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soul-saving work. Much may be gained. down with a more crushing effect, espec-At all events we have our duty plain before us. "To the help of the Lord against the mighty."

From the Bermudian. THE COURT OF ASSIZE THE GREAT BURIAL CASE.

On the 21st of June last, Mr. Cassidy put to the test the important question of the rights of the inhabitants of these islands in the Parish burial grounds It was a test that required an amount of pluck seldom found. The country had been very much disturbed on the burial question. Its position had been the cause of much ill feeling, and as time went on and men became more liberal was likely to be the cause of much more. Many have been pressing for a settlement of it, but Mr. Cassidy was heroic enough to grapple the question in the only way in which it could be settled here. The matter has been brought before our courts.

We have refrained from examining this case at length until we should have the evidence as to the facts. Now we have them and they are as follows:-

One Hester Levy, a member of Mr. Cassidy's congregation, died on the 21st of June last. Notice was sent on the morning of that day to Mr. Cassidy and Mr. James, requesting in the same words their presence at the funeral at 5 p.m. Afterwards the friends of the deceased appear to have sent a message to Mr. James to inform him that his services would not be required as they wanted Mr. Cassidy, her pastor to perform the service and he was willing to do it. In accordance with the arrangements with the friends and after his custom, Mr. C. held part of the service in the house, and then the funeral cortege proceeded to the parish burial ground, which is also the Episcopal Church burying ground. At the gate Mr. C. was met by Mr. James, Rector of the Episcopal Church, who seems to a

have been apprised of Mr. C.'s intention and was therefore accompanied by his Church Wardens. Mr. C. at once intimated to Mr. J. that as pastor of the deceased, and at the request of her friends he had come to perform the burial service. Mr. James and his church wardens protested. Mr. Cassidy accepted their protests but said he must proceed. Mr. J. proceeded to read his service and to go to the grave, but stopped as the procession did not follow him. Mr. C. began his service, the procession following. Mr. J. continued to read, cutting across the grass to reach the grave, while the procession passed after Mr. C. by the walk. Mr. C. finished first, turned and left, the majority leaving with him. These are, we believe, the exact facts. It came out in evidence also, that Mr. C. did everything in the most gentlemanly and courteous manner, and without anything out of harmony with the occasion. The Plaintiff himself testifies to this. An action for trespass was immediately entered by Mr. James against Mr. Cassidy on the ground that he, as Rector of an Established Church and of Pembroke Parish, and therefore owner of the Parish graveyard alone had a right to read a burial service over any one buried there. The case came up for trial on Friday last. On the preceding Monday Mr. King, the able counsel for Mr. Cassidy, arrived from Halifax and was on hand to defend his client. The court ruled that he could not be allow-This is our true work as a Church. No ed to plead however. This put both projects of church-building, of mere Mr. C. and Mr. King at an immense external advantage of any kind, should | disadvantage. The latter had to prein every good work, especially in build- of legal terms. We venture to say, this was not left to ing up the cause of Christ. We trust however, that very seldom has a case been still more seldom has a defence come

> ially the elaborate and overwhelming argument prepared by Mr. King and presented by Mr. Cassidy, in moving for a nonsuit. It came like a thunder clap, followed by the disastrous effects of the lightning flash. Men who felt listless and tired grew hot and excited so clearly was it put and so skillfully and elaborately had it been prepared. The effect was something worderful and unprecedented on the audithe legal points when counsel move for argument was magical. The Court found it utterly impossible to prevent One only wonders how Mr. King could keep so cool under the excitement which it was plain the clear precision of his arguments and the applause of gentleman of Mr. King's profession, in the midst of such prevailing excitement, to sit still and allow another to present his own argument, shows a degree of force of will and control that but few possess. The counsel for the Plaintiff pretended not to be affected by it, but its effect was plain. The court at once saw and felt the great gravity of the argument for the defense, and acknowledged it. The court, as soon as the argument for the nonsuit was ended, stated to the Defense that they might either press the nonsuit for argument immediately or let the case go on, risking a verdict from the jury, reserving of course, their privilege of moving for a nonsuit afterward, if the jury gave a verdict for the Plaintiff. The Defence said they were willing to do either. On the court appealing to the Plaintiff's Counsels for their wishes the motion for a nonsuit was reserved and the case proceeded to the jury-good proof of the power and strength of the argu-

examination of witnesses and addresses of the counsel for the Plaintiff. The opening address of the Attorney General, leading counsel for the Plaintiff, was a most interesting one, containing as it did an elaborate analysis of the history. Ecclesiastical and civil of Bermuda since the beginning of the 17th century.

The only difficulty was that the history was of little value as evidence. Of course to chose points here and there seemed to build a structure of argument. It had to be remembered that if the whole were read a different face might appear. A little after 9 o'clock on Saturday night the evidence was all put in and the Chief Justice began his charge. There were two great points in that charge which were most pointedly in favour of the Phintiff. The two

1st. Is there an Established Church n Bermuda?

2nd. Has the Rector a freehold in the gravevard?

The first point the court ruled in the negative, and the second in the follow-

First—the Plaintiff has attempted through his counsel to show that the freehold does rest in the Rector, but failed to establish

Second—the Defendant through his counsel has denied the freehold of the graveyard to be in the Rector. In addition the Defendant has asserted the freehold to be in the parishioners. The Chief Justice ruled that this could not be because Parishioners as such can not hold property. Lastly, as the freehold tions, as astonished all who heard them, Minister is sent to save souls. His his own thoughts, but through another, the parishioners, and further, as it must ances, considerably non-plused and conwisest people will co-operate with him who had neither knowledge of law nor be some where, the court ruled, (and fused the gentleman conducting the the jury to decide,) prosecution.

THE COURT OF GENERAL ASSIZE.

We stated in last week's issue that Mr. E. D. King had arrived per mail str. Beta from Halifax to conduct the defence in the suit of James vs. Cassidy, for alleged trespess in reading the burial service of his Church over the body of Hester Levy, in the Parish burial

By the Laws of Bermuda with reference to pleading Mr. King could not act in this case in his legal capacity; ence. Audiences do not generally see but, by a law on the Statute Book he could conduct as Mr. Cassidy's friend. nonsuits, but certainly the effect of this It has pleased the Court, however, to decide that this law has been superceded by a subsequent one-both laws beexpression of applause and admiration. ing in the same compilation. If this be so, may we not reasonably ask, why, when the Bermuda laws were compiled. an Act that had been rendered null was put into the same compilation with the the court had wrought in him. For a one which annulled it, and that, without any notice of the fact? Every one knows that His Honor the Ex-Chief Justice, who made the compilation, was a man thoroughly conversant with the laws of Bermuda. His long experience in the administration of the laws of this Colony, as Chief Justice, puts this matter beyond dispute; while the fact of putting both laws into the compilation, as clearly shows that, in his estimation, at least, the subsequent law did not supercede or annul the former. We do not question the right of the Court to decide as it has done, but, if this be the true interpretation of the law in Bermuda, it is time our Legislature took the matter in hand.

> We think it will be the duty of our Legislators when they meet to bring in a Bill to remove all those restrictions that fetter the liberty of our Courts. Why should any Barrister, pleading in an English Colony, be denied the right to plead in our Courts, because he has not gone through certain Inns of Law? Vhy, we would ask, should this be nade an indispensible condition for ad- time, become teachers.'

evening having been occupied in the mission to the Bar, when there is no (For the Wesleyan.) such condition for admission to the Bench? At what Inns did our assistant Judges study law? Perhaps those who know will be good enouge to inform us. We have a very strong impression, though we may be wrong, that they never studied law professionally at all. Now, it seems to us, and we think every one will agree with us, that if it be necessary to guard the sanctity of the Bar, to place such restrictions upon admission to it, much more are such restrictions necessary to guard inviolably the sanctity of the Bench?

Mr. King, in conducting the defence of Mr. Csssidy in such a masterly manner, and under the difficulties imposed on him by the decision of the Court, has proved himself a Barrister of no ordinary talent; while the many high offices of trust and responsibility which he holds in Nova Scotia, show that his talents both as a lawyer and a Christian are well known and highly appreciated

Mr. King may not have received his legal training in the school which the Bermuda law requires, to enable him to practice here, but as far as we have been able to learn, there is but one feeling prevalent in the public in regard to him -a feeling of regret that they should have been deprived of the privilege of hearing him plead. The masterly pleas for a non-suit which he put in and sustained by cases cited from the highest legal authorities, threw such a light on the stations of the so-called established Church in Bermuda, and on the power of our Court to deal wich such ques-

The gifted English correspondent of cause; but is there not a large po the New York Advocate shows that a very considerable difference of opinion prevails in England from that obtaining in America respecting Sunday School work. Every form of faithful guardianship should be exercised over the religious interests of the family; and no agency, however admirable, should be allowed to interfere with parental instruction. The father or mother cannot depute another to discharg his or her duties.

"The principle, however, on which our

Sunday-schools have hitherto been organized is. I think, different from that which also rules, more or less among the Protestant Churches of Ireland. In no case so far as I know in this country is the Sun-day-school organized merely as an aggregate of Bible Classes for the children of the families of the Congregation. The idea which still rules in this country is that, wherever the parents have leisure and competency, they should one or both of them instruct their children themselves in the home circle, on the Lords day, and with special prayer and persuasion. The parents - especially the mother - would not like to devolve this labor of duty and of love on the Sunday School Teacher. Sunday afternoon is sacred to this work. and to such exchanges of love and endearment as always are added and not seldom intermingled. The Sunday-school is supposed to be provided mainly for the sake of those whose parents are either incompetent-perhaps also altogether indisposed-to perform such offices for their children, or are so circumstanced that the pressure of family duties, with little or no help, puts it out of their power to give systematic and efficient instruction to their children. Many parents, though they send their children to school, very seldom, if ever, attend public worship in the sanctuary themselves. Others, a large | year at least, and you will see that a proportion, are members of the congregation, and often of the society, but belong to the less educated industrial classes, or to the small shop-keeping class. A few only belong to the superior Christian families, and when this happens it may be taken for granted that the father is a leading spirit in the school. In such cases the elder children may accompany the father to school, and will probably, in due

WILL IT PAY?

Of all the thoughts that occupy the minds of well-thinking and Christian people everywhere, none are of more importance than those of the world's

That there are places upon this earth completely destitute of the saving truths of the Gospel, we all know; but how these places may become enlightened, and brought within the pale of civilization and Christianity, perhaps we have never thought. Now, while there are various ways in which Christian people can help on the glorious work of the Redeemer's cause in heathen countries, there is but one way in which these dark and benighted lands can be illuminated, these ignorant and sin-cursed nations blessed; and that is by the introduction of God's word, and the preaching of His everlasting Gospel. The Methodist Church of Canada has done much for the propagation of the Gospel in foreign lands, and under her fostering care have gone forth heralds of the cross, who have been eminently

and unite into a common brotherhood the nations of the earth. But much yet remains to be done. New fields must be opened up, and those that are already opened up must be supplied with ministers; means must be forthcoming, and provisions made for the substance of those who go forth to the mission fields of the North

successful in the fields of missionary

toil; and nurtured by the spirit of

Christianity, they have done much to

ameliorate the sufferings of mankind,

West, and the more distant China and Japan.

We thank God for the success of the missionary spirit of the past, and for the liberal minded men and women the have so largely contributed to its tion of the 100,000 members of our United Church who have contributed nothing at all to the Missionary cause? And not only have they failed to cast in their mite, but divested of missionary zeal, they have allowed the cause of Christ to languish and die in many hearts, when by true Christian effort they might have benefited themselves and been a blessing to those around

We would call upon the ladies of our church to come to our aid; while you cannot all go forth to the toil of distant mission fields, vet you can assist in the work of domestic missions, and by your earnest endeavours may be the means of saving many souls.

Out of the 100,000 members of our church one half at least are sister members; and of this half 25,000 are able to subscribe on an average \$10 per year to the missionary cause. This will amount to \$250,600, the amount needed as a missionary income for the present year. You ask how this may be done: The majority who would be called upon to donate this amount would be ladies in the more healthier circumstances of life; and if they would only consent to lessen the extravagant decorations of their person to the amount of \$10 per year, they would be more in the spirit of true Methodists, and honouring God by giving to His cause, they would escape the pride of fashion, which is corrupting the vitals of Christianity, and undermining our religious system.

Will it pay? Ladies, try it for one power of good will be the result. Just ook what the church has done for the cause of missions, and being a part of the great Methodist Church of Canada, let your influence be felt; and 50,000 strong, go forth as valiant soldiers and do battle for the Lord, and the result of your efforts will be the salvation of souls and the extension of Christ's

BEREAN NOTES

"Not the age of dishonesty," say some easy-going optimist, "but the age of detected dishonesty." In the same spirit the indignant American in Europe meets the charge of the inherent dishonesty of republics, "where every body does as he pleases, you know," with the eager assertion that it pleases the said every body to follow the occasional cheat and the exceptional liar with a very sharp stick, whose resounding blows and penetrating punches really make the noise we hear.

The question, talked up in that way is not an easy one to settle. It is dif. ficult to compare one age with another. for the plain reason that we know all about the misdoings around us, and very little of those that were before us "Say not thou, what is the cause that the former days were better than these? For thou dost not inquire wisely concerning this."

The same difficulty occurs in comparing fairly one nation with another Russia, whose civil-service is honeycombed with fraud, gains but a feeble notoriety for her genius in that line. while the Yankee, who is on the whole the most conscientious man in the world, bears a reputation to which only a very long string of such adjectives as shrewd, cute, sharp, close, are able to do justice. England, where bribery in elections and legislation has long been reduced to a system, has no qualms in lifting up holy hands of horror at the stories of ballot-stuffing and log-rolling with which each virtuous party is wont in this country to assail its corrupt op-

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The current facts of the times can do little better in leading us to a fair verdict as to the condition of the popular morality. These facts are so "current." that we cannot eatch them and hold them long enough to weigh them properly, and balance them against each other. On the one hand it cannot be denied that since the close of the war on slavery, the war on dishonesty has been waged with extraordinary vigor. Thieves and honest men have joined together, from opposite motives, in assaulting established and organized rascalities which have had all the meanness of the slave system, with none of its generosities and chivalries. Much of this is reassuring, doubtless. Much of it is a genuine protest of real virtue. Even that part of it which consists in the hostility of one knave to another is so far a new guaranty that wickedness has no real stability in human affairs. There is solid ground for the defence set up by the patriotic traveller, that, in this country, the exposure of dishonesty has reached a very remarkable development, while the dishonesty is in no way original or peculiar. On the other hand there are some facts which cannot be called in question, of a most serious and significant kind.

It is a fact that American manufacturers, as a rule, are unworthy of confidence. The brands affixed to them are, as a rule, glaring falsehoods. "Pure." " unadulterated." " best." " extra," "superfine," mean nothing, even over the names of reputable firms, while label measurements certainly never violate the truth by exaggeration. A good article is made for a time, until it has gained a reputation, when, as if to wound faith in human integrity in the most vital part, that reputation is made a cover for cunning adulterations and sly deteriorations, through which the manufacturer turns himself into a "sneak thief"-nothing better or nobler than that-stealing, in a petty way, out of peoples' kitchens and wardrobes and side-boards. So common is this that the universality of the practice " People will have cheap articles." So the cheap articles are furnished with the lies thrown in gratis. The deacon in the story, who calls to his son down in the shop, "Tom, have you watered the rum?" "Yes sir!" "Have you sanded the sugar?" "Yes sir!" "Then come up to prayers," is no myth. Deacons who do such things, or who at least have great and peculiar pleasure in them that do them, are not unknown now-a-days. These are specimens, these pure men among us to whom all things

meanwhile defiled. To our shame it must be admitted that a foreign brand or trade mark is esteemed, as a rule, trustworthy, while an American manufacture is handled with great suspicion.

It is also a fact that the apparatus of exchange devised by modern commerce to facilitate business, is employed in a deceptive and misleading manner, and is made the cover for gigantic fraud and robbery. And it is a recent fact that while one of the most eminent merchants of London was committed to jail in a common prison van for one of

our savings and life insurance institutify to their own consciences transacsimply frightful.

the coveted property, and turned the poor debtor homeless and penniless upthe Lord, and shall not my soul be ed to pay the debts of the State in such avenged on such a nation as this!"

