

GENERAL READING

ST. PETERSBURG.

The Russian Empire comprises over a hundred nationalities, and more than forty different languages are spoken in it. From west to east the longest part it measures some six thousand miles, and more than two thousand six hundred miles from north to south. Its total area is estimated to occupy one twenty-sixth of the entire surface of the globe, and one-sixth of the land. In round numbers its population is eighty five millions, or ten persons to each square-mile of territory; in European Russia taken alone, however, the proportion is fourteen.

Although this relation of population is very meagre, and pre-supposes a large uninhabited area, it is also natural to expect cities of great size and importance to correspond with the immense extent of country governed, and the wealth of the nation. But this expectation is not borne out by facts, as the capital, and at the same time the largest city, St. Petersburg, has not yet attained to a population of seven hundred thousand, while but three others—Moscow, six hundred and two thousand; Odessa, one hundred and twenty thousand, and Kishinef, one hundred and two thousand—have exceeded a hundred thousand. There are but eleven cities with a population between fifty and a hundred thousand, and some forty-three numbering from twenty to forty thousand inhabitants.

Peter I., Alexievitch, commonly known as Peter the Great, was one of those men whom, from the exceptional circumstances in which they are placed, or the remarkable characters they bear, stand out prominently and alone from amongst all men. In the case of this monarch, his "greatness" was due to the influence of a Genoese named Lefort, but for whom the future builder-up of his country might have been a ruler such as his predecessor, Ivan "the Terrible," whose name has come down to the present time shrouded in blood, the embodiment of everything cruel and that savors of terrorism. This Swiss initiated him into the sciences of art and civilization; and instilled him into the ambition to make his country great, and have his name remembered for the impetus given by him to the civilization of his country and its general advancement. Later on he came in contact with a scotchman, named Patrick Gordon, who, with Lefort, was the means of establishing him firmly on his throne and guiding his course when Czar of Russia at the most critical stage in the nation's history.

At the present time the most interesting sight in St. Petersburg, now a city of exceptional wealth and great magnificence, is the cottage which Peter the Great lived in while laying the foundation and superintending the building of his new capital. This relic stands in a corner of the summer garden, which is said to be so carefully attended to that it almost rivals that of Yarkshoye Sob, where a policeman is said to run after every leaf that falls to remove it out of sight. This historical building has been enclosed in another building, that it may be forever preserved from decay. The doors of this most modest imperial residence are hardly high enough for a tall visitor. It is built of logs which are painted to resemble brick-work; the walls are hung with coarse canvas, white-washed, while the only ornament is around the doors, which are edged with flowered paper. Between the cottage and its case is carefully preserved the boat built by the Emperor's own hands in which he rowed around the Neva to inspect the different works under instruction.

In marked contrast to this humble dwelling is the present residence of the Emperor when at St. Petersburg, the Winter Palace. It is the largest palace in the world, being built in the form of a square with each side seven hundred feet long. In summer, when "empty," no less than eight hundred people live in it, when occupied by the Emperor it is inhabited by six thousand or more. In 1837 this gigantic pile was destroyed by fire, and with it many works of art that had been carefully collected during the reigns of Elizabeth, Catherine II., Alexander and Nicholas, fell a prey to the devouring element. Two years afterward it had been rebuilt by the architect Kleinmichael.

St. Petersburg, as everybody knows, was founded on a marsh, and this fact is often made unpleasantly manifest to the inhabitants by the overflow of their glorious river, the Neva, which sometimes sweeps its torrents through streets and squares, causing much loss and suffering. It may be because rocks are in this neighborhood unknown that so much store has been placed on those of large size, and particular attention has been directed to obtaining immense single masses of stone for monumental purposes. That which forms the pedestal for the bronze equestrian statue of Peter the Great is perhaps the most

lay in the marsh at a considerable distance from the city. It is forty-three feet long, twenty-one broad, and fourteen high in front, from which it slopes gradually backward, as seen in the frontispiece. The Empress Catharine hearing of it, ordered it to be transported to the city, an operation which was considered impossible, but was nevertheless accomplished. The statue which surmounts it represents the Emperor as gallantly riding up the rock dressed in the ancient costume of Muscovy, with a short mantle flowing from his shoulders, which gives him a classical appearance. His feet are not hampered by stirrups and he was so engaged in urging his steed to trample to the earth the serpent of rebellion that he does not see the precipice up to whose edge he has ridden; but he is calm, fearless and self-possessed, and reining up his horse, pauses for a moment to beckon into existence the city which henceforth will bear his name. This work of art is by the French artist, Falconet. The height of the Emperor's figure in the statue is eleven feet, and of the horse seventeen feet. The only inscription is on a side of the rock, and reads as follows: "Petro Primo, Catharina secunda, 1782."

As might be expected from the tastes of Peter the Great, St. Petersburg was built according to the most improved styles of Western Europe. With its broad, regular and wide streets, magnificent palaces, large, roomy houses, all of one size and pattern, built by foreign architects, it is grand and stately, but cold and displeasing. All is too regular, too business-like, too matter-of-fact to please, and the deserted streets add to the unsatisfactory feeling sure to settle itself on travellers.—Selected.

WHY NOT TAKE IT?

About two years ago, when I was coming out of a preaching service, I saw an old man looking very unhappy. So I said, "My friend, you are not happy."

"No," he replied, "I am not." I added, "You are not saved."—"No," said he: "I have been praying for it for twenty years! Let me tell you a story; for you remind me of the circumstance."

"I saw a gentleman the other day who was paralyzed on one side, and was wheeled about in a Bath chair. As he was out one day, he saw a poor man sitting by the road side afflicted in the same manner, and calling out, 'Oh, for God's sake, give me a hapney!' The rich man told his servant to wheel him over to the poor man. He did so, and the gentleman held out half a crown to the beggar. But the blind man still kept crying, 'Oh, for God's sake give me a hapney!'"

"He was blind. The gentleman said, 'Here, my good fellow, is half a crown for you.' But the poor man was deaf, and still he kept calling out for a half-penny. The servant wheeled the gentleman nearer; and at last he made the poor man hear, and then he thankfully took the half-crown."

"Now, my friend, this is just what you are about. God is offering you salvation as a free gift through the blood of Jesus Christ; but instead of taking it and thanking him for it, and rejoicing in it, you keep on asking for it."—"What!" said he, interrupting me, "can I have salvation without asking for it?"—"Of course you can," I replied: "the gift of God is eternal life through Jesus Christ our Lord; and the thing to do with a gift is to take it, not to pray that you may have it. 'He that believeth on the Son hath everlasting life.'"—"O sir! I see it all now," he exclaimed, and turned away comforted.—British Evangelist.

THE WINTER EVENINGS.

How to utilize the winter evenings is a question with many. Well, now, in the beginning of them we advise that you undertake one good book at least, for family reading. It may be, for example, Prof. Green's admirable History of the English People, from the hazy dawn of their earliest days down to the Victoria period. By taking it up, say three evenings in a week, you could read it through in a season. It would be an education to the whole house and would set some of the studious ones upon various tracts of collateral reading in private. Or you might take Shakespeare, and transform yourselves into a Shakespeare Club. If you are music loving you could hardly select a more interesting volume than Howe's fascinating volume on Music and Morals which has beguiled so many a languid hour. Among the essayists there are Lamb and Hunt, and Carlyle, and Macaulay, and our own Lowell and Whipple. Arthur Helps's book are full of suggestions for an intelligent circle. A few pages of Friends in Council or of Realmah would be likely to set a brisk conversational ball in motion, and the topics would be higher than the fashion. Besides the direct value of such reading to the older people in a home, the indirect benefit to the little

men understand far more than many suppose, and if they only heard elegant and sonorous or clear and felicitous English, without any crystalline comprehension thereof, it would tend to enlarge their vocabularies, and refine their tastes; besides which, it is quite possible to bring children up, from the first, to care for and enjoy the grand, historic and martial ring of what is noblest in historic literature. They are not necessarily shut up to nursery rhymes and goodish milk and water stories.

FAMILY READING.

SICK CHILDREN.

BY C. H. ALLEN, M. D.

Children will be ill from various causes; so the mother is wise who collects the observations and experiences of those who are versed in the art of training and nursing children. These little creatures cannot express what their feelings are or where their pains are located. The outer indications of disease are, however, definite enough for those who have learned how to read them. The face of a healthy child is usually calm and quiet. Its brow is smooth, its features have their normal expression. But if some malady, even a slight one, invades its frame, the child is restless and disturbed; it cries as if in distress, and tries to turn from side to side. It may fall asleep for a time, but soon awakens again, perhaps screams, and refuses to be comforted.

Older children, when in health and strength, love constant motion, at it if it gives them pleasure; but when illness comes they are no longer full of fun and frolic, but desire sleep and rest in the mother's lap or in their cot. The mother becomes alarmed if her infant cannot have its sweet nap or its mid-day doze, and equally disturbed if it sleeps too soundly or too long.

The cries of infancy have all a meaning. The cry of hunger is usually preceded by a peculiar working of its mouth, by a peculiar motion of its head as though it were searching for something it could not find, until, disappointed and grieved, thirsty and hungry, it utters cries wholly unlike those induced by any other suffering. As soon as placed near the source of its supply, it seizes it with the avidity of a starving child.

But the child does not always cry from hunger or thirst. Pain contracts the features, alternately draws up the lower limbs, suddenly straightens them and holds them stiff. The pain may come in paroxysms, so the child will suddenly cry for a few minutes, then have a short period of quiet and repose that is soon destroyed by cries as violent as at first. We may thus see a marked difference between a cry of thirst and hunger and one of pain and suffering. This distinction is important to the welfare of the child. Mothers are very apt to presume that every cry is from hunger, and so, though the child may cry from pain induced by consuming more nutriment than it can well digest, the mother stuffs its gastric sack still more, and so unwittingly prolongs and intensifies its torments. Many infants die from over-feeding more than from starving.

When the mother is convinced that the child is suffering pain, she must find, if she can, in which of the great cavities of the body the cause of the pain exists—in the head, chest, or abdomen. And in helping her so to do we may say that pain in the head or brain is shown by the abnormal features of the face, by giving sudden shrieks, and by rolling the head from side to side, and asking, as best it may, for quick relief. In diseases of the chest, in inflammation of the lungs or air tubes, coughing may induce a cry, the respiration may be short and quick, and the nostrils close and expand more rapidly than usual. Pleurisy proclaims itself by sharp pains, or coughing, or any movement of the body.

Pain in the lower cavity of the body is expressed by drawing up the legs, by clenching the fists, and by nearly constant wriggling of the body, as if this peculiar motion had the power to work the pain away. We have often prima facie evidence of pain in the expression of the face. It varies somewhat in different maladies. In diseases of the brain the eyes warn us of the source of pain; in diseases of the chest the nostrils dilate more than usual at each inspiration; in diseases of the abdomen, stomach, and bowels paleness and contraction about the mouth are noticed by the most casual observer. Eructus may cause the child to cry long and loud; putting its hand upon the ear and pulling its hair is a sure indication that there is the locality of its sufferings. Apply hot flannels or a soft onion poultice enveloped in a square of old linen; these will soon lessen its pains and give it a chance to sleep.

