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The Wesleyan,

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ELIHU BURRITT, unlike many great scholars, cherished love for the Saviour while astonishing the world by the extent of his learning. He writes as quoted by the N. Y. Methodist, on the amorous character of many popular hymns.

"Safe in the arms of Jesus;
Safe on his gentle breast:
He regards as a sentiment of this sort.
"Lay down thou weary one, lay down
Thy head upon my breast."

He places in the same category. A correspondent of the Methodist alludes to the record of the beloved disciple who leaned on Jesus' breast at supper, the precise historic circumstance which probably suggested the words of these hymns. Surely it will be altogether a new thought to many Christians that Jesus may be adored with any such feeling as that of "sensuousness" or "amorousness."

Another class of critics go through these modern hymns scenting for heresy.

"Even though it be a cross
That raiseth me,"

we have heard objected to as either meaningless or antinomian. It may safely be assumed that those who sing those hymns with the heart as well as the understanding, never think of them in any other than the light of true adoration and petition.

Admitting that all care should be exercised in selection, it is quite possible to overlook the vast advantage our means of grace have derived from those revival hymns. We see danger chiefly in the restless spirit which calls perpetually for change before the most powerful melody has had time to impress fully the public mind. But in the hymns themselves we have never discovered other than a glorious means of quickening the church's faith and devotion.

FROM THE MISSION ROOMS, Toronto, we have the Annual Report of the Missionary Society for the year ending June, 1876. The summary of the year's proceedings has already been given by us, as reported from the St. John and Halifax Missionary Meetings. We notice that a legacy of \$10,000, from the late Mrs. Jackson, Hamilton, is this year included in the receipts. The list of contributions of twenty-five dollars and upwards is a noble one, ranging from the subscription of John McDonald, M. P.,—the largest—\$1420 and that of Geo. H. Starr, Esq., next, of \$1000, through numbers of very liberal proportions. The Hudson Bay Company is credited with \$780. Several appear for \$500, \$400, and \$300 each. Still, the great bulk of our missionary income comes, as it should, from persons of small means and subscriptions correspondingly humble. Upwards of 100 pages of the report are occupied with accounts of the work of Missions throughout the Dominion. The receipts reported are for Nova Scotia \$10,706, being an increase of nearly \$500 over the previous year. N. B. and P. E. Island \$7358, being a decrease; and Newfoundland \$5005, also showing a decrease. The expenditure for Nova Scotia was \$11,258. N. B. and P. E. Island \$8218; and for Newfoundland \$8478. The report is a bulky volume and admirably compiled.

SPIRITUALISM BROUGHT TO GRIEF.—

A celebrated medium, Dr. Slade, has been convicted before a British court, and sentenced to three months imprisonment, for imposing upon the public. The extent of the imposture was remarkable in two ways. It was so ingenious as to defy, for a length of time, the shrewdest scientists; and it was so enwrapped in mystery that ignorant minds were completely deluded into a belief that Dr. Slade was a veritable spirit medium, greatly favoured of the unseen world. It is not so long since even intelligent Britons were believers in witchcraft that we need wonder at the hold which superstition still has upon the nation. A witch-finder general, in the pay of the government, was once as essential as is an Attorney General or Solicitor General now. There are secret laws of psychology, whose workings will some day come to light, and by whose aid those modern spiritual impostors are captivating the unwary; but sleight of hand has as much to do with modern miracles as it had with the imitations in ancient Egypt.

THE DAIRYMAN'S DAUGHTER.

The introduction of the following historical facts on a subject interesting to all readers of religious Biography, needs no apology. We believe some of the particulars connected herewith, will be new to many of our readers.
From the Wesleyan of 1838.
The following particulars respecting that truly excellent young female Elizabeth Wallbridge, were collected by the writer for the purpose of incidental notice in a brief memoir of her brother Robert Wallbridge, who has recently gone to join his devoted sister in a better world; but as they were found both too long and too interesting to occupy such a position naturally, they are here presented in the form of a separate narrative. Anything new in reference to "the Dairyman's Daughter" must be a matter of interest to the religious public, seeing that intelligent Christians from all parts of the world, on her account come to the Isle of Wight, and repair to Arretton and elsewhere with all that intensity of feeling which is awakened in others by the sight of objects connected with classical antiquity. But what is here written will be found to be more especially interesting to those who cherish the most devout and grateful rejoicings on account of the good which it has pleased God to accomplish in the earth by that form of Christianity which is called "Methodism," but who may not have heard how much "the Dairyman's Daughter" was indebted to it for all that "seasoning power" which has made her a blessing to so many, and that in so many nations.
Elizabeth Wallbridge was a native of the Isle of Wight. Her parents, who were always commendable for their morality, were indebted to their daughter for the knowledge of the way of salvation by faith in Jesus Christ. Her father survived her many years. He came to reside in Newport, where he became a member of the church of which that distinguished minister, the Rev. Mr. Tyerman, was pastor. An account of him was published by Mr. Tyerman in a well written tract, a little before he sailed on his mission to the South Sea Islands.

Elizabeth was born at Hale Common, in the parish of Arretton, in the same cottage whence her happy spirit took its flight to paradise. She had five brothers and sisters, Robert was the eldest, and survived them all. He died at Newport, February 25th, 1837, much respected for his Christian character, and having been for more than forty years a Local Preacher in connexion with the Wesleyan Methodists. Leaving her parents at an early age, Elizabeth lived many years as a servant in respectable families; and, having good wages, she was enabled to lay by a little money against the time of need. But notwithstanding this important testimony in favour of her prudence and economy, yet, according to the concurring statement of all who knew her, she was plainly far from righteousness. But naturally cheerful and talkative, given to levity, and rather witty, she directed her ridicule and sarcasm with considerable force against those who manifested any serious concern for the salvation of their souls. The pride of her heart was likewise manifested in her great fondness for dress.

N. B. & P. E. I. CONFERENCE.—

See letter from Rev. Joseph Hart bearing on the Missionary Campaign. The idea is an admirable one. We wish it had been generally adopted in the Annual Conferences.

WE PUBLISH BY REQUEST THE "REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON TEMPERANCE,"

adopted by the Nova Scotia Conference. That this Conference hails with great satisfaction the increased impetus which has been given during the past year to the temperance cause, within this Province and throughout the Dominion generally. That we heartily concur in the efforts which are now being put forth to secure the legal prohibition of the liquor traffic. That while we rejoice in the success of all these institutions which are striving to promote the temperance cause, we at the same time believe that the Church of Christ should ever be foremost in every moral reform. We therefore urge with renewed emphasis upon all our members strict obedience to our rule which forbids "Drunkenness, buying or selling of spirituous liquors, or drinking them, unless in case of extreme necessity." We further suggest the advisability of forming open Total Abstinence Societies, in connexion with all our churches and congregations; and also that special reference be made to this reform, in connection with the prayer meetings upon the several circuits, once in each month.

That apart from the question of the use of fermented wine at the Lord's Table, we regard the employment of the drugged and impure compounds bearing the name of "Wine," as being injudicious in connection with this holy ordinance. We therefore urge upon our people that special attention be given to securing pure wine for use in the Lord's Supper; and suggest that if possible, some agency be instituted to secure the accomplishment of this end.
CALER PARKER, Sec.

"SPECIAL MISSIONS TO THE JEWS"

AGAIN.—A paragraph which we quoted a couple of weeks since from *The Presbyterian* presented a discouraging view of special missions for the conversion of the Jews. A ministerial friend, himself a converted Jew, and an "experienced worker among his Israelitish brethren," writes us at considerable length in opposition to that view. We quote:

Let the Presbyterians, as well as other Christian denominations, bear this in mind, that faithful labor among God's ancient and chosen people has resulted and will ever result in as much good fruit as missions to other classes; and as to the converts from Judaism returning to the world again, methinks when we look at the numerous backsliders in every Church, and consider that during every revival a large number of the seekers of religion are those who once made a profession, we can only exclaim, with a sad heart, concerning both Jews and Gentiles, "Many are called, but few are chosen!"

A deaf mute was recently ordained a deacon of the Episcopal Church, in Philadelphia. Several bishops participated in the solemnities, and it is probably the first ordination of that kind ever known in any age or country.

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At the time when it pleased God truly to awaken her to a sense of the vast importance of eternal things, and the necessity of caring for her deathless soul, she was living at Southampton, as a servant in the E— family. The Methodists had at that time no chapel in that town, but worshipped in a room

which they had hired for that purpose in Hanover buildings, and which was supplied once a fortnight by the travelling preachers from the Portsmouth Circuit. In the year 1795, the Rev. Messrs. Algar, Deverell, Crabb, Jones and Brookhouse were stationed in the circuit, which then included what were called "two Missions," one of which comprised part of Sussex and Surrey, while the other embraced the back and east parts of the Isle of Wight. In this latter section of the circuit it was that Mr. Crabb principally laboured, changing occasionally with the Southampton preachers. Mr. Crabb was deeply devoted to his Master's cause, and was very useful, and at the same time very popular; so that when it was known that the Missionary from the Isle of Wight was coming to Southampton, the little Methodist circle of that place was all pleasurable expectation.

Elizabeth had three fellow-servants; namely, Robert Taylor, Elizabeth Cox, and Elizabeth Groves. Robert Taylor and Elizabeth Cox were attendants at the Methodist place of worship. The latter had once professed to know something of religion by personal experience, but was not now a member of society. She was subsequently restored to the blessings she had lost, and again united herself to the people of God through the affectionate exhortations of Elizabeth Wallbridge, and lived forty years a member of the Methodist Society, adorning her Christian profession by an exemplary life, and at last dying in faith and hope. Robert Taylor, at the time of which I write, was a truly pious member of the society, and zealous for the salvation of his fellow-servants. Elizabeth Groves and Elizabeth Wallbridge both went to the Established Church, and had never yet heard a Methodist preacher. By the latter, Methodism was viewed with much contempt, and even angry dislike, especially after her brother had connected himself with a sect everywhere spoken against, and had even ventured to address an admonitory letter to his sister, affectionately exhorting her to seek the salvation of her soul.

Mr. Crabb being about to preach at the room one week-day evening, Robert Taylor, happening in the course of the day to enter a room where Elizabeth Wallbridge and Elizabeth Groves were at work together, he said to them, "Maids, will you go this evening, and hear preaching at the Methodist chapel?"—so they called the little room: "Mr. Crabb the Missionary from the Isle of Wight, is to preach. He is a good preacher; and I think if you were to go and hear for yourselves, you would be pleased with him." Elizabeth Wallbridge, with her characteristic levity and vivacity, gave Robert such a reply as left him no ground on which to rest any anticipations of a favourable result. But there was an overruling power at work. Curiosity was excited; and as Elizabeth and her companion talked over the strange proposal that had been made to them, (so they considered it,) they became influenced by a strong desire to agree to it; and to hear Mr. Crabb; and eventually they were found that evening among his hearers. This step was not in itself decisive, but still a most important one; it was the step which in their case, led to salvation. Prejudice was overcome; a degree of respect was gained both for the preacher and the service; and they both resolved to attend again. Mr. Crabb soon returned to Southampton for the services of an entire Sabbath, and Elizabeth heard him in the morning. Still a captive to the vanity of the carnal mind, she was led to put on her gayest attire, that her foolish heart might be gratified by her utmost display among the poor humble Metho-

dist. The text was taken from the fourth chapter of the prophet Zechariah: "Who art thou, O great mountain?" &c. It was a memorable time, and the mountains soon flowed down at the presence of the Lord. While the preacher, with the authority of an ambassador of Christ, bore hard on the sins of vanity, self and pride, the light of truth enabled Elizabeth Wallbridge to see that she was the very reverse of being clothed with humility. Wounded by the sword of the Spirit, she returned home in silence, indignant at herself. There was now no foolish talking and jesting about things sacred; her mouth was stopped; she felt herself guilty before God, and trembled in his presence. Ignorant of the great change that was taking place in her mind, her fellow-servants were astonished that the giddy, trifling, and talkative "Betty Wallbridge" had become serious, and "slow to speak;" but their astonishment was greater when they saw her sit down in a chair, and actually tear off those parts of her dress which she deemed most expressive of the foolish ambition of her vain and wicked heart. Refraining from her ordinary food, she retired to her own room to complete the demolition of her idols, and to converse with God and her own heart; and in the evening, divested of her foolish and outward adorning, but full of eagerness for the ornament of a meek and quiet spirit, she once more appeared among the hearers of this heart-searching preacher. This contempt and dread of everything in dress unauthorised by Christian propriety, she retained to the end of her life without change. From this memorable Sabbath, indeed, Elizabeth was "a new creature." The full stream of nature's tide was turned away, and from henceforth her desires, her words, her actions all tended towards God and heavenly objects. All parties concur in testifying that from the day of her conversion she was entirely and steadily devoted to God. She seemed to be actuated literally and permanently by the impression of the great truth, that "the things which are seen are temporal, while the things which are not seen are eternal." So absorbed was she in the pursuit of invisible realities, that her spiritual exercises seemed sometimes, as though they would trench on the regular duties of ordinary life. If this was indeed her failing—if she was in this respect "righteous overmuch,"—it is the only thing which I ever heard laid to the charge of "the Dairyman's Daughter."