Canal Ring. These judiciary pecula- of an old Church debt because, as he tions are of every grade, in every shape, said, "It could be discharged for fifty and of all degrees of directness and in- cents on the dollar." Such facts cerdirectness. They are justified under all sorts of names, and by all sorts of subterfuges, but they all have in them one constant element of fraud: they use This cannot be said with the same em-There are individual exceptions on both ating story of the recent doings of the is offered by individuals as their person-sides, of course, but as a general rule, State of Alabama in the case of the men in secular callings have become so Chattanooga Railroad. accustomed to dealings in credits and ventures and expedients and commisshonor seems to have become obliterated, while the instances of gross and unquestionable perversions of trust are un-

It is also a fact that Churches and School Boards often show a wonderful meat likewise." We need another Finare pure that will bring money, though callousness to the dictates of the Gold-ney to lay bare men's secret and social

Committees are authorized to treat

with ministers and teachers whose verbal representations and promises, after they have served their purpose in securrepudiated by the bodies they repre- Rule. sent. Salaries are pledged, which are cut down without hesitation as soon as the party sought is so settled in his place that he cannot well escape. The writer, while penning this article, was informed by a Presbyterian elder of a case in which a Church Trustee quietthese "irregularities," and another was ed the objections made to the liberal compelled by public sentiment to flee salary he had offered a popular clergythe country, a parallel transaction in man in their behalf, with the ingenious New York, is justified by the plea, suggestion, "Just offer it now, and We supposed everybody understood after we get him we can put it down t." and there is an end of the matter. easily enough." The discussion in the It is also a fact that an American Presbyterian Church now on the tapis Joint Stock Company is so commonly a concerning the rule of one of its Boards, mere scheme of robbery, that it has be- that an aided local Church shall contribcome a maxim with us, "Never invest ute to all the benevolent enterprises of money for others to control." Mining the General Assembly, and the antagstocks and railroad stocks, however onistic requirement of another Board valuable the property or the franchise, that it shall appropriate such contribuare proverbially untrustworthy. Bank | tions, if necessary, to its own support, stocks are but little better, and even is itself a curious case of ecclesiastical casuistry and has brought out some cutions are regarded with increasing dis- rious facts. Dr. Ellenwood, the Secretrust. The safe investment of property tary of Foreign Missions, gives, in the requires more knowledge and sagacity | Independent, as examples of the highthan its acquirement. The code of toned Christian honesty of the period, norals among men of business, and the the case of a prominent wealthy Church ingenious reasonings by which they jus- which is seriously discussing the question of diverting its missionary collections which they know are calculated to | lections to cover unpaid pew rents; of | deceive; transactions which would be another that appropriated three hunof no value unless they did deceive, are | dred dollars of money actually collected for missions, to meet its own expenses: It is also a fact that many reputable of many Sabbath schools that has been men, especially in the newer parts of led to use for themselves collections the country, make a business out of the "meant for mankind;" of one exemnecessities and embarrassments of their plary board of trustees who put into fellow-men. They are money-lenders, their own treasury money raised by not only at a high rate of interest, ladies for heathen women. Any miniswhich a corresponding risk might jus- ter of wide experience can add to this tify, but upon securities, worth far list facts equally or more startling. A more than the debt. The loan com- prominent clergyman recently said at a pleted, the power and resources of the large dinner party, "It is a lamentable lender are then vigorously employed, fact, and yet it is a fact, that Churches you are going down hill, it is hard not in aiding his debtor to discharge are often among the most slippery and to stop! his obligation, but in embarrassing him, dangerous parties for unsuspicious and perhaps in leading him still deeper into inexperienced men to deal with." Men debt, till his securities are forfeited, of wide experience in ecclesiastical matand this Christian Shylock has seized ters have been known to advise young candidates for the ministry to have all the legal papers connected with their on the world. The records of such settlement submitted a competent transactions, in some Western towns lawyer before they are accepted. At especially, could they be made public, the breaking out of the war, Churches, would read like tales of the Robbers of | without an exception, so far as known the Rhine. If you inquire for these to the writer, paid their ministers in carrion birds, the chances are that they legal tender currency worth perhaps will be pointed to you perched, bald- fifty cents on the dollar, while they reheaded, gray-haired, and venerable, at quired their ministers to pay them a the head of the best broad-aisle pews, double price for the goods they bought the chief "supporters of the gospel." from their parishioners. The Comp-"Shall I not visit for these things saith | troller of the State of New York refusmanner, because he declared that com-It is also a fact that positions of trust | mon honesty required that they should are used extensively for personal bene- be paid in coin, according to contract. fit from the building of churches, and At about the same time a prominent the control of college endowments, up deacon in a Congregational Church pubto the gigantic frauds of Tweed and the licly urged the immediate liquidation

to the rank of an exact science even among Christians and Churches. Last, but not least, our State and Naofficial power over trust property, to tional Governments have set a frightful promote personal ends. And the worst example of falsehood and dishonesty. feature of it is, that such transactions The record is a sickening one, and it is are not reckoned dishonorable among seldom read continuously or attentivelarge classes of business men. The ly by our citizens at home. A better writer can testify with great satisfaction | service for the nation could not be done as the result of a pretty wide observa- than the publication of a compact and tion, that ministers of the gospel, can, as vivid sketch of governmental dishonesty a class, be depended on for the admin- in this land, beginning with the greenistration of trust funds upon the high- back lies which are passing for money est and strictest principles of integrity. among us, and the shameless violation of the nation's pledge in the imposition phasis of business men as a class. of the Income Tax, down to the nause-

tainly indicate that ethics has not risen

M1. Moody did well in opening his revival labors in this country the other ions and fees, that the nicest sense of day, with some very plain words to the farmers of Northfield, concerning "the failure of not a few of them to keep their word, and to pay one hundred cents happily so numerous as to be a feature on the dollar." We need another John of the times. If this seem a hard say- the Baptist to preach to our modern ing to any, he is to be congratulated on publicans: "Exact no more than that his freedom from a very painful expe- which is appointed you," and to the people: "He that hath two coats let him impart to him that hath none, and

their own mind and conscience be en Rule, in their dealings with literary iniquities. The baptism of repentance must precede the reign of grace. "Defraud not," should ring out from our pulpits. "Lie not one to another," should constitute the burden of our exhortations. For we are undoubtedly ing desired services, are unhesitatingly living in the age of knavery.—Golden

THE FAMILY.

COULDN'T STOP.

This is the way a good many boys get into difficulty-"they get a-going and they can't stop." The boy who tells lies began at first to stretch the truth a little-to tell a large story-till he came out as a full grown liar!

Two boys began by bantering each other, till they got a-going and couldn't stop. They separated with black eyes

and bloody noses! Did vou hear about the young man stealing from his master's drawer? He came from the country a promising boy. No rest have we, no fixed abode, But the rest of the clerks went to the theatre and smoked, and he thought he must do so too. He began thinking he would try it once or twice. He got agoing and couldn't stop. He could not resist the temptation when he knew there was money in the drawer. He got agoing—he will stop in prison.

Some young men were, some years ago, in the habit of meeting together in a room at the public house, "to enjoy themselves"-to drink and smoke. One of them, as he was going there one evening, began to think there might be danger in the way. He stopped and considered a moment, and then said to himself, Right about face!" He dropped his cigar, went back to his room, and was never seen at the public house. Six of the young men followed his example. The rest got a-going, and could not stop till they landed most of them in a drunkards grave. Beware, boys, of the first cigar or chew of tobacco. Be sure, before you start. that you are in the right way, for when

One night a miller was awakened by his camel trying to get his nose into into the tent.

'It is very cold out here,' said the camel, 'I only want to put my nose in.' The miller made no objections.

Soon the camel asked to have his neck in, then his feet, and meeting with no opposition from his master, he soon had his whole body in. This was very disagreeable to the miller. who complained of the camel's conduct.

'If you dont like it you can go,' answered the camel; 'as for me, I have got possession and shall stay: you can't get rid of me now.'

Boys, this ugly camel represents the evil habits and little sins which, if not continually watched, creep into your lives unawares. The dram, the quid, the cigar, get hold of a boy or a young man, and say to him, 'You can't get rid of me.'

IN A TUNNEL BUT SAFE. At Stuttgard a man came to me in the depths of gloom, saying, "Oh, Mr. Smith, I was so filled with joy in the meeting yesterday, and now it is all gone-alland I do not know what to do; it is as dark as night!"

"I am so glad," I quietly remarked. He looked at me in astonishment-What do you mean?"

"Yesterday," I remarked, "God gave you joy, and to-day he sees that you re resting on your emotions instead of on Christ, and he has taken them away in order to turn you to Christ. You have lost your joy, but you have Christ none the less. Did you ever,"1 continued, "pass through a railway tun-

"Did you, because it was dark, beome melancholy and alarmed?"

"Yes, often."

"Of course not," he said. "And did vou," I asked, "after a while come out again into the light-"

"I am out now," he said, interrupting me—"it is all right, feelings or no feelings .- R. Pearsall Smit1.

honey in the mouth, music in the ears, or a jubilee in the heart.—St. Bernard.

THIS NOT OUR REST.

"Arise ye, and depart, for this is not your rest." Not here! not here! we seek in vain With weary feet, and out-stretched

Amid these ever shifting sands. The rest with which we sigh to gain.

The morning breaks with sounds of strife: The moon with clangour rude is filled. The conflict rages on unstilled. Even to the setting sun of Life.

Here is the rest, we learn the truth. From hoary Patriarchs and Seers Who lived and wrote in long gone years No rest for age-No rest for youth.

We learn it from our own brief day. The struggles of each passing hour The weary tug for wealth and power The sore defeat—the sad delay.

The echo come from every zone From islands in the far-off seas-In dropping shower, and pulsing breeze,-In earthquake's voice, and ocean's moan.

No human garden where the flowers Unblighted bloom; no halcyon bowers. No care-free-tent along life's road.

We hear the words arise, depart, And yet with halting steps we go Thinking to find our rest below Despite the cancour in our heart.

Vain thought, vain hope, and frail as vain; Continuing city we have none. Our rest is past the setting sun, Beyond the shadow and the pain.

Happy who look beyond the years, Where souls amid the pain and strife, Reach forward to the sheltered life That waits beyond this vail of tears.

Happy are they, blest of the blest Who wait the day-dawn of the skies, Until the Master saith "arise, Depart, for this is not your rest."

Shubenacadie, Oct. 18, 1875.

THE CURSE OF GOD.

The curse of God is on the liquor traffic. If the history of the families of rumsellers could be spread out truthfully before us it would ever after take a man of brazen face and desperate wickedness to dare to begin to sell liquor. When practising medicine in Rhode Island I was called to attend a girl of fourteen who was dying of consumption. She was a dear, good child, and when she sat with pale, almost transparent face, lustrous eye, and flushed cheekt patient and sweet in sickness it took only a little imagination to transfer her among the angels. She seemed almost an angel to me. One morning I went to find her sitting in a chair, shaking. At first I supposed it was the effect of disease and weakness and I said:

"Anna, why do you not lie in bed?" "I ached so bad that I couldn't," she

"Why," said I, "do you shiver so?"

"I am so cold," she replied. "How long have you sat up?"

" Most all night." she answered.

"Why did you not call your mother?" "I did, but she had drank so much I could not make her hear."

Both the father and mother had been drunk all night and the poor child had been left to suffer.

I went to the liquor-seller, who claimed to be a respectable man, and told him that the curse of God would fall upon him as the agent of so much sin and misery. He put on a bold face to justify himself. My indignation grew hot, and I said:

"I could not believe in a supreme, just God, if I did not expect that judgemeet weuld sooner or later overtake you." I continued, "I don't know how but it will in some shape. It may be in the ruin of this boy of yours."

His smart boy was there and had just begun to tend bar. Years went on and that boy was educated, studied medicine and began to practice in the very place where I lived. The educated man died in all the horrors of a drunkard's death.

check for it. The clerk gave him a cheque which he invented and put in vogue at Saratoga, fifteen years ago. Hastily writing the gentleman's name on a square of paper, the clerk as hastily tore it in two. THE name of Jesus to albeliever is as ned the other part to the package. This was the check, and an unforgeable one it is. For observe: often as you may do this thing, to duplicate it is impossible. You might succeed, perhaps, though with extreme difficulty, in making an exact reproduction of your own writing; but to tear apart two pieces of paper in the same way so that a fragment of one will fit a fragment of another is something you can't do.

Nov 7.] LESSON VI. John 16. THE WORK OF THE SPIRIT HOME READINGS.

MONDAY-John 16, 7-14. Tuesday-Ezek. 1, 15-25. WEDNESDAY-Ezek. 37, 1-14. THURSDAY-Acts 2, 1-13, FRIDAY-Rom. 8, 1-18. SATURDAY-1 Cor. 2, 2-16 SUNDAY-Rev. 22, 13-31.

TOPIC: Sending the Spirit to teach GOLDEN TEXT : He shall teach ve

GENERAL STATEMENT

The words of this lesson, like those studied, form part of Christ's interv with his disciples upon "the same ni in which he was betrayed." The Tr well states the subject we are to consider namely, The Work of the Spirit. J what this work is, so far as disciples concerned, is stated in the Golden Te He shall teach you all things." The w of Jesus as presented by the Topic is t of Sending the Spirit to teach the Ti The DOCTRINE to be considered is Personality and Work of the Holy Spir This Holy Spirit is a person, and doe work, and this work is, according to OUTLINE: 1. COMFORTING: 2. REPR ING; 3. TEACHING. Let us also s that very common discourtesy, if not piety, by which this divine person, Holy Spirit, or the Comforter, is spo of as a mere thing, and referred to by pronoun "it." "He" is the proper proun, just as when alluding to the Fat

See LESSON COMPEND. Also FOSTE PROSE ILLUSTRATIONS: 3002, 3000, 29 **2989, 2986**, 2992

Where in this lesson do we see-1. THAT JESUS CHRIST IS OUR VE

2. THAT THE HOLY SPIRIT IS O VERY BEST TEACHER

OUTLINES, NOTES, AND LESSONS, 1. OUTLINE.

1. The Comforter Promised, verse 2. The Comforter at Work: 1.) In t world, verse 8-11; 2.) In the church, v 12-14. The Comforter sent: 1. By whom 2. To whom? 3. For what? The wo of the Comforter: 1. In the world: 2. the church.

2. Notes.

NEVERTHELESS, verse 7. This point back to the sorrow which had filled the hearts because he had told them of his s ing away. See John 16, 5, 6. But t sorrow did not deter him from telli them the truth. It is a false tenderne which conceals the truth lest its disclosu be painful. It is expedient, better wond doubt : FOR YOU, and for them was ever thinking and acting. What w for their good he well knew and constant ly pursued. But what was expedient them? THAT I GO AWAY. The ve thing which grieved them was for the good. But how could this be so? gives the reason: FOR IF I GO NOT AWA etc. Jesus had ever been a precious Cor forter to his people. He had stood them, advised them, spoke for them, ple for them. In their sorrow at his depart ure he had promised "another Comfor er." One like himself to take his vacat place. See John 14, 16, 17, 26. A litt later in his interview he again alludes the Comforter. John 15, 26, 27. In v 7 of our lesson he discloses the fact th this Comforter "will not come" un them except Jesus first depart and se

.... In John 14, 16, 26, the Comforter presented as sent by the Father; John 15, 26, as sent by the Son; John 16, 7, as acting for himse while sent by Jesus. Father, So and Spirit all combine in carryin out the scheme of salvation.

HE WILL REPROVE THE WORLD, ver. We sometimes reprove with no effect; h when we convince the reproved one we a complish more, and this stronger idemore accurately describes the work of the Holy Spirit here.

OF SIN, BECAUSE, etc., verse 9. On h man sinfulness, see Rom. 3. 10-20. human sin, as aggravated by the rejection of Jesus, see John 3, 18, 19,

..... "Doubtless there was sin of ever kind, and to speak truth, nothing sin, sin that deserved judgment. the rejection of Christ, put the who world under one common judgment -Darbu

......The cry of the heathen, " Let break the bands asunder," etc., I 2, 3; and the cry of the Jews, " this man, but Barabbas. John 40, are echoed through the nation OF RIGHTEOUSNESS, BECAUSE, etc., v

10. To meet the claims of law and justi against man Jesus died. "The chastis ment of our peace was upon him," et Isa. 53. 4-6. He died under the righteo law of God. and it was a righteous that, having died, he should be exalted the right hand of power above. The right eous government of God is illustrated a righteousness for sinners proclaimed the fact, that by way of the cross an the grave Jesus went to his Father, as was no more seen in the world. Jesus be death that his Father "might be just etc., Rom. 3, 26. See also Acts 17, 31.

OE JUDGMENT, BECAUSE, etc., verse

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BEREAN NOTES.

Nov 7.] LESSON VI. [John 16, 7-14. THE WORK OF THE SPIRIT.

HOME READINGS Monday-John 16, 7-14. Tuesday-Ezek. 1, 15-25. WEDNESDAY-Ezek. 37, 1-14. THURSDAY-Acts 2, 1-13. FRIDAY-Rom. 8. 1.18 SATURDAY-1 Cor. 2, 2-16. SUNDAY-Rev. 22, 13-31.

TOPIC: Sending the Spirit to teach the

GOLDEN TEXT: He shall teach you all things. John 14, 26.

