sustained, might excite a spirit of

inquiry. The manœuver will not do. Mr. S. would leave the impression upon the minds of his readers, that I have given a false stetement of the doctrine of Baptists, respecting the place assigned to the Old Testament; yet I have sought in vain, in his letter, for a definite declaration that the Baptists of Nova Scotia do own the Old Testament as a Rule of Faith and Practice. Such a declaration is the least that we would expect, in the circumstances; but that little we do not find. We must be satisfied with a reference to the third of their Doctrinal Articles. "Here it is." of Faith and Practice." I never thought tion are to be judged." And again,that the Baptists deny the inspiration of the Old Testament, although from Let the word "IN." with which the secwhich He has given us our only rule Testament, as a rule of faith and pracdist, or Congregationalist, will cheerfully accept the whole: but let the word "IN" be retained, and the way is open to deny that the Old Testament is a rule'; and every Rationalist in Germany or elsewhere will accept it. The Rationalist denies that the Scriptures are the word of God, but admits that the word of God is in the Scriptures, and

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the New Testament is a rute of Faith and Practice to the Baptists of Nova Scotia.

Mr. S. is very unscrupulous, when he represents me as giving " partial statements," by which readers would be led to form incorrect ideas of Dr. Wayland's views. I deny that I have kept back a single word necessary to show this doctrine of the claims of the Old Testament. His words are these: "We profess to take for our guide, in all matters of religious belief and practice, the New Testament, the whole New Testament, and nothing but the New Testa-They are too plain to be misunderstood. They exclude "Councils, Fathers, Chucrhes;" but they exclude the Old Testament as decidedly as they do the Tridentine and Vatican decrees. Mr. S. favors us with a larger extract from Dr. Wayland, and so far from committing me of error or injustice, he has only made the Doctor's case worse. We read, "We believe that the New Tesment, the word spoken by the son of God from Heaven, and by the Apostles whom he himself inspired, was given not to one nation, but to the whole human race for all coming time." There is here a sad amount of darkness that may be felt, and confusion. Can we learn any word spoken by the "Son of God from Heaven," except by the report of the writers of the New Testa-

the words spoken by the "Son of God from heaven" were more divine than the words of any inspired writer? Did the Son of God "himself" impart a higher inspiration to the Apostles than others enjoyed who spake by the Spirit? Did he inspire any one by himself and not by the Holy Ghost? Did the Dr. not know that the Old Testament prophets spake by the Spirit of Christ? Did he not know that all Scripture, O. T. as well as N- T., is profitable now, that the man of God may be thoroughly furnished unto all good works? To both parts of the above sentence put in a decided negative. I denv that the Old Testament was given to one nation, to the exclusion of the interest of the whole human race. It was not given at all to Jews, in the current sense of give. It was a trust committed to them for all-coming time and for all

nations. From the first days of their national existence, Israelites had been instructed that in Abraham and his seed all nations would be blessed. To the Prophets it was "revealed that not unto themselves, but unto us, they did minister the things which are now reported unto you by them that have which now is. I deny that the New Testament was given to the whole human race. It is not yet given to the whole race. It is a trust committed to the church as the Old Testament was and is for the nations for all coming time. With the exception of Matth ew Island and Newfoundland. Mark and John the whole New Testais expressly addressed to persons in cov-

enant with God, whether churches or

individuals. Dr. Waylard has placed the Old Testament " on the same footing with the writings of Dr. Cramp or Dr. Guthrie." Mr. S. does not wish Baptists or Pedobaptists to think this, but if he is capable of understanding Dr. W.'s very precise language he knows this; and as Warehouse 111 and 113 Granville Street. he has expressed nothing but a hearty approval of the Doctor's doctrines be seems to have no higher opinion of the Old Testament than the Doctor has. "The holv Scriptures of the Old and Dr. W. "believes the New Testament New Testaments are the word of God, to be the standard by which the prein which he has given us our only rule | cepts and teaching of the former revela-"By this word (N. T.) we are to decide upon the obligatoriness of every part of the place they assign to it, whether it the olden revolution." The writings of is inspired or not is of little moment. Drs. Cramp and Guthrie are put into my hands. I read, examine, it may be with interest, pleasure and profit, but do not accept them as authoritative. I this importation has been carefully selected by the Trade Committee of the Sunday School Union, and comprises the publications of the Religious Tract Society, Sunday School Union, T Nelson Sons, and clause of the Article begins, be left | with interest, pleasure and profit, but out, and mark how differently it reads: do not accept them as authoritative. I "The holy Scriptures of the Old and judge of their obligatoriness by the Bible, New Testaments are the Word of God, and accept or reject their teachings, as I consider them in unison with the of Faith and Practice." Here the Old Word or against it. This is precisely the place assigned to the Old Testatice, occupies as high a place as the ment. Its "precepts and teachings" New, and every Presbyterian, Metho- are to be brought to the standard before we decide.