I have taken some pains to ascertain the struggles of her mind prior to her obtaining that "glorious liberty" which she seemed ever to experience after her union with the Methodists; but I can learn nothing of the matter. Mrs. Y—, who lived in the house with her at the time of the gracious change in her character, informed me that she could have suffered but little from her convictions of sin, before she found peace with God, as she had no recollection of anything but gratitude and praise proceeding from her lips from that decisive day on which the truth of God reached her heart. It is therefore probable, that, being deeply convinced of her guilt and danger, but having, at the same time, clear views of Christ as the almighty and present Saviour of all who believe in him, she at once rested her soul on his infinite merits, and found joy and peace in believing. Henceforth she breathed prayer and praise. Jesus now engrossed her supreme affections, and she felt the heaven of loving him alone. While her hands were engaged about her work, and others were about her, her full heart would often constrain her to praise God aloud. She appears to have been one of the happy few, (why should they be few?) who could "rejoice evermore, pray without ceasing, and in everything give thanks."

'WESLEYAN' ALMANAC, NOVEMBER, 1876.

Full Moon, 1 day, 7h, 10m, Afternoon. Last Quarter, 8 day, 1h, 3m, Afternoon. New Moon, 15 day, 8h, 33m, Afternoon. First Quarter, 24 day, 0h, 12m, Morning.

Table with columns for Day of Week, Rises Sets, MOON, SUN, and HOURS. Lists astronomical data for each day of the month.

THE TIDES.—The column of the Moon's Southern gives the time of high water at Marshboro, Concord, Haxton, Hampport, Windsor, Newport and Truro.

High water at Pictou sea Cape Tormentine, 3 hrs and 11 minutes LATER than at Halifax. At Acadia, St. John, N.B., and Portland, Maine, 3 hours and 25 minutes LATER, and at St. John's, Newfoundland 50 minutes EARLIER than at Halifax.

For the LENGTH OF THE DAY.—Add 12 hours to the time of the sun's setting, and from the sum subtract the time of rising.

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

(Continued from first page.)

One of the first of her spiritual letters was addressed to her brother Robert. It was written at Southampton in an early part of her Christian life; and was given by her brother, some years ago, to a gentleman at Cowes, who has expressed the value he sets upon it, by putting it into a handsome frame between two plates of glass, and suspending it among the ornaments of his own parlour.

"Southampton, March 3d, 1797." "MY DEAR BROTHER,

"I RECEIVED your kind letter the 2d instant, and you may think what a transport of joy I felt to receive such an affectionate letter from a brother I had so little regarded since he had left the world and me. You may well say what great joy it gave you to hear I was converted to God. But are you the only one? No, my dear brother. Think what shouting and rejoicing there was with the angels of God in heaven, that are around the throne, and continually cry, 'Worthy the Lamb of God that was slain, to receive all glory, and honour and praise.'

Gospel of salvation and peace to all that will hear it. My dear brother, I know it is not good to be partial to any of God's creatures; but I liken him to St. Paul, for he seems to labour more than they all; yet not he, but the grace of God, which is in him, and that is extended to all that hear him speak.

"And now my dear brother, as I have no money with me, I beg that you will apply to my dear mother for six guineas of my money, and give them to Mr. Crabb, and tell him it is a free gift of a poor, needy creature, who has been to the Lamb of God, naked and destitute of everything; and then when He saw my wretched condition, with what tender compassion did He look down upon me, and sprinkle me with His blood, and give me the whole armour of God, the shield of faith, and the helmet of salvation, and the breastplate of righteousness!

No minister of Christ's gospel, with right views of his calling, preachers for money wages. Even the settled pastor, on a salary, large or small, is very far from regarding his income as compensation for his services. He has given himself wholly to the work of the ministry, and it is divine principle commending itself to every man's conscience as just, that they who preach the gospel, should live of the gospel: that is, that they who receive the work should give of their means to sustain him who ministers to them.

STOP AND SHAKE HANDS. GOLDEN RULE SAYS: "Why is it men dar: out of prayer meeting as soon as the benediction is given? The true idea of the Church is, that it is a family—God's family. Its members are children of one Father, and brothers and sisters one of another.

Various experiments made with fresh milk have demonstrated the fact that the nearer milk is kept to the freezing point, in proper vessels, the more rapid is the collection of cream, the quantity is greater, and the butter and cheese are of richer quality.

FAREWELL TO SUMMER.

Summer is fading: the broad leaves that grew So freshly green when June was young are falling; And, all the whistling-birds that sang through, From rustling hazel copse and tangled dell:

Upon the windy hills, in many a field, The honey bees hum slowly above the clover; Gleaning the latest sweets its bloom may yield, And, knowing that their harvest time is over, Sing half a lullaby and half a knell:

So bird, and bee, and brook, and breeze make moan; With melancholy song their loss complaining; I, too, must join them, as I walk alone Among the sights and sounds of Summer's waning;

SPONGING UPON MINISTERS.

No minister of Christ's gospel, with right views of his calling, preachers for money wages. Even the settled pastor, on a salary, large or small, is very far from regarding his income as compensation for his services. He has given himself wholly to the work of the ministry, and it is divine principle commending itself to every man's conscience as just, that they who preach the gospel, should live of the gospel: that is, that they who receive the work should give of their means to sustain him who ministers to them.

But because it is the dictate of the gospel, and evidently the thing right and decent to be done, we claim that the spiritual services of a minister should be met with those temporal returns that enables him to bear the burdens and do his work in life. This is the measure of his salary, and hence it is that the call of a pastor, in some denominations, includes this phrase: "that you may be free from worldly cares, we hereby promise you the sum of—" thus stimulating to relieve his mind from anxiety on the score of support.

One minister, whom we know well, was invited to attend a funeral in this city, and the weather made it necessary for him to hire a carriage, which he did, and paid for it himself, while the family whom he served were abundantly able to provide it and make him some return besides. They did neither.

For another minister a carriage was sent, and at the house he was gravely informed that all the carriages would be required for the friends to go to the cemetery. He was compelled to walk a long distance in extremely bad weather, without being even thanked for his toilsome labors.

Still another minister, to our knowledge, was sent for to go to another city to attend a funeral service; he went paying his railroad fare both ways and losing two days of precious time, receiving a profusion of thanks and only thanks, not even his expenses being refunded. There was money enough to

buy floral decorations in profusion, but not a cent for the Levite of the Lord. We know also cases of just the opposite character: one instant occurs where a family of wealth spent no money on flowers or pomp of any kind, but to each one of the ministers who attended the funeral, invited or not a handsome acknowledgment was made, in the most acceptable form.

Now in these remarks we wish to be understood as making the distinction clear between paying for services rendered and giving to the Lord's minister that which the master himself has enjoined as right and proper. The worldly may criticize the complaints as mercenary, but the justice and propriety of the demand we make no, Christians will deny. And it becomes the more important when it is remembered that the most of men, however ungodly or indifferent they are, wish the minister to come in the hour of their calamity. To bury the dead child without religious service, is to bury it like a dog. And so the decencies of society, if not the demands of the soul, require a man who has no church relations whatever, to send for a minister to his child's funeral. But in nineteen cases out of twenty, even such a man regards the service as his right, and never feels the duty of acknowledging it as from the Lord.—N. Y. Observer.

HARD WORK IN YOUTH.

Many young people are impatient in the hard work to be done as clerks, or of subordinate positions, and are eager to make fortunes without the long and painful toil which is essential to success. They may learn something from the experience of Vice-President Wilson. He says himself:

I feel that I have a right to speak for toiling and toiling men. I was born here in your county of Strafford. I was born in poverty; want sat by my cradle. I know what it is to ask a mother for bread when she has none to give. I left my home at ten years of age, and served an apprenticeship of eleven years, receiving a month's schooling each year, and at the end of eleven years of hard work, a yoke of oxen and six sheep, which brought me eighty-four dollars.

I never spent the amount of one dollar of money, counting every penny, from the time I was born until I was twenty-one years of age. I know what it is to travel weary miles, and ask my fellow-women to give me leave to toil. I remember that in October, 1833, I walked into your village from my native town, went through your mills seeking employment. If anybody had offered me nine dollars a month I should have accepted it gladly. I went to Salmon Falls, I went to Dover, I went to Newmarket and tried to get work, without success, and returned home footsore and weary, but not discouraged.

I put my pack on my back and walked to where I now live in Massachusetts, and learned a mechanic's trade. I know the hard lot that toiling men have to endure in this world, and every pulsation of my heart, every conviction of my judgment, every aspiration of my soul, puts me on the side of the toiling men of my country—aye, of all countries.

The first month I worked after I was twenty-one years of age, I went into the woods, drove team, cut mill logs and wood, rose in the morning before daylight, and worked hard until after dark at night, and I received the magnificent sum of six dollars! Each of these dollars looked as large to me as the moon looks to-night.

In his Lecture on England, the "Danbury News" man says: "The London boy is slim in body, with spindling legs and a pale face, and has an appearance of having boarded with a maiden aunt who had had an early disappointment. The terms of endearment among the common people were 'dear' and 'deary,' 'love' and 'lovey,' and similar expressions, and they were heard with distressing frequency. Still, he didn't know but on the whole they were preferable to 'old man' and 'old woman.'"

The handsomest woman in Europe is the Countess de Castiglione, who belonged to the late Napoleon's court.

OBITUARY.

MR. GABRIEL BEAZLEY.

Departed this life at Mud Cove, in the Brun circuit, on the 12th Sept. Mr. Gabriel Beazley, in the 36th year of his age. Bro. Beazley was converted to God about fifteen years ago, during the time of a very gracious revival when the Rev. John S. Phinney was stationed in this circuit. From that period to the close of life he was very zealous in the cause of religion and truth. In obedience to injunction of Holy Scripture, whatsoever his hand found to do, he did it with his might. He worked while it "was day;" entering into and performing the various duties and offices of those institutions and societies with which he was connected, with an ardor and application, which surmounted difficulties and won the admiration and approval of his brethren and friends.

For several years he was a consistent member of the "Sons of Temperance," established at Brun Bay. The neat Temperance Hall at that place is a standing memorial to the sympathy and love which he and a few others evinced in this good and praiseworthy work, which has proved a boon to society there. But his zeal and love were not confined to this alone. More intense was the zeal and greater was the love which he manifested for the public services of "God's house," and the private and social means of grace. The Sabbath was a delight to him; and it was the joy of his heart to be found on that day in the house of the Lord. He was no idle spectator there; but fully participated in those delightful exercises of Divine worship, which were times of refreshing to his soul. When in the enjoyment of health—and for some time after he was a constant attendant at the prayer meetings held in his own home; besides those which he conducted in other places. His willing and efficient services on these occasions were by God made a blessing to himself and his fellow-worshippers. His devotion to the class-meeting was not less apparent. Prayer and praise appeared after his conversion to be the native elements of his soul. For some time he faithfully discharged the duties of leader; which failing health and increasing infirmity compelled him to decline. The members of his class—who in a particular manner were privileged to witness his faith and good works—as may be really inferred—were very much attached to him and deeply sympathized, with him during his protracted illness, which extended over a period of three years. During this interval of severe affliction and suffering he evinced a patience truly worthy of heroic fame. The disease which caused his death was deeply rooted in the internal parts of his system; and baffled the ability and skill of his medical attendants. At first, surgical operations were performed in hope of alleviating his intense suffering; and if possible to effect a cure. These kind and skillful services proved his complaint to be incurable. The last year of his life witnessed its rapid decline, attended with indescribable suffering. At times the paroxysms of pain produced an agony of feeling which mortality could hardly endure; shaking the frail tabernacle to its very centre, and threatening its immediate dissolution. But he murmured not. The beautiful lines of John Harris the Cornish poet, written about thirty years ago, on the "death of his father," may be here cited in part and applied, with propriety to Bro. Beazley's affliction, and the spirit in which he endured it.