GENERAL STATEMENT.

The words of this lesson, like those last studied, form part of Christ's interview with his disciples upon "the same night in which he was betrayed." The TITLE well states the subject we are to consider, namely, The Work of the Spirit. Just what this work is, so far as disciples are concerned, is stated in the GOLDEN TEXT: of Sending the Spirit to teach the Truth. The DOCTRINE to be considered is "The Personality and Work of the Holy Spirit." OUTLINE: 1. COMFORTING; 2. REPROV-ING; 3. TEACHING. Let us also shun that very common discourtesy, if not impiety, by which this divine person, the Holy Spirit, or the Comforter, is spoken of as a mere thing, and referred to by the pronoun "it." "He" is the proper pronoun, just as when alluding to the Father or the Son.

[See LESSON COMPEND. Also FOSTER'S PROSE ILLUSTRATIONS: 3002, 3000, 2993,

Where in this lesson do we see-

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2. THAT THE HOLY SPIRIT IS OUR VERY BEST TEACHER

OUTLINES, NOTES, AND LESSONS.

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... In John 14. 16, 26, the Comforter is presented as sent by the Father; in John 15, 26, as sent by the Son; in John 16, 7, as acting for himself, while sent by Jesus. Father, Son, and Spirit all combine in carrying out the scheme of salvation.

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OF SIN, BECAUSE, etc., verse 9. On human sinfulness, see Rom. 3. 10-20. On human sin, as aggravated by the rejection of Jesus, see John 3, 18, 19.

... Doubtless there was sin of every kind, and to speak truth, nothing but sin, sin that deserved judgment. But the rejection of Christ, put the whole world under one common judgment."

.....The cry of the heathen, "Let us break the bands asunder," etc., Psa. 2, 3; and the cry of the Jews, "Not this man, but Barabbas." John 18, up and buried with me!" 40, are echoed through the nations to this day.

OF RIGHTEOUSNESS, BECAUSE, etc., ver. ment of our peace was upon him," etc., Isa. 53, 4-6. He died under the righteous law of God, and it was a righteous act the right hand of power above. The righteous government of God is illustrated, and righteousness for sinners proclaimed in etc., Rom. 3, 26. See also Acts 17, 31.

'The prince of this world;' is Satan, John 12, 31; 14, 30. Upon him judgment is already paased, Jude 6. His end is assured, Rev. 20, 10. This the world would be made to see under the work of the Holy Spirit. If the prince be held strictly to judgment for sin, surely his subjects shall not escape. Taught of the Spirit upon these three points, the world would be ready to embrace Jesus as the one who saves from sin, bestows righteousness, and

vindicates in the Judgment. I HAVE YET MANY THINGS TO SAY, BUT, etc., verse 12. What a remarkable display of the tenderness of Jesus! He revealed as they could bear. He knew their weakness, and he had regard thereto. "Like 00 as a father." etc., Psa. 103, 13, 14.

HE WILL GUIDE YOU, etc., verse 13. He would take Jesus' place. He would complete what Jesus had begun. INTO ALL TRUTH. Not a partial, limited guide. "God hath revealed them unto us," etc., "He shall teach you all things:" The work of Jesus as presented by the Topic is that 26; 16, 13-15. HE SHALL NOT SPEAK OF HIMSELF, that is, separate from the Father and the Son, but in full accord This Holy Spirit is a person, and does a with both. Whatsoever he shall work, and this work is, according to the HEAR. Not that he needs to listen, and so catch ideas to communicate, for "The Spirit scareheth all things," etc. 1 Cor. 2, 10. He speaks that which he knows, as we know when we have heard. So of

Jesns seeiag, in John 5, 19, 20, HE SHALL GLORIFY ME, verse 14. This the end of the Spirits work, as it should be of ours. This is done by the Spirit receiving of Christ, and showing to others. We too must so receive and sho .7.

.....Though the lesson ends with verse the end of the chapter, remembering that herewith he closes his address to his followers, turning thenceforth to his Father.

3. Lessons.

1. The candor and frankness of Jesus. verse 7. 3. The work of Christ and the work of the Spirit, parts of one complete scheme. 3. The Spirit has a special mis-12-14. The Comforter sent: 1. By whom? | sion to the world, verse 8-11. 4. The gen-2. To whom? 3. For what? The work | tleness of Jesus, verse 12. 5. The Holy accessible through the Spirit's help. 7. To glorify Christ the end of the Spirit's work, verse 14. 8- Receiving the things of Christ, and showing them unto others, the true way to glorify him.

A FREAK OF THE TELEGRAPH .-- Of them the truth. It is a false tenderness | all the freaks of the telegraph the folwhich conceals the truth lest its disclosure lowing is the most laughable which has come under our personal knowledge:

'Not long since a graduate from our Eastern Theological schools was called to the pastoral charge of a church in the extreme Southwest. When about to start for his new parish he was unexpectedly detained by the incapability of his Presbytery to ordain him. In order to explain his nonarrival at the appointed time he sent the following telegram to the deacons of the church: 'Presbytery lacked a quorum to ordain.'

'In the course of its journey the message got strangely metamorphosed, and reached the astonished deacons in the Comforter. John 15, 26, 27. In ver. this shape; 'Presbytery tacked a worm on to Adam.'

'The sober church-officers were greatly discomposed and mystified, but after grave consultation concluded it was the minister's facetious way of announcing that he had got married and accordingly proceeded to provide lodgings for two instead of one,"

Thy voice of comfort is as a moist whistling wind in the furnace, tempering the heat of the flame. - St. Chrysostom.

HOLY prayer is a shelter to the soul, a sacrifice to God, and a scourge to the devil .- Augustine.

O blessed prayer, thou art the unwearied conqueror of human woes.—St. Chrhsos-

WHEN we first enter into the divine life, we propose to grow rich; God's plan is to make us feel poor.—Rev. John New-

THE movement of the soul along the path of duty, under the influence of holy love to God, constitutes what we call good

It was the cry of a dying man, whose life had been, sad to say, poorly spent, "O that my influence could be gathered

THE whole truth, earnestly preached, cannot fail to make an immediate impression. It is said of Dr. Payson that he 10. To meet the claims of law and justice | never got up on a Monday morning that against man Jesus died. "The chastise- he did not know of some poor awakened souls that he must visit as soon as possible, and endeavor to persuade them to come to Christ without delay.

What can the world profit thee without that, having died, he should be exalted to Jesus? To be without Jesus is an insupportable hell, and to be with Jesus a ravishing Paradise. If Jesus be with thee. no enemy will be able to hurt thee. He that findeth Jesus, findeth a good treathe fact, that by way of the cross and sure; yea, a good thing that surpasseth the grave Jesus went to his Father, and all goods. And he that loseth Jesus loseth was no more seen in the world. Jesus bore exceeding much, even more than the whole death that his Father "might be just," world. He is the poorest man in the world that liveth without Jesus, and he is the richest that standeth well with Jesus. OE JUDGMENT, BECAUSE, etc., verse 11. - Thomas A'Kempis.

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THE METHODIST CHURCH OF CANADA.

18 ITS NEW MODE OF GOVERNMENT A SUCCESS ?

facts. The then existing Conferences

were too unwieldy and must be divided.

gether a vast organization; yet every-

where, with but few exceptions there

was a determination to reject those

official executive ties which bound simi-

lar ecclesiastical structures together.

There were to be no Bishops-no Pre-

siding Elders -- no supreme, central, irre-

sponsible Officers. To construct a

Church whose diversified and ever-

changing elements should be kept under

each of whom has his place in the reg-

ular Itinerant ranks, but also that its

liberty is even more safely guarded by

entire annual revolution. We observe

where it works smoothly and where

there is friction. It is successful be-

vond any similar experiment, if, indeed,

so massive a piece of ecclesiastical ma-

chinery in the past history of the world.

Beginning with the General Confer-

ence. That this legislative body was

perfect, none will assert. Few, however

will deny that it was a noble commence

authority to General Conference mat-

meeting: then dissolved.

easily be remedied.

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portant place. They are representative, Two years ago the problem was preand in some measure, executive. sented of how an ecclesiastical Body Without expressing any unqualified composed of a thousand ministers and judgment upon these, we unhesitatingly a corresponding strength of memberassert that they form the elements of ship and resources, extending from Labmost valuable and influential intermerador to the Saskatchewan could best diate agencies. Closely allied with the be governed. A representative Union Committee of Privileges-being com-Committee, called to consider this quesposed of the same material to a considtion, found itself confronted by certain

cy of moment to our Church can fail to Seven Annual Conferences were to be secure the consideration of the wisest constituted, with the probability of heads among our Ministers and Laitv. others soon to follow. Of the thousand Altogether our economy has a very Ministers in the Itinerant ranks, four promising history, thus far. With the hundred, on an average, would change blessing of God, the Methodist Church Circuits every year. Unity must be of Canada can have before it only a preserved; the bands of cohesion must succession of ever-brightening prospects. be sufficiently strong to hold well to-

> THE BERMUDA BURIAL CASE .-- As will be seen by Mr. Brown's letter in our correspondence columns, as also an article which we copy from the Beamudian, this case has, for the present, been disposed of by a disagreement of the jury. There are several conclusions which unprejudiced minds will not fail to draw from the statements published.

and their results more satisfactory.

erable degree, and meeting at the same

time-we do not see how any contingen-

direct and careful supervision, and 1. This is the expiring struggle in bound compactly together, without an our Western British Colonies to retain individual head, was thought by many, the supremacy of the Church of Engand is considered by many still, an utter land and exclude nonconformists from impossibility. Yet the experiment, we beequal rights and privileges. The prinbelieve, is proving not only is a Church s of British freedom and equality capable of being controlled by men, had long ago been asserted and maintained in the face of strenuous opposition, all over our territory on this Continent. There are men still living who the entire absence of any higher order fought bravely for the recognition bylaw of officers than ordinary Ministers and of other clergymen besides one or two Laymen. The machinery of the Methfavoured classes. None other than odist Church of Canada has made one clergymen of the Churches of Rome and England were allowed to perform the marraige ceremony even for their own parishioners, until costly and wearisoms litigation and legislation rethere ever was an attempt to construct duced the pretentious classes to a level with their neighbours. We are all equal before the law to-day. Bermuda There are defects, as might have been must consent, however reluctantly, to expected; but they are few, and may adopt the same principles—to accord

the same rights.

2. Whatever may have been the learning and talent brought to this trial by the plaintiff and his friends, it is not creditable to them that so much ment for a youthful Church. No breath selfishness was manifested in conductof apprehension respecting this princiing the case. There is not a court in pal court, have we ever heard. Selecting the Dominion of Canada, perhaps none its own President, and limiting his in the United States, which would refuse an accredited barrister from abroad ters exclusively, it proceeded to make the privilege of pleading before it by laws for itself and the lesser courts. courtesy. Where the object is to reach It wrought out a discipline which will the merits of a case, surely there need make a grand foundation for the future be no fear of any light which may be and, in many of its provisions, is calcuthrown upon it. If the court were lated to do excellent service throughout absolutely prevented from granting the connexion immediately. Having this privilege, there would appear fulfilled its duties and appointed representative committees for the interim, it all the greater necessity for a thorough revolution in the legal code of Bermuchose its time and place for a second da. But this pitiful rejection of Mr. E. D. King by men against whom he has The Transfer Committee came next in order. This we regard as the only proved himself more than equal, will have a favourable effect upon that gencrude, immature provision among the tleman's reputation in the end, as it many which have been made to meet has already, doubtless, influenced the our annual necessities. Much care must be exercised, and every con- minds of the jury entrusted with the sideration accorded to it, till next case. We congratulate Mr. King as

General Conference, when, doubtless, well as Mr. Cassidy upon the results. its economy will undergo consider. 3. The decision disposes of the case able change for the better. This Com- in all probility. A writer in the "Gazmittee has either too much power or too ette" hints that the Privy Council may little. Too much power if it is to be be asked to give judgment upon the held responsible to any other source or matter; but as there is no decision body for its acts, and too little if it is from which to appeal, and the Privy to harmonize the work of removing Council in late times has not afforded men from one Conference to another. much comfort to persons or parties Our Annual Conferences did a great | aiming at supreme or exclusive rights deal of work, and did it well. Having in the British Provinces, it is doubtful but little legislative responsibility they if any further steps will be taken. At gave more than usual attention to affairs | all events, the plaintiff has but little to of great practical moment. Owing to hope for if the signs of the times are to

were called to the discharge of executive Mr. Cassidy and his friends will always be quite prepared for the issue. and business duties. This brought to

It must have been amusing to many. the knowledge of our connexion that and galling to a few, to witness the first-class managing talent had been scene in court during this trial. A clergyman, claiming supremacy, by virno room for its growth. Our Ministers tue of his office, over all the spiritual have been made more self-reliant and and temporal interests of Pembroke attentive to Conference regulations. Parish, with the Attorney General at Next General Conference should widen his back and a Bishop's Pastoral in the space between the meetings of Anhis pocket, is yet cross-examined by a nual Conferences, as the chances for in-Methodist minister, and obliged to terchange of visits and courtesies are qualify and contradict important statenow too few. When this shall have ments set forth by his own counsel. All been accomplished, seasons of Annual this while the judge found it difficult Conference will be even more enjoyable from the excited crowd. Whether Ber-As connecting has between the memmudians have sound laws or not they bers of our Body, the Central Boards appear to have a keen sense of justice of Missions and Education hold an imand fairplay.

> The following are the points urged by defendent on motion for non-suit.

1. THE COURT HAS NO JURISDICTION. 2. No freehold in Plaintiff.

Rector has freehold in England by virtue of ecclesiastical laws not in force in Bermuda. Title must be shewn here by Grant, Deed, Act of Parliament, Prescription, or in some way recognized by the laws of Bermuda. 3. No exclusive possessions in

4. No act of Trespass proved to IAVE BEEN COMMITTED BY DEFENDENT. Burial is a civil right given by the common law, and, in the absence of an established Church with ecclesiastical jurisdiction, wherever such right exist, it carries with it the right to burial shall be performed.

5. THE ACTION, IF ANY, SHOULD HAVE BEEN "CASE" INSTEAD OF TRESPASS.

6. No sufficient evidence of the CONSECRATION OF THE CHURCHYARD-THE locusing uo

Judgment Rugg b. Kingsmill 2 Law Reports.

The above points were supported by elaborate references to English and Colonial judical authorities, and to the Statute law of Bermuda.

THE extraordinary ruling of the Chief Justice of Bermuda, if the reports be credited, will doubtless become historic. Whether it will be quoted in future times, however, as either sound law, or good common sense, is very questionable. "The plaintiff has attempted, through his counsel, to show that the freehold does rest in the Rector, but failed to establish it." And again-"As the freehold is not in the Rector," &c., yet the case -an action against Rev. John Cassidy for trespassing upon the Rector's graveyard—is allowed to proceed. A nonsuit is refused—though the Court rules that there was actually no trespass, inasmuch as the Rector was not the owner of the graveyard.

The report of the learned Chief Justice's statements proceeds:—As the freehold is not in the Rector nor in the Parishioners, and must be somewhere, the court ruled that henceforth the freehold of the graveyard be and is in the Rector." Apart from the grammar and logic of this amazing deliverance, see what it means as an authoritative expression. The Chief Justice of Bermnda makes a new law; bestows a freehold right upon an individual, and is thus both a Legislative Asssembly and a Legislative Council in himself. Will the people receive and act upon this decision? If so they recognize a new source of law. If not, what is the true value of a Chief Justice's deliver-

THE COST OF CONVERTS .- A writer in the Melbourne (Australia) Spectator puts this point conclusively. We have often seen and heard the same idea, but never in such direct and convincing form:

It is impossible to run the eye—the Methodist eye. I mean-down a table showing the incomes of the various Missionary Societies of the world, and not feel a very warm thrill of pride. At the top of the whole list this year stands the Wesleyan Missionary Society, with the grand revenue of £184.039. The Church Missionary Society which represents the Established Church—the Church of the wealthy classes, the Church of Ancient and vast endowments-comes second to this youngest of voluntary churches with £175.834. And the difference betwixt the results achieved by the two Societies is even more wonderful than the difference in their revenues. The Church Missionary Society, with a revenue of £175,834 has 24,487 converts to show; the Wesleyan Missionary Society, with £184,039 has 108,090 converts. To put it briefly, the conversion of a heathen by Methodist ways of working costs about £1 17s 6d, by Episcopal methods the same result cost about £7 10s. Do the Bishops the division of Conference, new men be read with any degree of confidence. make the difference, I wonder:

EPISCOPAL THEORIES.

Our American Brethren have a difficult task before them. At the head of their Church is a bench of Bishops, and they have set themselves to work to prove the validity of their ordination. It is late in the day to discuss such a subject; but the question is before them, though it is evident doctors differ as to the answer.

