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OUR ENGLISH LETTER.

DEATH OF THE KING OF ITALY.

DEAR MR. EDITOR.—The most startling event of the past fortnight has been the unexpected death of Victor Emmanuel, the brave and patriotic King of Italy. He sank after a comparatively brief illness, and his death was a sad surprise, and a most sorrowful event throughout his dominion. His career has been a remarkable one, he has suffered much, fought bravely, and secured enduring fame. He struggled for years against unpropitious circumstances, and at times it appeared that his hopes and aspirations on behalf of Italy were never to be realized. Yet one great change after another began to turn events in his favour, until at length the unity of the Italian kingdom was established, and the intolerable yoke of the Pope's temporal dominion was broken, and Rome became the capital. He has encountered determined opposition from the Papacy, and lived for years an excommunicated man, and under all kinds of ecclesiastical disabilities. His courage never failed, but he kept true to his own great purpose of making his beloved Italy free and great; a power among the nations, and in this he saw to a very large extent, the grand desire of his heart. His death will not interrupt the work to which his life was sedulously devoted. It is believed that his successor, his eldest son, Prince Humbert, will be true to his father's principles, and maintain Italian liberties. There are indications of plots at the Vatican, and the revival of hopes among the advocates of the temporal dominion of the Papacy. To the surprise of all the aged Pope has again rallied, and exhibits renewed life and vigor. He might be supposed to have obtained

A NEW LEASE OF LIFE.

while the strong man, unbroken by the rush of numerous years, is unexpectedly laid low in death.

ROME

has given a splendid funeral to her distinguished ruler, and claimed to be his burying place. High honors have been paid to his memory, and representatives from all the Great Powers were present at his interment.

EVENTS AT HOME

must claim our attention. The excitement that was felt when Parliament was first summoned continued up to the very day of its assembling. The feeling became intense, and the secret was tolerably well kept, for until the Queen's speech was printed, it was generally believed that a great declaration was to be made, and a vote of many millions would be requested for warlike purposes. All these anticipations are wrong, for at present the Government only tell the public that negotiations of great importance are proceeding in which it is imperative that the English Government shall have a voice, before they become final. England is to adhere to its present policy of neutrality while English interests are not touched, and Parliament and everybody else is to wait until the contending Powers shall arrange for an armistice, and discuss the conditions of peace. It is still difficult to explain why Parliament is called nearly a month before its usual time, but it is not unlikely that our Government felt that its dignity required some movement at a time when Russia was carrying all before her victorious arms; and unable or dreading to initiate a war policy, they fell back upon the safe and constitutional plan of seeking the assistance and the advice of the Imperial Parliament.

A FEELING OF SAFETY

is now apparent for no important step can be taken without notice and discussion, and as there are wise and loyal men in the ranks of the Opposition as

well as on the benches of the Government, there is more probability of united action and careful deliberation than during a Parliamentary recess. Yet it is a grave crisis, and a time of much apprehension. The President of our Conference has thoughtfully and wisely urged the Connexion to fervent prayer at this juncture of affairs, and it is still believed that we shall be saved from the terrible necessity of engaging in war.

THE HEAVY TOIL

of Presidential duty has begun to tell upon Mr. Pote, and although he has not been laid aside, he has felt the necessity of caution and of withholding from some of the duties which are crowding in upon them.

IN METHODISM

it has been and must be right up to Conference, a time of much work. Preparations have to be made the inauguration of the new scheme of Lay Representatives. Large and influential committees, are frequently sitting upon questions of vital importance such as the Education of Ministers' Children, the extension of the Theological Institution, the division of our Liturgical services, and other matters of pressing necessity. Our leading men are full-handed, and the rank and file of the ministry in England have abundance of employment, and the work seems to multiply and grow upon us.

THE EXTREME DEPRESSION

the trade still continues, and the numbers of unemployed men is rapidly increasing. "B."
Jan. 21, 1878.

OUR PROFESSIONS.

THE ARMY.

(BY AN OFFICER IN HER MAJESTY'S SERVICE.)

Considering the numerous opportunities at command, it is not surprising that the army, standing as it does, in the fore-front of the professions, is so little understood and sought after. I fear it is not appreciated by the young men of the provinces. The writing about it becomes all the more difficult, when we consider the prejudices that are entertained against it by those who are not in a position to arrive at any accurate opinion as to its advantages, and from whose ranks the army should be mainly recruited. As it is much easier to form a wrong opinion than a right one, so it is much easier to receive than eradicate a false impression. This rule applies especially to the army, for, while we meet with whole classes of young men who entertain a decided antipathy to the army as a profession, they are utterly unable to account satisfactorily for its existence. They say they admire the soldier, and will acknowledge that the soldier's life, with its variety and change, and perfect immunity from care, is, to use their own words, "after all, the best;" but, if you ask, "Why, then, do you not seek for admission into the army?" or even suggest the idea of their joining its ranks, the reply, most generally given, is, "Well, I don't know, but I guess I don't care for it." They have objections to it as a means of livelihood (or fancy they have), but to explain those objections in a satisfactory manner, either to themselves or others, is, in nine cases out of ten, an utter failure; and if their objection, supposing they could explain them, were placed beside the plain facts of military life, they would vanish in considerably less time than it took to form them.

The only reason I can fairly assign for this fancied antipathy against the army, is, that people look at military life from a false stand-point. They are ignorant of the manner of life they profess to despise. And yet you will see a mixture of pleasure and satisfaction insensibly overspread their countenances as the gallant red-coat passes, smart, clean and comfortable, looking

what he is, the very embodiment of happiness, with his jaunty air of independence and freedom from care; and they do acknowledge, reluctantly though in some cases it may be, a greater sense of security by the presence of those brave defenders of our hearths and homes. They are magnanimous enough to allow that gentle, affable, kind and unpretending though he be in time of peace, they use no misnomer when they justly style him "The protector of his Queen and country."

Where, I ask, is there a more honourable profession, or one which demands from its members more of those fine principles of firm and steady perseverance and uprightness which characterize the true man? Surely the hearts of even ordinary readers, as they peruse the glowing accounts of patriotism and devotion performed by our soldiers, must throb and palpitate with a desire to emulate the noble defenders of our country. Show me the man who calls Victoria Queen, and dear old England Home, whose heart and soul do not swell, and in whose bosom there is not that palpitation of honest English patriotism, as the deeds of our brave soldiers are recounted, or any of our military histories are read, and I will show you the man who is dead to all old England's sons hold dear, and in whose breast love of country meets with very little, if any, response. And still they treasure up these fancied objections. They do not say so, certainly, yet they fancy there is a certain stigma attaching to the life of a soldier; but it is not a very difficult matter to challenge them to show where the stigma exists, and if those who object to it as a profession for the above named reason, will only take the trouble of adding up the long list of illustrious names who have considered it (and rightly, too) an honor, yea a glory, to serve among their country's defenders, I am of opinion they will be only too glad to relinquish their objection.

However, as it is not my intention to sing the praises of the army, or extol our military brethren more than they deserve, but rather to set before our young men its advantages as an opening in life, I must be careful, as I find there is a danger of falling into one or two extremes. It is possible to give too much color to a military life and thereby impart to it a certain romantic or fanciful tinge, which certainly does not belong to it (for, after all, there is enough of the real work of life, and laudable striving after advancement connected with it, to effectually banish all romance). Or a writer may give so little coloring as to detract from its charms, and thereby become partly untruthful, or at any rate deceiving, and by this misrepresenting it, play into the hands of those whose antipathies are so much against it. I prefer, therefore, to take the only safe course, and lay before my readers those things only that have come under my personal observation. In writing of the army, I must necessarily be both brief and superficial, for though its advantages are many and varied, to take other than a cursory sketch of them would lead us so deeply into the interior economy, or Red Tapeism, of the army, as I fear, would render the subject rather confusing than otherwise to our young men, who have much to their own disadvantage, given the subject so little of their thought.

It may be asserted as an argument against adopting the army as a profession, that there are many of what some people are pleased to call "black sheep" among them. I do not attempt to deny that there are a number of our soldiers who seem regardless of their own good fame, or of the good will of

others; but let not my reader condemn the many for the comparative few. At the same time allow me to ask, are there none who merit this same designation in the other professions; are all our Divines, Statesmen, Lawyers, Doctors, Merchants, &c., &c., so untainted, so spotless in character as to render it an impossibility for any one to cast the first stone? I throw not; and why, pray, should there not be some of defective character in the ranks of the army? If you take a fair average of the men who compose the rank and file of the army, and a similar number from all the other professions, and place them side by side, the army would not have much, if any, cause to blush. Not that I have aught to say against the character of any class or body of men; I merely defend the soldier.