Stretched on affliction's rack, The iron in his bones, No murmur pass'd his sainted lips, No murmur in his groans. Resign'd, submissive, meek, He waited for the change, When angel bands would bear him hence, Through fields of light to range.

Since we came to this circuit we paid him several visits, and always found him in the enjoyment of peace. On two of these occasions we administered to him, in company with his affectionate and devoted wife, the "Sacrament of the Lord's Supper." These were seasons of great grace and blessing to his soul. He fully appreciated these sacred and solemn services; and appeared to realize the great benefits derived in communion with the Saviour in this form of holy devotion and spiritual worship. His affections sanctified through grace, were entirely consecrated to Christ; hence the grateful feelings and hallowed pleasure which result from his participation in all the ordinances and institutions of the Methodist Church. As death drew near the organs and powers of speech became very inefficient and weak; till at last he could not articulate his words, but continued to give signs of his peace with God and hope of heaven. A little before he died he thus asleep—"to sleep in Jesus"—and thus peacefully past from a scene of mortal suffering to the rest remaining for God's people; to the inheritance of the saints in light," where the afflictions of this life are unknown, and joy eternally abounds.

His death was improved by a funeral sermon preached in memory of him and brother Goddard in our church on Rev. vii. 13-17, "The White Robed Multitude." The text was considered to be appropriate in reference to the life and death of each. The service was remarkable for its solemnity; and it is hoped that the truths advanced will prove to be a blessing to many who were present, both to the families of the deceased and other members of our congregation. J. P. Burin, N. F., Oct. 17, 1876.

NOVEMBER

- A. D. 38. MONDAY... TUESDAY... WEDNESDAY... THURSDAY... FRIDAY... SATURDAY... GOLDEN RULE... 31. THE... 32. PE... 33. E... 34. M... 35. L...

BEREAN NOTES.

A. D. 38. LESSON VIII. DORCAS RESTORED TO LIFE, Nov. 19.
HOME READINGS.

MONDAY—*The Lesson*. Acts 9. 31-43.

TUESDAY—*The Lame Man Healed*. Acts 3. 1-16.

WEDNESDAY—*The Excellent Woman*. Prov. 31. 10-31.

THURSDAY—*Believing and doing*. Jas. 2. 1-17.

FRIDAY—*Blessing on the Benevolent*. Psa. 112. 1-10.

SATURDAY—*The Brevity of Life*. Psa. 90. 1-17.

SUNDAY—*Praise for Restoration*. Psa. 103. 1-18.

TOPIC—New Proofs of Gospel Power.
GOLDEN TEXT—The righteous shall be in everlasting remembrance. Psa. 112. 6.

DOCTRINE—Christianity abundantly attested. John 3. 2; 9. 16, 35; 20. 30, 31; Acts 2. 22.

BEREAN NOTES.

31. THEN—*Therefore*; because of the conversion of Saul the persecution ceased, having lost its chief, and the Church was left free to pursue its work. Caligula's attempt to set up his image in the temple gave the Jews enough to attend to. CHURCHES—*Rather, church*. Each separate body of believers had its own organization, but it was not an independent republic. The several churches were united in one organic body, *the church*. REST—*Peace, freedom from disturbance and trouble*. EDIFIED—*Built up*, like a house, growing in grace and strength. WALKING—*Conduct was governed by the fear of the Lord Jesus*, a reverence for him and his will, as its rule. COMFORT—*The Holy Spirit is the promised Comforter*. His power was with the church, and it grew. There is no true growth without him.

32. PETER PASSED—Probably after Saul's departure for Tarsus. The apostles still resided at Jerusalem, but went out from time to time visiting and superintending the churches. Peter on one of these tours came to Lydda, a large village nine miles south-east from Joppa, and thirty-one from Jerusalem, now called Lydd. SAINTS—A church then was there.

33. ENneas—A bed-ridden paralytic of eight years' standing, with no use of his limbs. He is not called a disciple, and probably was not.

34. MALERTH—WHOLE—*Jesus, Messiah, health thee, are his words*: Not has healed but is healing. This is a declaration that Jesus is the true Messiah, the proof of which is in the palsied man's new vigor. ARISE—To show the cure. MAKE THE BED—Spread (thy bed) for thyself, that is, without help. The bed was simply a mat or blanket. Comp. Matt. 9. 28. And he AROSE IMMEDIATELY: the cure was perfect. Peter could not do this work; Jesus did. No more could Peter forgive sins and heal a sinful soul; Jesus can. And they whom he heals must arise and use their strength in doing his will.

35. SARAON—Shaaron, the plain near by Lydda. The news of the miracle spread. Enneas seems to have been well known in the locality. After the healing, all the inhabitants saw him, and knew its completeness. They reasoned that the Jesus who could do such a work must be the Messiah, and, acting promptly on their belief, as honest men should do, they turned to him as their Lord. Seldom, indeed, does so sweeping a work of grace occur.

36. JOPPA—The next scene is at Joppa, an ancient Philistine city (Josh. 19. 49), on the Mediterranean, the sea-port town of Jerusalem. Thither came from Lebanon materials for the temple, 2 Chron. 2. 16; and from it Jonah sailed, Jonah 1. 3. It is now called *Yafa*, or *Jaffa*. Here also were disciples, among whom was a woman named TABITHA, in Hebrew, which is DORCAS in Greek. The word means a gazelle. Because of the animal's beauty, parents sometimes gave its name to their daughters. This woman may not have been beautiful in form or feature, but she certainly was in character. Good works—Some of them are specified in verse 39. ALMSDEEDS—Gifts of money to the poor. Of these she was full; heart and hand were both employed in them. Splendid fruits of true discipleship and of the love that Jesus inspires. Matt. 7. 16, 20.

37. DIED—It is easy for such disciples to die, and blessed is their reward; but the church can illly spare them.

38. DISCIPLES SENT—They were all mourners. There is no evidence that they dreamed of Peter's restoring her life; but he was their apostle, and not far away, and they waited in their grief such words of consolation as he could speak. The simple presence and prayers of a devoted, loving minister are often very precious to those in affliction. These people did not wait for Peter to find out their trouble in the best way he could; and then complain because he did not come; but they sent him word.

should and will go. WIDOWS—Who had been relieved and clothed by her. There were doubtless many of this class, male such by the wars of the times. They wept in their sorrow as they talked of her, and showed Peter the clothing which she in her love had made for them. COATS—The inner garment, worn next to the body. GARMENTS—The mantle, or outer garment.

40. ALL FORTH—Peter was greatly moved by what he saw and heard. He felt that she was needed still, and resolved to ask the Lord's will. He sent them all from the room, as Jesus had done in the case of Jairus's daughter, Matt. 9. 25, and perhaps also he would be without the presence of the curious, and then, alone, kneeled down, and prayed. We may suppose his prayer to have been, first, to know the Lord's will in the matter, and second, for the power of the Holy Spirit to enable him to speak with authority. And he prayed until the answer came to his soul. He then arose, and looking upon the dead body, in full faith in Jesus, simply said, TABITHA, ARISE. The soul came back from the heavenly world, and she, first, opened her eyes, and then sat up.

41. LIFTED—It was not a recovery from a swoon. She had been sick, and grown weaker and weaker until the end. And now she not only sat up, but, taking Peter's hand, was lifted up to her feet. Perfect health was suddenly given as well as life. Great must have been the joy of those sorrowing saints and weeping widows when the door was opened and they saw their dead alive and well.

42. KNOWN—Such a marvel could not be kept still had they tried. The story went like wildfire, and all Joppa knew its truth. What was the effect? Nobody believed in Peter as its source, for he ascribed the power to his Lord; and, as when Jesus raised Lazarus, many believed and found salvation, Jesus raised to life their dead souls, as he had Tabitha's dead body. John 5. 25. And, this he does now.

43. TABITHA—He stayed to watch over and carry forward the gracious work so gloriously begun. So the Gospel spread. SIMON—We shall hear of him again.

LESSONS 1. Raising the dead was Jesus' most wonderful miracle; and here the ascended Lord does the same works as he did when on earth. They proved him Lord. We do not need their continuance now, for we know him to be Lord. The proofs of Christianity that are always wanted are forgiveness of sins, purified souls, loving hearts, holy lives, helpful hands, happy deaths, a living church, a converted world. Heb. 2. 4; John 11. 47, 48; 17. 21, 23; Isa. 49. 6; Luke 7. 49; Matt. 7. 20; John 7. 17. 2. Paralytic souls and souls dead in sin have a mighty Saviour, who is ready to save them if they will hear the voice of his ministers and his Spirit. John 5. 25; 16. 8, 9; Rom. 1. 16; 1 Cor. 1. 18; Eph. 5. 14.

YOUNG AND OLD.

When we are young our boys are sweet,
Then climb our knees and lie at our feet;
When we are old they are hard to please,
Cold as the rock and wild as the breeze;
They kiss us kindly and speak us fair,
But we know their hearts are elsewhere.
Oh, my son's my son till he gets him a wife,
But my daughter's my daughter all her life.

When we are young our days are bright,
And full of hope from morn till night;
When we are old we sit alone,
And think of pleasant days long gone,
When the house is full of the children's noise,
The willful girls and the naughty boys.
Oh, my son's my son till he gets him a wife,
But my daughter's my daughter all her life.

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SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1876.

THE C. B. S.

Some months ago we alluded to a society which is growing into rather formidable proportions in the heart of the Church of England, and whose real aim is to carry that body back into the Papacy. A Church of England paper, well designated 'The Rock,' inasmuch as it is firmly settled amid surrounding disturbances of the elements, calls attention occasionally to this movement, which it characterizes as 'the worst of all dangerous and disloyal bodies that ever tormented the Church of England.' 'That the conspiracy,' says The Rock, 'is rapidly extending there can be no doubt; nearly a score of new centres of mischief have been established during the last twelve months.'

It is seen, moreover, that in this Ritualistic conspiracy, the principal men are organizing a system with several ascending grades or degrees, some having attained, in two or three years, to the dignity of 'Wardens' or head-centres. An 'intercession paper' is issued at intervals by the 'Confraternity of the Blessed Sacrament'—which is the not very Protestant name of this body—and its increasing strength and confidence may be inferred from the proportions of its organs, which now occupies 24 pages. In the 'intercession paper,' such pious requests as these appear from time to time:—'Pray for the repose of the soul of...'

Blessed, praised and hallowed be Jesus Christ on His Throne of Glory and in the Most Holy Sacrament of the Altar. Amen. It should be observed that from the mode in which our Lord is here introduced in connexion with the 'Throne of His glory' and the 'Sacrament of the Altar' we are naturally led to infer that he is just as much really present 'in' the one as 'on' the other. It is, in short, the worship of the wafer-god in its most detestible form, and it is to promote this the C. B. S. exists!

Where is all this to end? The policy of Rome, which, years ago, was a bold and persecuting one, is now a tireless, secret policy in many instances. Underneath the surface, as in the covert aim of this 'C. B. S.,' the Pope has agents at work, who can accomplish more in capturing the unwary than could all the thunders of the Vatican in terrifying the ignorant into subjection. It is really alarming to find the obstinacy and daring with which venerable foundations are being sapped to-day by Romish emissaries, in contrast with the bold and aggressive attacks which signalized the spirit of the Papacy in times gone by. And this makes the enemy all the more dangerous. With sleek, plausible, persecuting Popery England has always been a bluff and independent nationality, sneering at its pretensions and shaking a warning finger at its too officious acts. But, what of a foe who works under cover of the national religion and behind its ramparts; who insinuates himself through the Church of England into the first stronghold of the country, and through the specious confessional into the secrets of the family circle?

He wished that some Bishops would burn a few Bibles, or better a few Bible readers on the Parade, in order to stir up more zeal for the use and love of the Bible. People do not expect much of Halifax in the Temperance cause; he was told the country members supported the society, and the same answer had been given him about this Society.—Report of Speech by Mr. Grierson at the Bible Society Meeting held in Grafton Street Church last Monday evening.