Dr. Curry of the N. Y. Advocate gives this opinion, on the authority possessed by Mr. Wesley, who is supposed to have originated the order of the M. E. Church:

If Mr. Wesley was a bishop, and not simply a presbyter, it is an important question how he became such. In answer to this, two theories are snggested. The to suppress the applause called forth first assumes that Mr. Wesley was, in a manner altogether exceptional, raised by divine interposition into the character and office of a bishop in the Church of God, with the faculty of transmitting the same virtue to others; that is, he was a real apostle, and the information of a new apostolical succession. This is evidently the theory of nearly all our accepted authorities on Methodist Church polity-Emory, Bangs, Stevens, and Porter - though neither of them clearly and explicitly de-

In the main, this is the theory suggested also by Bishop Haven, as follows:

Whence did he get his anthority. Either he assumed it, and so set himself up as independent of his Church, or he received episcopal authority from some other source than the Church of England. The former he might have felt empowered to do by the great Head of the Church, as one to whom it had been given to form a new

The Bishop, however, reaches a conclusion respecting which history is silent, and one so radical that it is worthy of its ex-

Wesley was a great lover of a historic Church and its ministry. He was a deep say how and with what ceremony the student of Church history. He knew every line along which this battle of the ages had been fought. He was ambitious to protect himself against any charge of being "a setter up of strange gods," ecclesiastic, of departing from the order and unity of the historic Church. It is therefore, reasonable to conclude that he took no steps in this direction till he had been himself ordained a bishop. It is almost a historic certainty that he received such ordination from the hands of Erasmus, the Greek bishop of Crete. Many incidents go to prove this fact. It is asserted, on credible authority, that when the first Protestant Episcopal Bishop visited England to get consecrated he called on the Bishop of London. The Bishop declined to serve him, saying he was prevented by the act of Parliament. But he advised him to go to John Wesley, saying that Mr. Wesley had the same right to ordain as himself. The bishop elect visited Wesley, and licited this favor, and Wesley declined for the same reason that the Bishop of London had refused If these and other statements are true, it is more than probable that the episcopal acts of Wesley, which were extended almost over a score of years, had a historic and ecclesiastical as well as

superior and divine authority. Dr. Curry then turns upon the inven-

tive Bishop as follows:--There! Now let us not have another word from any Methodist source disparaging the "apostolical succession"-for have we not got it ourselves in one or the other of two ways? perhaps both. And let all Protestant Episcopalians, with their Anglican orders dating from the "Nag's Head." hide their dim heads in our presence. Are not our orders from the apostle John [Wesley] by way of Bishop Coke? or else they are from the Apostle Paul by way of Titus, first Bishop of Crete, and his successor, Erasmus, through Wesley, Coke and Asbury. Is not that enough? There is a curious chapter about that Erasmus affair which we cannot now give; it will be forthcoming some day. Is Bishop Haven alone, of all our "bench" of bishops, in holding these notions? or do others hold them, while he alone, l'enfant terrible, lets out the secret?

A NEW AND INTERESTING EXPERI-MENT, is thus described in Zion's Herald There has not been enough made by any means of the co-operative principle among mechanics, and throughout society gener-Mankind rightly disposed, can work to far better advantage in combination than single handed.

"In Springfield, Vt., a very interesting

industrial experiment is now in successful trial. It is known as the Industrial Works and is carried on by a body of young people. They exercise a strict surveillance over each other's habits, admitting and retaining none in the association but such as are willing to be temperate, economical in dress and living, and to save a portion of their wages to be invested in the capital stock of the company. The wages are affixed by the board of directors, in accordance with the skill and ability of each member. When a member is admitted he furnishes a small amount of capital, and agrees to save and devote one-fourth of his wages to the common fund. Women do not furnish capital when they enter, but invest one-sixth of their earnings. When the requirements of the company are not met the offending member is expelled, and any one can voluntarily retire withdrawing his capital by giving six months' notice. They have a large dwelling with comforts not usually to be found in such establishments, and the board is placed of a moderate price. With two factory buildings and a good water privilege, they engage in the manufacture of toys and house furnishing goods. The experiment has now lasted one year, commencing with only five hands. They have at present forty-five, and their sales last month amounted to over three thousand dollars; their pay roll for the month being over twelve hundred dollars, while the wages saved and added to the capital were more than three hundred. Each man the opinion that Mr. Phillips did injustice make the difference, I wonder? If so, saves an everage of one hundred and fifty to himself and to us by attempting too dollars a year.'

THE LOCAL MISSIONARY COMMITTEE of the Nova Scotia Couference met on Wednesday last acording to announcement. The Districts were all represented, excepting one-the Guysboro'which had this year changed its Chairman. But few laymen were present. The delegates to the Central Board having reported, the Committee proceeded to consider the claims of Mission Stations and the amounts to be apportioned. Some thirty-five ordained ministers, and about twenty probationers had to be provided for. The sum of nearly eleven thousand dollars -the total amount granted from the Central Board-was lessened by removal expenses, and especially by those of Bermuda, which this year were extraordinary. When these and other contingencies were considered, it was found that, with grant included, the prospective salary of each married man did not reach five hundred dollars. It becomes thus a necessity for Circuits to deal with the class of ministers in the most liberal manner, if actual suffering is to be prevented. Unmarried minis-

ters are not better off in proportion, What is the secret of this sudden decline in the resources of our church as compared with its necessities? Last year, the unprovided for deficiency of our married ministers on dependent Circuits was less than seventy dollars: this year it is but little less than one hundred and seventy. Is there any explanation of this serious and rapid change? for it must be remembered that the other Conferences are as much affected as we are.

It is, in part, owing to the determination of the Central Board to prevent any increase of the Missionary Debt. It would have been easy to authorize a large expenditure; but the Society's condition would not justify anything in excess of the provision made for the several Conferences.

One remedy, then, is to increase the Society's receipts. Let the Mission Fund have \$250,000 this year, and Domestic Missions will stand a far better chance next year. Again, the addition of numerous Ministers to our Body has caused a correspondingly heavy demand upon the Missions exchequer. In the West, a large number of men were relieved from immediate charges by the Union, inasmuch as one Methodist minister can now occupy ground formerly divided between a Wesleyan and a New Connexion minister. Scores were thus thrust out to new ground. Somewhatsimilar has been our Eastern experience. The increase of young men, for whom we are so thankful, has brought a rapid increase of Mission stations to us. The reaction had to come some time: but a few years will again rectify matters, by strengthening our new stations to a

self-supporting position. With the condition of trade, the discouraging prospect of the Grant, and the present cost of living, our ministerial office may not be considered an enviable one. But we have seen darker days than even these. The pressure will not long abide. And with all its deprivations, its toils and vicissitudes, there is much of comfort in our situation which other professions cannot command. We can at least trust God and endure

Dr. Foss, of New York, a minister of wide reputation, has accepted the Presidency of Wesleyan University, much tothe mingled pride and regret of his brethren in the New York Conference. In Preacher's Meeting they passed the following resolution :-

Resolved, 1. That we accept with regret the resignation of our brother, Rev. C. D. Foss, D.D., who has so long been a worthy member of this body, and who has of late filled the chair of presiding officer with so much ease, dignity and ability.

2. That we congratulate the Wesleyan Iniversity in securing, as its chief executive officer, a gentleman so pure and circumspect in life, so affable and dignified in manners, so able and popular in the ministry of the word, and so eminently qualified and adapted to fulfill the duties of the office to which he is now called.

It seems impossible to confine popular American preachers to exclusive pulpit and pastoral work. They gravitate sooner or later towards Professorships or editing newspapers. Is there a disposition to turn great names to cash account?

PHILLIP PHILLIPS, as will be seen by our extracts, is taking Australia by Storm. It is a curious problem, this difference of public opinion upon the Singing Pilgrim. In the United States he is idolized; in the British Provinces he was barely tolerated by most-appreciated by but few; in Australia he is followed by admiring crowds. Was Phillips weary by excessive exercise; had he overtaxed himself by attempting too much, when in our midst? Or are we Provincilists defective in Musical taste and judgement? We incline to much.

LETTER FROM BERMI

DEAR MR. EDITOR,-Three now elapsed since we took the parsonage in this small bu situated town of St. George very comfortable, and suffici for a world where a discipline ere, is necessary for the trial the perfecting of patience. enjoyed excellent health, and we have seen and felt can spea Iv of the climate of Bermuda sage down is a very pleasant to those who are not sea-sic boat and captain are every could be desired, the former

fect gem, the latter a perfect Our parsonage grounds here located, and form one of the ties in the town of St. George undergoing, at our hands, son ments which will make them attractive and valuable. The itself is built expressly for th and is both commodicus and a still to some extent in debt, as age ought to be, but we hope term of our incumbency expire balance of debt removed, and to stand free and unburdened.

Our congregation is one in w

son would naturally feel an m gree of interest. Partly bec largely composed of the milit brave defenders of our country ever ready, at the call of duty. their lives upon the field of car partly because of the coloure which is slowly struggling thro difficulties up from the sad and ous results of a slavery which le half a century ago held them fathers in its cruel bonds. We to the African race for we have it grievously. I trust we shall found ready to aid in its progres is little, if any, antipathy of ra The whites show an evident pl every effort made by the colour in the direction of either intell social improvement, and to the l the latter be it said that they are ly anxious that their children s joy the best education within th We have a very interesting and ducted Sabbath-school for color dren in connexion with our chur a pleasure to visit it. The procorrect replies to questions upor rent lessons or Bible topics re the care of the teachers and the and quickness of the pupils. ing our best to instruct those of t generation who will allow them come under our care. We have Sabbath-school in St. George's, reserve an account of it for a fu munication. There is nothing interest in the congregation, but since my arrival, had a few add the classes.

THE BURIAL CASE.

The most exciting topic in for some time has been a law suit out of the burial, by Rev. Mr. Ca Hester Levy, one of his parishion Episcopal ministers on these Isla always claimed the exclusive righ duct the burial service in the pari ing grounds. Hence the law suit your readers have already hear failure of Mr. Weeks, the lawye Mr. Cassidy had engaged to con case, as far as one man of honour gage another, to come down to B leaving as it did Mr. Cassidy counsel up to within a few days, great confidence in his opponents currently reported here that the no pains to prevent Mr. C.'s coun coming in the September boat. rival of Mr. King in last boat p ferent face upon affairs. The counsel entered upon the case v usual vigour and skill, and in a fe had educed order and light fre chaos and obscurity of this very it

He was not, however, allowed t there being a Statute of the Co the contrary, and although there h no legal decision with respect to terpretation and bearing of this vet the prosecuting attorney insis the judge ruled that Mr. King co conduct a case in that court. H only advise Mr. Cassidy as a frie was necessary, therefore, that should plead his own case. The p ing attorney, having closed Mr. mouth, felt sure of an easy victor, jury empanelled, contained eight Episcopalians, one of whom was a some influence and a determined pa There was but one Wesleyan upon

The case was opened by a brief from Mr. Darrel the assistant a and then Mr. Gray, who had b months preparing himself, delive able and exhaustive address, reviews legislative and religious history Colony for the past two hundred and endeavouring to prove th Church of England is the estab church of Bermuda. He quoted rig

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LETTER FROM BERMUDA.

DEAR MR. EDITOR,—Three months have now elapsed since we took possession of the parsonage in this small but beautifully situated town of St. George's. We are very comfortable, and sufficiently happy for a world where a discipline, often severe, is necessary for the trial of faith and the perfecting of patience. We have all enjoyed excellent health, and from what we have seen and felt can speak favourab. ly of the climate of Bermuda. The pas. position and overwhelmed his antagonist. sage down is a very pleasant one, usually,

ties in the town of St. George's, and are quiet, gentlemanly, and becoming, and ments which will make them still more plain of the manner in which the so-called attractive and valuable. The parsonage itself is built expressly for this climate and is both commodicus and airy. It is acter of the aspersions cast upon it by still to some extent in debt, as no parson. some coarse and abusive articles publishage ought to be, but we hope before the ed in a not very dignified journal called term of our incumbency expires to see the to stand free and unburdened.

son would naturally feel an unusual degree of interest. Partly because it is largely composed of the military, those brave defenders of our country, who are ever ready, at the call of duty, to hazzard their lives upon the field of carnage, and partly because of the coloured element which is slowly struggling through many difficulties up from the sad and disasterous results of a slavery which less than a half a century ago held them or their fathers in its cruel bonds. We owe much to the African race for we have wronged it grievously. I trust we shall ever be found ready to aid in its progress. There is little, if any, antipathy of races here. The whites show an evident pleasure in every effort made by the coloured people in the direction of either intellectual or social improvement, and to the honour of the latter be it said that they are extremely anxious that their children should enjoy the best education within their reach. We have a very interesting and well conducted Sabbath-school for coloured children in connexion with our church. It is a pleasure to visit it. The prompt and gument. Episcopalians felt that their correct replies to questions upon the current lessons or Bible topics reveal both and quickness of the pupils. We are do. be delivered in court and go forth to the ing our best to instruct those of the rising generation who will allow themselves to come under our care. We have another Sabbath-school in St. George's, but 1 will reserve an account of it for a future communication. There is nothing of special interest in the congregation, but we have, since my arrival, had a few additions to the classes.

THE BURIAL CASE.

The most exciting topic in Bermuda for some time has been a law suit growing out of the burial, by Rev. Mr. Cassidy, of Hester Levy, one of his parishioners. The Episcopal ministers on these Islands have always claimed the exclusive right to conduct the burial service in the parish burying grounds. Hence the law suit of which your readers have already heard. The failure of Mr. Weeks, the lawyer whom Mr. Cassidy had engaged to conduct his case, as far as one man of honour can engage another, to come down to Bermuda, leaving as it did Mr. Cassidy without counsel up to within a few days, inspired great confidence in his opponents. It is currently reported here that they spared no pains to prevent Mr. C.'s counsel from coming in the September boat. The arrival of Mr. King in last boat put a different face upon affairs. The learned counsel entered upon the case with his usual vigour and skill, and in a few days had educed order and light from the chaos and obscurity of this very intricate

He was not, however, allowed to plead. there being a Statute of the Colony to the contrary, and although there had been no legal decision with respect to the interpretation and bearing of this Statute, yet the prosecuting attorney insisted and the judge ruled that Mr. King could not conduct a case in that court. He could only advise Mr. Cassidy as a friend. It was necessary, therefore, that Mr. C. some influence and a determined partisan. There was but one Weslevan upon it.

The case was opened by a brief speech

statutes for the suppression of vice and the | found. These | improvements are costly, promotion of virtue, prudent statutes for the providing an increased salary to ministers, and infamous ones for the prevenministers and others, and he argued that the Episcopal Church was established in Bermuda as far as it could be done indirectly by recognition, support, protection. and favouritism, and he sat down in the evident belief that he had established his

Witnesses for the prosecution were then to those who are not sea-sick, for both examined. In the cross-examination of boat and captain are every thing that Rev. Mr. James (the plaintiff) Mr. Cassidy could be desired, the former being a per little by little drew from him the reluctfect gem, the latter a perfect gentleman. ant confession, that his (Mr. Cassidy's) Our parsonage grounds here are finely conduct in the grave yard had not been. located, and form one of the best proper. as was charged, rude and noisy, but most undergoing, at our hands, some improve- that he (Mr. James) had nothing to comtrespass had been committed. Mr. Cassidy then took occasion to clear his charbalance of debt removed, and the circuit witnesses proved that they were false and proceedings. Some things are patent to Our congregation is one in which a perthen proceeded.

Of course the most important thing to be proved was whether the Episcopal Church had the status in Bermuda which some of his adherents affirmed, and whether the parish burying grounds were the freeholds of the rectors. Mr. Cassidy was very clear and convincing upon both these points. Under the direction of Mr, King he quoted statutes and legal decisions which bore upon the case, and pointed out in the clearest manner the fallacy of the elaborate argument of the prosecuting attorney. His address was masterly. The professionals, the jury, and the spectators grew interested.

Conticuere omnes, intentique ora tenebant. Every one seemed to comprehend the arstrongholds were shaken, whilst other denominations rejoiced that such bold. the care of the teachers and the diligence | clear, and well sustained utterances should country. The address of the Rev. John Cassidy in the court house at Hamilton will long be remembered in these island He showed a nerve, a courage, a quickness of perception and an eloquence that took the court by storm. The jury retired a little after ten, and just before midnight, it being found that they could not agree, they were discharged. So ends for the present, perhaps for ever, the celebrated case James vs. Cassidv.

It is to be hoped that the Legislature will settle this question by an act at its

But I must close this. You were kind enough to print the sermon I preached last May at Sackville, but through some oversight it shows many misprints, such as "duties" for "deities," "sectionalism" " sensualism," Ac. One sentence is wholly out of place. It is the one that comes after the words, "The claims of Christ are forever settled in heaven." It should form the opening sentence of the next paragraph.