As according to Dr. W. all "the pre-cepts and teachings" of the Old Testament are to be judged by the New April 3. Testament, before we can decide whether they are obligatory ones, or how far the quotations, which Mr. S. has made from Drs. Cramp and Hovey, go to show that Baptists do not accept his reason will separate the gold from the inspiration of the Old Testament the ore. Baptists, while owning all with an antecedent knowledge of Scripture to be inspired, do not say that | the inspiration of the New Testament. - all Scripture is the rule of faith and practice, but the rule is in the Scripture. New Testament be sumed, a clear Here, then, by the introduction of the and cogent proof of the inspiration of little word "IN," which not one in a the Old Testament can be derived from thousand would notice, we have an ex- it; but the inspiration of the Old Tesample of the "deceivableness of un- tament was established, proclaimed, righteousness." - Jesuitism, Jesuitism. and accepted before the apostles wrote The compilers of the Baptist Articles or Jesus Christ appeared. I defy any did not want their own people or others | D.D. in all the Baptist Churches to to know the degraded place to which produce from the New Testament one they relegate the Old Testament. Mr.S's passage where our Lord or his apostles letter is completely deceptive. The refer to the Old Testament for the purthird Article, which he has brought in pose of teaching or confirming its inspirato contradict my assertion, is perfectly tion, and not (its inspiration assumed)

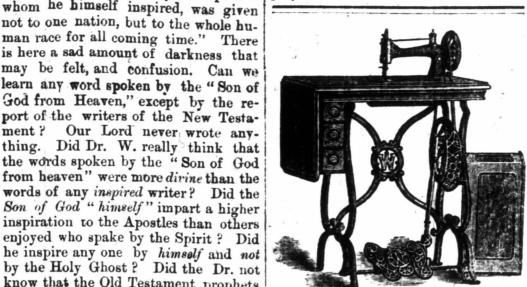
Charatent with they - that morning very for edutioning the text of the doctors

which they taught by an appeal to the testimony of an accepted inspiration. Baptists differ from all who are accounted evangelical in the very essential article of the Rule of Faith and Practice. The rule of Methodists, Congregationalists, and Presbyterians is-The Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments; -of Baptists, "Nothing

BUT THE New Testament."

W. SOMMERVILLE. Somerset, Dec. 17, 1875.

P. S.—I had finished a rough draft ment." These words need no comment. of this letter before the Messenger of Dec. 8th came to my hand. I cannot say I have yet read the editor's criticisms, but, if God will, he shall have a In the meantime there is an important point to be discussed. I have guessed right this time. Mr. S. has stepped in to give the editor time to recover himself. He is what Dr. Jas. C. L. Carson would call a "slippery customer."



We keep on hand about Twenty differ-

### SEWING MACHINES

or will furnish any Sewing Machine required, in price from

\$10 UP TO \$100. We would call particular attention to the

"WEBSTER,"

which has become the popular machine of the day being Marvel of Mechanical Simplicity,

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DO NOT FAIL TO SEE THEM. We have sold about Thirteen Hundred, (of the Webster,) in little better than a year, in Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island.

All machines warranted and kept in repair for one year from date of sale, Free of Charge. Sewing Machine Findings, Needles and Oil kept

Old Machines taken in Exchange for New. Good Local and Travelling Agents wanted, to whom a good chance will be given to sell either by

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ANDERSON, BILLING, & CO., Are now opening per S. S. "Caspian," SCARLET LANCASHIRE FLANNELS

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CLARKE'S IMPROVED SCHOOL

ore given of the nature and compare of the different Stops, and of the manner of combining them.

HUCH A. CLARKE, PROFESSOR OF MUSIC AND HARMONY IN THE UNI-

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We are making all kinds of domestic

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In MEN'S WOMEN'S BOY'S and CHILD'S, which are FAR SUP. RIOR TO THE SAME CLASS OF IMPORTED, which we sell on slight advance of cost.