It is found necessary to carry the Anniversaries of this great, non-sectarian institution to a denominational centre, where, on the regular evening for prayer-meeting, at least an audience respectable in numbers can be secured. What does this mean? A great deal it must be acknowledged, and not very creditable to us as Christian people. Only in two or three instances that we are aware of, does the Bible Society in these Provinces hold anything approaching that prominence it so well deserves on great public occasions. In Halifax the Auxiliary is officered by gentlemen of culture and piety; yet its meetings have been so poorly attended that its guardians have been chilled and discouraged.

If there be one agency more than another which needs reforming it is that by which the Bible Society is sustained in these Provinces. Anything more dreary than passages in the Bible Society Agent's report from year to year, we do not wish to meet. How, after long journeys and all kinds of persuasion forwarded in advance, he found a cold school-house and a handful of hearers: how the branches here and there had declined and died, and were brought back to brief life by the Agent's earnest expostulations; how, discouraging in most places, he took heart at some word or act of benevolence—this is surely no worthy record for an institution which fills the world with its praises! In a few places the Bible Society's Anniversary is all that it deserves to be—an occasion for enthusiastic gatherings, for noble oratory, for generous giving. But in most instances, the Society's work is simply a vexation. Is it not possible that the whole affair is limited by monotony, by a repetition of stories with which every newspaper reader is familiar, by following a yearly beat whose measured tread rather lulls to sleep than startles and animates the listener? We have glorious revivals in all other religious work—why not in this? A little patient study of the ingenious methods by which systems in every other line of enterprise are broken up, brought into harmony with modern habits, vitalized, and so rendered successful, might be of great advantage to the managers of Bible Society Auxiliaries in this day.

Bring this grand object into our pulpits and our press. If it belonged to any one branch of the church, it would be revived or abandoned. As the enterprise of all the churches it seems in danger of dying by decline. Call out the Guards!

TROUBLES OF THE HOUSEHOLD—A scourge of contagious and malignant disease is falling upon many communities in these Provinces. A letter in another column calls for sympathy and prayer in regard to certain stricken households. Every day brings new, distressing tidings of the sorrows consequent upon Diphtheria particularly. A young Physician just recently, in Halifax, nursed tenderly through the night a child dying of this disease, and the following week, amid a company of doctors, who were helpless spectators of his sufferings, himself succumbed to the contagion. At an anniversary Sabbath School Service last Monday evening week in Grafton St. Sabbath School Room, an interesting child came in late, just in time to hear and catch the spirit of the music. By Thursday she was dead. The songs of the Sabbath School were on her lips all through her illness. Rev. Wm. Purvis, reported how, among the numerous cases of disease which had afflicted their scholars, religion was a great consolation to the little things and to their ministering friends, one girl having prayed in her great anguish—'Dear Lord, please allow me to die,' and another—'Saviour take me home.'

NOVEMBER and DECEMBER are the harvest of weekly newspapers. Subscribers not brought in then seldom come at all. Our year for new subscribers has begun and will consist of

fourteen months. We have heard of instances in which the WESLEYAN has been very successfully mentioned in services of the Churches. Have all our pastors discharged this duty? Our appeal is not influenced altogether by financial considerations—the intelligence, loyalty and benevolence of the Church are all helped forward materially by a good religious paper. There are few Circuits on which new subscribers could not be obtained if the effort were made. Will our brethren try?

RAILWAY TRAINS.—If any commercial sorrows can equal those of the managers of our Provincial Railways, we have not heard of them. If we remember rightly, a change was made in running the Sabbath trains some time ago, in deference to the religious sentiment of the country. Then the secular papers assailed the policy of the managers as being absurd, inconvenient, and so forth. A new system was adopted by which the commercial idea was fully met; but it raised, very properly, a commotion all along the line, wherever the Sabbath was desecrated. Once more the managers changed the system. Now it is found that one train stays at Truro over Sabbath, coming in to Halifax Monday morning. It may be presumed that passengers by the said train are aware of that fact before starting. Yet a determined effort is made to change that system. Should this be yielded, we shall have probably another agitation on the Sabbath question, with, perhaps, another change of policy. It seems to us that the management is disposed to meet every demand of the country; but whether anything is gained by the attempt of the superintendents to carry this ass over the bridge instead of compelling the animal to carry them, may well be questioned. For our part we have admired, all through, the courtesy with which every petition has been heard on this subject, and we only wish that the managers would be left alone to do what in their judgment seems best in the settlement of a most perplexing moral problem.

DISTRICT CONVENTIONS.—We have been hoping for a letter from the President of the N. S. Conference on this subject, agreeably to a vote of the Special Committee recently held, but up to going to press none has reached us. We take the liberty of saying that the contemplated meetings should be held as soon as possible and with a most devout desire for a great revival. The Halifax District holds its Convention in Grafton Street School-room on Wednesday and Thursday, 22nd and 23rd instant.

ORGANIZE, ORGANIZE!!!—A successful winter campaign in the Church will greatly depend upon method. See how systematic are Moody and Sankey in all their projects. They insist on preparation. Every heart must be consecrated. Every worker must be pledged. Houses of gathering must be properly seated, fully ventilated, courteously attended. All this is necessarily a part of good revival government. And then, to crown all, and as the essential agency, call for the Holy Ghost. Brethren, look about you! Bring every available man, woman and child, every possible acquisition of natural and artistic strength into the work before you. Bring great energy to bear upon the work of soul-saving energy of mind, body and purse. Even worldly men will help you if you are genuinely in earnest. 'The Kingdom of heaven suffereth violence,' &c.

ERRATUM.—In the obituary of Geo. H. Shurp, which appeared in our issue of last week, a word seems to have been omitted, perhaps dropped out in type while transferring the form to press. 'He could do much for the cause of God,' should have read 'He could not do too much,' &c.

UNITED STATES ELECTION.—Delays have occurred in obtaining positive information to lay before our readers, as we are obliged to go to press in time to admit of sending the paper to all parts of the country by Saturday; but it seems to be well ascertained that Tilden, the Democratic candidate, will be President of the United States for the next four years.

CORRESPONDENCE.

N. B. & P. E. I. CONFERENCE. MISSIONARY DEPUTATIONS.

Dear Mr. Editor.—The Central Missionary Board at its recent meeting adopted a resolution requesting that a special effort be made throughout the several Conferences to secure a large increase in the revenue of the Missionary Society this year, and so to free the society from its present incumbrance of debt, as well as to prevent a threatened increase of that debt. The Committee of the N. B. & P. E. I. Auxiliary, acting on this request, at its late meeting appointed special deputations to act in concert with those appointed at the late Financial District Meetings, as follows:—

St. John District.—The President, the Chairman and Rev. J. Hart. Fredericton District.—Revs. J. Hart and W. W. Percival.

Miramichi District.—Rev. D. D. Currie. Sackville District.—Revs. H. McKeown, H. Sprague and C. W. Dutcher.

St. Stephen District.—The President and Rev. H. McKeown.

P. E. Island District.—The Chairman and Financial Secretary of the District, and the Rev. E. Evans.

It was further on motion resolved: That each Superintendent be requested to give all due publicity to the several anniversary meetings about to be held.

JOS. HART, Sec.

NOVA SCOTIA CONFERENCE MISSIONARY COMMITTEE.

MR. EDITOR.—You have already noticed the meeting of the N. S. Conference Missionary Committee and have given to your readers some account of its proceedings. A more detailed statement of these proceedings may however be looked for by those who are especially interested in our missionary work.

A correspondent in your last issue urges the necessity of giving all possible information upon our missionary affairs, so that those who have to advocate the claims of our Society may be provided with facts to present to the people. It was with this in view that the Central Board resolved to publish a full report of its proceedings, and if in addition to that the committees of the different annual Conferences would report their proceedings, the wish of your correspondent would be met.

The grant made by the Central Board of the N. S. Conference for this year was \$12,121.57, being \$1204.57 more than was granted last year. The committee in appropriating this amount gave the most careful and painstaking consideration to the claims of each Domestic Mission.

The work was very thoroughly done. The expenses incurred in removals at the last Conference were first considered and grants were made to meet such expenses amounting in the aggregate to \$35,278. The sum of \$950 was granted to Bermuda. The claims of probationers upon missions, and men ordained but not married, were next inquired into, and grants were made to these claimants as liberal as was possible with the funds in hand. These grants amounted to \$1813. The balance left at the disposal of the committee after the above named grants were made, amounting to \$8,080.57 was then divided among the Domestic Missions on the same principle upon which we have heretofore made such appropriations—upon the basis of \$750 for salary (exclusive of the claims for Rent and Children's Fund), the grant added to the estimated receipts of each Mission, leave an unprovided for deficiency on all such circuits of \$214. In other words, unless these circuits increase the income for ministerial support beyond what the committee has estimated as the probable receipts, the brethren laboring upon them will only receive this year \$536 each for the maintenance of themselves and families. Small as this is, we are glad to know that it is an improvement on last year of about forty-two dollars for each man. But all the circuits concerned must surely see the absolute necessity of paying their ministers not less than \$650, and as soon as possible reach the minimum fixed by the Conference of \$750.

It may be well to state that the grant to our Conference for this year is upwards of \$1400 in excess of the amount contributed by us to the Missionary Society. Looking at the Districts we find that

Table with 3 columns: District, Contributed to Missy Society, Received for Missions. Includes Halifax, Truro, Cumberland, Guysboro and C. B., Annapolis, Liverpool.

Liverpool District was divided at last Conference. The Yarmouth District receives a grant of \$1071.00, and Liverpool, \$1940.00, making the \$3011 named above. The number of Missions to which grants have been made are 55. Of these

Table with 2 columns: District, Grants. Includes Halifax District, Truro District, Cumberland District, Guysboro and C. B. District, Annapolis District, Liverpool District, Yarmouth District.

These figures are very suggestive to my own mind, but I forbear giving expression to the thoughts suggested. I leave the figures to be pondered by your readers. Next week, with your permission, I will publish certain resolutions which were adopted by the Committee.

Yours truly, S. F. HURSTIS. Windsor, Nov. 7, 1876.

MONTRÉAL CORRESPONDENCE.

DEAR MR. EDITOR.—It will be not disagreeable to you that the first topic of this letter should be concerning the

MONTRÉAL NEW POST OFFICE.

It is a magnificent building of Montreal stone. The style of architecture is French, the cost about \$350,000 dollars. It is central to the city, being next on the South west to the Montreal Bank, and nearly facing the parish church on the Place d'Armes. This massive edifice is new from the foundation, and designed expressly for the mail service. Consequently it has ample space, and every conceivable convenience for its constantly enlarging business. The lobby is entered from the street by several doors, and is well-lighted, ornamental, and spacious. A screen separates the lobby from the space in which the mails are sorted, and from which they are delivered. That screen is pierced by wickets for communicating with the clerks, and contains private boxes and drawers to the number of four thousand. A good illustration of that part of the new post office to which the public are admitted, appeared in a recent number of the Canadian Illustrated News. Most business men have their mail matter placed in a box or drawer. Private families take advantage of the free delivery and have their letters brought to their homes.

The removal to the new post office began on Saturday, the 7th inst., and was completed early on the morning of the 9th, without any suspension of regular post office work. Each head of a department had notice to be ready for removal by a given time. All knew the quarter allotted to them in the new building, and thither they simultaneously, quietly and quickly departed at the appointed hour. It is hardly conceivable that so great a flitting should be accomplished more expeditiously and successfully. In the new premises no pains are to be spared to raise this branch of the public service as near as may be to perfection. Modern postal arrangements are among the best things of our civilisation. The Dominion Government has appropriated large funds for their further improvement, and for advancing the efficiency of the department to the full extent required by the increasing population, and the still extending commerce. In this respect, and in many others 'this Canada of ours' is second to no country in the world.

EVANGELISTIC SERVICES.

have lately been held in Christ Church Cathedral. This is the largest Protestant Church in the city, built on the model of that of Salisbury, in England. The Rector is the Rev. Canon Baldwin. The chief preacher was the Rev. Mr. Bonham, from New York, a sort of leader in the revival action of the Protestant Episcopal church in that city. He read his sermons, in which were plainly declared our ruin by sin, our redemption by Christ, repentance and faith as the conditions of our salvation. The congregations were large and devout. Meetings for personal enquiry and social prayer were held in the Synod Hall close by. The Metropolitan himself spoke at the close of a sermon. Scarcely anything could be more beautiful, more wise, or pertinent than the Bishop's address. It seems a new thing, even in this age of startling novelties, to graft revival services, such as have long been held by Methodists and others, on the stately, ancient and fixed forms of cathedral worship. It has, however, been done. The Rector's zeal is above all praises of men. Let us hope that his congregation will receive the largest possible benefit from these special services, with the least inconvenience to the established order which usually prevails in their communion.