W. C. B.

LETTER FROM MONTREAL.

DEAR MR. EDITOR .- Since my last to you was written your valuable journal has en decked out with a new cap, and after discarded fashion of ladies dresses with augmented folios to receive and to present to your delighted readers more and if possible better reading matter. Your enterprise and industry deserve suc-By the aid of friends everywhere in the Maritime Provinces, and when the Post Office is conducted satisfactorily in the Western parts of the Dominion also, the PROVINCIAL WESLEYAN may be expected to obtain so large a circulation as to satisfy even your own wishes.

now passing, here, as almost in all counshould plead his own case. The prosecut- tries has been exceedingly trying to coming attorney, having closed Mr. King's mercial circles. Trade declined visibly. jury empanelled, contained eight strong the number of ships arriving being less | Blessed be God. Episcopalians, one of whom was a man of than the previous summers. The value of goods imported is much below the late average. As things in general are this fact may be no less creditable than hopeful. from Mr. Darrel the assistant attorney, The less the country's indebtedness, the and then Mr. Gray, who had been for easier it will be to meet its financial en- be utilized for the direct religious progress months preparing himself, delivered an gagements. Happily, as labourers have of the Church every one will see it to be able and exhaustive address, reviewing the not been wanted by their former masters, a dvancement in the best course. legislative and religious history of the the Corporation has given work to hun-Colony for the past two hundred years dreds of them. Miles of new flag side Montreal by appointment of the General and endeavouring to prove that the walks have been laid, and the carriage way Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of Church of England is the established in some principal thoroughfares has been Canada. It comprised selected men from church of Bermuda. He quoted righteous paved with the hardest stone that could be all sections of that church. These well

dents and strangers. "The Water Works" number of men. Bigger pipes have been introduced, an ample reservoir has neighborhoods for the first time, and a time. plenty of it. The large expenditure this sufficient care be bestowed on those parts of dwellings which are not seen, when occupied, the beautiful mansions will be as sweet as fair, as salubrious as convenient. On the whole when visitors from the sea side or elsewhere shall honour Montreal with their presence they will see much to admire, and will find much to enjoy.

A few words should be spoken concerning | for a possession. THE BANKS.

albeit your correspondent affects no intithe "Gazette." The testimony of the macy of knowledge with their condition or slanderors. The prosecution closed on the dullest. Two banks have lately come Saturday afternoon, Mr. C. entered upon to grief. The "Banque of Jacques Carthe defence. He first moved for a non- tier." (honoured name) is owned chiefsuit, giving several sufficient reasons, sup. ly by French speaking Canadians. The ported by statutes and legal decisions. showing of the books after its suspension The case was, however, at the instance of of payment disclosed an almost incredible the judge, allowed to proceed, with the state of accounts. The Cashier's reports understanding that if the verdict should were proved to be shockingly false. He be against the defendent the motion for is understood to have made them upon ris non-suit could then be argued. The case oath. He is now on his trial in a criminal court. The "Merchant's Bank" as its name imports, is largely owned by commercial men. It is not a rich nor an old concern. In its management the first principals of banking seem to have been ignored. Its failure is complete. The losses of its shareholders will probably be less widely, and less keenly felt, than by the failure of some other banks.

The most pitiful incident of monetary affairs occurred in connection with the "Canadian Bank of Commerce." One of the tellers was a fine young man, whose balances in a brief time fell short fifty thousand dollars. He is supposed to have been instigated to his evil course by-his father! Both fled the country. Their cunning to conceal themselves was not equal to their criminal audacity. They been published. But who shall fully write the shame, the ruin, the misery which such conduct brings on a family once respected and beloved. Verily the way of trangressors is hard. Lead us not

forth with the workers of iniquity.

The autumn of the present year in this city may not unfitly be styled an

EPOCH OF CONVENTIONS.

The first of these was for the advancement of temperance by consulting how to procure prohibitory enactments by the Dominion Legislature. Representative men in goodly number, assembled from the east and west. They were under the guidance mostly of a member of the House of Commons and a member of the Senate. This Convention was a sort of temperance parliament, wanting however the power to make laws for the country. Some thought it did not manifest the possession of those statesman-like views from which alone great, benevolent and lasting measures can emanate. But as it was (it is believed) the first of the kind in Canada. and its aims were equally patriotic and Christian, the benefit which may even yet accrue from its labors should be thankfully received.

The Convention of the Young Men's Quebec was anticipated with pleasure, its members were welcomed with cordiality. The daily meetings were well attended. They exemplified much of the purity, wisdom, tenderness which clearly harmonise with the divine character of the Lord Jesus. The Convention was much engaged in considering how to reach effectually for good all the young men of our country. A noble aspiration. Let it never be given up. Certain officers of the Convention have lately visited Quebec for the advancement there of this department of the challenge had appeared, his voice sud-Christian labour. Arrangements were denly failed, and he closed abruptly. made for holding special services, these saving power that are truly astonishing. The results are comparable to those of the last meetings of Messrs. Moody and San-

In connection with the financial meeting, the Montreal District held a Sabbath School Convention. Something of this sort seems to have become common. If our Methodist gatherings for business can

Moreover, a large Committee met in

represented the scholarship, administrabut they add largely to the cleanliness of | tive ability, preaching talent, missionary the city, and the comfort equally of resi- ardor, and pastoral efficiency of the Presterians- The interests submitted to their tion of religious services by Wesleyan also have given employment to a large deliberation were of no secondary importance. Happily their conclusions were reached with unanimity. Upon their rebeen made, water has been supplied to port authoritative action will ensue in due

Methodist readers who have lately beoccasioned has been singularly opportune. held their ministers and brethren travell-Wages too are regularly paid. If these be | ing far to confer together on the affairs of duly economised some will be saved for our great and enlarging Connexion, will President of Kings College, Windsor, has the coming winter. House building has thus learn that such proceedings, new in proceeded with less of decline than almost some of their aspects, are nevertheless all other branches of business. If only deemed necessary by other churches for the consolidation and extension of their influence. Facilities for travelling were never so great as now. Let them be taken advantage of by those who are gifted with understanding and strength for carrying forward even to the ends of the world, the cause of Him who is to have, for He is worthy, the uttermost parts of the earth

THEOLOGICAL CLASSES.

of candidates for the ministry have resumed their sessions under favorable auspices. Most of the churches have aspirants to the ranks of their pastorate, in training by suitable professors in the city. The number of such students is still enlarging. The class of Dr. Douglas numbers about fourteen, most of whom are matriculates of McGill University. The present term was opened in the St. James street Church, Hon. J. Ferrier in the chair. The chief speaker was the Rev. James Roy, M. A., who delivered an admirable lecture on Wesleyan Theology and Progress." It was the first instance of the kind here. Its success was felt and acknowledged. It may therefore be expected that the terms of the Wesleyan Theological College in Montreal will henceforth be inaugurated by a public oration.

VATICANISM.

Any letter from the Province of Quebec intended for the people would be incomplete unless it contained some allusion to its dominant, all pervading Roman Catholicism. Space remains for only two brief references, namely, Guibord and infallibility. M. Guibord is well known to have been a respectable and reputable Catholic. He was skillful and successful in his profession. The deed for which his corpse has been illegally denied sepulture in his were found. Their names and their offence | family lot beside the remains of his wife was, in short, his refusal to submit to episcopal tyranny. Measures are in progress for his interment in a few days in a massive sarcophagus. This will not be easly rifled by any number of ghouls who in the shadow of hierarchical connivance may yell in the sacred precincts of the cemetery, and will be quite impervious to the weak and wicked male-

dictions of an aged bishop. A good priest of the Irish section of the! Roman Catholic Church, a fluent speaker, has again been declaiming on Infallibility. His unusually frequent public discourses on this subject indicate probably, his consciousness of the unconvincing nature of the reasons which he adduces in its support. And no wonder, as any one will discover who considers his great argument to be, that "because the Pope claims to be infallible, and no other earthly anthority does so, he must be infallible.' This might have been thought burlesque. had it not been so often asserted, and so strenuously urged by this champion. His lectures, fully and on the whole, fairly reported, suggests that this zealous priest must be innocent of both logic and mathematics. But then most of his partisan auditors stand on no higher educational Christian Associations of Ontario and level. Papal adherents having declined to sanction the free study of history they may also have ordered the curriculum of the novitiates of the priesthood so that to them "the worse may appear the better

This good priest had been challenged to confute some declarations against the Pope's infallibility which appeared under official sanction in Catholic books a few years ago. When the tenor of his lecture seemed to be leading him to attempt it, he even mentioned the document in which

The papal system has been repeatedly have become unexpectedly popular. A and unconfutably shown to be anti-scripwork of grace was thus originated which tural, dis-socialising, degrading to the inhas assumed an extent, and displayed a tellect, and opposed to the highest welfare of mankind. Instead therefore of being drawn within its baneful influences in any degree, on any pretext, or at any time, all mouth, felt sure of an easy victory. The This was most apparent at the wharves. key in Edinburgh, Liverpool and London. will do well to give heed to the voice from heaven heard by the Apostle John saying "Come out of her my people, that ye be not partakers of her sins, and that ye receive not of her plagues."

> Yours very truly. October 22nd, 1875.

NOVA SCOTIA. Pugwash is shipping hay to England. Some folks in Halifax want a Theatre. A man in Sydney has been guilty of

NEWS IN BRIEF.

Grand Division, Sons of Temperance, has been meeting in Halifax this week. Picton Coal shipments for the week ending 16th inst., 8,340 tons,

It is expected that the Premier will pay Halifax a visit during this week. Maitlands big ship sailed from Aden

for Callow on the 12th of September. Mr. D. H. Burbidge, a graduate of Sackville has been appointed to the Morris Street School, Halifax.

The M. A. Starr had to put into Port Hawkesbury disabled, while on her last

entered upon the discharge of his duties. Cornwallis has raised quite a crop of potatoes this year. One farmer having grown 7.000 bushels A number of Buildings were destroyed

by fire at Yarmouth on Friday night last causing damage to the amount of \$15,000 on which there was no insurance. The body of a man supposed to be that

of a St. John barber, who has been missing since August last, has been found in the woods near Weymouth.

Five little ones the children of J. R. P. and Annie Frazer, have within the last few days, been laid side by side in the last resting place of man. God pity the bereaved parents.

A young man in Halifax is in danger of losing his life from a very simple cause; he used a straw to pick his teeth with a little time ago, and a piece remained which caused him a little annoyance but after a while his tongue began to swell, when a doctor was called in he gave him to understand that the case was a very difficult

NEW BRUNSWICK P. E. ISLAND. Gloucester is gaining for itself a most unenviable notoriety in the matter of

The recent storms have caused heavy damages to mill dams and bridges throughout Prince Edwards Island. It is rumoured that St. John is to add a

glass manufactory to the list of her pre-They are starting the cultivation of apoles and other hardy fruits in the neigh-

bourhood of Chatham and Miramichi. A man named McFadden, of St. John committed suicide the other day by taking dose of Prussic acid

About thirty feet of newly constructed embankment belonging to the St. John breakwater was carried away by the late A boy named Lockhart, belonging to Lot 18, while returning f om fishing the

other evening, was knocked over by the main boom, and though diligent search was made his body was not found. The Steamer Andover has succeeded in

making the passage up the North-west Miramichi from Indiantown to McLogan's mills, the stream abounds in rapids and dangerous rocks but the attempt was crowned with success.

A bad accident has occurred on the new railroad bridge over the River St. John at Andover. It was being crossed by a locomotive and flat cars for the first time when one of the spans gave way precipitating a number of gentlemen iuto the river, and one of them, Mr. McDonald, was drowned and others were injured.

UPPER PROVINCES.

Toronto has had the Epizoo. Nelson's mill near Ottawa has been

ourned, loss \$30,000. The Governor-General and Countess of

Dufferin have arrived at Quebec. Several very heavy burglaries have been committed recently in Montreal.

Oshawa has had a great trial of rival fire engines, and a Canadian engine was

A man named Beaupre jumped out of window of a Hamilton Hotel the other day and was killed instantly. The Editor of the Evening Times, Ham-

ilton, has been violently assaulted by a gang of rowdies. A constable was serving a process on a Frenchman in Caraquet, when he was most

murderously assaulted by the man, who succeeded in escaping, On the 19th inst., a man named Beard was repairing the bell on the Church of

St. Michael, at Quebec, when he fell to

the ground receiving fatal injuries. The English directors of the Grand's Trunk railway have issued an order for a reduction of Salaries from the Manager

down to the humblest member of the staff, The Roman Catholic Temperance Con vention has been holding its sessions in Ottawa, and received fraternal addresses from the Protestant Temperance organ-

The Military at Montreal were burying. comrade on Monday, when the French Canadians thinking it was the burial of Guibord organized an attack, but were

MISCELLANEOUS.

A very heavy fire is reported at Peru. The Prince of Wales has arrived at

Stormy passages on the Atlantic have been the order of the day of late. The Freepoot, Ill., Watch Factory has been destroyed by fire.

Two large vessels, with all on board. have been lost off Peterhaad, Scotland. 800 French manufacturers have applied for space at the Philadelphia Centennial. 3000 persons have been rendered home-

less in Russia, by the burning of a town. Professor Wheatstone, the celebrated electrician, died in Paris on the 20th inst. The King of Bavaria will not accept the resignation of his ministers.

A. H. Stephens, Vice-President of the Confederate States has been dangerously

The Corporation of London, G.B., have voted 100 guineas towards the erection of statue to Lord Byron.

Prince Frederick William of Prussia is expected to visit the forth-coming Phila-delphia Centennial. I stood and watched my ships go out, Each one by one unmooring free, What time the quiet harbor filled With flood-tide from the sea.

The first that sailed, her name was Joy, She spread a smooth, white ample sail And eastward drove with bending spars Before the singing gale.

Another sailed, her name was Hope; No cargo in her nold she bore: Thinking to find in Western lands Of merchandise a store.

The next that sailed, her name was Love, She showed a red flag at the mast-A flag as red as blood she showed, And she sped South right fast.

The next that sailed, her name was Faith Slowly she took her passage forth; Tacked and lay to; at last she steered A straight course for the North.

My gallant ships they sailed away, Over the shimmering summer sea, I stood at watch for many a day-But one came back to me.

Poor Joy was caught by Pirate Pain Hope ran upon a hidden reef; And Love took fire and foundered fast, In whelming seas of grief

Faith came at last; storm-beat and torn, She recompensed me all my loss, Fores a cargo safe she brought A crown linked to a cross. -N. Y. Observer,

CURE FOR SEA-SICKNESS.

To ask for a specific against sea-sickness is like asking for a royal road to learning. Every one must serve his

apprenticeship ere he becomes "sea-

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The empty stomach theory will not, to use a nautical expression, bear a brace of shakes. Every thing which tends to strengthen the system and increase the circulation in power and volume will tend to avert sea-sickness, and reduce it to minumum when it does come. Therefore, beware of going on board with an empty stomach; it is merely opening the door for the enemy to come in. In mediis tutissimis ibis; therefore, do not over-eat, and let what vou do eat be solid and wholesome-no soup or beer-and beefsteak or underdone mutton in preference to fish or en-

Having embarked, if you can remain on deck do so. Sit, or, better still, lie, but have face or your feet forward, and have a book to read. If you feel that you cannot remain on deck, then below with you at once and turn in. Always choose a berth in which, when you lie down-this is medical phraseologythe long axis of your principal bloodwessels shall be parallel with the ship's greatest length: which means always sleep fore and aft. Lie on your back. and place the pillow under your neck, so that the head shall hang partly

over it. There are only two medicines which I have ever seen do good in short voyages, namely, laudanaum and hydrate of chloral. If you choose the first, take twenty-five or thirty drops in a tablespoonful of dry sherry a few minutes before you dine on shore. If the latter is preferred-and I must say that it very often acts like a charm when taken as here advised-have the following prescription made up before you go on board: Liebrich's double crystalized chloral hydrate, twenty grains for a lady or twenty-five for a gentleman; tincture of ginger and tincture of orange-peel, or each half a drachin; water one ounce and a half. Take the bottle to your berth, and after you have composed yourself take the first third of the draught about ten minutes before the vessel starts. Then, when she hasastarted, and the horrible noise which merchant-sailors make when getting away from a pier has subsided. turn your face gently to the "wall," count sixty, to make sure you are composed, and swallow the remainder.