Having observed the expression of the face, notice the colour and temperature of the skin, its dryness, moisture, smoothness and roughness. If the child has not yet cut its teeth the mother should now and then examine its mouth, and watch the progress of

A WORD TO A YOUNG MAN.

You believe yourself called of God to preach the gospel. Hence it is right for you to aspire to the high office of the Christian ministry. But have you reflected on the greatness of the responsibilities involved in that office? We trust you are not of those who seek to enter the priest's office for a morsel of bread or for mere pecuniary support. You rather wish to become a minister as a means of discharging your highest duty for the honor of God and the salvation of men.

But have you considered what acquisitions of knowledge and of mental-power are necessary to enable you to become an acceptable public religious teacher at a period when general and even high education are common among the people? Have you thought how vast the work of ministers as competent religious teachers is enhanced by the fact that a great system of general and special biblical study is now in progress among all the Sunday-schools and churches of the land? Have you considered that in order to be qualified to command the respect and mould the opinions of communities thus educated you need to place yourself far beyond them in your acquisitions of knowledge and in your capacity to use it for the good of others? It is not sufficient that you are of a studious disposition and fond of reading. You also need thorough mental discipline, and not merely the capacity, but the habit and the means of investigating subjects to the bottom and of throwing all possible light upon them.

Now, such qualifications are not the gift of nature; neither are they attainable by good wishes merely. They are only to be secured by long and persevering efforts in study aided by the best helps. Such helps are offered by the schools of the church. Are you proposing to enter any one of them this fall? Whatever may be your wants, whether of general or higher education, they be well supplied either in one of our classical seminaries, our colleges or our theological seminaries. To neglect availing yourself of the helps to knowledge and mental discipline thus offered you in the providence of God may be in its way as great a sin as neglect of the means of grace.

At the opening of these institutions during the present month is the proper time to commence a course of study of any kind or grade. Have you determined what you need in this respect, and have you planned to secure it? If not, you would do well to consider whether it is not your immediate duty to do so. By neglecting such a course, and planning to apply to some conference for admission without further special preparation, will you not make a serious mistake? Moreover, can you not foresee that the conference will do right in declining your application and reserving its vacancies for those who by diligent and persevering study in advance, have proved themselves to be workmen that need not be ashamed, having become capable of rightly dividing the word of truth?

CONFESSING CHRIST BEFORE MEN.

Some years ago, during a violent storm at sea, a large vessel was driven ashore on a northern island; the captain and crew, however, all reached the land in safety, but were unable to save anything. In the course of two or three days the sea fell considerably, and as the vessel still held together, the crew resolved to attempt boarding her with a view of saving as much of their clothing as possible. As they were rowing back, first one and then another of the shipwrecked seamen examined his bag, and taking out a photograph, held it up saying, "Lads, this is my sweetheart!" "Lads, this is my mother!" Only one remained silent. The man who was steering (one of the islanders) addressed him, said in a sneering tone: "Well, Bill, have you no sweetheart?"

"Yes, I have!" he promptly replied. "Have you her photograph?" "Yes, I have."

"Let us see it, then." Every one in the boat now looked intently at this young sailor, while he very quietly put his hand into the pocket of his jacket, drew out a copy of the New Testament, and holding it up said, "Jesus is my beloved, and his portrait is here!"

This noble but unexpected answer fell like a thunderbolt among these men, and those of them who were ready to join in a laugh at the expense of their comrade, were so taken by surprise that they were unable to utter a single word. The clergyman of the place, hearing of the circumstance, sought out the young sailor, and was cheered to find him giving abundant evidence of being a warm-hearted follower of Jesus.

THE CURATE AND THE BRICK-LAYER.

A Manchester curate, while walking along a street at the dinner hour, passed a lot of bricklayers smoking their afternoon pipes, and heard one of them

naught to do but to walk along in a long black coat, and carry a walking stick in my fist, and get a lot of bass."

Of course there was a laugh at the parson's expense, but he turned sharp around and replied; "Twenty-seven shillings," was the reply.

"Well," said the curate, "though I'm only a poor man, I'll give you twenty-seven shillings if you'll come along with me for six days and see how you like it. Then you'll be better able to talk about it."

The bricklayer tried to back out of it, but his mates told him:

"Nay, man, thou said'st thou'd like it; thou mun go with the parson chap."

So he put on his coat and started with the curate, amidst a roar of laughter.

The parson presently turned down an alley, and told his companion that they were going to see a sick man, and that he must mind not to make a noise going up the stairs.

"What might be the matter with him?" asked the bricklayer.

"Small-pox," said the parson.

"Oh, then," said the man, "I'll just wait outside for you, sir; for I've not had it myself, and I've got a wife and children to think of."

"That's exactly my case," replied the curate, "for I have not had it, and I have a wife and children depending on me. But you agreed to come with me wherever I went."

The man of bricks began not to like it, and after a moments hesitation he asked:

"And where are you going next?"

The parson told him they would have to visit another house that day where the father lay in his coffin, and all the family were down with the scarlet fever, and also a house where there was typhus, and on the morrow there would be a longer run.

"Sir," he said, "I'll go back to my old job, if you please, and I'll say no more agin you parsons."

So off he went; and let us hope he kept his word, and never taunts the parsons with having "naught to do but to walk about in a long black coat and get a lot of brass."

NONE BUT A PARENT.

Few can tell a pathetic story so well as Dr. John Brown, of Edinburgh, or have so many to tell. "I never," said he, "can forget an incident during the cholera of 1830. One morning a sailor came to say I must go three miles down the river to a village where it had broken out with great fury. Off I set. We rowed in silence down the dark river, passing the huge hulks, and hearing the restless convicts turning in their beds in their chains. The men rowed with all their might; they had too many dying or dead at home to have the heart to speak to me. We got near the place. It was very dark, but I saw a crowd of men and women on the shore, all shouting for the doctor. We were near the shore when I saw a big old man, his hat off, his hair grey, his head partly bald. He said nothing, but turning them all off with his arm, he plunged into the sea, and before I knew where he was, he had me in his arms. I was helpless as an infant. He waded out with me, carrying me high up in his left arm, and with his right leveling every man or woman who stood in his way.—It was Big Joe, carrying me to see his grandson, Little Joe. He bore me off to the poor convalescent boy, and dared me to leave him until he was better. He did get better, but Big Joe was dead that night! He had the disease on him when he carried me away from the boat, but his heart was set upon his boy. I can never forget how terribly in earnest he was."

THE THUNDER STORM.

Translated from the "German" for the "Christian Guardian," by X. Y. Z.

Francis, a city boy, had been gathering raspberries in the woods. When he was about to return a hurricane arose; it began to rain, to lighten, and to thunder. Francis was greatly terrified, and concealed himself in a hollow oak not far from the road; for he knew not how apt the lightning is to strike hollow trees. But all at once he heard a voice crying, "Francis! Francis! come. Oh, come down quickly, I pray!" Francis came down out of the hollow tree, and almost at the same moment the lightning struck the tree, and the thunder crashed with violence. The earth trembled beneath the terrified boy, and it seemed to him as though he was standing right in the fire. But no harm happened to him, and he said with uplifted hands: "This voice came from heaven! Thou, good God hast delivered me!" But this voice called once more: "Francis! Francis! dost thou not hear me?" It was a country woman who so called. Francis ran to her and said, "Here am I! what dost thou want of me?" The country woman said, "I did not want thee, but my own little Francis; he was watching the geese yonder at the brook, and must have hidden himself around here from the storm. I came to bring him home. See, there he comes at last out of the thicket." Francis the city boy now related how he had mistaken her voice for a voice from heaven. The country woman devoutly joined her hands and spoke: "O, my child, thank God no less for that, although the voice came from the mouth of an humble peasant. For God so ordered it that I called thee by thy own name without knowing anything about thee." "Yes, yes," said Francis, with tears in his eyes. "God certainly made use of thy voice to deliver me, but the help nevertheless came from heaven." Safety comes not by chance.

NOTES BY A PROBATIONER.

THOUSAND ISLAND PARK (Concluded.) MONSTER SABBATH SCHOOL.

To organize the visitors to the Wellesley Island into an immense Sabbath School was a new feature in the S. S. Parliament. It proved a most profitable one. To make it a model school was the intention of the originators. In some particulars it might be called model; in others any school would be injured if modelled after it. The officers, including the pastors were all in their places; scholars in abundance were present; singing was most inspiring; all classes had the same lesson: the Lord's prayer was repeated by the school and the lesson was read responsively. These were good features. As a set off against them may be mentioned the necessarily imperfect classification; the confusion; the want of class rooms and the large number of curious onlookers. With a Presbyterian Pastor, a Primitive Methodist Superintendent, a Wesleyan Methodist Assistant, and a Baptist Secretary, the school was certainly Catholic enough in its character. However, all worked harmoniously together. I have not yet heard that any attempt was made to proselyte. 32 officers and teachers, and 1029 scholars, composed the largest school that I had ever seen anywhere—except in print. It was a great treat for the writer, to be a scholar again with a layman as a teacher. Sometimes it would be a great good to the Church if ministers could be taught. Before the lesson was through my teacher thought he had found a Jonah—fleeing from duty. Explanation was made and I was acquitted by a Lay Court. He admitted a prophet might occasionally be on far enough and sin not. The restoring to life of the widow of Nain's son was the lesson. The pastor's address was chaste and practical. After a collection for the Spanish and Italian work, in which Miss Winslow was engaged, the monster Sabbath School closed.

BUSINESS AND RELIGION. No people can "run" these together as well as the Americans. Sometimes it is difficult to decide whether they are religious for the sake of their business, or they are in business for the good of religion. Some real philanthropist for the "good of the cause" had supplied the platform with a bouquet of immense proportions and of exquisite tints. However, by placing in front of it a large character, "From 'Nursery' (name of the address in full) had taken care to acquaint all the visitors to the Parliament where beautiful flowers might be obtained—perhaps not on such easy terms as these. Again just as the school was closed it was announced that "Mrs. Lechworth would give a reading, and that she was open to engagements (to read) during the coming winter." With little feeling but with much exhibition of her art, she read a pretty and suggestive piece, "The Starless Crown." A trained actress' all veyed her. The sudden transition from a purely religious training to a professional entertainment was too much for most of us. It was like being jerked, in mid-winter, out of bed into a snow storm. It was evident to the uninitiated, that this was a real "Yankee Institution." Such a combination of religion and business is native to the American mind. Outside of that never expect it or there will be disappointment.