Rev. Mr. Bonham has more recently been conducting similar evangelistic meetings in St. Jude's Church. These were advertised in the secular newspapers. People were invited to 'come in their working clothes.' Earnest ministers of many churches are thus adopting the methods in which Wesleyans have so long been leaders for the saving of souls. We wish them great success. Every sinner saved is a gain to the end for which Methodists exist. Let us not cease to strive to be worthy of the foremost place in the revivalism of our time. The personal pursuit of holiness is indispensable to this! Happy they whose supreme concern is to be sanctified and made meet for the Master's use.

TRIAL BY JURY.

which has been so much, and deservedly, lauded, and to which the liberties of our nation are so greatly indebted, is falling into dis-esteem because of its obvious failure, in some instances, to reach the ends of justice, and of the facility by which partisans may pervert it to their own purposes. Of this there has lately been a crying example here, in a libel suit against the Montreal Witness. The owners of that journal were declared 'guilty.' But observe the process by which this verdict was reached. The defendants are Protestants, but the jury were all Roman

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Catholics, in a city and a time when ultra-Romanism is aggressive and upheld in the highest places. The accused, a man of intelligence and ability, as is proved by the popularity and usefulness of their journal. Most of the jury, it is credibly averred, did not know at the end of the trial who was the prisoner or who the prosecutor. More than half the jury were Canadians, who could neither speak nor understand English. Only one of the twelve could read. All of them had but the crudest knowledge of the crime alleged. The essence of trial by jury, is trial by one's equals. The jurors in this trial were as far from being the "peers" of the defendants as could be any means packed into their box. The only man who could read stood long for a verdict of "not guilty," but as all the rest were otherwise determined, he at length gave in to them. The partiality of the proceedings, and the incompetence of the jurors were so undeniable, that the condemned applied for the privilege of a new trial. This up to the present has been refused. They may well be excused if they loudly complain that justice has been denied them. Here is an instance of the anomalous state of society in this province. Such impediments exist to the attaining of one's rights in questions between Protestants and Catholics, that even wise men oftentimes become almost mad. Unless there soon take place some change in the administration of the laws, and for adapting old institutions to modern society, the result on the peace and welfare of the people will be disastrous.

PROTESTANT TEACHERS

have an Association in this province, which has just closed its Annual Convention. The Association was formed about thirteen years ago, and is patronised by the learned Heads of McGill College. The selected topics for discussion were introduced by appropriate essays, some of them being of considerable literary excellence. Text books, the subjects of reading, physical education, and the number of school-hours daily were treated of with intelligence and animation. The time spent in considering giving scholars lessons at home, as well as the importance of a superannuation fund for aged and afflicted teachers, may be expected to prove beneficial. Information was given to the Association that the Government contemplated withdrawing its present small grant for "superior schools." This was very properly deprecated, a resolution to that effect was adopted, and the Minister of education will probably be interviewed to promote its objects. A *Commemorative* was held in the Molson Hall of the University by the kindness of residents in the city. It was a most enjoyable reunion, and could not fail to be encouraging to the Teachers in a high degree. And indeed what class of workers is more entitled to be cheered by benevolent expressions of goodwill than the teachers of the children of our land. To some of them, both male and female, the remuneration is small and the labor exhausting. Yet their fruits are of vital importance to the scholars, their families, and the whole country. Just as the rising race are trained, and their latent faculties are rightly directed, may we hope for real social advancement. To promote this is the profession of teachers. Many considerations strongly urge on all citizens the wisdom of rendering the labour of teachers honourable, and its performance joyous. The pleasant Convention just dispersed will give an impulse to the toilers in our schools, that will be most agreeably felt by them throughout the ensuing year.

ST. GEORGE'S HOME

is a charity for the reformation of unhappy inmates. It has been carried on for some years as a work of the church of the same name. Lately its foundation and management have been enlarged to the proportions of a Home for leprosiacs of any denomination or nationality. To remove some of its indebtedness, and to help forward its praiseworthy object, a series of four entertainments, English, Scotch, American, and Irish, has been held in the skating rink. The programme consisted of instrumental music, songs, superbly illustrated lectures, (the American night was engrossed by the Centennial) and were extremely popular. Ladies and gentlemen worked together with hearty good will, and well informed zeal, so that the whole enterprise has been a triumph. Singularly enough, the selected evenings for all the entertainments were the finest of the season, the last, the Irish night, was perhaps the best. Five thousand people were present. This large humane design could hardly have been more generally countenanced in any city. Alas, that intemperance should produce so many and so great sufferings, as to require many and costly appliances for their amelioration, and then the evils are but partially removed. Shall it be ever known how to keep people who might be saints, sons and daughters of the Almighty, from bringing ruin on themselves and their families by intemperance? Of course universal total abstinence would do this effectually. But is this practicable with the nature of man? Is there any hope of this prevailing for many long years? In the mean time what is to be done? Why let every reader himself abstain, and persuade others to the same habit, with such

circumstances as shall prove it to be all the more excellent way.
Permit me to add a few lines more concerning a unique treat which our central Sunday school enjoyed on last Sabbath.
CAPTAIN DUTTON
of the S. S. "Sardinian," has supplied himself with a laudable model of the Jewish Tabernacle with Boards, coverings, walls, altar, laver, candlestick, ark, and cherubim—all in pieces. These he exhibited and put together as originally commanded, constructing, in fact, on a platform, in view of the school, the tabernacle as it appeared to the Israelites. His accompanying explanations were correct and copious. In discussing the typical import of the whole he quoted largely from the Epistle to the Hebrews. Thus he warmly preached the Gospel from the Tabernacle in "the wilderness. All who heard will long and thankfully remember biblical, historical, and full of Christ. A vote of thanks was presented to Captain Dutton, who has promised at some future visit to resume and carry forward this most attractive subject to its completion.
Yours truly,
O. B.

Oct. 30.
BUSINESS IN ST. JOHN.—Returns of the deal and lumber trade of St. John show that during the nine months ended October 1, the shipments were much larger than in the corresponding period of 1875, the excess being about seven million feet of deals and seven thousand tons of square timber. The increase of business should have made better terms, but as the prices obtained by the shippers were low it did not. The October business shows a large falling off. About half of the export trade to Europe is done by one man, Mr. Alexander Gibson, whose fame as a lumber operator is through all the country roundabout.—*Chronicle.*

PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE, Halifax, 17th Oct., 1876.—His Honor the Lieut. Governor has been pleased to make the following appointments, viz.: In the County of Annapolis—To be issuer of Marriage Licenses at Annapolis—H. Von Blarcom, Esq.
October 31st, 1876.—In the County of Lunenburg—To be Justices of the Peace, —Peter G. Fraser, J. W. Nelson, Thomas Curil, Eli Hopps, Patrick McGuire, and James E. Hunt.
In the County of Hants—To be a Justice of the Peace—Osmond O'Brien of Noel.
In the County of Halifax—To be a Justice of the Peace—Wai J. Lewis, Esq.
In the County of Pictou—To be a Commissioner for giving relief to Insolvent Debtors and for taking affidavits, to hold to bail and recognizances of bail in the Supreme Court—John D. McDonald, Esq.
In the County of Shelburne—To be a Justice of the Peace—John Bowers.
In the United States—To be a Commissioner for taking affidavits, &c., under Chap. 96, Section 54, of the Revised Statutes, 4th series, for the State of Michigan—Graeme M. Wilson, Esq., of Iray City.

NEWS IN BRIEF.
NOVA SCOTIA.

Mr. John Lowe, of Moser's River, has a schr. on the stocks, which will be launched only at the Spring, of the following dimensions: 68 feet length; 2 1/2 feet beam; 9 feet hold; will measure about 85 tons.
There was launched, on the 1st inst., from the shipyard of Mr. James O'Brien, Macaan, a ship of 1,675 tons, called the "Cumberland." Its dimensions are: length, 220 feet; breadth, 41 feet; depth of hold, 24 feet.
Frank Dunn, of Lockport, and Daniel McNeil, of Cape Breton, were washed overboard from the American fishing schr. "A. P. Smith," on the 10th ult., and were drowned.
The Truro "Sun" has imported a large paper press from Edinburgh, and promises to publish in a few weeks the largest weekly in the province.
The steamer "Scud" has been put on the route between St. John and Digby, and Annapolis. She has been repainted and thoroughly overhauled and fitted with new steam chests and new funnels, and altogether is said to be in first rate order.
Rev. Thomas Duncan, of Charlottetown, P. E. I., has accepted the call to the charge of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Halifax, and will enter on his duties shortly.
The schooners "Gorilla," Capt. James Earnest, with ten men, and the "City Queen," Capt. Fred. Zwicker, with nine men, both of Mahone Bay, left Port Squam, N. S., with full cargoes of fish for home just before the terrible gale of Oct. 16th, and as they have not since been heard from, it is feared they have been lost with all hands. The storm of Oct. 16th was very disastrous to the Labrador and Newfoundland, and the coasts are strewn with wrecks.
While the steamer "Worcester" was on her way from Halifax to Boston on Monday night, 24th inst., a passenger named Jacob Waddell, of Maitland, N. S., fell or walked overboard and was lost. The search made for him was fruitless on account of the dense fog.
Recently, through the instrumentality of Mr. James Tory, Collector of Customs at Guysboro', a quantity of liquor and tobacco, landed at Cape Canoe, from the schr. "Witch of the waves," was seized by one of the officers there. The persons connected with the "Witch" are old hands at the business, one of them having previously passed through Mr. Tory's hands, and another having been caught at Halifax.
Mr. John Grant, who for the last forty years was in the employ of Messrs. Starrs Son & Morrow, Halifax, as Book-keeper, died suddenly 30th ult. He was in good health on Sunday, but at 7 o'clock on the previous morning was taken ill and died almost immediately. He had a large circle of friends and was well known in the city.
On Thursday week, Chas. H. Synnons, Halifax, one of our best known and most respected citizens Mr. Thomas Synnons, (a brother), rashly took a dose of strychnine, while temporarily depressed, and though he repented immediately of his rash act, and requested some persons, who were promptly in attendance, to save his life, he was quickly put all motionless, and Decided was an estimable young man, and his death will be deeply regretted by a very large circle of acquaintances, who extend their sympathies to his sorrowing family.

The Amherst *Generalist* says Diphtheria is making ravages in many parts of the county this fall. At Athol in this county it has been unusually fatal. A special telegram informs us of the following deaths at that place: Oct. 17th, Frank, aged 14; 18th, James, aged 16; 19th, John, aged 2; 21st, Bessie, aged 6, and Hannah, aged 4, children of Hance W. Baker. Oct. 22nd, Flora, aged 11, only daughter of F. A. Donkin, Esq. Oct. 25th, Mattie, aged 8 years; 30th, Fannie, aged 14 years, children of B. W. Keil. October 30th, Elizabeth, aged 17 years, daughter of William Harrison. Oct. 31st, Freddie, aged 2 years, son of Flemming Brown.
Thanksgiving day was a disagreeable day for a holiday, but the churches where services were held were well attended.
One day last week a young man from the country was fined \$30 for insulting young ladies on Sackville street, Halifax. Another youth concerned in the insulting made quick time off, or he too would have been lauded in.

The barque "Glen Grant," of this port, arrived at Liverpool, G. I. on the 17th ult. She left Quebec at 3 p. m. on the 30th Oct., and anchored in the stream at midnight on the 17th ult., making the passage in 17 days and 9 hours.
Capt. Glasgow of the schr. "Susan and Annie," which arrived at Halifax from Bonne Bay, Nfld., reports: Sailed on the 20th October, and passed four vessels abandoned, one eight miles from Point Beach, another from the Western edge of Bonne Bay, and two others. The Captain of a vessel which sailed to Lough-Rock, Halifax, at 9 a. m., Oct. 27th, of Point Beach he passed the schr. "Suzie E. Smith" on her beam ends, mainmast gone at the deck and forecast half way up; the dead body of a man was washed to the pumps; the body was taken off, landed, and buried. The vessel is a schooner of 60 tons, about a year old, owned by Thomas Smith, of LaHave. Probably her crew, who are lost, belonged to LaHave. The vessel had been to the French shore and was bound to Bonne Bay to load with herrings.
The Annapolis *Paradee* says defaulting contractors on the Western Railway have left their laborers unpaid.
Between seven and eight o'clock, on Saturday evening, a man named Thomas Corbell was coming in to the wharf, in the vicinity of Hammond's Plains, by the accidental discharge of his gun. He was brought to town and attended by a doctor.
Mr. W. D. O'Brien will commence the work on the Cole Harbor Dyke immediately. About seventy men will be employed on the work.
The schr. "Lark" from Windsor for Baltimore, with a cargo of plaster, is ashore at Loyalvan Bay, full of water. Assistance from Norfolk has been sent her.