For a long voyage go into training at least three weeks before your vessel sails. Drink very little stimulant, so that the stomach will be in its very best working order; take plenty of exercise, plenty of food, and an iron tonic of some sort to pull you well together. While on the voyage abjure the use of all narcotics, do with as little spirits and beer as possible, or, better still,

ivable from purgatives taken a day or blessing.

two before embarking. The motion of the ship, affecting the brain, always produces more or less inactivity of the used must be one which will unload the portal veins without causing much irriing you start." This medicine only portmanteau, to use occasionally after drunkard. you have been at sea for a few days.

bully. Resist him, and he will flee reached. single day; get up betimes in the cupied years before, although now it biscuit; then turn out and have a cold salt-water bath—this is an essential part of my treatment. Next take a turn on deck before breakfast, and have a sniff of the "caller" sea-breeze. Now go down to breakfast, orderly and determined-and not only to that meal but to every meal-and instead of putting yourself on slops and low diet, and making an invalid old woman of yourself, make this your rule: Eat whatever you fancy, and as much as you care for. Go about your avocations, reading, etc., all day as you would on shore. Above all, take lots of exercise; let vour motto be, Tramp, tramp, tramp. If you act thus, you will be astonished how soon you will get well and hungry, while others are lying on their backs on the saloon sofas, nursing Nep. and getting daily weaker. When thirsty in hot weather ask the steward for ice, and the doctor for sherbet, but avoid spirits like poison.

Ladies make, as a rule, the worst of patients; they wont do as they are told, and so, succumb to the malady: and the roughest old sea-dog of a doctor couldn't drill a lady on deck, and threaten her with a ducking if she didn't remain there.

These suggestions are all practical, and when carried out I never saw them If they are unsuccessful, reader, there is only one other means to certainly prevent sea-sickness, next time you think of going to sea, stop at home.

ONE of our contemporaries—the Social Review-seems much exercised on the subject of curious epitaphs. One writer sends the following as quaint and brief:— In Croydon Churchyard—

Died of a horse and cart.

Julia Adams died of thin shoes, April 17th, 1839, ætat 19. In Penrith Churchyard-

BY A HUSBAND ON HIS WIFE. Here lies Moll.

Fol de rol rol. In Cornwall-

Here lies father and mother and we. Father and mother was buried in France, And I was lost at sea. Unknown-

Here lies John Simth, poor unfortunate Alas! he was killed by a fall from

Post Chaise Another sends a few, of which we re print the following :-At Edinburgh-

Here lies John and his wife, Janet McFee. 40 hee—30 shee

In Winstone Churchyard, Yorkshire-Where I am gone you are coming. To be serious, stop your funning. n Stepney Churchyard -

Here lies Daniel Saul, Spitalfields. weaver-and that's all. A Highland epitaph-

Here lies interr'd a man of might His name is Macom Downie. He lost his life one market nicht By falling of his ponie, -Literary World.

Emerson discourses as follows:

Show us an intelligent family of boys and girls, and we shall show you a family where newspapers and periodicals are plentiful. Nobody, who has been without these silent, private tutors, can know their educational power for good and for evil. Have you never thought of the innumerable topics of discussions which they suggest at the breakfast table, the most important public measures with which, thus early, our children become familiarly acquainted; great philanthropic questions of the day, to which unconsciously their attention is awakened, and the general spirit quiet visitors? Anything that makes drunkard's fearful doom? home pleasant, cheerful, and chatty, thins the haunts of vice, and the thousand and one avenues of temptation, should certainly be regarded, when we consider its influence on the mind of I am quite alive to the benefits der- the young, as a great moral and social

BETTER THAN WHISKEY. BY MARY DWINDLE CHELLIS.

The hill was long and steep, and the intestinal circulation. The purgative landlord of the little tavern which crowned its summit did a thriving busirecommend one I always say, "Take a side of their panting horses. They claret-glassful of German Palina water were almost sure to call for glasses of an hour before breakfast on the morn- whisky with which to refresh themselves; and many a one who first went to the operates once, and is in every way bene- neighboring market town sober and ficial. Take a bottle or two in your temperate had become a confirmed

The great secret of gettting over seaf and even the old wooden pump was at sickness in two or three days is to set some distance from the road. A spring yourself determinedly to conquer. Be- of water gushed out among the stones lieve me, bogey Neptune is an awful lower down, but this could not be easily

from you. Never give in, then, for a A cottage, not far away, had been ocmorning, and, before leaving your berth | had stood tenantless so long there was make the steward bring you a cup of a general surprise when it was known strong coffee and a bit of dry ship's that a family had leased it and taken possession. Two children and their widowed mother stood in the doorway watching the travellers as they passed, and considering how an honest penny might be gained from these same trav-

> "They all stop at the tavern," said Robert. "What do they do that for.

"They get something to drink there. The tavern-keeper sells them whisky."

"I should think they'd know better than to drink that stuff. 'Tain't half so good as the water in our spring. I wish folks would buy water, don't you mother?"

"They do in some places, but they wouldn't buy it here."

"O mother! I know we could do it. You make some ginger-cakes, and perhaps we could sell them and give a mug of spring water to everybody that bought a cake. They'd better pay money for something to eat than for whisky, and perhaps they'd like it better if 'twas just as easy to get."

put them in her basket and carry them out to the flat stone and I'll look out for the water."

The next day these children sat by the flat stone waiting for customers when a heavily-loaded team stopped opposite to them, and Robert sprang to scotch the wheels.

"What might you be expecting for that" asked the driver.

"Nothing, sir," was the reply. "Please sir would you like a mug of water? It's fresh from the spring."

"That I would, my boy." And looking down, the speaker added; "there might be something nice covered up in that basket."

"Yes, sir," answered Mary. "They're ginger cakes. Mother made them, You can have a lunch for the price of a glass of whisky. Please will you buy them, sir?"

"What do you know about whisky?" "My mother, knows, sir, and she told Robert and me."

"Where's your father?"

He's dead, so there's only Robert and me to take care of mother. We've come to the cottage. Please, sir, you'll find the cakes and the water better than whisky."

"May be. Any wa I'll spend my whisky money here this time." And directly an exchange was made to the satisfaction of all parties.

Another and another patronised the humble eating-house, until the stock of ginger-cakes was exhausted; and then there was rejoicing at the cottage over the good fortune of its inmates.

Other days succeeded, and the children became well known to the traveling public and even the good natured tavern-keeper congratulated them upon their success, saving truly.

"When a boy or man can get eating and drinking both for his money, he'd better take it than to take the drink

Water is God's free gift. Who would exchange it for liquor of the Strong hands may carve a way to fortune and to honor. Who would

It is a high, solemn, almost awful thought for every individual, that his earthly influence, which has had a commencement here, will never, through all have an end.-Carlyle.

MISS MACPHERSON'S WORK.

Miss Macpherson writes as follows in the Christian:

Beloved Fellow-Helpers,-Another year of emigration work has closed ness with the tired, thirsty men who and a half year's balance-sheet will tation of the stomach. When asked to had made the ascent climbing by the shortly be issued as usual. It is with a grateful heart the following is submitted to you who have sent to our necessities. The past has been a year of deep trial, one in which our faith has been tested in many ways, but our God has been the same, yesterday, to-day, and forever. He doth all things well. There was no drinking fountain near, It has been my joy to see the sixth (since April) little band started for Canada under the care of three weariedout ministers of the Gospel, who go for a brief season of change and rest.

The band consisted of 50 boys, 21 of them entirely orphans, 33 motherless or fatherless, 6 worse than orphans. This would be a type of the total number (335) we have in co-operation with other missions, been enabled to aid during the past year. Including those placed out by Mrs Birt, in the province of Nova Scotia, we ask you to follow with much praver about 2,500. It is interesting to watch the onward progress of the work. Six hundred are now over eighteen years of age. One of the first we were privileged to influence in the East of London, after four years' residence in Canada, has vielded to the call to foreign missionarv work, and is now in connection with the China Inland Mission, gone forth to be proved as a labourer.

Do join me, dear invalid workers, in prayer that from our six hundred sons many more may be found worthy of this call, with sympathies attuned to sorrow, and a Christ-like unselfishness draw forth by having borne "the yoke in their youth."

SEWING CIRCLES. To your nimble fingers and kind hearts we have been deeply indebted during the past year for our store-room supplied bountifully, enough "Yes, mother," chimed in Robert, for each and all, and the residue we after his sister had made this sensible shall share with the toiling home-heasuggestion "you make the cakes real then missionaries around us, such as Messrs. Heath, Holland and others.

> desire to aid 1,000 children during the coming winter and summer be shared in by you all, We serve a loving Lord he can and will supply all our need out of his riches in glory by Christ Jesus. The wave of blessing that has passed over our land will be proved by the purse strings it will unloose for the works of love and mercy among the fatherless and widows. In the name of the compassionate Saviour we entreat you all, dear fellow-workers, to watch for the little ones, and let us have the poor wee destitute lambs to train for him whose heart of love yearns over and be well aired for an hour in the early them far more than ever we can ever morning, and no draft permitted. Still

holding up our hands on every-side, making our hearts glad by their denial of self and sweet devotion to him who has done all things for them; whilst Mr. and Mrs. Merry have undertaken in Canada for the coming year details that have hitherto fallen to our share.

Our funds are entirely expended, our hearts are full for the perishing masses around us; soon our homes will be full again as the Lord's stewards spply us with the means.

"JOB PRINTING!" exclaimed an old lady, the other day, as she peeped over her spectacles at the advertising page of a country paper. "Poor Job! they've kept him printing, week after week, ever since I larnt to read; and if he was n't the patientest man that ever was, he never could have stood it so long, no how!"

No man can tell another's feelings. A stalwart Irish laborer was one day begging from a gentleman who requested a medical man present to examine the said laborer. The laborer had enforced his plea with "You bapper I can't work." "I can find nothing the matter with you to prevent your working, my man," said the doctor.

The Indianapolis Herald has the following: "Yes, sir," said a gentlemanly looking man on Washington Street, Saturday. the panie will have to come-no preventing it. You see that man just going away? Well, he has a bill against me, and he says if I will pay him that he can pay some one of intelligence which is evoked by these resign this grand possibility for the can pay what he owes the others will pay. else, or, in other words, that if each man and that thus under the rules of political thing must have a bottom or the circle a break. You see I owe him, but the trouble is that nobody owes me, and that breaks the circle, and the broken circle makes a ages, were he the very meaness of us al , panic. I am the starter." And he took a piece of beef; when cold, slice thin for pea-nut andstarted.

THE FARM AND THE HOUSE.

PURIFYING THE BLOOD.—What is the best method of purifying the blood? Answer-Eating the best food, and keeping the bowels, liver, and kidneys healthy and active. So they will purify their fluid by carrying off its broken-down effete tissue. Let pills alone. The best pills are made by Nature, and are apples, grapes, etc.—Herald of Health.

TOMATO CATSUP.-To 1 bushel of skinned tomatoes add 1 quart of vinegar, 1 pound of salt, 4 pound black pepper, 2 ounces of cayenne pepper, 4 pound of allspice, 6 onions (omit at pleasure), 1 ounce of cloves, and 2 pounds brown sugar. Boil this mass for three hours, stirring it constantly. When cool strain it through a fine sieve or coarse cloth, bottle and seal.

COOKING EGGS .- What is the best manner of cooking eggs so that they will be easily digested and wholesome?" One of the best methods is to put them into boiling water, cover them, and let them stand off the fire for fifteen minutes. The volk will be hard and the white tender and soft. -Herald of Health

A NICE WAY OF USING DRY CAKE .-Cut the cake in slices, cover with sweet cream, let it stand until moistened, and serve. If you have not the cream, use the following instead:-Beat together the volks of two eggs, one pint milk, one haif cup sugar, and flavoring to the taste: steam until thickened to the consistency of cream; when cool, spread on the cake.

TOMATO FIGS.—Pour boiling water over the tomatoes to remove the skins. Weigh and place them in a stone jar, with as much sugar as you have tomatoes, and let them stand two days; pour off the syrup and boil and skim it until no scum rises. Then pour it over the tomatoes and let them stand two days, as before: boil and skim again. Then place on large earthen plates or dishes, and put them in the sun to dry, which will take about a week, after which pack them down in small wooden boxes, with fine white sugar between each layer. Tomatoes prepared in this manner will keep for years .- Coun-

THE BEST SWEET CORN.-Every season we plant two or three varieties of sweet corn, some for early and the Stowell's Evergreen for late use. The variety which gives most satisfaction is one sent out by the agricultural department some years ago, under the name of "Brill's Early Extra Sweet." It is much sweeter and tenderer than any other variety we have used, and quite early. We have had it ready for eating sixty days from planting. The ears are good size for so early a va-And now may my present longing riety, and the corn so sweet that it makes even so good a kind as Stowell's Evergreen seem almost tasteless. We have almost concluded that successive plantings of this best kind will prove more profitable than trying to grow early and ate varieties for use throughout the sea-

AUTUMNAL CATARRH.—Those subject to attacks of this troublesome disease should not expose themseives to the direct rays of the sun during the hot weather. as they have a debilitating influence on the nervous system. They should avoid the smoke and dust of the railway train. and the dust of the street; also those plants, such as Roman wormwood, golden rod, and other flowers and fruits that are known to bring on an attack. The sleeping room should have an open fire place, air allows its injurious particles to subside: but whether this be so or not we are The staff of lady helpers increase, satisfied that this course has given us a good night's sleep and a better condition the morning. The diet should be nourshing, and alcoholic stimulants avoided. Flannels worn from the middle of August. and increased in warmth as the season and disease advance, give protection against sudden changes of temperature, to which both the skin and the nervous system are very sensitive, and between which, at this time, there is a close sym-

A NEW POTATO DISFASE has made its appearance in England. The Cottage Gardener, London, describes it as a fungus which attacks the vines when not more than six inches high. The seed tuber dies and becomes a mass of rotteness: the young tubers are consequently arrested their growth, and and decay. The disease has only been discovered in the gardens of the Royal Horticultural Society at Chiswick, and attacks only American varieties. This disease is similar to and possibly identical with a "potato blight' which sometimes. though rarely, attacks whole fields of potatoes in Western New York, under circumstances which gives no definite idea as to its cause. It does not spread from one field to another, rarely reappears the second year, and spares some varieties in the same fields while destroying others. We have found it worse on the Peach-Ab, that's thrue for ye," replied Pat; blow potato, but it rarely does much in a but then your hanner can't tell how lazy neighborhood, though individual farmers may suffer severely.

Spiced Beef. - Chop fine the tough ends of two very large beesteaks and a piece of raw suet about as large as half an egg; season with pepper and salt and a little dried Summer savory: then add two well beaten eggs, with about half a pint of dried bread rolled fine, or as much rolled crackers and a piece of fresh butter as large as an egg; make economy, the thing will travel around in a it into a long roll, with flour exough to circle. But he didn't calculate that the keep it together; put into a baking-pan with dripping as large as half an egg, and water enough to keep from burning. Bake as you would a roasting the table. Some eat it with vinegar.

CHILDREN'S CORN

ROBERT'S ADVIC

One sunny Saturday mor long ago, Robert S. - sat on in his tool house busily at we sently his little sister Bessie I've done something dreadfr though it was wasn't my faur You won't tell, will you ?" looking up doubtfully.

"No, I won't," he replied interested at the prospect of secret.

" Well." and here Bessie dre breath-" I went to get a drink and there was one of those th tumblers, you'know on the table ed much to drink out of it mother's so afraid about them never lets me. I was as care could be; but when I was just to put it on the table, somebod ed the door. I thought it was and I was so frightened that tumbler drop on the floor, and sie then stopped to choke back sob.

" Went all to smash, did it?" ed Rob sympathetically. Bess ed ruefully.

"Whew!" whistled Rob. W mother say?"

"O! it wasn't mother at all. only Bridget. O Rob! do you shall have to tell mother? It only make her feel vexed if she one of them was broken; if I de her, perhaps she won't miss won't have to feel grieved about am sure I don't want to vex her.

This was quite a plausible view matter, and Bessie longed to hear ert approve of it. At last he said you really want my advice, Bess

"Yes. What would you do? "Well, if I were in your place I'd tell her. You know that's th honest thing to do, really. The several reasons why it is better honest about anything of that One is, perhaps she'll forgive you.' so Robert took up his boat agai ing that the minister himself co have given beter advice in the cas for poor Bessie, she rather re Robert's tone of superiority, and quickly, "I don't much believ would tell her, after all, Rob. half as easy as you think,"

" Perhaps it isn't easy. Who was? But I hope I should be enough for that." And self-righ Rob brought down the hammer w his might on the knife with wh was splitting a piece of wood. Al him! It struck on an unseen which snapped off the tender po in a trice. When be drew ou pointless, blunted blade, he gazed in dismay; while Bessie, in spite trouble, couldn't help laughing a at the sudden change in his face.

This was anything but soothin Robert's feelings, and he muttered he "didn't see what business th nail had there," and other not very able remarks to the same effect.

"Why, Rob! exclaimed Bessie denly, "isn't that father's new l the one he told us not to touch?"