What inducements or advantages are there for young men joining the army? I answer, they are many. I will enumerate a few, not altogether the greatest or most conspicuous, but rather those that present themselves in the order of succession. There are food, clothing, shelter, pay, education, promotion, means of making a provision for the future, pension, distinguished rewards, the possibility of reaching the higher ranks, and a host of ecceteras. On his admission into the army, the first fact that meets the soldier is, that he is not required to provide himself with anything in the shape of funds, clothing, &c., &c. These, it is well known, are provided at the public expense; nevertheless, these items are not to be passed over lightly. Let us for a moment look at them (they will bear inspection) and I think we shall be strongly inclined to call this advantage No. 1. Take then first *Clothing*: The soldier is provided the day he passes into the service with two suits of clothing, of no flimsy material, strong, good and serviceable, viz., two coats, two pairs of trousers, two pairs of boots, and two head dresses. These are renewed periodically,—his coat and trousers annually, his boots every six months, and head dress at longer intervals. In addition he receives what is called a soldier's kit; and it does not cost him one farthing. This kit comprises—two good warm flannel shirts, three pairs of woolen socks, two towels, knife and fork, spoon, comb, razor, gloves, account book, shoe, cloth, and shaving brushes, and sundry other articles which I need not recapitulate, but which are required by the soldier. The necessary piece of soap, even, is not omitted, which will show that every want of the soldier has been thoroughly considered and enquired into. There is also a great-coat and cape issued to him for use in cold or wet weather, and in addition to all this, he has given him, in America, clothing suitable for the climate, such as long boots, fur cap and gloves, flannel drawers, and a warm wrapper for the throat, and is allowed in addition to his pay a certain sum per annum to keep them in repair, or replace them, as needs be. In what profession, let me ask (other than the army), are all these things provided at the outset? None. Surely then we are not wrong in calling this advantage No. 1. We have our man clothed, but clothing will neither fill the stomach nor the pocket, and both these contingencies have to be provided for. How about food? Let us see. What baker will he patronize? What lucky butcher is to supply his table with choice rounds of beef, legs of mutton, &c.? In fact, both butcher and baker must solicit in vain, for (happy man) the soldier has all these gratis and not even the trouble of ordering them. Yes, generous England leaves not her servants to starve. But I fancy I hear some one say, "Ah, but they don't get much of that sort of

the best." Just go and see how they live, and you will find they have enough and to spare; yes, and a spare plate and a hearty welcome for you too, my reader. For my part I have often been astonished at the apparent waste (tho' I cannot fairly call it waste, because others reap the benefit of it). I may more justly call it the surplus, that leaves the soldier's table.

Let us look in upon the soldier. He is, say, at breakfast. He has his bowl of coffee, not good water spoiled, either, because he has a say, after all, in the providing of all his groceries, vegetables, puddings, &c., &c., has also his bread and butter, or his toast, without any stint, and I pity the poor man who cannot sit down and make a good hearty breakfast off these. Still our man is not confined to this, for we must remember that if he is any way fanciful there is invariably the wherewithal in his pockets to satisfy his fancies for other little niceties. For instance, a nice slice of ham from the canteen; or the cook will do him up a couple of eggs and a slice or two of bacon, and you must confess, if not the best, they are far from being the worst kind of things of which to make a breakfast. As to dinner. About one o'clock you may observe him trying the edge of his knife with his thumb; and now we betide that joint that comes in smoking hot. He will do it justice, as well as those nice baked or boiled potatoes, and bit of cabbage or other vegetable. He has already disposed of his soup, the first act in the proceedings, so don't imagine that he has not more than one course for his dinner. But what does this mean? Why, here is an officer and his orderly going into each room and asking the men if they have any complaint to make, and this is done too after each meal! What? complaint at having soup, roast, baked, or boiled meat, potatoes, &c., for dinner, and perhaps, as is very often the case, a little pudding to end with? Surely this is absurd, nevertheless it is so, and if the soldier is not satisfied with the quality of his breakfast or dinner and quantity too, in a very respectful manner he tells the officer so; and if anything is inferior in quality, no time is lost before it is rectified, so there is very little opportunity for imposing on the soldier by inferior articles, simply because he does not purchase them personally. And now about supper. At about 4 o'clock he has a repetition of breakfast, except that instead of coffee he has tea. These three meals constitute a soldier's ration, but if he wants more at a later hour, say a lunch between 8 and 9 p.m., there is no cold meat left from dinner, or bread from breakfast or supper, (and it is seldom the shelves where these are kept are entirely empty), he can go to the canteen and purchase whatever he requires. Thus, considering what little trouble or anxiety on this score the soldier is put to I think we may call this matter of food an advantage also.

With regard to the manner in which the soldier is housed, I need say nothing. Take a look at a barrack-room and see for yourselves. You will find that he is surrounded with everything absolutely necessary to his comfort: bed and bedding, crockeryware, cutlery, utensils of every description in abundance, as clean and bright as a new pin.

(Conclusion in our next.)

At an Indian wedding, recently, the choir sung, "Come, ye disconsolate." The officiating clergyman, feeling awkward about it, attempted to mend matters by giving out a hymn, but unluckily struck into the one beginning, "Mistaken souls, that dream of heaven."

THOUGHTS ON GOD AND REDEMPTION.

[ORIGINAL.] Almighty God thou art the same As when on earth thou didst move. And by thy works didst truly prove...

JAMES C. MELIAR. Yarmouth, N. S., Jan. 1878.

DR. GERVAISE SMITH IN AUSTRALIA.

The Ex-President of the British Conference writes interesting letters from the antipodes to the English papers. We make one or two extracts—

The climate of this region is said to resemble that of Sicily and Naples. During the summer months—December, January, February—the heat is considerable, and sometimes the hot winds from the interior are very disagreeable; but there is no epidemic disease: intermittent fevers are scarcely known, nor has any irruptive fever—excepting occasional scarlatina and measles—yet appeared.

The productiveness of the soil is extraordinary. The farmer has little to do in the first instance but plough the land and cast in the seed, and, generally speaking, a large crop is speedily produced. Wheat is of course the principal article of growth, but thousands of acres of vines are already planted, and are most productive.

Looking at these figures, we cannot fail to recognize the great success that has attended the enterprise of a handful of Englishmen, who, without adventitious aid, have, during a single generation, established a flourishing community, reproducing most of the social and material advantages of the mother country, and much of old world civilization, conducive to the happiness and prosperity of a people.

BARTHOLOMEW DUGGINS'S DREAMS.

BY REV. E. E. THICKSTON.

"Bart Duggins," as he was familiarly styled, was a Methodist class-leader; one of those whose integrity and piety no one ever doubts. A zealous worker for Jesus, Bart was an oddity withal; and, as he sometimes expressed it, thought "there were more ways of killing a cat than to choke it to death with milk."

One day in class meeting Bart was listening to the experience of a young sister who could not explain why she did not have more religious enjoyment. She attended service regularly, and prayed in secret-morning and evening; still, she had many seasons of darkness, and wanted to feel that Christ was blessing her all the time.

My dear friend, I do not hear often enough from you. Seldom more than twice a day. I have repeatedly requested you to address me oftener than that. Let me hear from you oftener in the future.

Your loving friend, JESUS.

Suffice it to say that Jesus heard from the young sister oftener after that than he had before, and that her spiritual happiness increased in proportion.

On another occasion a brother said that he got on the background frequently, and that he wanted advice that would bring his spiritual life nearer the standard, namely, the life of Christ. Said brother Duggins: "I once dreamed I was standing on a gentle declivity, up which was flowing a stream of clear pure water. It was confined to a canal on the surface of the ground, which had been made by raising an embankment of earth on either side."

Once two of Bart's class had a "falling out," and soon a very bitter animosity was nursed up between them. Many attempts were made to reconcile them to each other, but everything had failed.

High engineering authority has pronounced the work of blocking the Straits quite feasible and practicable. It will, however, be an immense undertaking, as the Straits are eight miles wide, with an average depth of thirty fathoms. The material, in the form of towering rocks, is on the spot ready to be thrown into the sea, and though the work no doubt looks a stupendous one, it is believed not to be beyond human skill to complete it.

pass against us," when he said, "I can't forgive John Smith." "Well then you can not come in here," was the sorrowful reply of the angel; and then brother Brown was taken away into "outer darkness. Shortly afterward brother Smith appeared at the gate on the same errand. As his name was in the same condition as Brown's had been found, he was required to repeat the Lord's Prayer also. He failed at the same place, saying that he "could not forgive Bill Brown."

A NEW CLIMATE FOR CANADA.

Captain Graham, of the steamship Moravian, of the Allan line, who is now in Baltimore, has caused quite a sensation throughout Lower Canada with his proposition to close the Straits of Belle Isle, which is also attracting much attention in England. His idea is that by building a breakwater across the straits, the immense flow of northern waters which now passes through them rushing into the Gulf of St. Lawrence will be carried direct to the Atlantic.

The theory of Captain Graham is that if this cold current and the annual incursion of icebergs were converted from the Gulf of St. Lawrence, the surrounding temperature would be materially raised, the chilly cold of Arctic floods, would no more be felt on the shores of Quebec, vegetation would take the place of sterility, and a vast tract of land now lying idle and uncultivated, owing to the adverse influence of climate would be made amenable to the plow, and prove a source of wealth to the country.

Certain it is, that wherever the influence of this polar stream is not felt throughout Canada, or is negated by the Gulf Stream, fertility abounds, as in the Prince Edward Island, along the south side of the St. Lawrence and on the west coasts of Newfoundland and Nova Scotia, whilst wherever the North Seas wash the shores nothing but rocky ground and barrenness abound. A glance at the map shows that were the Straits blocked up the Polar current would pursue its southeasterly course until it was lost in the mighty Atlantic, leaving not only Labrador and Quebec territory to fructify unmolested by its withering colds, but mayhap the northern shores of Newfoundland as well.

Her descendants, having changed owners in America, were finally dispersed by auction in 1873, when Tenth Duchess of Geneva was bought by Mr. Berwick for the Earl of Bective at \$35,000. She had bred in America the bulls Third Duke of Oneida, Sixth Duke of Oneida, and the heifer Eighth Duchess of Oneida, bought also for Lord Bective, at the same time, for \$15,000. In this country she has produced the bull Duke of Underly and the heifers Duchess of Underly and Duchess of Lancaster, all of which, with Eighth Duchess of Oneida, are now in the herd at Underley Hall, Westmoreland. The Tenth Duchess of

HUMAN NATURE.

A TRUE INCIDENT.

Two little children five years old, Marie, the gentle, Charlie the bold; sweet and brightly and quaintly wise, angels both in their mother's eyes.

But you, if you follow my verse shall see That they were as human as human can be. And had not yet learned the maturer art Of hiding the "self" of the finite heart.

One day they found in their romp and play Two little rabbits soft and gray—Soft and gray, and just of a size, As like each other as your two eyes.

All day long the children made love To the dear little pets—their treasure-trove. They kissed and hugged them until the night Brought to the comies a glad respite.