REV. I. E. JACQUES, D. D., The President of Albert University, Belleville, who was one of the representatives of the M. E. Church (Canada), at the late General Conference, gave an address on Christian Unity. It was overloaded with illustrations. The illustrations were pleasing, but exactly what some of them illustrated it was difficult to divine. However, they took well with part of the audience. He said the Sunday School work is all blessing and blessing all. It blesses scholars, teachers, church, country and the world. The best was the entire absence of sectarianism. However, it is not wicked to believe that our church is a little the best for us. It is absurd to believe that within the narrow precincts of our church all excellencies are combined. Persons might search for gold, and when they have found it, claim that all the gold was to be found there. How foolish to build a high wall and shut out all the sunshine and then pity all that were outside because they were in darkness. Sectarianism is not to be cured by throwing down all denominational distinctions. Different denominations are more the result of human weakness than wickedness. They are the result not of inconsistencies in the Bible, but of the inconsistencies of the human mind. No one puts exactly the same meaning to two words. We shall not all see precisely alike in heaven. Else we should all be duplicates of one another, and we should have no company. Everybody would assent to me in everything. Men are predisposed to different things. They are predisposed to believe certain things—to do certain things. Christianity has fit into a great variety of minds. How far can we fraternize with all denominations? Wherever I find a man trusting in the Lord with all his heart I can say, "Give me thy hand." We never know a Christian until we get to the heart. In a time of religious excitement all the sects unite to point the people to the Saviour. The different sects were compared to the different ranks of an army. But each fight for his country. Again the different sects were compared to vessels. There was the Methodist steamer, which some said made a little too much noise. There was the Baptist tug-boat that some said drew a little too much water. There was the Episcopal yacht that some said was a little too gay. There was the Presbyterian brig that some said was a little too slow. There was the Congregational skiff, that some said was too loose in its framework. They were all moving in the same circle. Most of us point to the same centre, which is Christ. All are workers in the same harvest field. The river of death

will bear away our Discipline, Hymn-books. Next the different sects were compared to planets, &c. The atmosphere of the Methodist mercury was pleasant but warm. Some said a little too hot. The Baptist Mars had both light and heat. Some said the atmosphere was a little too moist. The Congregational Jupiter was said to have more light than heat. The Presbyterian Saturn is a good place to live on. Some said it was a little too cool. If we could only hear the music of these different spheres we should bear them singing—

In reason's ear they all rejoice And utter forth a glorious voice, For ever singing as they shine, The hand that made us is divine.

In the evening Dr. Hurst preached from Heb. iv. 1. The two thoughts he illustrated were God's rest and the promise of rest to the people of God. In speaking of the rest promised to the people of God, he said it was far beyond the letter of the promise. It is the true measure of the Gospel—pressed down, heaped up and running over. It cannot be pressed into words. It is so sweet, so full, so rich that all that we can do is to receive it for ever. It will be a rest after long divided and long diverted paths. G. S.

A THEOLOGICAL DISCOVERY.

THE ORIGINAL FRENCH CATECHISM OF CALVIN FOUND IN PARIS AFTER THREE CENTURIES.

John Calvin's Latin version of his original catechism was first published at Basle, in March, 1538. Copies of it are extremely rare. It was reprinted some ten years ago in the complete edition of Calvin's works, edited by M. M. Baum, Gurtz and Reuss. Not long ago M. H. Bordier, a writer upon French ecclesiastical affairs, while making researches in the Bibliothéque Nationale of Paris, had occasion to consult a volume numbered as 940, in the well-known Dupuy collection. In this volume he found a tract entitled "Instruction et Confession de foy dont on use en l'Eglise de Geneve." It was a small, thin tract, printed in Gothic characters, without the author's name or the date of publication, and with it was bound up and pagged a manuscript copy of "La Discipline Ecclesiastique des Eglises Reformees de France." The tract thus discovered was submitted to M. Theophile Dufour, who examined it in company with M. Albert Rillix, and after comparing it with the text of Calvin's Latin Catechism came to the conclusion that it was the original French edition of Calvin's Catechism which Calvin was known to have published soon after he reached Geneva in 1536, but of which no copy has been known to exist for many years past, and which has been thought irretrievably lost. The discovery is one of great and real interest, alike to men of letters and to theologians.

The field army of the Ameer of Afghanistan is believed to number 50,000 infantry, 12,000 cavalry, and 200 guns, including a battery of Armstrong guns. A Lulla correspondent states a valuable contingent of 5,000 men has been obtained from the native princes.

The Rev. Dr. Wiseman, President of the English Wesleyan Conference, in a recent speech, said that the English speaking population of the globe was divided into the following religious beliefs, as follows:—Methodists, 15,000,000; Episcopalians, 12,500,000; Presbyterians, 11,000,000; Baptists, 10,000,000; Congregationalists, 7,000,000; Minor Denominations, 1,250,000; Roman Catholics, 10,000,000.

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

POSITIVE RESULTS.—There are numerous remedies that cure sometimes and become trusted and useful, but none have ever proved so effectual—cured so many and such remarkable cases—as Dr. Ayer's medicines. The Cherry Pectoral has restored great numbers of patients who were believed to be hopelessly affected with consumption. Ayer's Compound breaks up chills and fever quickly and surely. Ayer's Compound of Sarsaparilla eradicates scrofula and impurities of the blood, cleanses the system and restores it to vigorous health. By its timely use many troublesome disorders that cause a decline of health are expelled or cured. Ayer's Pills and their effects are too well known everywhere to require any commendation from us.—Toronto (Pa) Times.

By the use of Fellows' Syrup of Hypophosphites the nerves become reinforced in strength, the stomach is made capable of digesting the food, the food changes to blood, the heart becomes strengthened to pump the blood, the lungs distribute and purify the blood, healthy blood displaces the unhealthy muscle and tuberculous matter, the patient becomes vigorous, and then by using his constitution as intended by a beneficent Creator, he may live up to a ripe old age, when like the corn ready for harvest he drops from the husk.

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THE WESLEYAN. SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1878.

WINTER EVENINGS AND HOW TO SPEND THEM

"O the long and dreary Winter! O the cold and cruel Winter!" It will soon be upon us with its biting frosts and wild choristry of storms. Already Summer is dead, and the plaintive winds are wailing a requiem.

"Stars that in earth's firmament do shine," blossom again in the wintry sky above us, as the "forget-me-nots of the angels," and "the thoughts of God in the heavens."

But Winter itself, stern and desolate though it seem, has its attractions; for just as in the centre of a whirlwind there is found a perfect calm, so in the very heart of Winter there is a sphere of rest and quiet and healthful recreation.

"O the famine and the fever! O the wasting of the famine! O the blasting of the fever! O the wailing of the children! O the anguish of the women!"

But if winter is the harvest time of poverty and suffering and sorrow, it is also the summer-time of tender sympathy and kindly benevolence. While charity draws its cloak about itself to keep the cold away, it also opens its hand to dispense its benisons.

Now, Winter makes us turn our thoughts towards home, just as it drives the birds to their cosy nests, or to some warmer clime. When the driving sleet beats against the window panes, and the angry elements howl madly about us, and the cold creeps and steals in upon our shivering forms, "there is no place like home."

May not some assistance towards this end be found in the threefold charms of Music, Reading, and Conversation? A home having these attractions cannot be very dull, and a winter evening spent under their refining and elevating influence cannot be unprofitable.

"Where melodies Alone are the interpreters of thought," and "Whose language is not speech but song?" Then fill the home with its sweet harmonies. Robe the happiness that reigns at the fireside with "the flowing draperies

music as well as light. Every day should die, like the swan, with a song upon its lips. Happy the family circle that is belted with music, for "the concord of sweet sounds" tends to bind loving hearts all the closer.

Wholesome, interesting and instructive Reading will lend additional interest to the home. When the mind is calmed and soothed by music it is prepared to refresh itself by communion with the great and good, whose immortal thoughts abide with us, though they themselves have passed to the spirit-land.

"Books are sepulchres of thought: The dead laurels of the dead Rustle for a moment only, Like the withered leaves in lonely Churchyards at some passing tread."

Put a good book into the hand of a child, and let the elder members of the family people the winter evenings with the conjured spirits that lie buried in books, and the home shall be filled with happy companionships.

After music and reading, a lively conversation may fitly close the social entertainment. Music has furnished the inspiration, and Reading the matter for discussion, for the interchange of thought, for sparkling wit and friendly repartee.

But we must close. Here then is a suggestion on the subject of our winter evenings and how to spend them. Will not our readers consider this matter? If, from the many opportunities of the coming winter you can gather some new stories of truth, and brace your spirits by its long evenings pleasantly spent, you will thereby add additional lustre to the home, and to your own life; and above all, you may taste an earnest of the pleasures which await us in our home in heaven.

MINISTERIAL CANDIDATES—A WORD OF CAUTION.

Recent events may affect this class of young men to an extent that may seriously injure the church's life, in two ways, unless met by persons of influence. Young men looking to the ministry may regard the pressure upon our Funds, especially the Missionary Fund, as indicating that the ranks are overcrowded. They may conclude that, where ministerial support is cut down to a very low figure, Providence may be pointing to other professions as their life-work.

A first fatal blow would thus be struck at their own vital peace. It is possible to change one's purpose as regards even the ministerial calling. Of this we have had repeated instances. Young men have, years ago, resolved to be rich, famous, at the expense of their convictions. God called them loudly to a life of religious consecration, of special, spiritual pursuit; but they took matters into their own hands. Some pretext opened to admit of their going back to the world. And some of them prospered, too. As lawyers they have excelled; as merchants, become wealthy; as doctors, gained great reputation. Let not this fact be blinked. We have heard it asserted repeatedly that men truly called to the ministry, who accept deliberately, other inducements, do not succeed. They do succeed—sometimes—in the worldly opinion. But—unless they lose their love for God and God's cause—they do not succeed in their own estimation. There are lawyers, merchants, medical men, &c., from whose life has gone out much of the sunshine, because they darkened the windows of their souls. Persons who relinquish their first love are said to carry a bright face forever embalmed in their hearts; a second love only becomes a second wife or husband. Whether this be true or false as respects marital relations, we believe it to be absolutely true in the relation of men called to the ministry. Set this down as the first loss to be encountered.

The church will be sure to suffer correspondingly. That class of candidates to whom we refer—young men of education and talent, ambitious and promising—would be specially required in the ministry. Methodism has ever gleaned rich ministerial sheaves from the common fields of life; God will always, probably, find in our church places of usefulness for men of ordinary gifts and ordinary education. But if the refined and more gifted be allowed to play truant to their consciences, the effect on the ministry must be disastrous.

Our Superintendents of Circuits should see to this. Let them help young men to face such contingencies as give our ministry a shade of dark colouring for the moment. Times will brighten. Parents, too, should help their sons over the rougher places, unless indeed they be disposed to encourage in them a more secular am-

pared to share the responsibility of wrecking their happiness and frustrating the divine purposes.

Our own advice is that no step should be taken toward the ministry, without, as a royal pre-requisite, a positive conviction that God calls. This once settled no earthly consideration should be permitted to come in between the soul and its aim. This call to the ministry is a voice too sacred to be smothered. In any case, like the slumbering principle in the soul of Peter, it will bring tears to the unfaithful man every time that Christ turns upon him an injured glance. Beware, young man; of offending thyself, of injuring the church, of disregarding God! Be true, though you suffer. This life is but a fragment of our existence, though even this fragment tells mightily upon our future destiny for weal or woe.

MISSIONARY DEPUTATION.