W. C. BRENNAN & CO.

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Posters, Handbills, Cards, Billheads, Circulars, Offstom and

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Orders for the above work AT MODERATE RATES

WITH NEATNESS AND DISPATCH.

AT THE 'WESLEYAN' OFFICE.

FALL COMPLETE.

In every department comprising DRESS GOODS in all the newest styles, BLACK STUFF GOODS,

MANTLE CLOTHS & TRIMMINGS, VELVETEENS AND SILK VELVETS, GLOVES, HOSIERY, &c.,

SKIRTS, SHAWLS and MANTLES,

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JOST BROTHERS. 141 Granville Street P. S.-All orders will receive prompt attention

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Wolf, Bear, Fox and Leopard ROBES.

Nutra LAMB GAUNTLETS JACKETS, MUFFS, CAPS, COL-

LARS all from Fresh Skins

HIGHEST PRICES PAID FOR Raw Skins

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

CONDENSED CERTIFICATES.

NATIONAL HOTEL, Washington, D. C., Dec. 2, 1874 Messrs Helphenstine & Bentley;

Gents: I very cheerfully state that I used Dur-

ang's Rheumatic Remedy with decided benefit. A. H. STEPHENS, Member of Congress, of Ga.

PRESIDENTIAL MANSION. Washington, D.C., April 23, 1875.

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

WM. H. CROOK,

"Executive Clerk to President Grant. Washington, D. C., March 3rd, 1875. In the space of twelve hours my rheumatism was gone, having taken three doses of Durang's Rheu-

matic Remedy. My brother, J. B. Cessna, of Bedford, Pa., was cured by a similar amount. JOHN CESSNA Member of Congress of Pa.

Price, one dollar a bottle, or six bottles for five dollars. Ask your druggist for Durang's Rheumatic Remedy, manufactured by

HELPHENSTINE & BENTLEY, Draggists and Chemists.
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For Sale by DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE. Sold Wholesale and Retail by Brown Brothers & Co., HALIFAX. N. S. One Case Ladies Felt Hats

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RUBBER and LEATHER BELTING LACE LEATHER, RUBBER HOSE STEAM PACKING, &c.,

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INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

1875-6 Winter Arrangement 1875-6

On and after Monday, 13th of December, Trains will

DAY EXPRESS TRAINS will leave Halifax for St. John, at 8 a.m. and St. John for Halifax at 8 a.m.

NIGHT EXPRESS TRAINS With Pullman Sleeping Cars attached, will leave Halifax for St. John at 4.30 p.m., and St. John for Halifax at 7.40 p.m.

LOCAL EXPRESS TRAIN

will leave Pictou for Truro at 3.15 p.m. and Truro for Pictou at 10.50 a.m. St. John for Sussex 480 p.m. Sussex for St. John at 7.35 a.m. Point du Chene for Painsec at 11.40 a.m. and 3.20 p.m. Painsec for Point du Chene at 12.30 p.m. and 4.05 p.m.

MIXED TRAINS.

will leave Halifax for Truro and Pictou at 11.45 a.m., and 1 am and Pictou for Truro and Halifax at 6.30 a.m., are for Painsec and Moneton at 7.00a.m., and Moneton for Painsec and Truro at 7.20 a.m. Point du Chene for St. John at 6.45

a.m. St. John for Point du Chene at 10 .m

ACCOMMODATION TRAINS. Will leave Moncton for Miramichi, Campbellton and Way Stations at 12.15 p.m. and Cambellton for Moncton at 6.20 a.m., connecting with trains to and from Halifax and St. John.

For particulars and connections see Small Time

C. J. BRYDGES General Supt, of Government Railways RAILWAY OFFICE, & Moncton, 18th Dec., 1875.

GATES.

COMBINED MEDICINES, From Roots and Plants of Nova Scotia, comprising Ten different Preparations.

HAVE been throughly tested thoroughout Nova Scotia for the last 25 years in some of the most severe and apparently hopeless cases, and we have yet to hear of a case it has not benefitted; and while on the contrary numerous certificates taken before the Justice of the Peace are shown in our pamphlets which can be obtained from our Agents or will be sent free to any address on ap-

PRICE of BITTERS and SYRUP per pint bot-

For Sale by all Druggists and respectable Dealers throughout the Province. Manufactured by

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EAST INDIA HEMP,

A POSITIVE CURE FOR CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, AND NERVOUS DEBI-LITY.