Two mills, owned by George Waite, Waterloo, were destroyed by fire, Thursday night, 29th inst. Loss \$700. The fire is supposed to be the work of evil disposed persons in the neighborhood—being the fourth mill burned within a few months. There were four men on hand, and a lot of houses occupied by Mr. Ferguson was burned at Headquarters on the same night. Loss about \$1,100. No insurance.
The St. John News announces that Hon. Wm. Alexander, Agent in Charge of the Emigration Agent in London in place of Edward Jenkins, Esq.

NEW BRUNSWICK & P. E. ISLAND

The *St. Croix Courier* says the Rev. Mr. Pope, of St. John, has been in town for several days, the guest of Rev. Mr. Evans. We understand that Mr. Pope is about to publish two volumes of sermons, the first of which will be issued about Christmas.
Duncan McPhee, of Chipman, met with an accident last week. He was travelling through the woods with a hunter, by some mishap his gun was discharged, tearing his little finger to the bone. Dr. Hetherington had to amputate it. He is improving now.
W. B. Boggs, late missionary to the Telugus of India, and formerly pastor of the Baptist Church Portland, Me., has accepted and accepted and has taken the pastorate of a Church in Sydney, C. B.
The keeper of Mison lighthouse, at Bathurst, N. B., fell dead on the road near his house on the night of the 26th ult.
Rev. Mr. Beecher's Lectures in St. John, are to be delivered at the Academy of Music on the 18th and 20th insts. His first lecture will be "Wealth an Educator Benefactor and a Despair." The subject of the second lecture is to be "Lard Times."
C. G. Atkins has purchased from Shaw Bros. the exclusive right of taking fish spawn on Grand Lake Stream, paying \$250 per year for the privilege.
Last week, Mr. Wright shot a large bear near the mill on the Muncie, close to the road leading from the Kintore and Stonehaven Districts. Three bears were seen near an outcrop on Sunday last, so you may judge they are numerous in the colony.
There is in use in the mill of Mr. Samuel Moore, Gove's River, which was made upwards of forty years ago by Mr. William Huston, from a massive link of a chain which was stretched across the Boyne at the memorable battle of 1690. The crank has been converted into a mill race since it was forged. The link was one of several brought to Shelburne, Westmoreland County, early in this century, by the late Matthew Morris, who at one time lived at Amherst, and who valued the mass of old links as an Orange relic.
Rev. Messrs. Hart and Percival will occupy the pulpit of the Wesleyan Church, and of the Methodist Church of Fredericton next Sunday, in the interest of the mission work of the Methodist Church of Canada. Many of the citizens will be glad of this opportunity to show their practical sympathy in this truly Christian work.
The two gang water mill at Oak Bay, Co. Bonaventure, near opposite Campbellton, has been purchased from Messrs. W. & J. Doherty by Messrs. Sowerby & Farrer, of Kent County. These gentlemen will send parties into the woods this fall, so as to have a supply of logs for next seasons operations.
A collision between a freight and an accommodation train occurred at Assamouquagan station, about Campbellton last week. The latter forgoth the rule and crossed the main track as the train ahead, ran into it and smashed up two or three cars and the engine. Another less important collision occurred near Dalhousie, both accidents occurring from the conductors of these trains not obeying the rule to "take the safe side" in case of doubt.
Capt. D. R. Walter, of the ship "Alexandrova," died off Cape Horn, June 7th, of dysentery in the 37th year of his age. His remains, packed in guano, were brought home and landed in Queenstown, reburied to Liverpool in the brig "Belle Walker" to St. John, and on the 27th October taken by rail to Moncton, and on wheels to Hillsboro', where numerous relatives and friends awaiting followed the remains from the house to the burial place. Services were performed at the grave by the Rev. P. J. Conroy, and were very solemn. His aged mother and sister, with his wife and three children and many friends were there to mourn their loss.
At a meeting of the congregation of the St. Andrew's Church, St. John, Rev. William Mitchell, of Montreal, was chosen pastor of the church by a unanimous vote.
It is understood that Hon. Mr. Willis's opposition to the Attorney General and party in the local contest, led to a determination on the part of the Government that he must retire. The local contest is now between Marshall, Everett and Mather, who all declare they will go to the polls.

The new station building at Summerside P. E. I. is nearly completed. It will be three stories high, and is to have a platform extending all round it.
The *Times* says that during the last fortnight there has been considerable stir in shipping at Souris. The convenience afforded to wharves drawing ten feet and under to lie at, in any wind. During the gale of Oct. 16th and 18th the schrs. "Ann Amelia" and "Janet," which were made fast to this wharf, escaped all damage.
The same paper also says that the "East Point Light" is in a bad condition, and that a first class light should be placed there.
The "M. A. Robertson" was launched at Souris on the 21st ult. She is intended for the foreign trade.
While Miss Ellen Keefe, of Murray Harbor North was endeavoring to milk the cows of Mr. Dunn, during the gale on last Monday week, she became exhausted, and lay down in a grove of maple bushes in Mr. David McLure's field, where she was found next morning.

UPPER PROVINCES.
The rumor of the resignation of Mr. Hildson at General Maczoz of the Grand Trunk Railway is contradicted as utterly false and groundless.
A story is current that the great Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec will be Hon. Joseph Cauchon.
Mare Hall, alias "Dutch Gus," of New York, was arrested on the 11th inst., as the perpetrator of the Lazarus pawn-broker robbery \$5,700 worth of melted bullion was found buried; one hundred watches were recovered, the amount of the robbery a dead loss of \$10,000. \$3,000 worth of diamonds are missing yet. The scaffold effected his entrance by means of false keys.
The gunpowder plot anniversary was commemorated by a sermon from Rev. Mr. Fleck, in Knox Church, Montreal. Over 5,000 Orangemen were present, and fairs of a row were entertained but not realized.
The large Ocean Gun sailed on Saturday for Sydney with a miscellaneous cargo, part of which is intended for exhibition at the Australian Exposition.
Diphtheria is prevalent in the Ottawa district, many cases resulting fatally.
The new church erected by the congregation of the Methodist Church of Canada, at Rainy, and dedicated on Thursday, 10th inst., is a neat frame building, capable of seating about 300 persons. The new church cost about \$1,500, of which not quite \$300 is still unpaid. Rainy now has three new churches, a school house, and town hall, all built during the last year or two.
Doctor Davis, who was convicted of the murder of James Gillmer, is said to be at the point of death in the Kingston Penitentiary.
At Kinross, Oct. 26th, David B. Boyd, editor of the *Lockport Sentinel*, dropped dead from disease while teaching a class in the Methodist Sunday school.
At Dunlop, Woodstock, Canada, on the 26th of October, the Rev. Mr. Reuben's charge. At the time of his death he was in the possession of Lieut-Col. Skinner M. P., who purchased him from Major Stewart, of the P. C. O. Rifle Brigade some fourteen years ago. He was presented by Omar Pacha to Lord Raglan, and carried the mark to his grave. He served through the Crimean campaign, and then came into the possession of General Knollys; from his hands he passed into those of Mrs. Stewart, who brought him to Canada, where he eventually became the property of his present owner, in whose service he died. "Tommy" was well known in Canada, and in addition to his other military experiences, he served through the Fenian invasion of the age of thirty, curiously enough upon the anniversary of the battle of Balaclava. The horse was one of the handsomest ever seen in this country, and of the true Arabian breed. He was struck by a piece of shell while being ridden by Lord Raglan, and carried the mark to his grave.
Father Chisney's Church, Montreal, was pulled down on Sunday, October 20th.

A man was blown to pieces at Port Colborne, by a nitro-glycerine explosion.
A girl named Kate Cameron got five hundred dollars damages at the Assizes Court, against one McDonald for seduction.
Hon. Alex. McKenzie and lady are on a visit to the Centennial.
A test case of great importance to patent holders was argued Nov. 3rd, before the Deputy Minister of Agriculture at Ottawa. Application is made to have three patents granted to G. Smith for middling parifiers declared void on the ground that the machines were not manufactured in Canada within two years of date of patent, and also because the machines were imported in Canada within one year from dates of patents. By agreement, the case was adjourned for two weeks.
The St. Lawrence Grain Company intended building a great ice plant for the winter. It is to be the largest afloat and with a capacity of 10,000 bushels per hour.
Major-General Selby Smyth reviewed all the volunteer battalions of Montreal Nov. 1st. The day was large and the spectators very numerous. The day was kept as a general holiday as Thanksgiving day.

MISCELLANEOUS.

At Liverpool, the mills of the Mersey seed crushing company were burned; loss, \$100,000. Over 300 hands are out of employment.
The British barque *Theus*, of London, from Malta to San Francisco, was wrecked Sept. 12th on one of the Loochoo Islands; the captain, first-mate, and eight others were lost; the second mate, carpenter, cook, and ten others were saved.
The great maritime canal connecting Amsterdam with the German Ocean was formally opened recently.
The weekly report of the Bank of England shows an increase of bullion of £193,000, and a decrease of 1 per cent. in reserve.
The German imperial parliament was opened last week. The Emperor in his speech says Germany's foreign relations, notwithstanding the difficulties of the present political situation, are fully in accord with a pacific policy. His constant endeavor is to preserve friendly relations with all powers, especially those connected with Germany by ties of neighborhood and history, and so far as peace may be endangered among such, to preserve it by friendly mediation. Whichever the future may have in store Germany may rest assured that the blood of her soil had been sacrificed and risked only for the protection of her own honor and interests.
Shale, the American medium, has been convicted under the vagrant Act, and sentenced to three months in the house of correction. He has appealed.
The steamers Alert and Discoverer, of the Arctic expedition, have arrived at Queenstown.
A despatch from Rome says, Cardinal Antonelli is dying. The Pope on Sunday, ordered a consultation of physicians, who declared the cardinal's case hopeless.
A false alarm of fire in the Chinese theatre, San Francisco, Nov. 1st, created a panic, and twenty persons were trampled to death, many others injured.
The decrease of the U. States national debt in October was over three millions and a quarter dollars.
Kingston, Jamaica, advises report a terrific hurricane at Grand Cayman island, on the 17th to 21st. A portion of the island was submerged. One hundred and seventy houses were destroyed, several wrecks, and lives were lost.
St. Bernard, the Commissioner from France to the United States Centennial Exhibition, declares the letter published in the *Paris "Figaro"* purporting to be written by him attacking the management to be a forgery.

There is great suffering in India from scarcity of food. Cattle sell for a few pence each on account of the lack of water.
The ship "United States," bound from Liverpool for San Francisco with a cargo of coal was abandoned at sea. No date given, and nothing stated about the crew, which is supposed to have been saved.

The fall trade of New York which closed with October, has been generally good. There has been no time since 1872 when sales have fisted up so well and collections have been so prompt.

The British steamer *Britannic* arrived at New York, in 7 days, 13 hours, 20 minutes, from Queenstown. This is the shortest time yet recorded.
James E. Ford, editor of the "Irish World," is dead.
Charles Van Lew of Linden, N. Y., is seventeen years old, one foot five inches tall—or short—and weighs eleven pounds.
A battle was fought on Sunday, in which the Turks drove the Servians from Djunis, after a crushing defeat. Tchernayeff's army was cut in two, and completely demoralized. A great panic prevails at Belgrade. At Deligrad, Paratchin, and all along the road the wildest confusion prevails; wounded, surgeons, staffs, and deserters are mixed in an inextricable mass.

The correspondent of the "Daily News" of Sunday's battle: "The full weight and significance of the Servian defeat is not easy to estimate, and it is too early to form an opinion of the loss incurred, and we do not know where the troops are, to say nothing of the wounded many of whom I hear will never be brought in. The Deligrad wing of the army is in a state of demoralization, and at least seventy per cent. of the Russian officers are leaving; they decline to be massacred for people whom they denounce as destitute of all martial spirit. They have no words to express their contempt and disgust for the passivity of the Servian soldiers."