Too much fondling don't agree With the rabbits nature as we shall see, For ere the light of another day Had chased the shadows of night away.

One little pet had gone to the shades, Or let us hope, to perennial glades Brighter and softer than any below—A heaven where good little rabbits go.

The living and dead lay side by side, And still alike as before one died: And it chanced that the children came singly to view The pets they had dreamed of all the night through.

First came Charlie, and with sad surprise Beheld the dead with streaming eyes; Howe'er consolingly he said, "Poor little Marie—her rabbit's dead!"

Later came Marie and stood aghast; She kissed and caressed it, but at last Found voice to say, while her young heart bled, "I'm so sorry for Charlie—his rabbit's dead!"

—Harpers Magazine.

A CELEBRATED SHORT-HORNED COW.

We copy from the London "Graphic" a fine portrait of a celebrated shorthorn cow, Tenth Duchess of Geneva, whose personal and family history is somewhat remarkable. Tradition ascribes the origin of the family to a breed of cattle possessed for centuries by the family of the Duke of Northumberland, but the actual records commence in the last century, when an ancestress of this cow passed into possession of Mr. C. Colling, of Ketton, Durham, who was one of the founders of the shorthorn as a distinct and highly improved breed.

In 1804, Mr. T. Bates, of Kirklevington, Yorkshire, purchased one of the Duchess cows, and recognizing in her excellence and that of her male offspring the superiority of the family over the shorthorns he had previously owned, he determined to secure more of the sort; and at Mr. Colling's great sale, in 1810, when forty seven animals of both sexes and all ages, from eleven years downward, made the then unprecedented average of 732.84, he gave \$929.64 for the two year old heifer Young Duchess, afterward called First Duchess, a daughter of Comet (sold on the same occasion for \$5,080), and granddaughter of the cow he had first purchased. From that heifer, in the female line direct, sprung those Duchesses which have at different periods won the chief honors of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, and for many years past have commanded the highest prices at public and private sales.

Her descendants, having changed owners in America, were finally dispersed by auction in 1873, when Tenth Duchess of Geneva was bought by Mr. Berwick for the Earl of Bective at \$35,000. She had bred in America the bulls Third Duke of Oneida, Sixth Duke of Oneida, and the heifer Eighth Duchess of Oneida, bought also for Lord Bective, at the same time, for \$15,000. In this country she has produced the bull Duke of Underly and the heifers Duchess of Underly and Duchess of Lancaster, all of which, with Eighth Duchess of Oneida, are now in the herd at Underley Hall, Westmoreland. The Tenth Duchess of

Geneva died in January last, and in the same month the Earl of Bective had the misfortune to lose his old bull Second Duke of Tregunter.—Scientific American.

POINT DE BUTE CIRCUIT.

The items of circuit intelligence are always interesting, therefore a few words from this one of the oldest fields of toil might be acceptable to many readers. The religious interest is in a moderately healthy condition. During special services last fall much good was accomplished. The meetings were seasons of great manifestations of the Holy Spirit, producing upon the hearts of the worshippers a solemn awe. The cold were revived, the lost were found. We have been holding a Sabbath Quarterly meeting; in addition to the usual service a love feast was held and the sacrament administered. They were seasons of spiritual good. As many as possible from all the congregations in the circuit are expected to attend. We have held our covenant service at all our preaching places, with much profit many expressing themselves as being greatly blessed during the solemn occasion, for truly it is a very impressive and solemn service. A word concerning finances. Dark was the outlook when the great missionary fund revealed its amount of aid, many were the sad hearts under the limited supplies for family needs. I see that many of the brethren have been able to report help from their people, for which I rejoice, for when the "bread and the oil increase" men's hearts will rejoice. The friends at Point de Bute during Xmas and New Year's brought to the parsonage numerous useful articles among which was a very comfortable overcoat. On the 15th inst., the Jolietre congregation met after tea in the church, spending the evening in a social manner, with short spicy addresses, instrumental and vocal music. "All went as merry as a marriage bell." At the close the chairman presented your correspondent with the very handsome sum of \$75.00, \$39.33 being in cash. It was a grand success and shows what many of our people can do if they will only try. May the blessing of the Giver of all good rest upon all the liberal souls. The apostle says, "He which soweth sparingly shall reap also sparingly; and he which soweth bountifully shall reap also bountifully. Every man according as he purposeth in his heart, so let him give; not grudgingly as of necessity; for God loveth a cheerful giver, and God is able to make all grace abound toward you; that ye always having all sufficiency in all things, may abound to every good work." 2 Cor. ix. 6-8. Allow a word on temperance; the movement here is progressing. The time-honored old Westmorland Division is still doing good work; a course of lectures is being delivered under its auspices. The first was ably delivered by Prof. Burwash of Sackville on "Science." Many pronounced it the best ever given in this hall. The Reform Club is doing prosperous work here holding lively meetings, and constantly adding names to its list of members.

I remain yours, EDWIN MILLS. Point de Bute, Jan. 1878.

OBITUARY.

Mrs. JANE FYFE. Died at Stanley Bridge, New London P. E. I., Nov. 22, 1877, aged 82. Jane, relict of the late Wm. Fyfe. Sister Fyfe was a native of Scotland, and with her husband came to this Island in 1820. Her conversion to Christ took place about ten years later. The agent, who under the blessing of God was the means of leading sister Fyfe and her husband to decision for God, was Wm. Taylor, a member of the Bible Christian Church, then residing at Mill River, and who besides holding prayer meetings, was accustomed to call men to repentance, and point them to the "Lamb of God." It was at one of these meetings that sister Fyfe was awakened to a sense of her danger. Believing on the Lord Jesus Christ, she received "remission of sins." Was made "a child of God." A few days before her death the writer found her "In age and feebleness extreme," but still resting on the "Rock of Ages," and "Rejoicing in hope of the glory of God." In a short notice like this it is easy to chronicle these two events, the spiritual birth, and the exchange of mortality for life. But the intervening years may not be lost sight of. To our late sister they must have brought varied experience. That amid the toils incident to a settlement in a new country—the care and responsibility of a large family, and the various temptations which ever beset the Christian—she was enabled to "adorn the doctrine of God her Saviour," and prove "faithful even unto death," may be recorded to the praise of Him who hath said "My grace is sufficient for thee."

ary last, and in Earl of Beehive lose his old bull inter.—Scientific

CIRCUIT.

intelligence are fore a few words best fields of toil any readers. The in a moderately ing special ser- was accomplish- seasons of great Holy Spirit, pro- of the worshippers were revived, have been hold- meeting; in ad- a love feast was administered. As all the congrega- expected to attend. pant service at all with much profit selves as being the solemn occas- impressive and concerning finan- outlook when the revealed its amount sad hearts under family needs. I see men have been able people, for which "bread and the parts will rejoice. But during Xmas to the Parson- articles among portable overcoat. pelicure congrega- church, spending manner, with short mental and vocal erry as a marriage chairman present- with the very 0, \$39.33 being in success and shows le can do if they blessing of the pon all the liberal says, "He which reap also spar- withth boundfully ally. Every man eth in his heart, so singly as of neces- cheerful giver, and grace abound to- ys having all suf- y abound to every 8. Alway a word movement here is honored old West- doing good work; ing delivered un- trust was ably de- of Sackville on- onned it the best The Reform Club rk here holding constantly adding bers. EDWIN MILLS. 1878.

RY.

IFE. 28, New London aged 82, Jane, re- e. Sister Fyfe was with her husband 820. Her conver- about ten years under the blessing of leading sister to decision for a member of the n, then residing at besides holding accustomed to call point them to the as at one of these was awakened to Believing on the e received "remis- ade " a child of ore her death the age and feebleness ing on the "Rock ing in hope of the

this it is easy to ents, the spiritual ge of mortality for ing years may not ur late sister they varied experience- ident to a settle- the care and re- family, and the va- which ever beset the enabled to "adorn her Saviour," and unto death," may be of Him who ce is sufficient for S.

INTERNATIONAL BIBLE LESSONS.

FIRST QUARTER: STUDIES ABOUT THE KINGDOM OF JUDAH.

B. C. 870. LESSON VII. JOASH REPAIRING THE TEMPLE; or, Willing Workers. 2 Chron. 24. 4-13. Commit to memory verses 8-10. February 17.

EXPLANATORY.

JOASH. The great grandson of Jehoshaphat, and youngest of all the kings of Judah. His reign began B. C. 878 and lasted forty years. Minded. The mind determines the deed. All great events grow from the seed of a thought and a purpose. St. Peter's Church stood in Michael Angelo's mind years before it rose in marble. He beheld its glory even while it lay unbewn in the quarry. [Teacher, urge that the mind, from which is evolved all action, cherish noble purposes.] To repair. Not only must evil institutions be destroyed, but good ones should be established. The iconoclast has a mission, but that of the builder is higher. The house of the Lord. God's cause is left in human hands, for he honours men by making them co-workers with himself. There was a debt of gratitude which Joash felt toward the temple in which he had been secretly preserved during the usurpation of Athaliah.

THE PRIESTS AND THE LEVITES. These were the officers of the church, who might be expected to feel a deep interest in the temple. Money. Not a voluntary contribution, but the assessment of half a shekel (about thirty cents) to each individual in the nation, for the expenses of the public worship. Hastened it not. So careless that they would rather see their temple drop into decay than take the trouble to collect money for its repair. When the ministers of religion have turned from their loyalty to God, it is as if the forts, for a land's defense are held by its foes. We notice through all the history of Israel the slowness of the priesthood in religious reforms. Mere formal ritual services have no power to impart earnestness, and tend to death rather than life.