As announced last week, Dr. Williams and Rev. Mr. Longley occupied the principal Methodist pulpits of Halifax last Sunday morning and evening. Dr. Williams is a fine specimen of the early Canadian Missionaries. He has retained, as a result of pioneer work in his early ministry, a robust constitution, which now serves him well at a period when most men begin to show symptoms of declining strength. He impresses his hearers as being a man of sturdy independent convictions, with always sufficient courage to pronounce them with emphasis. These are such good qualities in a minister of the Gospel that audiences invariably meet them with respect.

Having been occupied in the morning of the day alluded to, we had no opportunity of hearing Mr. Longley. By report, however, we can assert that his first appearance before a Halifax audience as a preacher gave great satisfaction. His culture and general refinement have specially won the hearts of the thinking classes.

On Sabbath afternoon a Missionary Meeting was held in Dartmouth, which was attended by Dr. Williams and some of the city ministers. The meetings in Halifax, extending over most of the week, and addressed by a variety of speakers, were well attended, and afforded good financial results.

Grafton Street meeting, owing to the weather, was postponed.

NOT TO BE FOUND!

"The late Miss B—, of Newtyle, Scotland, was an enthusiastic admirer of the Free Church. Some time before she died she posted a letter, containing a five-pound bank note, containing the following address:—'To the Church of Christ, Edinburgh,' meaning thereby, of course, her own denomination. A few days afterward the letter was returned to her, with the startling announcement marked on it, 'Not to be found.'—Harris-ton Tribune.

Yes, "Not to be found" The Church of Christ is hidden out of sight by unscriptural names and commandments of men; and souls, infinitely more precious than "five pound notes," search for it in vain, and sadly exclaim, "Not to be found." And they die without hope. Who is to blame? Answer, as of old, the teachers of the people who make the word of God of no effect by their traditions—they are to blame.

The above is from the Bible Index (Baptist), Toronto, and seems to have as its object a provocation for discussion. It is rather remarkable that an organ of a church so denominational as the Baptist, should publish such sentiments. The Free Church is quite capable of taking care of its own interests, but this reflection in the Index takes in all the religious bodies, and, of consequence, the Baptist body itself. Surely the Church of Christ, if dishonored at all by "unscriptural names and commandments of men," has received its full share at the hands of the Baptist Church. We do not believe the reflection is in any sense just, to any body of Christians. There are reasons, sufficient reasons, for denominationalism, and church designations; and we are quite sure the Index knows these reasons as well as any one. There can be but one of two causes for the publication of these stinging invectives;—either they are intended to insinuate in a covert sort of way, that only the Baptists are the Church of Christ; or they are challenges to discussion, without which some papers cannot thrive or hold an existence. "They die without hope!" This is too bad to say of Christian Edinburgh, even if Baptists there have no existence.

NECESSARY AND UNNECESSARY ANTAGONISMS.

Dr. Williams gave utterance to a sentiment last Monday night, in Brunswick St. Church, which, though trite enough, is often sadly misapprehended. He declared that it was impossible for any man to do good without awakening opposition. It was another way of repeating Christ's warning to his disciples. Spirits that had slumbered before he came, awoke with tremendous energy to meet Him, and to thwart his purposes. His true followers in every age were to expect this result, and be prepared for it. But much more

Lord ever intended. He used it as a warning; too many receive it as a consolation who are not entitled to its benefits. It was hatred of British rule, and dread of British supremacy, which led to the fearful rebellion in India; but no sympathy could be accorded to any man who, after shooting down angry sepoys, whom he had aggrieved by despotism, would call for the grace of approbation on the ground that the Asiatic races hated the British flag. Yet something very similar we see in the ignorant self complacency of persons who imagine—perhaps preach—that they are persecuted for righteousness sake, while their antagonisms are only of the kind which spring from human obstinacy and bad management.

It is time strong sermons were preached on this miserable species of self-deception. It holds place in every community, under one form or another. True, the original doctrine should be adhered to. The world has much need of it. We are drifting with the pleasant current, wafted by genial trade winds, in our common Christian methods. We are not "resisting unto blood, striving against sin." No bad man dreads our approach, because for him we have no eye flashing with righteous indignation—no tongue quivering with rebuke. Where any one dares to be solitary in attacking strongholds of iniquity, let him have the full benefit of the divine solace—"If they have persecuted me, they will also persecute you,"—for antagonism is as sure to arise as is to-morrow's sun. But as we cleave to this, let us shame down the other.

If Christians are to take a course never authorized by Christ; if they are to abjure tenderness and pity, to assume the atributes of dogged, unrelenting severity, in their treatment of mankind, they should be taught that there is another law as sure in its operations as the law of antagonism to righteousness. Human nature at its very best is impatient of restraint, save to the dictates of righteousness and wisdom. Rebellion will come by provocation as certainly as effect follows cause.

And this applies to Churches as well as individuals. There is much ecclesiastical history written and taught under a delusion as to the causes of persecution in past days. That there has been antagonism of evil against good, because good actually confronted evil and rebuked it, no one can doubt. But a severe analysis of the so-called persecutions of Christianity would leave much to be ashamed of in both Protestant and Roman Catholic Communions.

Yes, let us anticipate opposition in doing good. Let us take all the solace Christ's word's and the sure operations of the law on which they were based, afford to the mind. But withal, let us discriminate. Some Christian men have enemies because they are like Christ, doing Christ's work; others make their own enemies and have no part in the promise. There is a divine element and a human element in all the causes for antagonism in the Christian life; and both sides of the subject should be illustrated in public discourse.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Several remonstrances have reached us in regard to taking up so much of the paper with the subject of Baptism. These persons will see at once that the present Editor has no choice in this particular. Brother Currie intimated at first that he would not occupy us to great length, and we assume that he is getting well through. In any case their grievance is not with us. Mr. C., we assume, feels under obligation to finish his subject.

BLIND TOM—that most marvelous of musical prodigies—was on Exhibition in Halifax last week. Others enjoyed his improvisations and imitations in the musical art—though with him it is not an art at all, but a reiteration; to us the wonder was all in his character, his constitution, or what ever it may be called, which makes up the man. He is termed an idiot. There are two things which clearly dispute this designation. Firstly—he has not the head of an idiot. True or false as a science, physiognomy and phrenology make plain distinction between a man of common mind and a fool. Tom is not the latter, by any rule of face-reading or brain-reading. His face is well rounded, and at times his countenance beams with intelligence. Then, secondly, he has two or three gifts which by far outrival the very best of the multitude—the remembrance with a faculty which not only retains but analyses the parts of every sound whether music, words, or other noises in the air. This is not all. Tom makes music; we are told by judges, moreover, that it is classic music, worthy of the masters. Here, then, are gifts which never idiot possessed in the nature of things. The man's faculties are all chained down—mighty faculties held in bondage—save these two or three. These dominant powers will one day—the resurrection day—open into life, when, we have no shadow of doubt, this creature, who now makes sport for the crowd, will stand forth in the manhood of a mental Samson. He is just a perfect illustration of the fact that a man may have two or three faculties greatly developed, and yet be a child, or worse while, conversely, he shows that a child, if touched in the right direction by the finger of God, put immortal genius to the blush, for its comparative weakness and

in the far future, as great in other respects as he is now in memory and music.

A selected story, on an inside page, may seem to be overdrawn, and perhaps it is. A child may, however, become the occasion of much needless anxiety, as has been proved in almost every family's experience. We have very vivid recollections of a search instigated, twenty-five years ago, for a child thought to be lost in the woods, while all through several agonizing hours of a dark night, bands of men, with horns and dogs, scoured miles of forest. The object of all this commotion had gone home early by a back path where it was innocently unconscious that a whole settlement was wild with anxiety. There is a well authenticated story of a mother who, well trained to the reins, had wrapped up her babe and laid it in the bottom of the sleigh, that she might the better enjoy the ride. Missing the precious bundle while crossing a large sheet of ice, she drove back furiously three miles and found "Baby Bunting" quietly finishing its nap on the frozen lake. The sequel would be more interesting if we were quite sure as to the subsequent history of "Baby;" but we have good reasons for concluding that she is herself to-day mother of a happy family.

In another column will be found an account of meetings connected with the reopening of Centenary School Lecture-room, St. John. This edifice is really far more than its unpretending name would indicate. It is a place of worship, at once costly and beautiful, and may serve the congregation well as a church, while drawing breath for a fresh effort. Thus the devastation of fire is being overcome. The latter St. John will yet be far more admirable than the first. We congratulate our friends on their prosperity.

Our thanks are due to Ministers who have sent us new subscribers. It will be gratifying to us, and profitable to our Agents as well as those of our people who do not read the paper, if a good canvass can be made at as early a day as possible and many new names added to our list. We are striving to afford our Church a paper as accurate, instructive and stimulating; as to the results, our readers are the best judges, and, if we can infer aught from correspondence, they are not disposed to complain. Meantime a renewal of subscriptions for 1879 will be quite in order. They usually succeed best who begin early

Attention is called to our lists of new books in our advertising columns, as also the fine assortment of Fall and Christmas stock just imported by the Book Room. Orders from the country will have immediate special attention. Christmas Cards will be sent assorted to order for Cash, or samples may be secured by mail to the value of from 25 cents to a dollar.

The Rev. J. A. Williams, D. D., will visit the following places in the interests of the Missionary Society:

- Truro Sabbath 24th inst.
Avondale Tuesday 26th
Horton Wednesday 27th
Bridgetown Thursday 28th
Yarmouth Sabbath, Dec. 1st and following nights.

THE MARQUIS AND PRINCESS.

Appearances indicate that the distinguished personages will not arrive here before Sunday or Monday, as they did not leave Ireland till last Friday night. The following will show the intended movements while in Halifax—

VICE-REGAL RECEPTION.—PROGRAMME OF PROCEEDINGS.—We understand that the following is the programme decided upon for the landing and reception of the Vice-regal party:—

FIRST DAY. On the day of the official landing (not the day of arrival) Her Royal Highness the Princess Louise, and the Marquis of Lorne, will proceed in state to Provincial Building, where the Marquis will be sworn in as Governor-General. The city address will be presented immediately afterwards. His Excellency and Her Royal Highness will then proceed to Admiralty House.

SECOND DAY. The next day His Excellency and Her Royal Highness will visit objects of interest in and about the city.

At 3.30 P. M. His Excellency will receive addresses (copies of which should be forwarded as soon as possible to Lieut. Col. Littleton, at Government House), and hold a levee immediately after at the Provincial Building.

THIRD DAY. The next day His Excellency and Her Royal Highness will leave Halifax by the Intercolonial Railway at 11 A. M.

ST. JOHN MISSIONARY SUBSCRIPTIONS.