This wonderful preparation, known by the above tiple, which has attained such celebrity during the last few years id all parts of the United States, is now being introduced toto the British Provinces by its enterprising manufacturers, Messrs. CRADDOCK & Co., Philadelphia, Ps., who have made arrangements in Calcutta India, for obtaining PURE HEMP, and have it extracted for upon its own soil (the climates in America being too chanceable to extract large quantities free from mildew.) These extract large quantities free from mildew.) These remedies are now prepared from the best Hemp gathered at the right season, and extracted during idsummer in Calcutta.

Read the following Certificate, as given 'verbatim: BEACH MEADOW, QUEENS CO. N.S.,

August 27th, 1874. Please send me \$29 Dollars worth of Indian Hemp. I cannot tell you with pen the great good this has done me. I was as weak as a cat; could hardly stand on my legs; no appetite; constant pain in my lungs; the Doctor had given me up, and I saw death before my eyes. But this medicine has raised me to the eujoyment of life and health. I can now walk two and three miles without fatigue, have a good appetite, am free from pain, sleen soundly. a good appetite, am free from pain, sleep soundly, and am doing well. I have no fear of consumption

ISAAG J. GARRETT.

To all who are afflicted with weak lungs, we would recommend this celebrated Medicine. One bottle will satisfy the most skeptical. There is not a single symptom of Consumption that it does not dissipate—Night Sweats, Irritation, of the Nerves, Difficult Expectorations, sharp Pains in the Lungs, Nausea at the Stomach Inaction of the Bowels, and Wasting of the Muscles. \$2.50 per Bottle, or 3 Bottles for \$6.50 Pills and Ointment \$1.25

CHAS. A. FOSUER, Commission Merchant, Liverpool, N. S.

GRNEBAL AGENT FOR Queens, Lunenberg, Yarmouth, Shelburne, Coun

SMITH BROTHERS Have Just Received and opened per Str.

" Caspian. THE FOLLOWING GOODS:

Black Alpacas Clouds and Breakfast Shawls Good Cashmere Hoisery French Hosiery (Extra value) Black Corded and Lute Ribbons

Black and Colored Turquoses

Beaded Yaw Laces Muslin Neck Frillings, &c., &c. ALL AT LOWEST MARKET RATES. WHOLESARE AND RETAIL.





THE number and ingenuity of the begging letters, humble, admonitory, and threatening, sent to the Baroness Burdett-Coutts is almost incredible. Persons in all parts of the world about to marry have humbly solicited a thousand pounds or so to start them in life with. Miss A's prospeets are blighted for want of a glass eye; B has a fortune within his grasp if he could only be provided with a cork leg. The Rev. C. admonishes Miss Coutts, a trustee of the affluence gifted from above for the benefit of the humble, she is bound -he being afflicted in the mouth, and unable to preach the Gospel effectually-to provide him with a set of false teeth. One broiling hot summer a correspondent begged that he might be introduced to the then youthful Prince of Wales. "I wish, madam, to have the honor of teaching his Royal Highness"-the thermometer ranging on that day between 85° and 90° in the shade-" to skate." From the beggar of five shillings, wnose P.S. states that he awaits outside for an answer, up to a knot of Robert-Owen-ites with a brand-new social system, who requested Miss Coutts to build a city for them in the Western wilds of America, there is no imaginable boon, however outrageous, which she has not been worried to grant. Then the unimaginable things she is asked to purchase! These range from unprodutive estates to white mice and other wild and tame domestic pets. Stopping in a country town at fair time, Miss Coutts was implored by a travelling show-woman, who could travel no longer, her horses having died of a prevailing infection, to buy her menrgerie of wild beasts. Pereaps there was a white elephant among them.

THE total annual income of the Prince of Wales from all sources it about \$575. 000. The Princess receives, besides, \$50,-When they were married, twelve years ago, his income was \$500,000. The savings of the Duchy of Cornwall during Mrs. Salter his minority reached the sum of \$2,700, Mrs Schureman 000. Of this amount \$1,100,000 was laid out in the purchase of the Sandringham | Geo. A. Perley estate, \$300,000 on a house, and \$300,000 Rev. T. M. Albrighton for improvements to the buildings and Philip Rand property. The balance is added to the Prince's capital, and gives him the respecttable income of \$575,000 per annum, and Mrs. M. Bruce it seems to be very hard for him to get on