THE KING. We see the energy of one man overcoming the apathy of an entire order. One man with purpose, enthusiasm and wisdom, can move a million or a mountain. [Teacher, urge your boys to be leaders in good, and not followers in evil. He who begins by mastering lessons and temptations in school prepares to rule well in life.] Collection. The requirement of law had been neglected, or else the funds had been misappropriated by the priests. For the tabernacle of witness. That is, for its support. Sons. Not only Abaziah and his brothers, but all who were under her influence and followed her evil example. Athaliah. Daughter of Abah and Jezabel, and wife of Jehoram. She brought into Judah all her mothers force of character, hatred of God and passion for idolatry. She ruled the counsels of her husband and her son, and finally grasped the scepter itself, which she held, to the ruin of the nation, until slain by Jehoiada. See in her case the law of hereditary transmission of character. Mothers, oftener than fathers, implant their traits in their children. Broken up. Not content with leaving it to decay, they had plundered it to enrich the idol shrines. Baalim. A general term for idols, but especially a Phœnician form of worship, introduced by Jezabel into Israel, and by her daughter into Judah.

THE KING'S COMMANDMENT. The matter was taken from the hands of the Levites, who had lost the confidence of the people, and managed directly by the officers of the crown. A chest. Into which each contributor might drop his money, with no "middle man" between him and the treasury. At the gate. Thus appealing to the sympathies of the worshippers, as they remembered the former magnificence, and contrasted it with the evident decay. Of the house of the Lord. There is Bible warrant for the "collection" at public worship. Those who are benefited by the services of religion should cheerfully contribute to its expenses. Proclamation. When the congregation know the needs of the church they are generally ready to respond to its call. All the princes and all the people. The lofty ones did not despise the call because it belonged to "the masses;" nor did the people leave it to the purses of the princes. The gifts of the rich and of the poor should be side by side in God's treasury. Rejoiced and brought in. As a contribution it was—1. Wisely conducted; 2. Generally entered into; 3. Willingly, cheerfully made. Nothing makes a congregation happier than a large collection.

THE CHEST. The plan embraced checks upon mal-administration, and left no chance for covetousness. 1. The chest

was taken to a public place the king's office. 2. It was opened, in presence of witnesses, by the king's scribe, as representative of the crown, and the high-priest's officer in behalf of the hierarchy. 3. It was expended under the personal direction of the king and Jehoiada. 4. It was used directly for the object proposed. God's money should ever be held a sacred trust, and never diverted from its legitimate purposes. The work was perfected. Every giver could feel a personal interest in the progress of the work. Let young people be trained early to contribute to the interests of religion. In his state. As the temple represented God's dwelling-place, and preached to Israel by its very stones, there was a need of costly materials and rich workmanship, which may be dispensed with at the present. Ornate architecture is lawful when it can be afforded without unduly burdening the congregation. But no church has a right to pay for its steeple by cutting down its missionary contribution.

GOLDEN TEXT: Joash was minded to repair the house of the Lord. 2 Chron. 24. 4.

DOCTRINAL SUGGESTION: Consecration of property. The next lesson is 2 Chron. 26, 16-23.

REMEDY FOR BACKSLIDING.

Old brother T. the other morning, at experience meeting said, "Brethren, I joined the church at the old stone meeting house in Cincinnati in 1828. I was converted in a way that I knew I was saved. When I left there Bishop Morris gave me a letter, and I thank God I have never been out of the church a single day since I joined and never expect to be. At one time in my religious life, I got into darkness, and I did not know what was the matter with me. All seemed to be lost, but I determined to take the old way, to see if I could not get my peace again. So I fasted and prayed. After about twelve hours of agonizing prayer, God poured salvation into my soul, like a flood of light and glory, and I was in no doubt at all as to where it came from; I knew it was from God, and I have ever since been able to maintain a clear evidence of my acceptance with him." Doubting soul, backslider from the grace of God, go thou and do likewise.

THEOLOGY.

Where the philosophy ends, theology begins: The former is the knowledge of the natural, the latter is the knowledge of the supernatural. The one is the science of reason, the other is the science of revelation. But the natural points to the supernatural as the only rational explanation of its existence. So the body points to the soul, which animates and uses it as its organ; the law pre-supposes a law-giver, the creature is inconceivable without a Creator. Reason's highest function is to prove the necessity of revelation. Philosophy teaches that there may be a God, and that there ought to be a God; that man may be immortal and ought to be immortal. Theology knows that there is a God, and that man is immortal for weal or woe. Physiology cannot deny the terrible fact of sin and the moral disorder of the universe; but it cannot explain it, and still less, remedy it. Theology knows both the poison and the antidote. To him who knows from experience that he is a sinner, justly exposed to the wrath of a holy God, and who believes that Christ is his Saviour, who satisfies all his spiritual wants and aspirations, the objections of infidelity have as little weight as water upon a rock or paper balls upon a fort.—Dr. Schaff.

Every man stamps his value on himself. The price we challenge for ourselves is given us. There does not live on earth a man, be his station what it may that I despise myself, compared with him. Man is made great or little by his own will.—Schiller.

AMERICAN APPRECIATION OF CANADIAN REMEDIES.—A wholesale iron merchant of Boston, Mr. Wm. P. Tyler, of the firm of Arthur G. Tompkins & Co., lately got his ankle sprained and knowing the value of GRAHAM'S PAIN EXERCISER in such cases sent for a supply, which he writes soon cured him. He gave a bottle to a friend suffering from the same complaint who found similar results from its use.

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THE WESLEYAN.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1878.

MINISTERIAL HEART-ACHE.

"The Ministry would be—with all its drawbacks—a pleasant profession, if it were free from heart-ache. But even sorrowful as it must be at all times, because of the indifference of mankind to their religious interests, it is still the grandest position on the earth."

Extract of letter from a young Minister.

Every profession has its pains and sorrows. He is but a child at best who looks out upon the surface of any avocation to see only its smiles and blushes. Depend upon it life is life, everywhere and always. In every cupboard there is a skeleton—among the wines and the honey and the luscious fruit, a fleshless body moves about bringing awe and anxiety to every feast.

If any profession could be providentially free from trouble, it would surely be that of the sacred Ministry. Not that its members are always so pure in the sight of God as to deserve special privilege; they are human, have their full share of imperfections, and, when at all mercenary, are the most flagrant—because the most notably—inconsistent of mankind. But the profession after all, is more directly of divine appointment and obligation than any other. God has thrown around it the mantle of His best promises, and His warnings stand guard over it with the shield of majesty and justice. The first of privileges he has doubtless bestowed upon the ministerial brotherhood that is consistent with the principles of a wise, paternal government. Sorrow and anxiety, however, He has not withheld. The best of God's ministers have been among the tearful, solicitous of humanity. What is more paradoxical, the most tearful of God's servants have been among the chiefs of the world's useful and noble beings. Indeed weeping and working are the seed of all rejoicing harvests.

It is far easier to assert the fact of ministerial sorrow, than to define it. Many a true heart finds itself trying to solve this question—"Why should I not enjoy life to the utmost, and dismiss every distressing thought? I have enough and to spare; my social position, as one of respectability, is assured and permanent; with an upright life and average faithfulness my future may now be without a cloud." And the perplexity always ends, or ought to end, in submission to the will of God, in unswerving trust that He who has sent the sorrow will also send the balm; well knowing that joy can only come with ministerial success in soul-saving. Each such mourner stands in the long line of prophetic and apostolic succession. Men of rare endowments—the peculiarly favoured of Heaven—have stood weeping among the ruins of the Temple—always typical of that more general ruin in the moral realm—in past ages. For them God has provided great things in the economy of Providence. Springs must open in the arid desert; a widow's oil and meal shall be strangely multiplied; ravens—whatever that may mean—shall carry flesh and bread to this servant of God, rather than one true promise respecting him shall fail. Yet he is a weeping prophet, notwithstanding. He is always a weeping prophet. For others—"for the slain of the daughter of my people"—for the sins of "the inhabitants of Jerusalem"—is his soul distressed. Christ came and continued sorrowful. He could not be aught else and fully illustrate the character which God would have his ministers assume. But in no words of Prophet, Priest, or Apostle do we find a definition of this passion, so subtle and powerful, which holds its way in the heart of the true man of God. The same burden which bowed down the soul of Jeremiah, which rested on Christ as he turned away from the unbelieving multitude, which wrung from the heart of Paul the awful cry, "I could wish that myself were accursed from Christ for my kindred's sake"—is still an element in human grief, a feature of the true minister, serving to distinguish him from the false and formal. We only know that it is a part of the divine in man. The inexpressible motive, "God so loved the world," coupled with the results "He gave His only be-

gotten Son," at once reveals that this passion lies beyond the power of language to describe, while it stands ready to make the last, most precious sacrifice.

What a problem to the world is Christ weeping over Jerusalem? Not only the tramp of approaching soldiery, the scaling of sacred walls, the fierce conflict in the streets, the scenes succeeding of blood and fire and total destruction—seen fifty years in the future by our Lord, but concealed from others—made him weep. He wept as a patriot, doubtless, over the coming humiliation to his country; but the sins underlying their woes—the unbelief, the obstinacy of the multitude, this was the prime sorrow of the Saviour's vision. It says much for Christian philanthropy that, with this grief weighing it down, it goes from the mount of vision into the doomed city, to work for the ungrateful and fallen, and into the temple to plead for them before God. Thus must the true follower of the master do to-day. Carrying a burden of anxiety and sorrow for the world's iniquities and unbelief, he will still go down among the multitude to work and wait. He goes not alone!

This profound commiseration—this abiding inexpressible, heart-trouble—always marks the true minister, as of the world, yet distinct from it, as kindred with Christ in sympathy and aims, and as endowed with the first great qualifications for success. "He that goeth forth weeping, bearing precious seed, shall return again, bringing sheaves with him." Out in nature the parching fields are ever looking to the sky for refreshment. First comes the cloud, growing always more dense and troubled; then the wind, in sighs and spasms, announces coming change; a single drop and soon a shower falls from the heavens; flowers open their petals to receive the welcome baptism; the sun breaks out from behind the cloud and a thousand songsters in the groves chant the praise of a divine Benefactor.