DEAR EDITOR.—While writing of missionary matters, and just before another campaign, may I have space for an explanation. Your columns recently accounted in part for the deficiency in Conference Missionary receipts last year, by the large falling off on the St. John circuits occasioned by the fire, Germain Street heading the list with a deficiency of over \$1800. The facts are, that here was this deficiency, but that it was not occasioned by the fire. \$1500 of the amount were two subscriptions unrenewed, one of these being \$1000 to be invested and its interest to serve as annual subscription. The amount contributed by the congregation itself during the past year was more than 2-3 of the amount raised by it the year before, 125 of the 144 families of the church having in the meantime lost both residences and

sidere church for reb allowe to cause commo The of beat ful eve an-d the ready St. J AN E CENT (Fro A mo Centene after five ing in o'clock a great stream fully 70 The see class room unusual ness. length of and abut immedia tion; it by Mrs. Weldon. were gra by Mrs. Lauchlan Gardner, Bent, Mr. Mrs. Edw lan, Sen. H. Hayw After the Sunn floor. T led and p the hudd room for revelation lighted w in groupe dilier. Th ance of wa as well a wandered cored win with stain in design- vaulted ro color of the harm oniz Upon the Rev. Mess Hart, D. M nett, and A Theproc Howard Sp his pleasu friend shee ters present he hoped w addresses. time in spe musical an a piano doe Mr. M. Mc of the mus people were once again very near building was only two or steanly comp steam from spaces in the filled with w were to be a gallery open desired. T gether, but straight line things were would be fu ciple of " he did not w part in the structure, or due to anothe self was give ought to be Joseph Har who perform have fallen home. He d the highest t tural skill m Mr. John W Sprague then listening to t in the build looking at th pressed himse of Popery in the like of this gallery, he s served that it traordinary e of little child not know who the remark, at his name. Pe well had there

in other respects and music.

inside page, may and perhaps it is, become the occasion of anxiety, as has very family's ex- very vivid recollection, twenty-five ought to be lost in high several ago- night, bands of e, secured miles all this commo- by a back path, unconscious that with anxiety. edicated story of a to the reins, had I laid it in the she might the ing the precious rge sheet of ice, three miles and quietly finishing The sequel if we were quent history of ood reasons for herself to-day

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to Ministers subscribers. It and profitable to of our people if a good can- y a day as pos- s added to our for our Church and stimulating; s are the best er ought from not disposed to nownal of sub- quite in order, who begin early

lists of new lums, as also and Christmas e Book Room. ill have imme Christmas Cards for Cash, or y mail to the dollar.

na, D. D., will in the interests

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l be published

PRINCESS.

that the distin- not arrive here- as they did not y night. The intended move-

PROGRAMME OF that following for the landing party:—

ing (not the day e the Princess re, will proceed here by the Mar- General. The immediately after- Royal Highness House. of the Lieutenant- owing room will

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Princess Louise e of Sir Pat- escorted from outh Park Street Halifax fire-en.

party will leave at 11 a. m.

SUBSCRIP-

ing of mission- another cam- explanation. ted in part for Missionary re- falling off on- ed by the fire, at with a defec- facts are, that of the amount owed, one of ed and its in- scription. The ngregation 3- more than 2-3 year before, church having residences and

sidered due as evidencing that while the church appreciates the generous aid given for rebuilding the burnt churches, it has not allowed its own increasingly pressing needs to cause it to lose practical interest in our common work.

The Queen Square church, a perfect gem of beauty and economy, grows more beautiful every day. It is now ready for slating, and the building committee hope to have it ready for services by the first of May.

St. John, Nov. 18, 1878.

AN ENTHUSIASTIC CHURCH OPENING.

CENTENARY CHURCH TEA MEETING.

(From the St. John Daily Telegraph.)

A monster tea meeting was held in the Centenary church last evening. Shortly after five o'clock, the visitors began flocking in numerous crowds, and by six o'clock the capacious building contained a great number of people. Before the stream of visitors had ceased flowing in, fully 700 persons must have been present. The scene then presented in the hall and class rooms of the first floor was one of unusual animation and attractiveness. A table stretching almost the full length of the hall, handsomely decorated and abundantly provided with edibles, immediately fastened the incomer's attention; it was furnished and provided over by Mrs. Tuck, Mrs. Robertson and Miss Weldon. The tables in the class-rooms were gracefully arranged and attended to by Mrs. J. A. Temple, Mrs. D. J. McLauchlan, Jr., Mrs. A. T. Palmer, Mrs. S. Gardner, Mrs. George Nixon, Mrs. G. R. Bent, Mrs. Pritchard, Mrs. George Thomas, Mrs. Edwin Frost, Mrs. D. G. McLauchlan, Sen., Mrs. James A. White, Mrs. W. H. Hayward and Mrs. R. W. Thorne.

After tea the company adjourned to the Sunday School room on the upper floor. The large room was absolutely filled and presented a beautiful show. To the hundreds of persons who entered the room for the first time, the sight was a revelation of beauty. It was brilliantly lighted with some two hundred gas jets, in groups of sixteen lights on each chandelier. The burners exhibited the appearance of wax candles, and looked handsome as well as novel. From these the eye wandered in pleasant surprise to the traceried windows, each of which was filled with stained glass, no two being alike in design. Then the blue ground of the vaulted roof pleasantly contrasted by the color of the timbers, produced a soft and harmonizing effect over all.

Upon the platform were seated the Rev. Messrs. Sprague, Wm. Mitchell, Jos. Hart, D. Macrae, and Drs. Waters, Bennett, and Addy.

The proceedings were opened by the Rev. Howard Sprague who presided, expressing his pleasure at meeting with so many friends he said there was a number of ministers present of different denominations who, he hoped would favor the assembly with addresses. He would not occupy much time in speaking, and would begin the musical and literary exercises by hearing a piano duet from Miss Jennie Ennis and Mr. M. McLauchlan. After the rendition of the music, Mr. Sprague said that the people were no doubt rejoiced to worship once again in their own building, and very near to the old site. The present building was almost complete; there were only two or three things to finish. When finally completed, it would be heated by steam from the main building. The open spaces in the gallery were intended to be filled with glass, plain and colored, and were to be arranged so as to throw the gallery open to the body of the room when desired. The chairs were to be looked together, but it was not decided whether in straight lines or in a circle. When those things were done they hoped the edifice would be fully completed. On the principle of "honor to whom honor is due," he did not wish to claim credit for any part in the construction of the splendid structure, or for its style. That honor is due to another name. Although to himself was given the praise, the name that ought to be placed in lieu of his was Mr. Joseph Hart, President of Conference, who performed the duties which would have fallen to his lot had he been at home. He did not hesitate to speak in the highest terms of those whose architectural skill made the building what it was. Mr. John Welsh was the architect. Mr. Sprague then narrated his amusement at listening to the comments of a stranger in the building that morning, who, on looking at the candle gas-brackets, expressed himself thus: "Well, I heard tell of Popery in churches, but I never seed the like of this afore." Referring to the gallery, he said that another person observed that it "seemed to him to be an extraordinary expense to go to for the sake of little children." He (Mr. Sprague) did not know who the person was who made the remark, and he would rather not hear his name. Perhaps it would have been well had there been one or two children

maintained that if the building was none too good for the congregation to worship in it was none too good for the Sunday school services. There is an educating influence about the building itself. The church believes in making itself useful and instructive; and for that reason the stained glass of the traceried window represented the "Nativity" and "Christ-blessing little children." The latter window was the gift of Mrs Temple, and the "Nativity" was the gift of the architect.

There was nothing so difficult to deal with as contemptible prejudices, and he was happy to say he had not to contend with them in his church relations. He desired to cultivate the most friendly relations with other churches. When the young men of other denominations came into his fold and took away the lambs from his flock, they generally kept them with them; and when the young men of his flock took the lambs of other folds, the lambs kept them also. Now how is that? It is a reciprocity that is all on one side. He believed there should be a fair divide. He thought that it was by the intermarrying of the churches that the millennium would be brought about. Mr. Sprague then called upon Miss Jennie Ennis and Master McLauchlan for another piano duet, the performance of which was followed by a vocal duet—"While thus around joy hovers," rendered by Miss A. Sancton and Mr. F. Tuck.

Dr. Waters on being introduced, felt great pleasure in meeting with the Centenary people in their first gathering in the splendid hall, erected for the worship of God. If the architect's design was followed in the construction of the main edifice, the congregation would rejoice in the possession of a magnificent ecclesiastical structure. Appreciating, as he did, the beauties of the church, he also appreciated the beauties of the lambs that gathered within its walls, and he did not object to his young men stealing a few lambs from the Centenary flock, as they make good Presbyterians afterwards. He said nothing spoke stronger of the Christian spirit of the people than the effort put forth by them to build splendid churches for the worship of God; it was one of the evidences that God's people had not forgot their obligations to Him. He believed the fire had moulded the different churches more firmly together. He bade the church God's speed in its march, saying that it had done well so far, but very much more needed to be done. The pocket depths of the members will have to be searched to carry the work to a glorious completion. If there is a pause in the work, it will be a more difficult matter to get the building forward again from that point than if it had been continued straight on. He wished the congregation God's blessing.

Professor Sterne gave the piano performance of "I need Thee every hour," and then the Rev. Dr. James Bennett was called upon by Mr. Sprague, and was received with immense enthusiasm. He did not wish the audience to accept his remarks as a literary effort, but simply as an spontaneous thought born to the occasion. He spoke in hearty terms of the beautiful effect produced outside by the illumination of the stained glass windows. He confessed to a feeling approaching to envy of the beautiful building, while he was doomed, but not ungratefully, to worship in the old church. Mr. Bennett sat down amid hearty enthusiasm.

A duet was pleasingly rendered by Mrs. Tuck and Mrs. Osgood. The Rev. Mr. Macrae was introduced as a man who never spoke without saying something. Mr. Macrae felt gratified to have the privilege of speaking at the opening of this church. He felt like Rip Van Winkle, in walking around town the other day, when he appeared as if awakening from a twenty years sleep—the diversity of style and elegance of structure of the buildings and churches being so far in advance of what was existing before the fire. The Centenary building was one of the most striking in the city; externally it is antique in appearance, but inside it is possessed of every modern convenience. He referred to the sad recollections that many of the congregation, no doubt felt in regard to the old building. He hoped the new building would be hallowed by the evidence of God's grace attending upon the ministrations therein.

A quartette by Miss Ada Sancton, Miss Ida Crothers, Mr. W. A. Lockart, and Mr. F. Tuck, followed, after which the exercises were brought to a close by a few remarks from the Rev. Howard Sprague.

DESCRIPTION OF THE NEW CHURCH PROPER.—THE TOWER AND THE SPIRE.—THE LECTURE ROOM.

Methodism in St. John suffered much by the fire of last year, losing its three principal churches. On Sunday next its largest congregation—the Centenary—will return to their old site, Wentworth and Princess streets, and occupy the lecture room of their new building, which is of itself equal in seating capacity to most of the churches of St. John, and with every

leus of the future church. Immediately after the great fire of 1877, this church executive wisely secured the large plot of ground, bounded by Wentworth, Princess and Leinster streets—a parallelogram with 120 feet frontage on both the latter streets, and proceeded first to have designs made on a large and very comprehensive scale for a church, lecture room and all needful offices, with eventually a manse or parsonage to fill up the lot on Leinster street.

Selecting an architect of well known reputation, Mr. John Welsh, various plans were tried, resulting finally in a design for a large church, fronting on Princess street to seat not less than 1,600 and to accommodate 2000 persons with the lecture room and all other offices in the rear forming, as it were a cross church when completed.