THE Bishop White Prayer Book Society is an organization which occupies | Capt. N. Moses itself with the distribution of the liturgy of the Protestant Episcopal Church. At the annual meeting recently held in Philadelphia it was reported that 9768 copies of the Prayer-book had been distriputed during the year, and also 6866 copies of the Hymnal. Since the close of the fiscal year (September 30,) 2079 Prayer-books and 1794 Hymnals have been furnished to those who desired

An invitation is about to be issued to the Lutheran ministers of the United States of all Synods, to attend a "General Congress" in one of our central cities. The object will be to discusss the issues of the day in carefully prepared essays. One of the topics suggested is of much importance to the Lutheran body-"How may we best promote harmony among the various Synods, which, though essentially agreeing in the faith, do not coalesce?"

THE persecution of Protestants at Acapulco, in which the life of Rev. M. N. Hutchinson was greatly endangered, has had an effect not contemplated by the persecutors. The Presbyterian Church in that city new has one hundred members, and in nearly thirty adjacent towns and settlements the number of converts made since the out- H. R. Narraway break is reported to be four hundred and ninety-six. Of these some person- W. Layton are of high social and political influence. Mr. Hutchinson is in the city of A. Whidden Mexico; and directs the work. His as- L. Bigney, Esq. sociates have had a hard fight, but show a courageous spirit.

MARRIED. On the 22nd inst., at the residence of the bride's father, Ind an Island, Charlotte Co., by Rev. Wm. Harris n, Mr. Richard F. Dixson, to Miss Catherine C. Chaffey, both of Indian Island. On Wednesday, the 22nd of December, at the Win. Hoskings residence of the bride's father, Willow Hall, Gagetown, Queen's County, N. B., by the Rev. Isnac N. Parker, Jotham P. Bulyea E. a., to Miss Phoebe Parker, Jotham P. Buiyea Esq., to miner, Esq., W. Layton Elizabeth, eldest daughter of John Palmer, Esq., Sundon Class

At the residence of the bride, Dec. 7, by Rev. C. W. Dutcher, Everill C. Fifield, Esq., of Bangor, Me., to Miss Ella Adolena, daughter of A. L. Spen-

By the Rev. H. Pickard, D.D., on the 23rd inst., at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. William F. Harriman, of West Boxford, Mass., U. Stater, to Miss Annette E..tdaughter of Mr. John Richardson, of Sackville, N. B. At Methodist Parsonage, Dec. 18, by Rev. C. W. Dutcher, William Almon, Esq., to Miss Barbary Mattocks, of Studholm, Kings Co.

and a snare. Let not your deeds belie My on the 15th inst., Mr. Archibald Golden, of Gunning Cove, to Miss Amanda Perry, of Cape Negro. At the l'arsonage, by the same, on the 21st inst., Mr. James Wilson to Miss Sarah Miller. At Blanche. by the same, on the 23rd inst., Mr. Isaac Lyle, to Miss Maggie Messenger.

At Oxford Church, December 29th, by Rev. W. Alcorn, Mr. Douglass Stewart, of the firm of "Oxley and Stewart," to Alma, second daugh ter of Thos. R. Thompson, Esq., all of Oxford. Dec. 29th, at the Parsonage, by Rev. W. Alcorn, Robert R. Rustin, to 8arah P. Rustin, all of Roslin.

At Oldham Gold Mines, Halifax Co., June 15th 1875, aged 21 years, John, son! of Isaac and Sab ava Dowell, of the above named place. Decease was a young man of great promise. and took an ac tive part in the cause of Temperance. At the tim of his death he was W. P. of the Orion Division Sons of Temperance, at Oldham. We deeply sym pathize with our afflicted brother and sister in their

At Gagetown, Queens Co., N. B., on the 20th inst., Isaac N. Parker, aged one year, youngest so

on the second of Dec., after a few days illness Emma, aged 20 years, the beloved wife of George Armstrong, Esq., and daughter of Mr. Jeremia Smith. French Lake, Burton, Sunbury Co., N. B At Sussex, Dec. 24th, Frances L., beloved wife of Geo. H. Barnes, Esq., and daughter of Henry and Fran. Hayward, in the 39th year of her age.—He illness was short, her sufferings intense, yet he mind was calm and peaceful, and her death trium

#### Receipts for "WESLEYAN," for week ending December 22nd, 1875.

INSTRUCTIONS AS TO REMITTING MONEYS :-1-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

When sending money for subscribers, say whether old or new, and if new, write out their Post Office addresses, plainly. 3.—See that your remittances are duly acknowledged. A delay of one or two weeks may be caused by the business of this office. After that

enquire, if they do not appear.		
Mrs. H. A. Hood		00 00
Rev. R. A. Daniel. Robt. Harrison Rev. S. E. Colwill.	2	00
Dr. Valentines Capt. Samuel Drake	_	00
	\$4	00
Rev. John Fowkes Miss Mary Starr	. 2	25 00
Rev. C. Parker.	2	00

Henry Mader Rev. Jno. M. Pike. Amos Crosby (). Davison .