Man of God, thy heart-ache but precedes a coming joy—thy tears are but silent heralds of a chorus among the redeemed and regenerated. Take courage!

THE FIRST OF OUR ARTICLES ON THE PROFESSIONS—A gentleman of experience and education, presents to our readers this week an inside view of army life. His article is, of necessity, somewhat extended; but we will give the remainder of it next week. Our military friend is himself so successful a specimen of what he recommends in young men who seek promotion in the Army, that we do not wonder at his enthusiasm. We are inclined to think from all we have learned in intercourse with soldiers recently, that the army presents a good opening for a class of young men who are prepared to respect themselves and aim at promotion. But of this opinion our military contributor is the best exponent.

Our correspondence shows plainly enough that the church is at work. If not aggressive, it will surely decline in strength and numbers. All forms of enterprise are worked at high pressure in our time; and the tendency is to exhaust Christian strength in worldly pursuits, leaving but an unwilling and weary residue of effort for the cause of Christ. Let our ministers and readers see to it, that at least a fair proportion of the church's vitality shall go in the direction of carrying forward the ark of the covenant. "What shall it profit a man if he gain the whole world," &c.

We note with great satisfaction that the Allan steamers are, by arrangements soon to come into operation, to leave Halifax on Saturdays instead of on Sabbaths. This will do away with the necessity of employing large companies of men on the Lord's day. It is delightful to find rich proprietors thus disposed to concede to Christian opinion, even at a sacrifice of deranging in part their own plans.

THE Rev. D. D. Currie, of Moncton will preach in the Methodist Church at Spring Hill Mines, on Sabbath next, at half-past six, p.m.

Much Matter crowded out.

LETTER FROM MONTREAL.

DEAR MR. EDITOR,—

THE WEEK OF PRAYER

at the beginning of the year as an institution patronized by Protestant Christians throughout the world, is entitled to a brief notice in a letter written in January in the largest city in the Dominion. As recommended, meetings were held daily, from the 6th to the 12th inst. There were more meetings this year than in previous years, they were well arranged, and were numerous attended. There were daily two meetings at noon, one of which was for ladies only. There were several evening meetings, one of these was constantly held in the same church, the others in different parts of the city, both east and west. Thus all interested could easily attend some of the services. Laymen assisted ministers in conducting the daily worship. Addresses were delivered on the topics for the day. The singing was lively and sweet. The prayers were devout, tender and earnest. It would, perhaps, be an improvement, if the speakers at those meetings would each select a different topic of those on the programme, and if no one would speak long. Please consider this. If you approve, you might advantageously call the attention of your readers to it in the numbers of your valuable paper which will be given to them on the 28th December, and the 4th January next. The immediate benefit of the union concert for prayer in each year, is the good feeling which they promote among the ministers and members of the different churches. This is obvious, and very precious. Gracious answers to the reverent pleadings with God have been recognized in the increase and wider spread of pure religion in many places. Thus may prayer be still made for the prosperity of the Redeemer's kindness, until He shall have the heathen for his inheritance, and the uttermost parts of the earth for His possession.

THE OKA INDIANS,

accused of burning the Catholic Church of their village, have been put on their trial. A true bill was found by the grand jury against fourteen. One of these, of whose conviction the crown prosecutor had the strongest hopes, was tried separately. The jury was a mixed one, and did not agree in their verdict. Their diversity of judgment coincided with the difference of their language and of their religious profession. The judge dismissed them without the thanks of the court. The Indians have since been liberated on very large bail. The trial is to be repeated, if the prosecutor can prevail to have it so, not in the District in which the crime is alleged to have been committed, but elsewhere. The condition of the Oka Methodist Indians is a pitiful anomaly. It is a scandal to the Christian civilization of the age. Here is a duel carried on between the rich and learned Seminary of St. Sulpice, backed by the hierarchy of the province, and the Quebec Government; and a few Indians who have become wretchedly poor since they have been denied the use of the forests from which, for many generations, their fathers obtained a livelihood. The Indians have a few good friends. These cannot be expected to feed and clothe them in all time to come. Nor should they, even if they could. It is now said that the testimony lately taken of a dying Indian will be found important. But this is uncertain. It is more than time for this tragedy to come to its last act.

THE METHODIST FRENCH-CANADIAN MISSIONARY.

The Rev. L. Beaudry, has been encouraged in his work by the conversion of promising young men, and by accessions to his congregations. A meeting, chiefly of ladies, was lately held in the St. James St. Church, over which the Rev. L. Gaetz presided. A constitution was then adopted of an organization to be known as the Ladies French Missionary Society of the Methodist Church of Canada. The object is, as may be gathered from its name, to co-operate with the General Missionary Society in extending the Gospel to the French speaking people of the country. It is hoped that branches will be formed in many places throughout the Dominion. Mrs. Scott, a minister's widow, Principal of the Ladies High School, is the President. Mr. Beaudry is now from home, but working in the interests of this society. So far as he and his fellow-labourers in the ministry and their lady helpers shall succeed, they will be doing an indisputably good work. Their success will be the leading of the Catholic Canadians to look above their images of saints, and lay aside their gaudy statues of Mary and her child, to exchange the crucifix for the living Christ Himself, and take Him alone as their Redeemer and great high Priest. Thus shall they escape from the gloomy bondage of a hidden and perverted gospel into the liberty, light and rest which Christ promises to all that come to Him.

THE ANNIVERSARIES

of the chief religious societies that have their centres in Montreal, were held in the largest Methodist Church, in the week beginning on the 20th inst. Foremost of these is the Bible Society. Of the interesting details of its last year's record may be mentioned—the decease of an unusual number of its late friends who, for many years, had lovingly and effectually laboured for the advancement of its interests—the bequests of some of these amounting to \$1,400, and the distribution of 17,496 copies of the Scriptures. The society employs one general agent and four colporteurs. The issues and the receipts during the past year exceed those of the year preceding. Hence an appropriation was made to the parent society of £100 stg., and the purpose formed of placing a copy of the Scriptures in every room of the new Windsor Hotel. There is also a Ladies Bible Association, which employs six women, of these three are employed in the wards of the city, and the others find their spheres in the Jail, the General Hospital, and the houses of those who speak the French language. The oration of this Anniversary was pronounced by Sir A. T. Galt. His sentiments and style were worthy equally of his patriotism and his Protestantism. He did honour to both. Were all the statesmen of Canada endowed with faith in the Bible like his, the pernicious designs of those who oppose the universal circulation of the word of God would be effectually checked.

Next in popular regard is that of THE FRENCH-CANADIAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

Its operations are now confined to colportage and education. The principal school is about five miles from town. The pupils of both sexes were brought to the annual meeting. They were regaled after their drive to town with a bounteous and warm supper in the basement of the church. During the meeting the pupils occupied seats in the western gallery, and added largely to the pleasure of the proceedings by singing appropriate hymns in French. This is one of the oldest of the specifically French evangelizing organizations in Canada. It has accomplished much already. Opportunities for Christian usefulness are as great as ever, and the call thereto is no less urgent than in former years.

To one accustomed to these yearly gatherings of evangelical Christians in Montreal and observant of what transpires in them, nothing was more conspicuous in the various resolutions which were proposed and adopted and in the addresses of those to whom their advocacy was entrusted, than the overt antagonism avowed to the system of the Vatican—both as a religion and as a social policy. The notorious Syllabus, based on the dogma of the Pope's infallibility, was denounced in no measured terms. The pastor of the church, the Rev. L. Gaetz, was among the most outspoken on these subjects. A state of warfare in the domain of doctrine and worship between the Protestants and the upholders of Romanism in the country was implied, and the fact was endorsed in the meetings night after night. This war of opinion and faith, this long drawn-out battle of religion, without cannon, or rifle, or sword, is understood throughout the land.

Evangelism has made some progress. This is undeniable, and it is, no doubt, vexing to the dominant ecclesiastical party. When the priests are brought in to personal contact with the active agents of the declared opponents of Romanism, it is not a thing to excite surprise that they should say and do, or encourage their minions to say and do what is illegal, unjustifiable and discouraging. This must be expected. Instances will occur probably more often in the time to come than in time past. When incidents of persecution arise, they should be met, not by complainings, to Protestant partisans, but by the meekness and gentleness of Christ. If advantage can be obtained by the law, it is, of course, to be promptly sought. Thus personal injury may be punished and prevented. But the spirit of conquest over Romanism must ever be the spirit of truth, and love, and purity, and the catholicism of Christ. The conflict may be long, the process of subjugation may be slow, but ultimately the uncorrupted, glorious Gospel of the blessed God will prevail over all its rivals, and lead captive all its enemies. Haste, happy day!

THE STATE OF BUSINESS has not been nearly so satisfactory as was expected a few months ago. Mercantile failures still continue, and the end of them, it is feared, is not yet. These have been the cause of a great many lawsuits. Some persons concerned appear to have become bankrupt in character as well as insolvent in trade. The Book says—"He that walketh uprightly walketh surely." Bunyan sings:

"Better, tho' difficult, the right way to go,
Than wrong, tho' easy, where the end is woe."
It is saddening to consider that many

families that lived in comfort a short time since have been reduced to penury. Clerks have been discharged, and are not likely to find congenial places for a long time to come. Younger men will act wisely if they learn some mechanical trade. The labouring class are less impoverished in this city than in some others. This arises partly from the fact that the Corporation are continuing the construction of the tunnel in Craig St. It is a costly improvement, and gives employment and wages to a host of men. The tunnel will be the principal sewer of the city. Hundreds are at work on the enlargement of the Lachine canal. The building of the Montreal and Ottawa railway has, to this time, engaged a great many men. Some of these may soon be idle as the road is finished and open. Ottawa is now easily reached from Montreal by railway direct to Hull, which is merely across the river from the Dominion capital. There are, however, multitudes of poor and needy who exhaust the resources of the charitable bodies. The officers of these are compelled to call to their fellow-citizens for further subscriptions. The appeal will, as in all such cases, be suitably answered. Thus it is hoped the remaining weeks of winter will pass away without any severer hardship than is now suffered.