"He meant you," replied Re sharply; "but I know how to use a k I never hurt a knife before in my and this wasn't my fault. It was on account of that nail; and I know who put that there. I did Robert was about as unreasonable unfortunate people are apt to be.

"Well Rob," said Bessie at len "we've both done something now. go and confess together."

"Confess!" rejoined Robert slot "why, I-I-don't believe - that is and without finishing his sentence carefully shut the knife, and going his father's tool-chest, put it away actly where he had found it. Best blue eyes opened very wide at this ceeding, and Robert could not meet t look as he explained. "You see, I John's going to leave next week, an father doesn't find it out before why, he'll-he'll think John did it; you see it won't hurt John, because won't be here."

As soon as Bessie could say anytic for her amazement at this speech, began, "But Rob, I thought you said you were in my place-" but Rob rushed off to the garden, not caring have his own words repeated just th

Bessie stood still on the barn flo looking thoughtfully towards the de

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

ROBERT'S ADVICE.

One sunny Saturday morning, not long ago, Robert S.— sat on the bench in his tool house busily at work. Presently his little sister Bessie came in. I've done something dreadful, Rob though it was wasn't my fault either. You won't tell, will you?" she asked ling up weeds in his garden. looking up doubtfully.

"No, I won't," he replied promptly, interested at the prospect of sharing a

"Well," and here Bessie drew a long breath—"I went to get a drink of water, and there was one of those thin fancy tumblers, you'know on the table. I wanted much to drink out of it, because mother's so afraid about them that she never lets me. I was as careful as I could be; but when I was just going to put it on the table, somebody opened the door. I thought it was mother, and I was so frightened that I let the tumbler drop on the floor, and-" Bessie then stopped to choke back a rising

ed Rob sympathetically. Bessie nodd- | the price-confession; so he ate his ed ruefully.

mother say?"

"O! it wasn't mother at all. It was only Bridget. O Rob! do you think I only make her feel vexed if she knew one of them was broken; if I don't tell her, perhaps she won't miss it, and won't have to feel grieved about it. I am sure I don't want to vex her."

This was quite a plausible view of the matter, and Bessie longed to hear Robert approve of it. At last he said, "Do you really want my advice, Bess?'

"Yes. What would you do?"

"Well, if I were in your place, Bess, I'd tell her. You know that's the only honest thing to do, really. There are several reasons why it is better to be honest about anything of that kind One is, perhaps she'll forgive you." And so Robert took up his boat again, feelhave given beter advice in the case. As Robert's tone of superiority, and said quickly, "I don't much believe you would tell her, after all, Rob. It isn't | in his room, and when every now and half as easy as you think,"

"Perhaps it isn't easy. Who said it was? But I hope I should be honest enough for that." And self-righteous Rob brought down the hammer with all his might on the knife with which he was splitting a piece of wood. Alas for him! It struck on an unseen nail, which snapped off the tender point in in a trice. When be drew out the pleaded her brother's cause very earpointless, blunted blade, he gazed at it in dismay; while Bessie, in spite of her trouble, couldn't help laughing a little at the sudden change in his face.

This was anything but soothing to Robert's feelings, and he muttered that he "didn't see what business the old nail had there," and other not very aimable remarks to the same effect.

"Why, Rob! exclaimed Bessie suddenly, "isn't that father's new knife, the one he told us not to touch?"

"He meant you," replied Robert sharply; "but I know how to use a knife. I never hurt a knife before in my life, and this wasn't my fault. It was all on account of that nail; and I don't know who put that there. I didn't." Robert was about as unreasonable as unfortunate people are apt to be.

"Well Rob," said Bessie at length, "we've both done something now. Let's go and confess together."

"Confess!" rejoined Robert slowly "why, I-I don't believe -that isand without finishing his sentence he carefully shut the knife, and going to his father's tool-chest, put it away exactly where he had found it. Bessie's blue eyes opened very wide at this proceeding, and Robert could not meet their look as he explained. "You see, Bess, John's going to leave next week, and if father doesn't find it out before then, why, he'll -he'll think John did it; and you see it won't hurt John, because he

won't be here." As soon as Bessie could say anything for her amazement at this speech, she began, "But Rob, I thought you said if you were in my place—" but Robert rushed off to the garden, not caring to

have his own words repeated just then. Bessie stood still on the barn floor,

where Robert had disappeared. A sipgle streak of sunlight edged its way through a crack, making a perfect glory of her wavy, flaxen hair, so that she formed quite a pretty little picture. as she stood in deep thought for full ten minutes. At last a light flashed into her eyes, and she ran out to find Robert. She came upon him, gloomily pul-

"Rob," she said, "I've just this moment thought of a verse I learned this

morning, and I'm going to do it." "What was it?" asked Robert without looking up.

"I don't remember exactly, but it's something about 'whoso confesseth his sin shall have mercy;' and so I'm going to confess my fault to mother, because mercy' means she won't care much.

To this rather loose explanation, Robert only replied, "Tell her then," still keeping his eyes on the weeds.

Robert didn't see Bessie again till dinner-time, and then he knew by her lively clatter that the burden was off her mind at least. How he envied her! If he could only have the same peace! "Went all to smash, did it?" inquir- But no, he hadn't the courage to pay dinner silently enough, never opening "Whew!" whistled Rob. What did | his mouth, except to put his food into | HIDES,

As they rose from the table, Mrs. Ssaid to her husband, "I wish you would shall have to tell mother? It would fasten this window, so that it won't rattle in the night.",

> "O yes, I will!" he answered. "It needs a wedge, doesn't it?" Robert, run to the barn and gct my new knife, which you'll find in the upper drawer of the tool-chest."

Poor conscience-struck Robert! He did as he was bidden, and handed the knife to his father, hoping fervently that he wouldn't open that blade. Mr. S-did, though; and when questioned. Robert had to tell the whole story. When he had finished, his father said sternly, "Now let us look at what you have done. You have wilfully disobeyed me; and besides that, you have concealed your guilt as long as possible, in ing that the minister himself couldn't the hope of throwing the blame on somebody else. You may go to your for poor Bessie, she rather resented room, and stay till I give you leave to come down."

All the afternoon Robert spent alone then ringing peels of laughter reached his ears from the room below, where Bessie and her cousin Laura were having a fine time together, he thought bitterly that Bessie had forgotten him in his trouble and disgrace. But he was mistaken, for when Laura had gone home, and it began to grow dark. Bessie went to her father's study, and nestly. Poor Rob; he'll get so lonely the window, or do something dreadful."

Robert was sitting by the window in his room when Bessie softly opened the door and said, "Are you here Rob? It's John for Halifax at 7.30 a.m.

She drew a long breath or relief at his dismal answer, "Yes, of course." "" I'm so glad! Well, father says you

can come down now." Robert jumped up eagerly. "Did

you ask him to let me?" "Yes."

"Well, you're a real good girl, you are," said Rob falteringly, and after a pause added, "I'll take it all back, Bess, what I said this morning. You're twice du Chene for St. John at 6.45 a.m. St. John for Point du Chene at 10.30 .m. as honest as I am."

"O no Rob! but you gave me some good advice," said Bessie mischievously. "Don't, Bess," pleaded Bob. I'm so

ashamed of myself." "Well I won't say a word about it." And she kept her promise; but Bob never forgot that Saturday's lesson .-From the new volume of "Early Dnys."

THERE'S no music in a "rest." but there's the making of music in it. And people are always missing that part of the life-melody, always talking of perseverence, and courage, and fortitude; but patience is the finest and worthiest part of fortitude, and the rarest too.

PRAYER, if I may speak so boldly, is intercourse with God. Even if we do but lisp, even though, we silently address God without opening our lips, yet we cry to Him in the inmost recesses of the heart. for God always listens to the sincere direction of the heart to him.-Clement of

WHATEVER our sorrows, whatever our loneliness may be, in whatever way we may be disappointed or forsaken, a practical faith that the mightiest of all beings. that the wisest and best of all beings, is ever nigh to us, fills up the void and surlooking thoughtfully towards the door rounds us with an eternal sympathy.

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THE finest illuminator in the world, burning without smell or smoke or crusting wick, will give a larger flame and much more light than other OILS. Is safe—used for the last five years no accident or explosion has ever occurred. Put up in 5 Gallon Cans with patent faucet for family use, also for Sale in Barrels by WM J. FRASER,

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"I'm afaid he'll throw himself out of 1875 Summer Arrangements. 1875 On and after Monday, 21st of June, Trains will

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DAY EXPRESS TRAINS With Pullman Sleeping Cars attached, will leave Halifax for St. John at 5.45 p.m., and St. John for

Halifax at 9 p.m. LOCAL EXPRESS TRAIN will leave Picton for Truro at 3 p.m. and Truro for Pictou at 11.00 a.m. St. John for Sussex 5 p.m. Sussex for St. John at 7.30 a.m. Point du Chene

for Painsec at 11.10 a.m. and 3.15 p.m. Painsec for Point du Chene at 12 noon and 4.05 p.m. MIXED TRAINS.

will leave Halifax for Truro and Pictou at 10.00 a.m., and Pictou for Truro and Halifax at 6.45 a.m., Truro for Painsec and Trure at 7.00 a.m., and Moncton for Paiusec and Moncton at 7 a.m. Point

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Thirty Cents each. Wonders of the Vegetable World. Wonders of Creation

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J. L. WOODWORTH, Sept. 4, 1875.—3m

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A MOST REMARKABLE CURE.

A MOST REMARKABLE CURE.

PHILADELPHIA. June 28th, 1867.

SETR HANCE. Baltimore, Md. — Dear Sir: Seeing your advertisement, I was induced to try your Epileptic Pills. I was attacked with Epilepsy in July, 1863. Immediately my physician was summoned, but he could give me no relief. I then consulted another physician, but I seemed to grow worse. I then tried the treatment of another, but without any good effect. I again returned to my family physician; was cupped and bled several different times. I was generally attacked without any premonitory symptoms. I had from two to five fits a day, at intervals of two weeks. I was often attacked in my sleep, and would fall wherever I would be, or w hatevir be occupied with, and was severely injured several times from the falls. I was affected so much that I lost all confidence in myself. I also was affected in my business, and I consider that your Epileptic Pills cured me. In February, 1865, I commoned to use your Pills, and only hied two attacks afterwards. The last one was April 6. 1, 1855, and they were of a less serious character. With the blessing of Providence your medicine was made the instrument by which I was counted of that distressing a filterion. I think that the wards. The last one was Aprilo. 1, 1830, and they were a less serious character. With the blessing of Providence your medicine was made the instrument by which I was cured of that distressing affliction. I think that the Pills and their good effects should be made known everywhere, that persons who are similarly affected may have the benefit of them. Any person wishing fundaming the affine it is very ling at the property of the person with the property of the person with th

IS THERE A CURE FOR EPILEPSY?

The subjoined will answer, GRENADA, Miss., June 30. —SETH S. HANGE. — Dear Sir GRENADA Miss. June 30.—SETH S. HANCE.—Dear Sir: You will had enclosed Eve delbars, which I send you for two bexes of your Epilepite Pills. I was the first person who the dyour Pills in this part of the country. My sen was badly affilted with fits for two years. I wrote for and received two boxes of your Pills, which he took according to directions. He has never had a fit since. It was by my persuasion that Mr. Lyon tried your Pills, His case was a very bad one; he lead fits nearly all his life. Fersons have written to me from Alabama and Temessee on the subject, for the purpose of ascertaining ity opinions in regard to your Pills. I heavill ways remaineded them, and in he is the recovered have been dearing from their effect have they had a charge of hearing from their effect have they had a charge of hearing from their effect have they had a charge of hearing from their effect have they had a charge of hearing from their effect have they

ANOTHER DEMARKABLE CURROF LEGISTRY; OR, PALLING FITS, BE HANCE'S EPILEDING PILLS.

Mostocathar, Terms, June 20th, 1877.
To the S. Haracher A ferrounts may employ had been affided with Fit. or Epilep by for third convenient had the stantars at this evaluation of two to four weeks, and oftentime several in quick succession, nonectimes continuity for two or three days. On several occasions they lasted until his mind appeared to halfy democitines continue for a day or two niter the fits ceased. I tried several remedies prescribed by our resident physicians, but without success. Having seen your advertisement feorefuled to try your remedy. I obtained two boxes of your Pills, gave them seconding to directions, and they effected a permanent cure. The percent is now a stout, healthy man, about 20 years of face, and they direction that it fit since he could need take a your residence, the years of your Pills.

every one who has his to give it a true. b. L. DeFarmen. STILL ANOTHER CURE.

State 3. Haven, Ballanore, and where ship: I take great pleasant on relacing a case between origin, curn d by your lavaluation. Pitls. My broken, J. Ligon, has long been ashed d with this awind diese. He was first attacked winde quite young. He would have one or two spasms at one assact at first, but as he grew older they seemed to increase. Up to the time he commenced taking your Pills he had them very often and quite sever? Prostanting him, body and mind. His mind had suffered vertices by but now. I am happy to say, he is cured of those ously, but now. I am happy to say, he is cured of those fits. He has enjoyed fine health for the last five more the His mind has also returned to its original brightness. All this I take awar the autor.

Sent to any part of the country, by mail. free of postage wo, \$5; twelve, \$27.
Please mention where you saw this advertisement

AMHERST .- We have held three missionary meetings. Deputation did not "put in an appearance." Meetings were well attended and interesting. My colleague and self had the opportunity of talking to our hearts content. Considering the times and our position the financial results are respectable.

(To the Editor North Star.) FOGO SABBATH-SCHOOL PICNIC.

On Thursday, September 9th, a gathering was convened of the teachers, scholars, and friens of the Wesleyan Sabbath School, Fogo. The mission floating gaily in the breeze; emblem of joy and festivity towering above the rest was the brave old British ensign, bespeaking the loyalty of the convention, and beneath its shadow were planted the flags of the mercantile houses in the harbor, showing the mutual good feeling existing between their proprietors and the Sabbath School. At the appointed hour the children, about seventy in number, assembled in the church where a suitable hymn was sung by all, and prayer offered by the Rev. J. Reay, of Twillingate. The scholars then walked in procession to the house of J. G. Lucas, Esq., the superintendent, and sung another hymn, a short interval of plays succeeded -after which tea was announced in a tent erected for the occasion; first the scholars (to their evident gratification) partook of the abundant good things provided; and then the teachers, parents, and friends, under the smiles of the ladies who presided at the trays, were regaled with the gently cheering, but non-inebriating beverages, (so woven into our social customs) and an excellent repast provided gratuitously by the holders of the trays. Ted over, and innocent sports duly enjoyed, a meeting was convened in the Church when several hymns were sung by the children, and appropriate addresses given by Mr. Lucas, the Revs. J. Reay and H. Lewis; a few remarks by the writer and the singing of the Dexology terminating the anniversary, S. Side, P. E. I. which though slightly marred by not over brilliant weather was nevertheless highly enjoyed by all.

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W. SWANN.

TEMPERANCE AT SACKVILLE.

ENTHUSIASTIC MEETING IN LINGLEY HALL-RE-ORGANIZATION OF THE OLD " PIONEER TOTAL ABSTI-NENCE SOCIETY."

(From the St. John News.

DEAR NEWS,-About a week ago, there occurred a most disgraceful row in the main street of this place, the participants in which deserve severe punishment. This, with a lecture delivered in Lingley Hall by Rev. Mr. Scott, of Owen Sound, Ontario, has resulted in raising such a feeling as will probably end in strenuous efforts to eradicate the evil of liquor-selling which is the foundation of all this annovance. On Thursday evening last a meeting was called at Lingley Hall, to re-organize a Society formerly existing in connection with the Educational institution here, and was attended with much success. There was a large attendance of the students of the Male Academy, and a representation of the people of the village. Professor Inch occupied the chair. Professor Sterling presided at the organ. After prayer by Prof. Burwash, Mr. Inch. in some remarks, laid before the audience the reason of calling them together, viz: to endeavor to resuscitate the old Society. He regretted the small attendance of those whom it was mostly meant to benefit, and told his experience of life in Sackville during the last 21 years to show that the evil of intemperance is daily extending. He reviewed the license question in its different lights; prohibition and its failures and successes; the decline of public sentiment, so evident here that the dispenser of liquor can walk in common with better men. He then proceeded to read the constitution of the old society and its record, explaining that it was not a sectarian society, but simply a platform on which all may meet and work harmoniously, and trusted it would become such a power as to shake the demon to

Thos. Pickard, Esq., M. P. P., made some remarks, followed by Rev. Jos. Hart, who endorsed the sentiments expressed, and instanced Yarmouth, N.S., as notable for its quietness and the the law, having a thorough temperance | earliest possible notice of Pupils should be given. man as Clerk of the Peace.