The official "Gazette" states that General Ignatiev, the Russian Ambassador at Constantinople, has been instructed to demand the Porte's acceptance within forty-eight hours of the ten days armistice and a suspension of hostilities, otherwise the diplomatic relations between Russia and Turkey will be broken off. Ignatiev, with the whole proceed of the Embassy, will leave Constantinople in the event of the Porte's refusal. This ultimatum was despatched from Livadia, where the Russian Court is sojourning, to Constantinople.
The Russian ultimatum has created great excitement in financial circles. Stocks declined one-half per cent., with a depressed feeling in all classes of European securities.
Whatever may be the result of the negotiations for permanent peace, Servia will fight no more, and Russian volunteers are not likely to come again to fight for her.

It is reported that a third of the Russian privates and half of the Russian officers in the Servian army have been killed and wounded.
A special telegram received in this city from Constantinople asserts that Russia has peremptorily demanded the withdrawal of the Turkish troops from Servia. This demand, the correspondent says, is evidently intended to precipitate a conflict, for no one can imagine that Turkey will comply with it.

CIRCUIT INTELLIGENCE.

ARCADIA, YARMOUTH.—We had an enjoyable Entertainment lately. Supper, tea,—refreshments—music—speeches—recitations. Proceeds very respectable, to liquidate debt on church. Yours truly,
R. TWEDDE.

TYRON, P. E. I.—Mr. Lathern lectured for us in the Zion Hall, Monday, 23rd ult., and the lecture was characterized by all those elements that justify entitle him to the first position among platform speakers in the Maritime Provinces. The people were delighted and expressed their admiration in unqualified terms.
J. T. D.

NAPAN.—We are having a good time here. This is the fourth week of our special services. The church is greatly revived, and quite a number of souls have been brought to God. A solemn, holy, divine influence rests upon the people. Friends from near and far have kindly come to help us. Diphtheria is all around us. "The Lord of hosts is with us, the God of Jacob is our refuge." R. B. M.

CONCERT IN CARLETON.—A Concert in aid of the Wesleyan Sabbath School, was held last Thursday evening, in the basement of the church. The attendance was good notwithstanding the fog and mud. Miss Barrett presided at the organ. The opening piece, "Guide me, O thou Great Jehovah," was very well sung. "Three Nights," was rendered by Miss Lottie Olive in a graceful and pleasing style. A solo, "The Three Fishers," sung by Miss Hart of St. John, was rapturously applauded. She gave as an encore, "Kathleen Mavourneen." "The Blind Girl and the Birds," a song heard for the first time in Carleton or St. John, was sweetly sung by Miss Emma Allan. Rev. Mr. Ackman brought down the house by some humorous anecdotes about donkeys. The concert closed by the usual tribute of respect to Her Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria.

SPRINGHILL MINES.—During the past fortnight Diphtheria of a very fatal type has been raging in the quiet village of Athol. Quite a large number of children have been removed from earth in a few days by it, one family having lost five.
One of the first to be removed from our midst was Flora Eliza Donkin, aged 11 years and 8 months; the only daughter of F. A. and E. Donkin. After a week of indescribable suffering she passed away to join the great family in heaven on Sabbath morning, Oct. 22nd. Flora was one of those who last winter gave her heart to God and united herself with the Lord's people. Though called to suffer so much, yet during the whole of her illness she had a sure trust in the merits of her Saviour which gave her peace and joy even in her greatest suffering, and enabled her to look forward with joyful anticipation to the time when Jesus would take her to himself.
Will not our kind and sympathizing friends pray for our much afflicted friends in Athol who are enduring such a severe chastening at the Lord's hands.
R. B. M.

SOCIABLE.—The Sociable given by the Methodist congregation of Berwick was held on Tuesday evening as announced. A respectable number of persons were present, and all seemed pleased with the exercises.

The programme consisted of Music, Recitations and Readings, intermingled with speeches by Revs. Shepardson, Robson and Lockhart, (Methodist) and Rev. Isaiah Wallace, (Baptist). After the programme had been excellently rendered, the ladies "passed around" the tempting eatables which were soon disposed of. The Sociable closed and we are sure all were repayed for their "quarter."*—Star.*

The High Tea in connection with the Methodist congregation at Kentville on Tuesday evening was not so largely attended as was hoped it would be, but a pleasant evening was enjoyed. Not wishing to have to say fail they prepared dinner yesterday, and the Custos kindly announced to the Court in session the fact, and a goodly number of the Justices and others availed themselves of the privilege of getting an excellent dinner for 40 cents.*—Star.*

LECTURE COURSE IN CARLETON, N.B.
—A course of lectures is to be given in the Methodist Church, Carleton, and was opened by a concert in which the choir of the church, aided by several talented singers from this side of the harbor took part. Among the lecturers will be the Rev. Mr. Carey, Rev. Mr. Wilson, Rev. Mr. Teed, Rev. Mr. McKeown, John March Esq., Rev. Mr. Hart, Rev. Mr. Price, and others. The course, which is for the benefit of the Sabbath school, ought to be well patronised.*—News.*

Wentworth, October 30, 1876.

DEAR MR. EDITOR,—As we think it is advisable for ministers to insert short notices of Missionary Meetings as they are being held on the various circuits of our Conference, that news of success may cheer and gladden the hearts of the brethren, we trouble you with an epitome of part of our labor in this work.

Not long since I attended the Missionary meetings at Athol and Springhill, and am glad to be able to report cheering news of success. Last night (Monday, Oct 29), we held a meeting at Wentworth. The attendance was all that could be desired, the meeting was opened with spirited singing by the choir, after which Bro. Morton engaged in prayer and the chairman read the report. Bro. Baines followed with a telling speech, the primary idea of which was, "The effect of Christianity upon the world;" and it was evidently as well received as the most sanguine could desire.

Bro. Hall took up the strain with burning words and his fine manly way of telling his story drew out the full sympathy of his audience, while Bro. Morton, last but not least, with much ingenuity and good feeling brought a most successful meeting to a close, the results financially being in excess of last year. We doubt not that the work of our church in connection with its missions now finds a warm place in the hearts of our people, who while doing nobly for the cause of missions, are not unmindful of local acquirements for the sustentation of a Gospel ministry.

Yours truly,
W. G. LAWE,

WHEN the Atlantic Cable Company was first started, the address and signature were not charged for in messages. One day a green Irishman staggered into the company's office, and asked—"Do you charge anythin for an address?" "Oh, no," was the answer. "An' do yez charge anythin for a signature?" "No." "All right, here's my message." The clerk took the paper, which read as follows:—"Patrick Mulligan, Hill of the Downs, County Meath, Ireland—Mike Mulligan." "There is no message, here," said the operator; "there is only an address and signature." "Well, that's all." Just you sinned the old man that. I course he'll know I'm here, safely landed; but the manin' he takes out of it is none of your business. Sine it an."

A DISQUALIFICATION.—A carping old woman said once to her pastor, "Dear me, ministers mak' muckle adae about their hard work; what's twa bits o' sermons in the week tae mak' up? I could do't myself." "Well, Janet," said the minister good-humoredly, "let's hear you try't." "Come awa' wi' a text then," quoth she. He repeated with emphasis, "It is better to dwell in the corner of the housetop than with a brawling woman in a wide house." Janet fired up instantly. "What's that you say, sir? Dae ye intend onything personal?" "Stop, stop," broke in her pastor; "you would never do for a minister." "And what for no?" said she. "Be-

HINTS FOR PACKING BUTTER.

Having read your valuable paper of late date I notice that the interest taken is not only in one branch of trade, but you cheerfully give ideas that are quite useful to all classes of dealers. I have therefore taken the liberty to present to your readers the best mode of placing their butter in market to command the highest price. Having experience in the butter trade for the past twenty-one years, and having been connected with the commission trade for the past twelve years, I offer a few suggestions and words of caution in regard to the packing and making of butter, hoping they may result in some benefit. I wish to impress upon the minds of Western shippers and makers of butter the necessity of paying strict attention to this great interest, which is yearly growing in magnitude, if they wish to compete with other sections. The packing and package used are almost essential points as making, and this fact should be remembered. Of course all packages of butter are not alike, and cannot all be sold at the same price, but a little more care and attention paid in this respect (packing) would do considerable toward bringing about a greater uniformity in prices. Very often commission merchants receive complaints from country shippers stating that their butter was as good as their neighbors', which sold as choice, and probably from two to five cents higher than theirs. This may be so in their own estimation, but other parties may differ. Their neighbor's butter may have been put up in more desirable packages, probably new tubs; then their butter may have been streaked, probably only a least trifle, while their friend's goods have been straight and uniform in color, all of which would naturally tend at times to make a vast difference in prices and create dissatisfaction.

Makers and shippers should be careful to pack butter uniform in colour, and should particularly remember that streaked lots, no matter how sweet and choice, cannot be brought in competition with lots running uniform in colour, the latter always commanding a much quicker sale at a fair premium, and in every way compensating makers and dealers for their extra labor and care. Another fault is that a large portion of the butter turns sour and rancid very suddenly, sometimes before being received, although it may have left in good and sweet condition from whence it was sent. This fault lies with the makers to remedy to some extent; for instance, the cream may have stood too long, or not been worked sufficiently to take out the buttermilk, while another fault would be in not salting properly. These minor points, although trifling at first, are more noticeable after they have gone through second hands and finally reach other markets. The packing and package used are, however, of no secondary account in the matter of realizing the best market prices, and during hot weather particularly should shippers be especially careful in regard to packages. Jars and boxes should be avoided as much as possible, the former costing more freight, besides being a package not easily handled. In handling at the stations and express offices, and even forwarding, jars and boxes are often placed on top of each other, and as there are no other covers for protection, the quality is damaged by defacement, and the price is considerably lessened. Tubs, pails, and firkins should be used exclusively, but in this some discrimination is required. Oak firkins and tubs are taken in preference to others on account of their neater appearance, though some parties use home made tubs, which they claim answer for their purpose.

Another reason why these packages are becoming more in favour on the part of dealers is the fact that they sell more readily to shippers, and parties can also more readily agree to tare if a certain make of tub is used to which they are accustomed. Therefore, I recommend tubs, pails, and firkins as the most desirable and in the end, the most economical packages used. Parties should be careful to soak their packages well before using. In butter making always use the best salt; Ashton's factory filled dairy is most generally used. Parties should be careful to pack their butter solid, completely filling the packages, and so spread a piece of clean new bleached cotton over it, dipped in brine, neatly tucked in at the edges, so when moved it will not damage the appearance. Knowing that these instructions are old to few, but new to many, I offer them for the purpose of having uniformity in trade as well as in packing, hoping I may soon again have the pleasure of seeing other ideas in print regarding the commodity.—James H. Loh, in American Grocer.

JOHN GARRETT, one of the survivors of the charge of the Light Brigade at Balaklava, has died in the hospital at Bristol. Deceased was a trumpeter in the 13th Hussars, and received a bullet-

"HOW SWEET!"

BY JESSIE E. M'INTYRE.
How sweet to know that Jesus
Loves sinners such as I—
To know he came from glory
To suffer and to die!
He left his throne in heaven
To wander here below,
An exile and a stranger,
Through countless paths of woe.
He left his Father's bosom,
He left the sainted throng,
He left the holy harpers,
He left the angels' song.
He left them all for sinners;
He bore their guilt and pains,
And in his blood so precious
Washed all their crimson stains.
He loves us, O he loves us!
He pleads for us above,
With more than brother's kindness,
With all a Saviour's love.
Then come, dear friends, to Jesus:
The hall is filling fast;
The evening shadows deepen,
The day will soon be past.
Edinburgh.

THE PROBABLE AGE OF THE WORLD.

Geologists are fond of making heavy drafts on past time. A million of years, is to them the merest trifle. Some of them will hurl ten millions at you under the slightest provocation. Darwin has a treasure of past ages to dispense to his developing and struggling proteges and he does dispense it with unstinted liberality. If you point to the apparent changelessness of present species, the obvious and ever ready reply is,—“But you do not know what may have happened in ten millions—a hundred millions—three hundred millions of years. In that time protoplasm may have shaped itself, or got itself somehow shaped into jelly fishes—ascidians—reptiles—fishes—birds—monkeys—men!” Well: we do not know and no one knows, what has happened in the past three hundred millions of years. We give it up. Some geologists go a great deal farther back and claim two thousand millions of millions of years for the crust of the earth!