The event of the next fortnight, anticipated here with universal enthusiasm, is the formal opening of

THE WINDSOR HOTEL,

by His Excellency the Governor General, Lord Dufferin and his Countess are to be the guests of the city. Committees have been appointed with instructions to provide an entertainment worthy of His Excellency's acceptance as occupying with applause the highest place in the Dominion, and as being the representative of the Queen. The arrangements will comprise a levee and dinner in the new hotel. The magnitude of the building, the sumptuousness of its drawing-rooms and parlours, and the attractive conveniences which exist from the cellar to its uppermost story, may be partly estimated by persons at a distance inasmuch as the Governor General and his Countess readily consented to give importance to the opening ceremonial by taking a prominent part therein. Indeed, the Windsor may be spoken of as scarcely less than a marvel of beauty, luxury and comfort. Already business has begun in it. Guests are accommodated in its palatial rooms. The chill of the newly erected edifice will thus be taken off before the coming of the Governor General. The lessee is Mr. Worthington. Every one wishes that he may find this new business a most profitable enterprise.

Yours truly, E. B.

January, 1878.

CORRESPONDENCE.

"POOR AND DESTITUTE ANnapolis."

MR. EDITOR.—Your Lunenburg correspondent, in his glowing account of circuit finance, says, "They will raise this year \$400 to send the gospel to such poor and destitute places as Annapolis"—naming several other circuits along the valley, in the same unenviable category.

Now Sir, we are at a loss to know what Mr. Rogers means by "Annapolis." Does he mean the County? the Town? or does he mean what Methodists technically call "the Annapolis Circuit?" If he mean "Poor and Destitute" to qualify the old Annapolis Circuit, we beg to say, his qualifications are incorrect, misleading, and reproachful. Or if he use the qualifying term, ironically and mean by them, to reprove a wealthy Circuit for not "following the example of Lunenburg" &c. he is just as far from a just judgment of the Annapolis Circuit, as he is in using his by no means flattering epithets, in the former sense.

Now Sir, Annapolis Circuit does not boast of either wealth or poverty, but is free to say, that in point of members, is one of the smallest Circuits in the Nova Scotia Conference, and considering our numbers, Annapolis is one of the most liberal Circuits of the Conference.

"Annapolis" moreover, has been of late divided and sub-divided into three Circuits—Hillsburg, on the one side, with a very respectable history; and Granville Ferry Circuit on the other, in a prosperous condition,—and gloriously independent of Lunenburg's vaunted help. Hence at present, the numbers in this Circuit are necessarily small. Beside having spread herself into "bands" and giving off her sources of income on the right hand and left, when Annapolis—or what remained of the old Annapolis Circuit—needed a more central Parsonage, the few remaining members and congregation nobly responded to the call, secured a fine corner "lot" most "beautiful for situation," erected a very commodious and comfortable Parsonage which is an honor to themselves and a credit to the Conference; toward the heavy expense of which the

in comfort a short reduced to penury. charged, and are not places for a long men will act wise- mechanical trade. re less impoverished some others. This fact that the Cor- the construction St. It is a costly employment and The tunnel will of the city. Hun- enlargement of the building of the railway has, to this many men. Some le as the road is now easily by railway direct y across the river pital. There are, poor and needy ces of the charit- ers of these are ir fellow-citizens ns. The appeal s, be suitably and the remaining as away without is now suffered. ight, anti- enthusiasm, is HOTEL, gvernor General. nesses are to be Committees have instructions to pro- worthy of His as occupying at place in the representative ngements will her in the new of the building, drawing-rooms ractive conven- the cellar to its rtly estimated as much as the Countess read- ortance to the ng a prominent Windsor may as than a mar- comfort. Al- begun in it. in its palatial ively erected off before the General. The Every one new business E. B. NCE. ITUTE enburg cor- account of will raise this to such poor polis"—nam- the valley, ry. know what polis." Does on? or does nically call if he mean ify the old ay, his qual- eading, and term, iron- reprove a wing the ex- is just as the Annapo- his by no the former e does not erty, but is members, sits in the considering of the most nce. een of late ree Circuits with a very ville Ferry prosperous independent Hence at Circuit are ing spread ng off her e hand and e remained -needed a ew remain- nobly res- ne corner situation," d comfort- r to them- onference; which the

Conference did promise, and has given a small item of "House Rent," and even this was considerably reduced by the last meeting of the Missionary Committee. But for the last two years, at least, the Annapolis Circuit has not received a cent of Lunenburg's \$400 toward making up the Minister's salary of \$750. Let me say in conclusion, Sir, that during the last month, or so, our estimating Circuit Committee have arranged by envelope receipts for the \$750 salary, have made the occupants of the Parsonage a most liberal Donation—and are now "devising liberal things," in relation to the remaining debt on the parsonage. (Hear, Hear.—EDITOR.) Asking "Honor to whom honor is due," I am sincerely yours, R. SMITH. Annapolis, Feby. 2nd, 1878.

ME. EDITOR.—A number of the friends of the Rev. B. C. Borden, pastor of the Onslow circuit, desirous of spending a social evening with their minister and with each other assembled Jan. 18th, at the residence of J. E. Downing. They began to arrive about three o'clock in the afternoon. The ladies, with smiling faces and well filled baskets, proceeded at once to set tables which they did in a most praiseworthy manner. After justice had been done, by all present, to the excellent repast, and the fragments had been taken up; not twelve baskets full perhaps, but sufficient without a miracle to have fed a goodly number more, we then had a pleasing variety of speeches interspersed with music, instrumental and vocal, after which, a collection was taken up and Mr. Borden was presented with a purse of forty-one dollars. He then made a neat and appropriate speech, and closed the meeting with prayer. Thus ended one of the most agreeable social gatherings that it has ever been our privilege to engage in. Hopin', Mr. Editor, this may not be the last meeting of the kind we shall have on the Onslow circuit, I remain, as ever, yours respectfully, ONE PRESENT. Lower Onslow, Jan. 30, 1878.

YORK COUNTY, Jan. 25, 1878. To the Editor of the Wesleyan. DEAR SIR.—Perhaps a few items of news from this circuit may not be uninteresting to your readers. The work on this circuit is quietly but none the less surely progressing. This year we have added several new preaching places to our lists, and dropped one comparatively unproductive to us as a church. We have abundant opportunities for labour, our joy is, that our labours are not in vain in the Lord.

In the fall we held a series of special meetings, extending a little over a fortnight, at Caverhill, where in the past only occasional services were held by the minister, as his other duties permitted, and where we had no Society. For a few days during the services we received very efficient and timely aid from Rev. C. H. Paisley, and Mr. Sydney Smith of Woodstock. Throughout the services very much interest was manifested by the people therein, and the convincing and converting grace of God was felt to be evidently present, and a goodly number cast in their lot with the people of God. A Society class was formed during the meetings, which has been well attended ever since.

Last Sunday a large congregation gathered to witness the organizing of a Methodist church, and the public recognition of the new members. Most of the members of the Quarterly meeting from other parts of the circuit were there to show by their presence their interest in the work. After the ordinance of baptism had been administered to two candidates, seventy-five were publicly received into church fellowship with us. A number still remain on trial, who for various reasons were not able to be present with us that day. An address was given by the pastor to the new members, on the duties and privileges of Christian citizenship, as members of the household of God, and as holding connection with the Methodist Church, based on Paul's epistle to the Ephesians, second chapter and 19th verse.

The work in this place is increasing in interest, as others are being gradually gathered into our class-meetings, and we look for more accessions at no distant day. The people are evincing their sincerity by the earnest way in which they have engaged in our church work and in their contributions to the circuit funds, as well as by their thoughtful remembrance of their pastor at Christmas time. Our need is now for a church building, more suited to our wants than the school house in which we now meet, as from the first it has been much too small for the congregations who gather to the ordinary services. This want however we hope will be supplied in good time.

Our missionary meetings were held in accordance with District arrangement, although we were only favored with the presence of one of the deputation, Rev. R. W. Weddall. Our receipts however

promise at least to equal those of last year. A course of lectures has been arranged for on the circuit, proceeds to go in aid of circuit Parsonage Fund. The interest in temperance work on this circuit is a growing one, and is shared in by all the churches. At Smith's Corner we have had for some months a flourishing Lodge of the N. T. A., and which now numbers about seventy members. Last Tuesday evening a very successful temperance meeting was held in connection with the Lodge. The Methodist church in which the meeting was held being crowded with a very attentive audience. The speakers were Rev. Messrs. McKiel, Episcopal, Sykes, Congregational, Read, Free Baptist, Campbell and Marshall Methodists, as well as several lay gentlemen. About sixty signed the pledge at the close of the meeting. Yours sincerely, T. M.

MUSGRAVE HARBOR, NEWF.L.D. SPIRITUAL. In this circuit we have a fine Church and Ministry. But in short we need a good Mission House. Our services are well attended, and during the summer season our Greenspond brethren meet and worship with us. There are cheering signs in our congregations that the word we preach is the power of God unto salvation. The grand old story of the cross is still the sinner's need, and ere long we hope to hear the penitent's cry in all its fullness. We are sometimes privileged to see the hearers bathed in tears, and to hear the cry "What must I do to be saved?"—but we long to hear the shout of the saved, the Halleluia's done, I believe on the Son I'm saved by the blood of the Crucified one. Glory be to God—we look for it, we expect it, and with the prayer of faith we cry "Lord let thy kingdom come."