The Church proper will consist of nave and aisles and heavy galleries in front sides, with a chancel made by the continuation of the nave into the recess formed by the gallery stairways in the rear, which with their large and independent doorways also serve in common for the lecture room. The main church will fill up the entire lot on Princess street of 150 feet with nave and aisles, porch on one side and tower on the other, the outward corner of Princess and Wentworth streets. Above a central entrance on Princess street will be very imposing seven-light window of singularly beautiful design so as to form three triplets which in combination merge into a Trinity window.

The Tower will connect with the aisle wall, one bay back from front, and will have a chief entrance from Wentworth street, leaving a perfect front on Princess street, and thus making the most artistic grouping. It will be of considerable height when finished, and, being on the highest ground in our city, will necessarily be a very prominent landmark in the rebuilt St. John. The Spire and Tower will be most gracefully connected and will show more than anything else the excellence and beauty of the well-studied design, opportunity being given, if desired to introduce a clock-face of large dimensions at an elevation above all others in the city.

The Lecture Room with its bold, open-timbered, hammer-beam roof, if only stripped of its modern conveniences and the, to us, rather objectionable class rooms and infant school-room in the rear, might well be taken as an example of the old Baronial halls of England. Middle-pointed Gothic architecture with its flowing tracery and general detail, is a pleasing throughout, and the fortunate selection of our own stone in place of the American brick (and we understand, at little or no greater cost) is certainly one of the most creditable features, and this is largely due to the enterprise of one of our resident builders.

The Stained Glass Windows made by Mr. Spence of Montreal, are very creditable and the two small subject windows in front (private gifts) are as good as any of the kind imported. Many things about the lecture-room and office, etc., have relation to the main church and will only be fully understood and appreciated when that is completed, the present heating arrangements, for instance, being only temporary until the general design can be carried out. The lecture room is not so ornate or elaborate as the church will be although it forms, with its church aisles extensions, considerably more than a third of the whole contemplated structure.

HAMILTON FEMALE COLLEGE.

During a flying visit to Hamilton yesterday, (Monday) we had an opportunity of dropping in one of the many institutions of which the "ambitious city" has just reason to be proud. The one we mean is the Wesleyan Female College. This institution is now under the able management of the Rev. Alex. Burns, D.D., LL.D., whom the directors were fortunate in securing. Dr. Burns since his graduation as gold medalist of Victoria University in the year 1862 has been prominent as an educator and for the last thirteen years was president of a leading university in the State of Iowa, from which place he was called to the important position he now holds. It may here be said that Dr. Burns stands so high where he is known that he has received since coming to Hamilton a call to the pastorate of a church in Chicago at a salary of \$5000, which he declined, preferring the work of education even at a fraction of the salary offered him in that city. The Dr. is an enthusiast on education, thoroughly in love with his work. The Hamilton Female College is the oldest institution of the kind in the country, and the farseeing men, who launched the enterprise with fear and trembling, have reason to congratulate themselves not only on the success of their scheme, on the liberal patronage they have received, and on the

set the example to others, and have raised the standards of female education in the country, although these other institutions do come into keen competition with the mother of them all, for public patronage and support. While all educational institutions feel the effect of the general financial depression of the country, etc., it is a matter of satisfaction that this old institution has nearly its usual number of students, and they have such confidence in spite of the times, that they are making preparations for an additional number of pupils after the Christmas vacation. Dr. Burns also informed us that they are arranging a curriculum considerably in advance of previous ones, continuing to be as they have always been in the first ranks of educational advance. Dr. Burns has a class in logic, which would do credit to any university, and indeed many a class of what is called the "sterner sex" would find their honor stripped from them if they tried their skill with these "fair ones," whose natural, feminine, argumentative powers have been trained to precision and accuracy. We believe in the perfect equality of the sexes in every way—mentally as in every way—and if any man doubts what we say let him try to chop logic with Dr. Burns' class of young ladies. One particular feature in the provision for instruction here is that the instructors are all residents of the city of Hamilton. There is no name of a professor on the staff, who is a resident of another city, and merely runs in for a half hour or so once a week. They reside in the city of Hamilton, and the Wesleyan Female College has the first claim on its time and attention. One of their professors is of so much worth that another female College has his name on its staff of instructors. We had the pleasure of dining with about eighty or ninety of these young ladies, and having daughters of our own whom we may have to send away to the generally dreaded "boarding school," we may say that it was a solid satisfaction to see so many healthy hearty looking Canadian girls gathered at a meeting, and to notice the absence of that sickly, pale, look, which some people think "so nice." These young ladies made us think that the "Coming Woman," who is to have "a sound mind in a sound body," able to take her part in all life's daily routine—not a sickly, shallow, sentimental, die away angel, but a woman in every sense of the grand old Saxon word,—will not have far to come. We have heard complaints of boarding school tables, but if all are on a par with the table which it was our pleasure to set down, there is no cause of complaint. Better we would not wish, may we never have poorer, and life in that particular will be free from trouble. We believe that is doing all the board of Directors promise in their catalogues, and have no hesitation in recommending it to parents who maybe thinking of sending their daughters from home for that finish and polish as well as strength, which only can be received where they are thrown on their own energies in contact with others on the same errand bent." Although we prefer a mixed college of young ladies and gentlemen believing it as the only true plan, that as he who gives them to us sends them mixed, so in all life, they should be partners, yet failing such a school, we should have no hesitation, where our own daughters old enough to go from home to school, in placing them under the care of Rev. Dr. Burns and his most excellent and lady-like wife.—Berlin (Ont.) Times.

MASON & HAMLIN ORGANS.

The MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO., do not depend upon their own assertions that the Cabinet Organs made by them are the best in the world, but cite as evidence the remarkable fact that they are the only American makers of such instruments who have taken the highest award at any one of the great World's Exhibitions; while they have taken it at every one for the last twelve years. At the Paris Exposition, just closing, they have the highest distinction in the power of the juries to confer for greatest excellence, the grand gold medal. They have also another special medal in recognition of the excellence of their workmanship in detail.

Such evidence of the superiority of their productions is the best possible, because the examinations at these competitions are very thorough and by the best judges in the world.

NEWS AND NOTES.

NOVA SCOTIA.

H. M. S. Black Prince, under the command of Captain His Royal Highness Prince Alfred, Duke of Edinburgh, has arrived from Marseilles. The arrival of the ship was anxiously looked for and crowds gathered on the wharves to see her as she came up. Her flag at the peak was constantly being lowered in acknowledgment of flag salutes from the shore and shipping in port. It seemed that the Black Prince's flag remained at half-mast and this gave rise to an opinion that something was wrong on board, but subsequent inquiry proved that there was no foundation for that impression. The military authori-

Royal Standard on his ship. The saluting battery on the Citadel was manned and held in readiness all the afternoon to salute, but the Royal Standard was not displayed on the Black Prince. The Duke came into port simply as a captain in the navy. The Black Prince passed up the harbor in silence until she approached Vice-Admiral Inglefield's flagship Bellerophon, when—according to the custom of vessels arriving on a station for the first time—she saluted the Admiral's flag with 14 guns. Immediately after this the Duke boarded the Bellerophon and reported himself to the Admiral for instructions. He then returned to the Black Prince, receiving meanwhile from the Bellerophon the salute of seven guns due to his rank in the service. Subsequently His Royal Highness landed and was driven to the Admiralty House.

A sailor named Collins, while furling sails on H. M. S. "Bellerophon," Saturday afternoon, missed his footing, fell from the foreyard to the deck, striking one of the large guns, and dashed his brains out. Deceased was quite a young man and very popular among his comrades.

The New Glasgow barque "Embla," at Baltimore from Newry, G. B., reports that Richard H. Deplidge, aged 33, first mate, was washed over by a heavy sea and drowned.

On Wednesday afternoon a bakesman on the Intercolonial, named Paul Kingston, who was engaged on the Pictou freight train, had one of his knees badly crushed while coupling cars at Pictou. He was brought to town and taken to his residence on Lockman St. His injuries are of a painful, but, it is hoped, not dangerous character.

A man named John McLean, of Fraser Mountain, N. S., left his home to look for cattle before breakfast a week ago, and failing to return in a reasonable time his friends began a search, which was unsuccessful until Friday morning, when the missing man was found dead in the bushes close by the Antigonish post road, about a half from New Glasgow.

Mr. Thos. Baker's farm-house at Montague Mines, was destroyed by fire on Sunday evening. The children were in bed at the time the fire was discovered, and barely escaped with their lives. Very little furniture was saved. Mr. Baker is a poor man with a large family, and has been left homeless.

On Monday last a child four years old, named McDonnell, living with his parents at Newtown, Port Hastings, C. B., was scalded so severely by hot water that it died in a short time.

Allan McEachran, a coal cutter in the Victoria Mines, Low Point, met with a serious accident on the night of Thursday last week. He was at work in a cross-cut when a huge lump of coal, rolling down an incline of one hundred feet, struck him from behind just below the knee, fracturing the bone and tearing the flesh, or rather, bursting the calf's entire length and rupturing the chief branch of the posterior tibial artery there. Another miner named Merritt received slight injuries by being struck by the same lamp.

NEW BRUNSWICK & P. E. ISLAND.

The passenger and baggage cars of the Thursday evening Express up train, on N. B. Road, ran off at Peel Station, resulting in a most fearful accident and loss of life. The cars rolled down the hill some sixty feet, and the passenger car took fire and four persons were consumed, and sixteen or more wounded, some seriously. The killed are Isaac Hacker and wife, Fort Fairfield; N. Perry, Presque Isle, and Charles Beattie, Fredericton. The wounded are Conductor York, Mrs. Cushing, of Auburn, Me.; Miss Diab; C. A. Phillips, Bristol; Levi Sears, Fort Kent; John Keenan, Boston; John Lovely, John Hamilton, James Turner, Alfred Kinney, Daniel Kinney, James Montgomery, Florenceville; R. M. Dow, Brackmann, and Express Agent Clark. Some others were slightly injured. Drs. Nevers, Hartland, and Wiley, Florenceville, were called to the scene and did all that could be done for the relief of the poor sufferers. Broken rail is said to be cause of the accident. To read of these disasters is mortifying.

Hector McDonald, the mate of the brigantine Sient, which arrived at Charlottetown on Saturday last, was drowned in a very mysterious manner on the night of the 22nd ult.—the night after the vessel left Trinidad. On the night of the 22nd ult., McDonald, while on watch, fell asleep on the cabin. Three persons were on deck at the time—the deceased, the man at the wheel and another on the lookout. The sea was calm, and the night was very bright, it being moonlight. At 11.15 those on deck saw the deceased quietly resting on the cabin. Ten minutes search was made for him, but he was nowhere to be found. The vessel was immediately put about, and the director, which they carried, traced, but he was nowhere visible. The man at the wheel says he saw nothing of him after 11.15, when he was lying asleep on the cabin. It is believed that during his sleep he rose and walked over the rail; but how this could occur without the man at the wheel seeing something of it, is a mystery. M. McDonald belongs to Pictou. He was a most exemplary young man.