Herman Gardener Rev. A. Hockin. Rev. T. D. Hart. Murdock Campbell

Jas. O'Brien -Jas. A Ferguson • . W. Ferguson Thos Eerguson Rev. J. A. Mosher. Rev. John Baines.

imeon Delong Mrs. Kinnear Rev. Job Shenton.

Arthur Davison . Arch. Morton Fred G. Currie Mr. Ridgeway -Rev. J. C. Ogden.

Capt. John Roy T. H. Tupper

Rev. J. Sharpe.

#### PREACHER'S PLAN, HALIFAX. SUNDAY, JANUARY 2nd.

Rev. A. W. Nicholson. Rev. John Latheru. 11 a.m. Rev. Wm. Purvis. Rev. J. Read. Rev. John Lathern Rev. W. J. Johnson Rev. Ralph Brecken, A.M. BEECH ST., 3 1-2 p.m. Rev. John Read. Rev. W. Purvis. 11 a.m. Rev. I. E. Thurlow. Rev. I. E. Thurlow

#### MARKET PRICES

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

	H	alif	ax.	St.	JO	hn.
Butter, Firkins	1 7	to		1.17	to	
Do. Rolls	:18	to	20	.18	to	
Mutton, per lb.	.05	to	.06	.04	to	.06
Lamb,prlb by quarter	.05	7to	.08	1.4	to	.06
Hams, smokel, per lb	.13	to	.14	.11	to	.13
Hides, per 1b	.05	4	<del>-</del>	.05	to	
Calfskins, each	.25	to	.75	.07	to	.10
Pork, per lb	08	to	.08	.07	to	.08
Veal, per lb				1		1.00
Tallow, per lb				.09	1	1100
" rough, per lb A.	.04	106-1	2	.04	to	.05
Beef, per lb			.11	.05	to	.07
Eggs, per dez	.20	to	.24	25	to	28
Lard, per lb	.17	7		15	to	.17
Oats, per bush	.45	to	.50	.43	to	.45
Potatoes per bush	.40	to		.50	to	.70
Cheese, factory, per lb	.11	to	.12	-	- , ,	
Chickens, pr pair	.30	to		40	to	.50
Turkey, per 1b	.11	to	14	1.12	to	.16
Geese, each	.40	to	-60	.60	10	.80
Ducks, per pair	.40	to	.60	.60	to	.80
Beans, green, per bush	-			1.50	to	1.75
Parsnips, pr bush	.20	to	.60	.80	to	1.00
arrots,pr bush	35	to	.40	.40	to	.50
Yarn, per lb	.50	to	.60	.55	to	.70
Partridges, per pair	-30	to	,55	.30	to	.35
Apples, per bbl	1.50	to	3.50			
Lamb pelts	.40		.50			
Rabbits, per pair	.15					
Plums, prbush						

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WESLE 125 G HALIFAX,

General Lites

AND Sabbath Sch ourch A SPEC

We are in are cheerful vants, and this day an and mother ceedingly w The burn ber had be windows we tains of som carpet was lawn, and ber-was cl pose; and

she slept, an everything guardian against the child at th spread as it in endless n pearl of hap of life had new-born c wealth, for everything earth.

" Every here!" said " No, not near him, th angel. "On her gift, but even if year will bring h is vet wantil " Wanting

wanting; an let me go ba fairy, let us " She com unsought. ing; it mus plete crown

" Where

does she dw procure the " You wil angel of the her directly, has no abid rules in the H you will fine ble cot; she leaving a tra all, be it a child also si the time is e

wards the now lingerin It was a dows and en stillness reis of windows the fresh pleasure; t

tains move

ly profitable

And hand

pearl-the

of wind. In the mid an open coff of youth an roses were only the del noble face, solemn look

trance to the Around th and all the youngest ch arm, and all