Our Class meetings are well attended, and members added. Backsliders are returning home to God, and where sin once abounded, grace doth more abound. May the Lord bless his servant's work, and may his work revive in every part of our Circuit. CHRISTMAS DAY FESTIVAL. The morning of Christmas was favourable and very mild and was ushered in by the firing of guns and a grand display of bunting from the principal houses of the two Harbors. In the afternoon the children of the two localities met at their school room to celebrate the festival with rejoicing. Our much loved and respected minister, Rev. S. Snowden, had announced some time previous his intention of having a merry Christmas with the Children and also promised to take them for a walk around the two harbors, so they were all in high glee, and quite a large number mustered together at one o'clock in the afternoon, each bearing a flag, which appeared to increase the children's spirits and made them quite happy. They were soon seated in the school-room, and formed into procession, to the number of 150 children. The Parents and brethren of the Orange order hoisted their flags, while the grand old English Ensign floated proudly in the wind. The children's staves showed how the parents had appreciated the event, as they displayed great skill; carved and painted with various colors while the flags proved the attention of the mothers, each striving to outvie one another in beauty. It was the first time such a sight had ever been witnessed here, and it was a grand display to many, as the procession wended their way along, their flags floating in the wind, they were welcomed and cheered by old and young, while the young men joined the procession from all parts with their guns firing salute after salute, making the place ring.

The procession was headed by the Minister and Leader bearing a flag. The girls took the lead singing appropriate pieces, chosen for the occasion. The procession stopped at different parts of the Harbors and sang off heartily several pieces to the joy of the parents, who cheered them, the children returning with immense cheers. As the procession passed along the display seemed to have attracted both old and young, as they followed them to the playground, where a salute of guns was fired, flags planted down, three cheers given for parents and minister, and all marched to the school-room where the parents awaited them with a comfortable tea. At six o'clock both parents and children assembled at Church, where the children recited some fine pieces of poetry from their school books, and sang at intervals some of our Methodist revival pieces, to the delight of all assembled. Each child seemed bent on doing his duty and striving to obtain the mastery, doubtless to obtain the best prize offered by the Minister.

Our worthy Minister seemed quite delighted with the attainments of the children and after reading "Billy Bray's Tattlers" to the delight of the congregation, he gave out the prizes to the amount of \$31

worth of nice books, and closed, singing right heartily, one of our fine hymns, then prayer. Thus ended one of the happiest and merriest Christmas Days ever known here, and we pray that we may be spared to witness many such like. From yours, AN OBSERVER.

REMOVAL EXPENSES. Will you, Mr. Editor, have the kindness to give us some information with regard to the scale by which removal expenses are apportioned, or tell us how it comes to pass that one brother gets more than he paid out, while another does not receive two-thirds of what it really cost him? Or will you tell us farther, on what principle of honesty one brother receives forty seven dollars, while another travelling over the same road by the same conveyance, and the same distance, with one more member in family, receives only thirty dollars?

And farther still, will you explain to us how it is that one circuit which raised last year, as seen by the minutes \$71:79 received as a grant \$177, while another circuit in the same district, which raised \$410 received a grant of only \$177. We always wish to feel that the principles of our economy are administered with justice and equity, but in these particulars there does seem to be departure. Any information on these points will be thankfully received. ONE INTERESTED.

These exceptions if they really exist are in the N.B. and P. E. I. Conference, and can best be explained by the representatives to the Local Missionary Board. There are exceptions to all rules, but it is impossible for us to explain these instances with no data to guide us.—EDITOR. GUYSBORO.—The Reform Movement has reached Gaysboro' in full force. We have a club of about 300 and whereas a short time since the place was flooded with rum, now the traffic is nearly suspended. We are hoping that this is only the commencement of triumphs in these parts. WESTERN BAY, N. F.—The times are very bad with us just now, many of our people are in the depths of poverty and this is not the worst part of the Island. God is good and we will praise Him. A good seal fishery will do wonders for the people. Spiritually we are having good times. We have had a visit recently from two Evangelists, Messrs. Bromley and Hutchinson, the first named formerly a Roman Catholic; much good resulted from their visit. One or two Roman Catholics were present at the services and manifested some concern. Wishing you a good year. Yours, truly, R. W. FREEMAN.

At Shediac, on Monday, a French woman fell and broke her thigh, in consequence of the slippery condition of the streets.

UPPER PROVINCES.

An attempt was made at Montreal, Jan. 29, to fire the building used as the Institute Canadian. A bone about 10 inches long and four inches in circumference, was filled with explosive substance and placed in the hall, where it was subsequently found before any harm was done. This is the institute made memorable from the fact that Guibord was a member, for which he was excommunicated. The contractors and stone cutters on the Departmental buildings Ottawa, have come to terms. The men are to receive 25 cents per hour. Two freight trains on the Grand Trunk telegraph near Breslau last week. A fireman, named Hodgkins, was killed, and the driver injured. All the cars were wrecked. Plans for Quebec graving dock have been approved by the Federal Government, and tenders will be advertised for next week. Lord Dufferin has been elected an honorary member of the American Geographical Society, New York. The Brighton "Ensign" says:—Our bay at present is dotted over with innumerable fish houses, sufficient, one would almost think, to catch all the fish in Lake Ontario. They all appear, however, to have very fair luck, and notwithstanding the great numbers of pickered pike, etc., daily taken, the supply keeps up to the demand. Mr. Brown has discovered a good bed of gypsum on his place, near his plaster mill at Brighton harbor. It has been ground, tested, and found equal to any obtainable on the other side of the lake. He is now actively engaged in building a tram railway from the mill to the quarry, and intends going largely into the manufacture in the spring. British Columbia cereals will be represented at the Paris Exposition for 1878 through the instrumentality of Mr. Dawson, the well-known geologist. The Winnipeg papers are encouraging Manitoba farmers to grow sorghum, with the view of making their own syrup. As imported syrup must be costly in Manitoba, there is every reason to suppose that sorghum syrup would be found profitable. Mr. Nixon advertises for tenders for the supply of 165,000 railway ties, to be delivered before the 30th June next, at three different points on the Pembina Branch. The Quebec Government proposes in future to hold the Provincial Exhibitions in turn at Quebec, Montreal, Three Rivers, and Sherbrooke, providing the two latter are willing to comply with the necessary conditions.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Gladstone in accepting an address from the Liberal Association at Oxford, Jan. 30, said he considered the sending of a fleet into the Dardanelles as an act of war—a breach of neutrality. The vote of £6,000,000 would be taken by Turkey as an encouragement to prolong the war. He feared that the vote would be carried by the failure of the Irish members to oppose it. There is a great panic in the cotton trade at Blackburn from a fear of the prolongation and extension of the war, which hitherto has greatly depressed cotton manufactures. Should the crisis continue, mill-owners will reduce their employees' ten per cent. The Pope is preparing an allocution against Russia for the persecution of the church in Poland, and against King Humbert on his accession to the throne, for the assumption of the title of "King of Italy." F. M. Holmes' furniture factory at Charlestown, was burned Feb. 1st, together with thirteen other buildings. Twenty families are homeless, and from 400 to 500 men are thrown out of employment. The loss is about \$250,000. The Gaika rebellion is spreading, and its suppression is improbable before the arrival of reinforcements. The Colonial levies are going forward slowly. The rumor originating in St. Domingo that Spain is about to sign a treaty assuming the protectorate of that country is denied. Some excitement and uneasiness have been caused in Berlin by reports that England has partially succeeded in detaching Austria from the triple alliance, and securing her conditional opposition to the Russian peace programme. There is good reason to believe that the reports are, at least, exaggerated, but it is evident that some slight friction exists between Austria and Russia. The Pope has given notice of his plans for the reorganization of the Scottish hierarchy. He has appointed two Archbishops and four suffragans, and will hold a consistory to give palliums to the Archbishops. The Pope's health is improving. It is thought the Ultramontane Cardinals are trying to bring about such bad relations between the Vatican and the Italian Government as to lead to the removal of the Coscava from Rome. Appalling misery prevails from the Bosphorus to the Gulf of Salonica; the whole coast is crowded with terrified Mohammedans, seeking transportation across the straits. Hundreds are perishing from cold, hunger, and exhaustion, and no succor is possible until the panic and confusion in the capital has abated. A Berlin despatch says it is reported from Warsaw that the managers of the railway companies of western Russia were recently summoned to St. Petersburg to confer relative to the organization of a train service to the Russian Baltic ports, in the event of the Russian Baltic being blockaded by the English fleet. The distress in Constantinople increases, so great is the number of refugees arriving. There were 150,000 already there, and 8,000 arriving on Monday. Fears of a famine are entertained from this increase. It is stated that Austria has declined to commit herself to joint action with England unless she is previously assured that the British ministry is safe against the assaults of the Opposition, which might leave Austria isolated at a later stage, and that the ministry intend, pending the vote, to furnish the necessary guarantee. The store-ship Wye has embarked at Woolwich 2,500,000 rifle cartridges and a number of shells for 38-ton guns for Malta. A number of white-head torpedoes and apparatus for discharging stationary torpedoes have been shipped from Woolwich for the Mediterranean fleet, and 4,000 barrels of gun-powder have been brought from the reserve magazines at Southampton to the Thames ready for shipment.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

NOVA SCOTIA. A man named John Bolton, who deserted from H. M. 16th Rifles, when they were stationed at Halifax, surrendered himself to the authorities at Hantsport, on Saturday and was sent to Halifax. Diphtheria of a malignant type has visited River Philip. A very painful circumstance occurred there in the death of two sons and a daughter of Mr. James Oxley—all in one night. They were Mr. Oxley's only children and were buried together on Monday. This sad case naturally awakens the utmost sympathy in the community. Mr. Alex. McDonald, mate of James W. Carmichael and Co.'s ship Ragnar, was drowned on Dec. 10th, while on a voyage from Liverpool to New York. Deceased was 36 years of age, and belonged to Frasers Point, Pictou County. The "Standard" says that the following have been presented to the Pictou, Academy Museum:—A calumet from Manitoba, and a shell from the tropics, by John Pringle; a fossil all cast of a leaf of one of the larger carboniferous trees, from Earlton, by J. A. Johnson; skeletons of two decapods from the English coast waters, and the jaws of a species of shark from West Indies, by Peter Carroll. The Local Legislature is summoned to meet for despatch of business on the 21st of February. Work on the Cole Harbor Dyke has been discontinued for the present. A portion of the main crib floated out to sea. It is probable the work will be resumed at some more favorable time. The Reformed Presbyterian place of worship in West Cornwallis, took fire on Sabbath morning last from an over-heated furnace. The promptness of those in attendance fortunately deprived us of an important item. The Rev. E. P. Greator, Episcopal minister, Granville Ferry, was the recipient on Tuesday evening, the 22nd inst. of a donation of \$54.00 from the members of his con-

gregation. The Rev. Mr. Smith, Wesleyan minister, Annapolis Royal, also received a similar visit from his friends and \$50.00 in money.