A week ago while Mr. Donald J. Gillis of Mischouche, P. E. I., was on his way home from Summerside, he ruptured a blood vessel, which resulted in instant death. This sad accident took place near the residence of Mr. Charles Green. Dr. Gillis was sent for but before he arrived life was extinct. Mr. Gillis was an old and deservedly respected resident of Mischouche, and his sudden death will be much regretted in that locality.

A seaman named Brooks met with a serious accident on board the barque "James Paake," at Charlottetown, on Wednesday. He was at work in the mizzen top, and shortly after 5 o'clock being about to descend to the deck, placed his feet in the futtock shrouds, when one of the ratlines broke and he fell to the deck. When picked up he was in an insensible condition, and it was found that his right leg was broken near the thigh. He was removed to the Marine Hospital, where his injuries were attended to by Dr. Taylor. He died at 4 o'clock next morning remaining unconscious until his death.

A telegram received on Saturday says:—"Schr Tracey Jane, reported from Arichat, wrecked." No further particulars. She was from Charlottetown, P. E. I., for New York, with a cargo of potatoes, which were insured in the Merchants Marine Insurance office of this city for \$2200. The Tracy Jane was a vessel of 110 tons, built at Little River in 1865, hailed from Pictou, and was owned by G. Gerriou and others of Arichat. The trial of McCarty's for murder is again proceeding at Dorchester. Nothing new has been developed. There are

WESLEYAN ALMANAC.

NOVEMBER 1878.

First Quarter, 1 day, 5m, 36m, Afternoon. Full Moon, 9 day, 10h, 10m, Afternoon. Last Quarter, 17 day, 1h, 41m, Afternoon. New Moon, 24 day, 4h, 56m, Morning.

Table with columns for Day of Week, SUN, MOON, and other astronomical data for November 1878.

THE TIDES.—The column of the Moon's Southings gives the time of high water at Parrarob, Cornwallis, Horton, Hantsport, Windsor, Newport and Turo.

THE YOUNG FOLKS.

BABY'S DAY.

The reason I call it "Baby's Day" is funny enough to tell. The first thing she did was give "syrup of squills" to dolly to make her well.

THE POWER OF GENTLENESS.

It is related that a belated stranger stopped all night at a farmer's house. He noticed that a slender little girl, by her gentle ways, had a great influence in the house.

CARVING A NAME.

The children had been playing in the woods all the afternoon. They had been a band of gypsies for a while, when they made a fire and roasted some potatoes.

It never took Joe long to rest; and by and by he wandered away from the others, and finding a great smooth tree began to carve his name upon it.

"Ob, cut my name too!" said Lily. "Won't you, Joe?" "I haven't done my own yet."

"There! I've put mine where it will stay for a while," said Joe when he had completed his work.

"Fred has put his where it will stay too," said Aunt Lucy, who had been quietly looking on.

"With an inward sigh, 'twixt groan and a prayer, And a fervent wish for the 'Home over me' to be true."

"What martyrs suffered when stretched on the rack, And the heathen swung on hooks through the back."

"Vengeance is mine, child, vengeance is mine!" Clear Fell the strange words like music on his ear.

"Tired, disappointed and growing old, he said, 'It is of no use! Nothing on earth will last, and I will not try any more."

"The children were silent, and after a minute Aunt Lucy added, thoughtfully, 'But any one who had been living such a life of unselfish service to others—a true, good life—would have ceased to be anxious about his name by that time, because he would have learned to know the Lord, who says to all that serve him, 'The righteous shall be held in everlasting remembrance.'"

LEPROSY IN SPAIN. The announcement that leprosy had made its appearance in the province of Alicante will not surprise any one who has travelled in that part of Spain, for it was formed while staying at Valencia that in that province, which borders on Alicante, there were 116 known cases of leprosy last year, 71 of which proved fatal.

A diamond is truth in the sunlight seen, But its crystal edge cuts never so keen. So sharp on his heart plied the edge of each word.

The pastor low bowed at his Master's feet His grief full heart dumb in penitence meet.

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THE PASTOR'S DREAM. One Saturday night, in the twilight gloom, While the deepening shades slow peopled his room.

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One Saturday night, in the twilight gloom, While the deepening shades slow peopled his room.

"For want of time, but not of the will, My sermon," he said, "is unfinished still; The senseless dear 'saints' who have called to-day Have traveled more time than they ever can pay."

"The people all said that I preached too long, And dwelt upon hell a little too strong; Deacon Mapes came next, old vinegar-face!

"With an inward sigh, 'twixt groan and a prayer, And a fervent wish for the 'Home over me' to be true."

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"The shepherd even wished that his sheep were dead!"

"A keeper of sheep should patiently bear The follies of those committed his care. Have they robbed thy time? Have they tempted thee? They are yet the souls that I died to win, As under shepherd, I gave them to thee: To shelter and keep and guide them to me; If weary thou art, sore tempted and pressed, Remember that soon there cometh the rest."

MRS. ATKINSON'S BABY.

The Atkinson's have had a terrible time over their baby. Mr. Atkinson sent home a folding crib, with the slats made in two pieces and hung upon hinges.

"The baby was lying under the mattress smothered to death. She pulled the mattress aside, but there was no sign of the baby. Then, with wild alarm, she shook Mr. Atkinson, and told him to get up."

"You know he couldn't!" "I think I hear him now. He has fallen out of the window!" said Mrs. Atkinson, as a faint wail floated up from the back yard.

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A PRODIGY OF LEARNING.

England has lately lost a prodigy of learning in the person of the Rev. William Linwood, aged 61, whom Dr. Kennedy, head master of Shrewsbury school, himself a famous scholar, dubbed the best scholar of his age in England, and probably one of the best in the world.

The sea is the largest of all cemeteries, and its slumbers sleep without a monument. All other graveyards in other lands show some distinction between the great and the small, the rich and the poor.

Christian faith is, then, not only an assent to the whole gospel of Christ, but also a full reliance on the blood of Christ; a trust in the merits of his life, death and resurrection; a recumbency upon Him as our Attonement and our Life, as given for us, and living in us. It is sure confidence which a man hath in God, that through the merits of Christ his sins are forgiven, and he reconciled to the favour of God; and in consequence hereof, a closing with Him, and cleaving to him as our 'Wisdom, Righteousness, Sanctification,' or in other words, our Salvation.—Rev. John Wesley.

Vennor says the winter is about to set in unusually early and very severely; that the bears are crowding into the settlements in search of food, which is surely a very foolish thing for the bears to do; and that he expects to see good sleighing and severe cold in November. There will also be blockades of snow in December, and then there will be thaws and floods when the winter begins to break and the weather is less cold.

CHARLES BARTEAUX, Esq. Died at Nictaux Falls, Annapolis Co., Aug. 27th, Chas. Bartheaux, Esq., in the 77th year of his age. Bro. Bartheaux was for many years a consistent member of the Methodist Church—filling with honor some of her official positions. For years he had been admonished by sickness of his approaching end, and earnestly and diligently did he labor to set his house in order. During the revival of last spring he bore frequent testimony to the fact of his acceptance with God and an enduring house in heaven. The ministers have lost a kind and loving friend whose house was his gain. The messenger at last came unexpectedly. On the morning of his departure from earth, he arose about his usual time—after a light breakfast, then took the old family Bible and for the last time bowed with his family at the family altar—leading in devotion. Then going on a mission of mercy for a neighbour's child suffering from diphtheria, he became exhausted, and entering the house informed them he was dying. Kind hands laid him on his couch, and in a few moments he was not, for God took him. The large concourse of people who followed him to the grave proved how highly he was esteemed by his neighbors. J. G.

ALEXANDER WELLS CONGDON. Mr. Hinkle Congdon, Inspector of Schools for Halifax County, received yesterday morning from Toronto the sad intelligence of the sudden death by diphtheria, of his second son, Alexander Wells Congdon. The deceased was a fine young man of 20 years of age, a member of the second year's class of University College, Toronto. His elder brother, Mr. Frederick Congdon is a member of the senior class of the same institution, and secured the best medical advice and attendance in the sudden exigency. The youth, whose career of promise has been thus unexpectedly cut short, stood very high in the esteem of all who knew him. It is a sad commentary on the power of the disease to which he succumbed after a few hours' illness, to state that he was a young man of exceptionally vigorous physical development, and was debarr'd from competition at the recent athletic contests of the University on the ground of having carried off all the principal prizes a year ago. Great sympathy has been excited for the family by the mournful event.—Chron.

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TEMPERANCE.

WASTE OF INTemperance.

Give me the gold strong drink has cost, Before this peace expanding day; The mental treasure thrown away.

I'll clothe each shivering wretch on earth In needful, nay, in brave attire; Vesture befitting banquet mirth.

I'll build asylums for the poor, By age or ailment made forlorn; And none shall thrust them from the door.

In every crowded town shall rise Hall Academic, amply graced!

To every Province shall belong, Collegiate structures not a few, Filled with a truth exploring throng.

A temple to attract and teach, Shall lift its spire on every hill, Where pious men shall feel and preach.

TEMPERANCE REFORMERS AND THE TOBACCO QUESTION.

This subject has been too long neglected by temperance reformers. Never was a greater mistake made than when the use of tobacco was regarded as a matter of indifference, so long as the use of alcohol was altogether abandoned.

Of Temperance Societies in general, and Good Templar Lodges in particular, it has long been the boast, "Our mission is to save."

In proportion to the pertinacity with which we press our temperance views as being in harmony with and supported by science, do we stand condemned if we do not include nicotine and alcohol in one common ban.

among the stimulants, and opium and tobacco among the narcotics, the ultimate effect of which, upon the animal system, is to produce stupor and insensibility.

We profess to have devoted ourselves to this movement because of our deep conviction of its square importance, and because we deem no sacrifice too great to ensure the reclamation of our fellow creatures.

WHAT A PICTURE DID.

One of the lady workers of Cincinnati not long since distributed some papers which contained a well-known series of temperance pictures.

Two months afterwards she was stopped on the street by a German woman, who told her the following story:

"You shoost stop von minute vile I tells you vot is mine heart. You come von day to mine stall in the market you give mine old man a paper, and you give me a paper."

"Ven I goes to mine home mine children dey cries for dere dinner. I says, 'You shoost keep still, and I will give you von paper a woman's give me in de markets.'"

"Dey looks hard at de picture, den dey looks up dere heels, and dey looks hard at de picture. Vile I gets mine dinner, dey visper. Mine little boy he says, 'Dat is pap mid de bottle I dat little boy vot bidee 'hind his mudder's dress that is me, ven I'm skeered at pappy, and de baby is Helwig, cause that is shoost de vay he hides 'hind his mudder's ear when pappy's drunk.'"

"Mudder, vat dat woman do mit de table? I says, 'De temperance woman wants de man to sign de pledge, and he says he drinks no more beer or whiskey; den his und children be no more feared of him.'"

"Dey looks hard at de picture, den dey whispers and dey say, 'Mudder, will pappy look nice like de udder picture, would he signed de pledge?'"

"Und I says, 'Yes, children, your fadder would look shoost like dat if he goes no more to saions.'"