However, the Geologists are not going to have it all their own way. The Astronomers must be heard. Sir William Thomson, Professor Tait and others submit strong reasons for cutting down the geological periods to something that the imagination can grasp. Certain inferences can be drawn from the cooling of the earth, from its motions, from its relations to other planets and to the sun, all of which tend to cut down the age of the world to the not scanty measure of say ten millions of years! All over the world there are marks of ages of ice when all these temperate lands were covered with glaciers—with an “ice cap”—over a mile in thickness. The old ice marks are to be found over nearly all this continent. Then there tame periods of almost tropical heat in the same regions. There are signs too of the sea covering the land, and the land rising from the sea many times in succession. All these changes, according to the Geologists, demand hundreds of millions of years. The Astronomers come in with their explanations showing that the “ice cap,” and the submergence and emergence are due to changes in the earth's orbit. To explain the “explanation” would take up too much of our space and would involve too much of technical language. All we need to say is that the Astronomers have certainly compelled the Geologists to revise their theories to an amazing extent. How far the revision must ultimately reach no one is in a position to say; but it is certain that millions of ages are not henceforth to be tossed at you like coppers to a beggar, in answer to any anti-Darwinian difficulties.

METHODISM RETURNING TO OXFORD.

—Methodism began at Oxford College, England, but was not permitted a place even in the town. After the lapse of the long interval extending to the present, a project is on foot for giving it not only a place there but a permanent home. A call has been issued for a tasteful and commodious church edifice. The few Methodists residing there are to be aided in the good work, which has the sanction of William Arthur and other influential Wesleyan ministers. They justly feel that the Methodist young men who enter that venerable and powerful institution, Oxford University, shall not be compelled to worship outside of the circle

LET US NOT REND IT.

BY H. BONAR.
Seamless and fair!
Let us not rend Thy perfect garment,
Lord!
But ever keep it whole throughout,
Maintaining in Thy church a blest accord.
Let all be one!
One church, one faith, one love, one hope, one joy,
One Bridegroom, and one holy Bride—
This united divine let none destroy.
One temple vast
Built of living stones by Thine own hand,
One household and one brotherhood,
Knit all together by love's perfect band.
Let truth prevail!
Truth ever true, not shifting with the wind,
Walk we in light, as some of noon;
The shadows that divide us left behind.
Let love prevail!
Love, the most excellent of gifts divine:
The love that seeketh not her own,
Long-suffering love, all-patient, Lord,
like Thine!
Let love prevail!
The love that envies not, that thinks no ill,
That faileth not, but ever lives,
All things believing, hoping, bearing still.
So be it Lord!
Even here on earth, where all things broken lie,
So shall it be in love's own day,
In love's own kingdom everlasting.

THE BEWITCHED HAMMER.

On a warm October afternoon, Miss Julia McCloskey, who was cook chambermaid and waitress for Mrs. Smith, suddenly stopped scouring her tins, stared vacantly into the street for a moment, and then exclaimed: “It's jist the day to clane me dinin'-room carpet; it's little weather we'll have for six months but'll be too wet to wet to let a carpet touch the grass. An' the boys, bless their troublesome little bodies, are gone to their cousins, an' I won't have nobody to pester me at all.”

Miss McCloskey was a perfect treasure of a servant; whatever she thought needed attention was attended to at once, so within five minutes she had her tins and scouring materials put away, and was taking up the dining-room. I regret to say that two or three moments before she returned, Master Lawrence Smith, one of the troublesome “bys” whose bodies Miss McCloskey had blessed, having some disagreement with his cousins, strolled home, and guiltily sought comfort in the family cake-box, which was in the dining-room closet. He had barley time to shut himself in the closet as he heard the servant's approaching footsteps, so you can be sure he watched her very closely through the key-hole, hoping he would have an early chance of escape.

Miss McCloskey spread the carpet neatly, and began to drive the tacks, when she noticed that several of them clung to the small end of the hammer. “I wonder what sticky stuff them bays hev had this hammer in?” said Miss McCloskey aloud, as she picked the tacks off and gave the hammer a vigorous wipe on her apron. Then she went on with her work, but happening to lay the hammer in the saucer of tacks for a moment, she was surprised to find the smaller end again covered with tacks. Master Lawrence saw through the keyhole the expression on her face, and it amused that bad little boy very much.

“Sure, an' its powerful sticky, whatever it is,” said she, picking off the tacks and feeling the hammer gently with her thumb and forefinger, “an' yit it don't seem so to the touch.”

She went to the butler's pantry, and carefully washed the hammer with soap and water. Master Lawrence saw his chance to escape, but he was willing to be detected for the sake of seeing the rest of the fun, for he knew the ways of that hammer.

“Now I reckon it won't be afther playin' me any more tricks,” said the cleanly servant, kneeling down on the carpet again. But as she knelt she laid the hammer into the saucer of tacks again, and again it bristled with tacks.

“Now did iver any one see the loike av that?” exclaimed Miss McCloskey, and Lawrence had to clap his hands to his mouth to keep him from saying, “Yes, often.” But Miss McCloskey was not in the habit of giving up easily, so she took the hammer to the grate,

PRESENT CONDITION OF THE PAPACY.

—During a session of the English branch of the Evangelical Alliance, held in Southampton last month, a paper, written by Rev. William Arthur, on the present condition of Papal Europe was read, in which the writer referred to the general decline of the Papal power, and asserted that there are now less Roman Catholics in England and America than there were when Pius IX. ascended the throne. Of course, the Papal authorities affect to deny such decline, but we have no doubt of the essential correctness of Mr. Arthur's statement.

the tacks to test the cleanness of the hammer, “now you'll be makin' me no more trouble, I'll warrant, an'—holly mither!”

As the astonished girl lifted the hammer, a whole string of tacks came with it, and although some of them dropped when she shook the hammer, several spirited tacks seemed to resolve never to abandon the hammer until forced to do so.

“The ould thing's bewitched!” exclaimed Miss McCloskey, dropping the hammer as if the handle burned her fingers. “I'll never touch it agin as long as I live.” And Miss McCloskey crossed herself as a great many good people do when they think that evil spirits are near them. Just then Master Lawrence burst from the closet and shouted—

“Ha! ha! ha! wasn't you cheated though, Julia? I never saw anything so funny in my life.” And the bad little boy was so amused that he dropped upon the carpet and rolled across the roots, laughing until his face grew purple.

“What was you doin' in that closet?” asked Miss McCloskey.

“Watching you, and almost splittin' to see the fun. O dear!” And again Lawrence rolled across the room laughing heartily.

“You were a stealin' cake—there's some av the crumbs on yer lips, an' I'll tell yer mither,” said Miss McCloskey.

“And I'll tell everybody you didn't know a magnet from ‘sticking stuff,’” said Lawrence.

“A maggonet?” said Miss McCloskey, very much astonished.

“Yes,” replied Lawrence. “Didn't you learn all about magnets from the ‘First Book of Philosophy’ when you went to school, how they steer ships with them, and make electricity work with them, and how the North Star's jist a great big magnet?”

Miss McCloskey did not like to say that she had never studied the “First Book in Philosophy,” out of which Lawrence had learned such wonderful things, but she promised the little boy that she would not tell his mamma about stealing cake if he would be sure to say nothing to any one of the family about the hammer. And Lawrence promised, but he told the story, as a great secret, to his best boy friend, and his friend told it to a little girl, and she told her big brother, and he told his papa, and the papa wrote it down and sent it to the editor, for, as Miss McCloskey does not subscribe to this paper, thousands of little boys and girls may laugh at her mistake without hurting her feelings a particle. And the little readers, and the parents who read this story to children who cannot read for themselves, may, after they have laughed all they care to, remember that it is not always safe to think that the troubles which they do not understand are caused by bad spirits.—*Christian Weekly.*

THE STORY OF A GREAT COMMENTATOR.

—Dr. Lange, the commentator, recently celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of his taking the professor's chair. The story told of him by a European exchange is that he was the son of a peasant. As an errand-boy he carried milk into the better-situated families of Elberfeld; and, falling in love with the daughter of one of the fine families, he determined to make something out of himself, so as to be regarded as worthy of her hand. He borrowed books of his pastor, soon mastered Latin and Greek, and entered the gymnasium at Duisburg for one year, and stood at brilliant examination. Soon he mastered theology, and became pastor a

WEEK OF PRAYER

In union with the Young Men's Christian Association of the World...

SPECIAL PRAYER

NOVEMBER 12TH TO 19TH, For Young Men and for the work in their behalf...

IN ASSOCIATION HALL

Arrangements have been made as follows: Sunday, at 8 o'clock, Praise Meeting...

MARRIED

At Bedque, on the 22nd July, by the Rev. Joseph Siller, A.M., Mr. Jesse N. Wright to Miss Lavina D., daughter of the late William Wright, Esq...

By the same, on the 18th ult., at the residence of the bride's father, Searltown, David Rogers, Esq., of Freetown...

DIED

At Shelburne, Oct. 10, Mr. Robt. Morrow, aged 35 years. At Bear River, on the 4th of Oct., Mr. William Berry, aged 80 years...

PREACHER'S PLAN, HALIFAX AND DARTMOUTH, SUNDAY, NOV 12th.

Table with columns for time, location, and preacher name. Includes Brunswick St., Grafton St., Kays St., Charles St., Cobourg St., and Dartmouth.

RECEIPTS for "WESLEYAN" for week ending Nov. 8th, 1876.

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

MARKET PRICES

Reported weekly by J. W. POTTS, Commission Merchant, St. John, N.B., and J. H. BENT, Agent King's County Produce Depot, Halifax, N.S.

Table of market prices for various goods like Butter, Firkins, Do. Rolls, Mutton, Lamb, etc.

SMITH BROTHERS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, DRY GOODS, HALIFAX, N.S.

WHOLESALE WAREHOUSE, JUST COMPLETED, 25 DUKE STREET, RETAIL WAREHOUSE, 150 GRANVILLE STREET.

In our WHOLESALE WAREHOUSE will be found one of the most complete and attractive Stocks in the city...

In our Retail Department special attention is devoted to obtaining reliable makes of Goods at moderate prices...

KID GLOVES, Our Stock of these is the largest and most reliable in the trade.

YARMOUTH DISTRICT, MISSIONARY MEETING. Yarmouth, South North Local Arrangements. Shelburne, Oct. 24th, Town: 25th, Jordan...

Mount Allison Institutions, SACKVILLE, N.B.

The Second Term of the current Year will open on Thursday, November 16th. Attention is respectfully directed to the last Annual Catalogue...

DEEP WATER TERMINUS AT ST. JOHN, TENDERS.

TENDERS are required for the work connected with the construction of a DEEP WATER TERMINUS, AT THE BALLAST WHARF AT ST. JOHN.

THE MALE ACADEMY, THE COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, THE LADIES' ACADEMY.

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS! ANDERSON, BILLING & CO., Are now opening, ex R. M. Steamer Caspian.

LONDON MADE SILK HATS, ONLY FOUR DOLLARS, STYLE AND QUALITY GUARANTEED.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA, Present: HIS HONOR THE DEPUTY OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY, ON and after MONDAY, 23rd inst., Trains will leave Halifax, as follows:

POST OFFICE, HALIFAX, 31st Oct., 1876. NOTICE.

UNIVERSITY OF HALIFAX, NOTICE is hereby given that Graduates of any of the following Colleges...

MEMBERS OF THE CONVOCATION of the University of Halifax, on registering their names at the office of the Registrar...

STEVIACKS BRANCH, THIS Branch Railway, from the Main Line to the wharf on the Steviack River...

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT, OTTAWA, June 12, 1876. AUTHORIZED Discount on American Invoices...

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY STEVIACKS BRANCH, THIS Branch Railway, from the Main Line to the wharf on the Steviack River...

KING'S COUNTY PRODUCE DEPOT, FOR parties wishing to sell BUTTER, EGGS, CHEESE, APPLES, CIDER, PORK, POTATOES, HAY, OATS, FLOUR, or any kind of farm produce...

NOVEMBER BOOK LIST, JUST ARRIVED, GIFT BOOKS BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED.

Golden Ladder series—One dollar each. Drayton Hall, Melbourne House, Glen Luna, Vinegar Hill, Daisy, House in Town...

CHAMBERS' PUBLICATIONS.

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THOMAS CARLYLE'S WORKS, Cloth, Small Crown Octavo, Peoples edition—each 60 cents.

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FOR PARTIES WISHING TO PURCHASE ANY OF THE ABOVE ARTICLES...

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