Prof. Burwash, in a telling speech, Oct. 28. proposed the formation of a League. and the issuing of a manifesto, well signed, to be sent to the liquor sellers. declaring the intention of the League to assist in enforcing the law, saving he had never lived in a community amidst such an amount of blasphemy, obscenity, vulgarity and drunkenness, as he often saw on the streets of Sackville; and with no proper redress for wrongs, as the justices stand idly by and cannot be prevailed upon to carry

Mr. Meahan earnestly advocated this oct. 30

movement, his own bitter experience giving a power to his desire to see a reform. He decried the idea of any Christian community allowing a license law to exist, and declared that all liquor

sellers are unprincipaled.

Prof. Allison followed. We cannot hope, he said, for a solid, substantial reform while human appetites and thirst for liquor are continually being by this traffic pampered, He said that while lately going to Ottawa he met a prominent lawyer of Maine, and from him learned the great success of the Prohibitory law in force in that State. In Bangor, the latest stronghold of the traffic, no liquor can be obtained, and the rising generation knew nothing of the use of it. "The tender mercies of premises displayed a string of bunting the wicked are cruel" is most true in view of the horrible attrocities committed upon the poor slave of drink.

The constitution was then signed by seventy persons including a number of ladies, and the following officers elected: Prof. Inch as President; Messrs. Pickard and Meahan, Vice-Presidents; Mr. Bell, Secretary, and Mr. Thomson Trueman as Treasurer.

It was agreed that these officers form an Executive Committee, and the meetings be held monthly in three districts of the village.

Rev. Mr. Scott then interested the audience for a while, describing the influence which has lately been exerted in Brooklyn, N.Y., by a man who was a prominent liquor seller, but who was converted by the ladies, and since then by his efforts 1010 liquor shops out of 3010 in New York, have been closed up. A hearty vote of thanks to Prof. Sterling for his admirable selections, and the meeting adjourned. XYL.

MARRIED.

On the 20th inst., in the Methodist Church, Lower Horton, by the Rev. W. H. Heartz, Mr. Benjamin Lovell, of Kings Clear, New Brunswick, to Miss Florence Taylor, of Horton.

At Beverly Place, the residence of the bride's father, on the 27th inst., by Rev. W. H. Heartz, William H. Marsden, Esq., late of Huddersfield, England, to Priscilla Grace, eldest daughtea of Jas. Neary, Esq., Kentville.

On the 29th ult., at the residence of W. M. Shaw, Esq., S Side, by the Rev. G. W. Hamilton, Walter C. Duggan, to Mrs. Elizabeth Taplin, all of

On the 18th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by the same, Leonard Morris, of S. Side, to Rhoda Maria Pentz, of Charlottetown, P. E. I. On Oct. 21st at the residence of the bride's father by the Rev. John S Addy, Mr. Lenley M Nichols, of Nicholville to Miss Nancy third daughter of William H. Bent, Esq., of Morristown.—Christian Messenger please copy.

On Oct. 21st at the Parsonage, Aylesford, by the Rev. John S. Addy, Mr. Hamilton Parks of Upper Aylesford, to Miss Lucinda Wotton of Parrsboro, Cumberland County.

On the 21st inst at the residence of the bride's mother, Meagher's Grant, by Rev. J. A. Mosher, Mr. Charles Dunn of Maitland Hants Co., to Miss Mary Jane, second daughter of the late Jacob Dill-

At the Methodist Church, Wallace, Oct 21, by Rev. A. D. Morton, J. Robertson Langill, of River John, to Jane, daughter of the late Mr. James Bigney and Step-daughter of Mr. Jos. B. Canfield of

At the parsonage, on the same day by the same, Willis H. Canfield of Wallace Bridge to Alice daughter of the late Elijah Fountain, of Malagash. On Monday 25th inst., at Rockland, Westmorland, Co., by Rev. W. McCarty, Mr. George Simpson, of St. John, N.B., to Mrs Cynthia Ann Mc-Manus.

DIED.

At Meagher's Grant on the 23rd inst., Miss At Moncton on Thursday in orning 21st inst Abirai, relict of the late Chas, Shaffer, aged 72 years. # Boston papers plase copy.

On the 19th at Amberst Head, Carolina A. daughter of Robt. Beharell, aged 14 years. At Granville Ferry, Annaplis, Co., of Consun ption, on the9th inst., Mary A. Amberman, aged 24

At Granville Ferry, of diptheria, on the 9th just. Alice Dorinda, aged 5 years and 6 months. On the 18th inst., of the same disease, Alton David, aged 10 years and 10 months, children of

David and Eliza B Inglis. On Oct. 10th, at Spring Grove, Lower Aylesford Miss Cathrine Grogan in the 16th year of her age. On the 10th of October at the residence of her Son, Mr. Thos. Roland, Morristown, Mrs. Olevia, Roland in the 93rd year of her age.

At Patterson Settlement, Queen's Co., N. B., on 6th inst., of typhoid fever, Ruth Ann, eldest and beloved daughter of David and Ruth A Kirkpatrick, Mrs. Geo. S. Keirstead. \$2 00 in the 2 th year of her age. At Spring Hill Mines, Cumberland Co., on Sen

10th, after a brief illness, W. W. G. Cove, aged ears and 3 months, eldest son of J. W. M. De. and Mrs E. Cesc. "Of such is the King-

MOUNT ALLISON WESLEYAN College and Academies, SACKVILLE, N.B.

The Second term of the Current Year

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25th November. manner in which the Magistracy enforce | recent improvements jurnished on application. The

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its praises are sounded everywhere. It will prove a 'Survivo River' of beauty and inclody in hun-

dreds of homes and sabbath schools.

The latter is just out, and is a book which no

time. Sells for \$1.00 or \$9.00 per dozen.

teacher can tail to admire and introduce. It will

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FOR PRAYER MEETINGS.

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A new collection of most beautiful Hymns and

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Oct 20th. -1y

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Market on Saturday October, 30th 1875.

- 1			,					
	Butter, Firkins	.17	to	.21	.17	to	.20	
1	Do. Rolls				.22	to	.24	
	Mutton, per lb.	.04	to	.06	.05	to	.07	
1	Lamb, pr lb. by quarter	.05	to	.08	.05	to	.07	
	Hams, smoked, per lb	.13	to	.14	.15	to	.16	
	Hides, per lb	.05			.05	to	.06	
	Calfskins, each	.25	to	.75	.05	to	.07	
	Pork, per lb	.08	to	.07	.08	to	.09	
	Veal, per lb	.03	to	.06		-	-	
	Tallow, per lb	.04			.08	to	.09	
	., rough, per lb				.05			
	Beef, per lb	.06	to	.11	.05	to	.07	
	Eggs, per doz	.18	to	.20	.15	to	.17	
	Lard, per lb	.17			.15	to	.16	
	Oats, per bush	.45	to	.50	.42	to	.45	
1	Potatoes (new)pr bush	.35	to	.40	.40	to	.70	
1	Cheese, factory, per lb	.12	to	.13	.08	to	.09	
1	Chickens, pr pair	.39	to	.75	.50	to	.70	
	Tuelor par lh	.12	to		.14	to.	.16	
	Turkey, per lb	.40	to		.50	to	.75	
	Geese, each Ducks, per pair	.50	to		.60	to	.70	
	Beans, green, per bush				1.50	to 2	2.00	
1	Parsnips, pr bush	.20	to	.60	.80	to 1	1.00	
1	Carrots,pr bush	35	to	-	.50	to	.70	
1	Carrots,pr bush	.50	to		.60	to	.70	
1	Yarn, per lb	.30	to	.40	.35	-		
1	Partridges, per pair	1.50		3.50		-	-	
1		.40	to			-	-	
1	Lamb pelts	.15				-		
1	Rabbits, per pair			-				
1	Plums, prbush		_					-
- 1			-					

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

The officers of the Ladies' Church Aid Society of Sackville, thankfully ack nowledge the following contributions up to October 26th.

l	up to October 20th.			
	Adam Copp Esq., Bristol N.B. A. E. Killem, Esq., Moncton, N.	В	\$1 4	0
1	Rev. Wm. Harrison, Deer Isid,	NB	. 1	0
	Rev. Wm. Harrison, Deer 18d,		1	ŏ
	Rev. J. Hart, Sackville. N.B.	.,,,,,	-	0
	Dr. Wilson, Dorchester, N.B		4	'n
	W F MacCov Esq., Halifax		. 1	v
	A 73 : 3 do		de 🏚	
	Mag L. Hart do		. 2	0
	Mgs. L. Hart do A Friend do John King Esq. do A Friend do Capt. Prichard St John		. 5	0
٠	John King Esq. do		. 1	0
	A Friend do		. 1	0
	Cant Prichard St John		. 1	0
	Mrs. J. Ennis do		2	0
	Mrs. J. Ennis	• • • • •	ī	0
•	Joshua Clawson, Esq. do	DE	1 1	0
	Rev. Jno C. Berrie, Charlottet'n	PE.	1 1	0
	Mrs Gardiner Summerside	e, ao	2	U
	Rev E Botterell Montreal		. 1	U
	Rev. E. Botterell Montreal Mrs Botterel do		. 1	0
	Miss G. Louisa Botterell do		. 1	0
	Miss G. Douisa Doctoren do		. 1	0
	Miss M. Martha Bottere l do		. 1	v
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E. SNOWBALL,

Sackville, Oct. 26, 1875,

Receipts for "WESLEYAN." for week ending October 28th., 1875.

INSTRUCTIONS AS TO REMITTING MONEYS:-

1-Post Office Orders are always safe, and not very costly. Next to these, is the security of registering letters. Money sent otherwise is at the risk of the whether old or new, and if new, write out their

Post Office addresses, plainly.

3. -See that your remittances are duly acknowledged. A delay of one or two weeks may be caused by the business of this office. After that, enquire, if they do not appear. REV. G. A. FISHER.

1	REV. W. W. PERCIVAL.
	Robert Ray Rev. H. B. Lodge.
,	Edward Nickerson
•	Norman McLeod
•	
	John Smith
	REV. E. BRETTLE.
Ī	Andrew Herry

PREACHER'S PLAN, HALIFAX.

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 31st

11 a.m. Brunswick St. Rev. John Lathern. Rev. John Read. 11 a.m. Grafton St. 7 p.m. Rev. Dr. Burns. Rev. John Lathern. Rev. Ralph Bracken.

Charles St. D. ALLISON, Rev. Ralph Brecken. BEECH St., 31 p.m. Rev. W. Purvis. 3 1-2 p.m. Rev. W. Purvis. Rev. A. W. Nicolson. 11 a.m. 7 p.m. Rev. I. E. Thurlow. Rev. I. E. Thurlow. Rev. Thos. Angwin. Mount Hope 3 p.m.

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WESLEYAN" ALMANAC OCTOBER, 1875.

First Quarter, 7th day, 9h. 51m. morning Full Moon, 14th day, 7h. 0m. afternoon Last Quarter, 21st day, 9h. 59m. morning. New Moon, 29th day, 0h. 58m. morning.

-	Day of Week.	Nav of SUN		MOON.			
2		Rises	Sets	Rises	Souths		
1	Friday	6 2	5 38	8 18	1 19	6 20	8 45
5	Saturday	6 3	5.36	9 25	2 3	6 41	9 17
3	SUNDAY	6 4	5 34	10 30	2 49	7 8	9 47
4	Monday	6 5	5 32	11 34	3 37	7 40	10 16
5	Tuesday	6 7	5 30	A. 36	4 29	8 22	10 45
6	Wednday	6 8	5 28	1 30	5 20	9 10	11 22
7	Thursday	6 9	5 27	2 15	6 13	10 11	m'rn
3	Friday	6 10	5 25	2 52	7 3	11 14	0 10
9	Saturday	6 12	5 23	3 22	7 53	m'rn	1 10
in.	SUNDAY	6 13	5 21	3 47	8 41	0 24	2 41
11	Monday	6 14	5 19	4 10	9 29	1 35	4 18
2	Tuesday	6 15	5 18	4 30	10 16	2 48	5 27
3	Wednday	6 17	5 16	4 50	11 4	4 2	6 11
4	Thursday	6 18	5 14	5 12	11 54	5 18	6 48
5	Friday	6 19	5 12	5 36	noon	6 36	7 26
6	Saturday	6 20	5 11	6 7	0 47	7.58	× 1
7	SUNDAY	6 22	5 9	6 50	1 44	9 21	× 39
8	Monday	6 23	5 7	7 41	2 47	10 44	9.24
19	Tuesdyy	6 24	5 6	8 47	3 50	11 59	10 4
20	Wednday		5 4	10 0	4 54	A1 1	10 51
₹0 24	Thursday	6 27	5 2	11 16	5 54	1 48	11 41
2-2	Friday	6 29	5 1	noon	6 51	2 26	A. 47
23	Saturday	6 30	4 59	0 31	7 42	2 53	2 13
24	SUNDAY		4 58	1 43	8 29	3 15	3 5
25	Monday	6 33	4 56	2 51	9 12	3 33	.) (
26	Tueslay	6 34	4 54	3 57	9 54	3 51	5 57
27	Wedneav	6 35	4 53	5 2	10 35	4 8	6 32
28	Thursday	6 37	4 51	6 7	11 16	4 25	7 1
29	Friday	6-37	4 50	7 13	11 59	4 45	7 4
30	Saturday	6 39	4 49	8 20	A. 45	5 10	8 16
31	SUNDAY		4 47	9 23	1 32	5 41	8 43

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

Truro.

High water at Pictou and Cape Tormentine, 2 hrs and 11 minutes LATER than at Halifax. At Annapolis, 8t. John, N.B., and Pertland, Maine, 3 hours and 25 minutes LATER, and at 8t. John's, Newfeundland 20 minutes EARLIER than at Halifax. At Charlottetown, 2 hours 54 minutes LATER. At Westport, 2 hours 54 minutes LATER. At Yarmouth, 2 hours 20 minutes 1 ATER. 20 mtnutes LATER.

FOR THE LENGTH OF THE DAY.—Add 12 hours to the time of the sun's setting, and from the sum subthe time of the sun's sett stract the time of rising. FOR THE LENGTH OF THE NIGHT.—Substract the time of the sun's setting from 12 hours, and to the remainder add the time of rising next morning.

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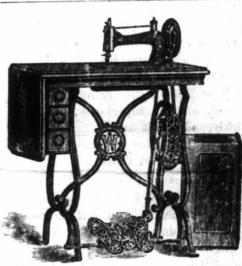
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Any further information may be obtained on application to the Secretary of the Faculty of the Halifax Medical College, 49 Granville Street, Halifax N. J. F. BLACK, M. D., sep 30—6ins secretary of Faculty.



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Rev. A. W. NICOLS Editor and

VOL. XXVI

WESLEYAN BO 125 GRANVILLE HALIFAX.

DEPOSITORY ALL METHODIST PU

AND SALES-ROO General Literature, Statione AND SCHOOL

Sabbath Schools, Clergyme purchasing in quant A SPECIAL DI

THE RELATION OF TO THE CHURCH AN

BY REV. CRANSWICK J The religious culture occupies to-day a place of

ed importance in the thoug of the Christian Church. as soon think of abandonin meeting, or the sermon, in t acceptation of that term, as ing the God-honoured Sab Indeed it has become a custo quarters to substitute for t sermon the school, in which well as children meet for study of the Word of God cises closing with an exposit pastor of the lesson of the de

It is more than probable th method of spending the morn of the Sabbath would be in for the advantage of all cond would be of advantage to th by giving a prominence and i to their religious training wh generally secured, and by ac them to regular attendance public services of the house whereas it is a lamentable now many of them are four the Sabbath-school. It would vantage to parents by incitin a more careful and consecuti study of the Scriptures. It of advantage to the pastor by him to compass in his pre wider range of Scripture t make it more expository than wise possible, thereby better plishing one of the grand preaching, namely, to make th familiar with truth in all i phases. Such a custom appea conform closely to the habit of mative church; for, it was the fourth or fifth century that mon, as we understand that t

introduced. But, the design of all the ag the church in their relation to is to train them up for God; of the question as to the m which these agencies may be cessfully employed, is another which we propose first to consi question as to the relation w dren sustain to the Saviour. of which we may expect them be saved or living to be train an early exhibition of the bloss fruits of genuine piety.

It has come to be regarded cally as a fact; by different bra the Protestant Church, that all dving in infancy are saved. T minster Confession of Faith sa ect infants dying in infancy generated and saved by Christ, the Spirit who worketh whe and how he pleaseth." The lo ference from this assertion is t elect infants dying in infancy regenerated or saved. And was the teaching of the framer Confession, and generally of the of religious thinkers in former review of their writings ampl fies us in saving. Calvin in stitute" asks this question, " again how it came to pass that of Adam should involve withou dy, so many nations with the children in eternal death, unless • it was the will of God?" And