"Mine old man den he comes home to his dinner. He loves his children see he no drunk, so dey runs to him mit de papers, bottle, and dot woman is mudder, and de baby that bides 'hind mudder's ear is Helwig. Pappy von't you go to de temperance woman mit de table, und den you look shoost like dat nice man mit de cane, und Helwig he vill look shoost like dis baby vot tries to shump out of his mudder's arm's and is so glad to see his pappy?'"

"Mine old man he gets mad, and he slams the de door and he goes off. He come home to supper and he says de first ting, 'I hates de temperance,' 'I hates temperance,' und he no speak to the children, und they be so skeered."

"After supper my old man he makes de children go to bed und he smokes, und he scolds, und he gets mad he no goes to the saloon, like he always does all his life mit me."

"Ven it was bed time mine old man he lay down his pipe und he says 'Old woman, I's no been good to you; I gets drunk no more; I goes no more to saions; mine heart is sick mit vat mine children say. I loves mine wife, I loves mine children ven I gets no drunk. Den mine children ven I gets no drunk, und my old man he kiss me, und my old man he cries. Dep we stand by the children's bed, und my old man he kiss the children, und my old man he says, 'Mine heart is so sick all de day mit what de children say to me.'"



MILLER, BROTHERS, Middleton, Annapolis Co, N.S., or Charlotte town, P. E. I.

NOW HAVE THE AGENCY OF THE CELEBRATED RAYMOND Sewing Machine

being transferred (four months ago) from William Crowe, of Halifax, to them, (excepting the County of Halifax.)

THE RAYMOND MACHINE is too well known to require any puffing; and there have been some important improvements upon it of late, which render it, by far, the best family machine made.

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

SECOND-HAND MACHINES taken in exchange for new ones.

S. MACHINES IN PRICE FROM - \$5 to \$100 Sewing Machine Attachments, FIRST CLASS OIL AND Needles of all kinds in Stock

All S. Machines warranted to give good satisfaction. Also importers and dealers in several FIRST-CLASS MAKE

PIANO AND ORGANS PIANOS IN PRICE FROM - \$225 to \$1000 ORGANS \$75 to \$400

Instruments guaranteed for five years, and sold on very easy terms. Liberal reduction made to Clergymen, Churches and Sabbath Schools

Second-hand Pianos and Organs taken in exchange. As we have now been in the sewing machine business for ten years and import all our stock direct from the manufacturers on

Cash Principles. and our expenses being much less than would be in the city, we are prepared to sell on the very best terms.

REPAIRING OF ALL KINDS OF Sewing Machines, promptly attended to by a class machinist. Charges Moderate.

CARD. Russel, Chesley and Geldert, Attorneys-at-Law, &c., &c.

OFFICE: 54 GRANVILLE STREET. BENJAMIN RUSSELL, SAMUEL A. CHESLEY, JOHN M. GELDELT, JR.

CUSTOM TAILORING! H. G. LAURILLIARD 19 HOLLIS STREET, HALIFAX N. S.

Agency for New York Fashions April 1876

C. W. TREADWELL, BARRISTER & ATTORNEY AT LAW CONVEYANCER, &c., &c.

OFFICE: Corner of Charlotte and Union Streets, Saint John, New Brunswick. Accounts collected in all parts of the Province. Conveyancing and all other legal business papers deftly attended to.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT. OTTAWA, 18th April, 1878. NO DISCOUNT will be allowed on American Invoices until further notice.

J. JOHNSON, Commissioner of Customs.

DURING THE RECEPTION Visitors to the City requiring DRY GOODS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO VISIT OUR RETAIL DEPARTMENT We sell useful seasonable fashionable GOODS at lowest Prices. DAVIDSON & CRICHTON, 155 HOLLIS STREET.

DOMINION OF CANADA. CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT. OTTAWA, 8th Oct. 1878. NOTICE is hereby given, that His Excellency the Governor-General, by an order in Council bearing date the 2nd of October instant, has permitted the free admission of Canvas for the manufacture of oil cloth, but of not less than 18 1/2 inches in width, but so extended as to include widths as low as four feet ten inches, on condition that the said canvas be not pressed or calcareated.

W. & C. SILVER, Have opened at No. 11 George Street, next door to their General Warehouse, a full and well selected stock of MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING & OUTFITTING, to which they invite especial attention.

CANADIAN, SCOTCH AND ARTIFIC FLEECE SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, of extra value—fine long cloth. Fancy Flannel and Oxford Shirts.

A choice lot of WINTER COATINGS—Beavers, and Scotch and Canadian Tweeds, made up to order by first-class workmen. Nov 24th

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

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

McSHANE BELL FOUNDRY, Manufacture those celebrated Bells for Churches, Academies, etc. Price List and Circulars sent free.

Henry McShane & Co., BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 2 78 1y

Intercolonial Railway. 1878. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, 29th April, 1878 TRAINS Will leave Halifax as follows:—

At 8.50 a.m. (Express) for St. John, Pictou and Intermediate Points. At 6.10 p.m. (Express) for Riviere du Loup, St. John and Points West.

At 4.40 p.m. for Pictou and Intermediate Stations. WILL ARRIVE: At 10.40 a.m. (Express) from Riviere du Loup, St. John and Intermediate Stations.

At 8.00 p.m. (Express) from St. John and Intermediate Stations. At 9.15 a.m. (Accommodation) from Truro and Way Stations.

At 3.00 p.m. (Express) from Pictou and Way Stations. Moncton, 25th April, 1878. may 6

DRY GOODS. DRY GOODS! DRY GOODS!! WHOLESALE We beg to advise the completion of our Fall and Winter Stock.

the ENGLISH, FRENCH and AMERICAN Markets have all been visited by one of the Firm, and our Stock (including many SPECIAL LINES) secured at very low figures, which we now offer at a very small advance.

INSPECTION INVITED. SMITH BROS.

Books, Pamphlets, Society Reports, etc. PRINTED AT THIS OFFICE!

BEATTY ORGAN'S Superb \$340 Organs, only \$95, Pianos Retail Price by other Manufacturers \$900, only \$290. Scantful \$500 Pianos, \$175—brand new, warranted 15 days' test trial. Other bargains want them introduced. PIANOS Agents wanted. Paper free Address Daniel F. Beatty, Washington, N.J. March 9 78

BLMYER MFG CO BELLS Church, School, Fire-alarm. Fine wood, the price warranted. Catalogue with 750 illustrations, price 50 cents. Free. Blmyer Manufacturing Co., Glasgow, Pa.

MENEELY & COMPANY BELL FOUNDERS WEST TROY, N. Y. fifty years established. Church Bells and Chimes Academy, Factory Bells, &c., Improved Patent Mountings, Catalogues free. No agencies. July 1 1878-ly

PIANOS Magnificent Bran New, 600 dollars Rosewood Pianos, only 175 dol Must be sold. Fine Rosewood Upright Pianos, little used, cost 800 dollars only 125. Parlor Organs 3 stops, 45 dollars; 9 stops, 65; 12 stops, only 75 dol. Other great bargains. Mr. Beatty sells first-class Pianos and Organs lower than any other establishment. Herald: You ask why? I answer, Hard times. Our employees must have work. Sales over 1,000,000 dollars annually. War commenced by the monopolists. Battle raging. Particulars free. Address DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, N. J., U. S. A. Jan 5-ly

JOYFUL NEWS FOR THE AFFLICTED. WOODVILLE, CORNWALLIS, May 3, 1877.

MESSES C. GATES & Co. Gentlemen—This is to certify that three years ago I was troubled with a bad cough accompanied with pain and soreness of the lungs for some time, I took one bottle of your No. 1 Bitters, and happy to say have had good health ever since. My wife was afflicted with biliousness and sick headache for two years, and six bottles of your Medicine effected a complete cure, and she had better health now than ever she had or some years. I believe your medicines are the best ever sold in the Province of Nova Scotia.

Respectfully, CALEB WHEATON, WAYBELY GOLD MINES, Halifax Co., Aug. 22, 1877.

C. GATES & Co.—Gentlemen,—This is to certify that after suffering for four years of Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint, coughing and spitting of blood, daily anticipating death, that one bottle of Dr. Gates' Life of Man Bitters cured me effectually. I sincerely recommend it to any one that is suffering from the same disease. JOHN MCKENZIE, (Aged 73 years.)

MARRIED.

At the Methodist Parsonage, Jerusalem, Nov. 1st, by the Rev. E. Bell, assisted by the Rev. A. E. Le Page, Mr. John Livingston, to Miss Rebecca J. Dwyer, of Greenwich, Kings Co., N.E.

DIED.

At Saint John, of Typhoid Fever, on Sabbath morning, 20th October, Alberta Mary, younger daughter of William and Dorcas A. Copp, in the 21st year of her age.

RECEIPTS for "WESLEYAN,"

Table with columns for Name, Amount, and Date. Includes entries for Rev. E. E. England, Richard Cunningham, Wm. Lockhart, etc.

Intercolonial Railway.

RECEPTION OF THE Marquis of Lorne, Governor General, and H. R. H. Princess Louise at Halifax.

EXCURSION TICKETS AT ONE FIRST CLASS FARE FOR THE DOUBLE JOURNEY

will be issued at all Booking Stations to Halifax on the 23rd, 24th, 25th, and 26th Nov., to enable parties to be present at the reception of the Marquis of Lorne, Governor General, and H. R. H. Princess Louise.

C. J. BRIDGES, Gen. Supr. Gov't Railways, Moncton, N.B., November 16th, 1878.



MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS,

ONLY GOLD MEDAL AWARDED TO AMERICAN EXHIBITS AT Paris Exposition, 1878; Paris, 1878 AT EVERY WORLD'S EXPOSITION, 1876, 1878, 1889, 1893, 1897, 1904, 1906, 1910, 1914, 1917, 1923, 1925, 1929, 1933, 1937, 1941, 1947, 1953, 1957, 1963, 1967, 1971, 1975, 1979, 1983, 1987, 1991, 1995, 1999, 2003, 2007, 2011, 2015, 2019, 2023.

BUCKLEY BELL FOUNDRY, Superior Bell of Copper Alloy, Manufactured by the best Moulding and Foundry in the world.

THE BOOK ROOM

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

WE HAVE MUCH PLEASURE IN STATING THAT OUR

Fall and Christmas Stock IS NOW COMPLETE.

Bibles, Hymn Books and Church Services, A LARGE ASSORTMENT.

OF BOOKS we have a great variety. Catalogues will be furnished on application at the counter, or by letter.

IN ALBUMS, Scrap, Photograph and Autograph.

OUR STOCK IS VERY FULL AND COMPLETE.

DESKS AND WORK BOXES,

WE SHOW IN NEW STYLES, VERY HANDSOME.

OUR CHRISTMAS CARDS

Frang's, Canadian and English

Are considered the prettiest we have ever imported.

There are not less than one hundred different designs.

Our Prices, as usual, are fixed by the scale of honest, fair dealing, and will sustain our reputation for cheapness.

A Special Discount will be given where purchases are made for Schools or presents to Teachers.

NEW S. S. LIBRARIES.

METHODIST BOOK ROOM, HALIFAX.

HOYT'S CENTENNIAL CHEAP LIBRARY

Price \$26 Nett.

FOR THE SCHOOL AND HOME. SOLD ONLY IN SETS.

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