The working men employed in the coal mines at Westville have been virtually out of employment in a large measure for the last two or three months. Rumors are, however, very prevalent that the end of the dull season has passed, and that very soon prosperous times will shine in upon this locality once more, and that soon busy activity will reign instead of idle listlessness.

Capt. James Dooey, of the British barque Ella Vose, of Halifax, was the recipient at Baltimore, recently, of a valuable testimonial from the Insurance Company of North America, in recognition of his services in saving the cargo of the barque, after collision at sea at 11 p.m. on the 11th of May last with the barque Phono, of Sydney, C.B. The testimonial consisted of a chronometer watch, with heavy gold link chain, to which was a small anchor and compass, the whole costing upward of \$500.

It will be well for sportsmen and others to remember that the lawful time for killing moose and cariboo expired on Thursday, and the close season has commenced.

The schr. Lord Mayo, Capt. Barnes, which sailed from this port for Demerara on the evening of Dec. 14, arrived at the latter place on the 28th, thus sailing a distance of 2,400 miles in less than a-hundred days. This is one of the quickest passages on record for a fore-and-aft vessel. The Lord Mayo is owned by Capt. Wm. Watt, of Halifax, and has been for some time regularly employed in the West India trade.

The steamer Polynesian, for England, took a lot of fresh meat received by the Intercolonial Railway from Ontario. The lot filled eight cars and comprised 692 quarters of beef, 21 sheep, 20 boxes and five barrels of turkeys and a box of quail.

NEW BRUNSWICK & P. E. ISLAND

Ten years ago, Mr. Wm. Bryant moved to Hudson Brook, Kent Co., and in that time he has killed 47 bears within three miles of his house.

Mr. Champion has been elected a member of the Prince Edward Island Legislative Council over Mr. Bowers by a majority of 170 votes.

An accident that may have a fatal termination occurred a few miles from Sussex. A man named James started to his woods for a load, and on getting there, a tree, at which a man had been working, began to fall. The noise of the crash caused the horses driven by Coates to start on, they ran under the falling tree, dragging Coates with them, and he was struck in the skull, smashing it in completely. Dr. John H. Ryan attended and afforded him all the relief possible, but the unfortunate man is not likely to recover.

George on the stock at Kouchibouguac, which will be ready to launch in the spring.

Messrs. J. & T. Jardine, of Kingston, are also building a vessel of 810 tons this winter. She is now nearly finished, and will be launched probably early in June. The Messrs. Jardine are among the first shipbuilders on the North shore, and will sail the vessels they build. They have three in the carrying trade now, and this one is for that purpose also.

Robert Brown, of Bass River, Kent Co., has a ship on the stocks, and also Mr. Henry O'Leary, of Richibucto.

On the 23rd ult., a boy named Lawrence Wade Miller, aged 9 years, son of Mr. John P. Miller, and another boy about the same age, named Henry King, while skating on the pond below the mills at Carleton, broke through the ice. Young King got out and gave the alarm, but his companion disappeared beneath the ice and was drowned.

A change has taken place in the proprietorship of the St. John "Globe." Mr. Armstrong, who was for many years associated with Mr. J. V. Ellis, retired from the firm on the 1st January, and Mr. T. N. Robertson and Mr. Richard O'Brien, with Mr. Ellis, are now the owners of the paper. Mr. Robertson will attend to the business and financial affairs of the firm, and Mr. O'Brien will, as heretofore, have control of the editorial department. We are pleased to learn that the "Globe" is in a very prosperous condition.

There are several cases of diphtheria in St. John now, only a few, however, have proved fatal up to the present. It is hoped that it will soon be stamped out by the beautiful clean, cool weather the people of this city are now enjoying.

A short time ago, a Mr. Wm. Campton, of St. John, had one of his legs badly injured on the Intercolonial Railway, that it was found necessary to amputate the limb. The operation not resulting as favourably as anticipated, last week it was again found necessary to amputate the limb just above the knee.

Thomas Nugent, aged about ten years, of Patrick Street, St. John, was knocked down by a rapidly driven team, opposite the brush factory, Union Street, last week. Two ladies saw him lying motionless after the team had gone by, and on approaching him saw that he was insensible. The boy was taken to Dr. Baxter's office in another sleigh, as the one which knocked him down had passed on without delaying to see what damage had been done. One sleigh runner had passed over the lad's neck, and another over one leg, while his face was cut as well over.

The new Baptist Church at St. Martin's was opened last Sabbath, the service on the occasion having been deeply interesting, instructive and satisfactory. The following ministers took part in the services of the day, the pastor, Rev. I. E. Bill, W. P. Everett, G. M. W. Carey, George Armstrong and Rev. Mr. Hamilton, pastor of the Methodist Church, St. Martin's.

A few days since, John Collins, of Rockland, King's Co., was bitten in the right hand by a dog, at that place. He was obliged to come to St. John for treatment, and Dr. McFarlane, whom he called on, found it necessary to amputate one finger.

A very deep religious interest seems to pervade Calais and St. Stephen's. Some remarkable changes are taking place. The temperance movement of the blue ribbon order is gaining immense strength at that place, and has already done much good in several social circles. Shortly before the arrival of the Western train at St. John last Wednesday, a span of horses, driven by Dennis Whalen, a coachman, fell into an excavation, about ten feet deep, on the site of the new ferry house. One of the horses was considerably injured and had to be carted on a sled from the place. The coach, to which the animals were attached was damaged.

WESLEYAN ALMANAC FEBRUARY, 1878.

New Moon, 2 day, 4h, 3m, Morning. First Quarter, 10 day, 9h, 2m, Morning. Full Moon, 17 day, 7h, 2m, Morning. Last Quarter, 23 day, 10h, 3m, Afternoon.

Table with columns: Day of Week, SUN (Rises Sets), MOON (Rises Sets), H.M. (High), L.M. (Low). Rows for days of the week from Friday to Thursday.

THE TIDES.—The column of the Moon's Southern gives the time of high water at Parrishboro, Cornwallis, Hantsport, Windsor, Newport and Truro.

High water at Pictou and Cape Tormentine, 2 hrs and 11 minutes LATER than at Halifax. At Annapolis, St. John, N.B., and Portland, Maine, 3 hours and 25 minutes LATER, and at St. John's, Newfoundland 20 minutes EARLIER than at Halifax. At Charlottetown, 2 hours 54 minutes LATER. At Yarmouth, 2 hours 30 minutes LATER.

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

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

THE LORD AT HAND.

Could Christians watch ten thousand years, Before their Lord himself appears, Yet, as He then shall come at last, 'Twere wise, through all such ages past, 'T have watch'd and waited, and have borne The scoffers' jest, the worldling's scorn. But those who watch not in the day, Will surely sleep the night away.

Lord, make me at all hours awake, And, self-denied, Thy cross to take, Robed for Thy nuptial feast in white, With lamp in hand and burning bright; Nor lack of precious oil be mine When the loud cry, "Arise and shine!" Proclaims Thee come in bridal state, And when preparing is too late!

—From the German.

PULPIT McCLELLANISM.

The country will never cease to laugh at Gen. McClellan for furiously attacking Manassas two days after the enemy had retired, leaving stovepipe in the deserted embrasures to simulate cannon. "Canon" Farrar, Beecher, and Swing as furiously attacked a theology which as touching hyper-calvinism, has been dead seventy-five years. We do not allude to their reputed words about future penalty, since Farrar disavows his certainty of Universalism, Beecher claims he is misrepresented and orthodox, and Swing speaks, as he says, "less from biblical criticism than from simple feeling" on the subject. Two of the speakers have been protesting in letters to the press that they are misrepresented to the press that they are misrepresented by men who, as Beecher says, "know nothing and who take no pains to know anything." It seems plain that if Calvinism had never consigned irresponsible heathen and non-elect infants to perdition, Beecher, Swing and the Canon might never have fired themselves off, and their unreasoning hearers up so unnecessarily.

These gentlemen and others slander "the churches" when they make the public impression that current theology is illiberal and intolerant. The old theology was abhorrent in some particulars, but, as we say, that theology is dead, and Methodist preachers finished the work more than half a century ago. Yet certain audiences are led to believe that the "old theology" includes all churches, save the three or four audiences which so lately marched upon Manassas. When Mr. Swing was tried for over liberality, it served his purpose to prove himself no more liberal than John Wesley, who accepts Justin Martyr's description of Socrates as "a Christian before Christ," but more recently Mr. Swing ignores the quotation, and leaves Methodists by implication among those who consign Socrates and like men to Hell. When a public teacher talks to a crowd which goes to him on the mistaken presumption that he is more liberal than "the churches," he is under some obligations to give them the exact truth and correct impressions. It is just possible that Mr. Swing may do some day, and it would be a pity to his people to be ignorant that they can find surviving churches as tolerant as—Northwestern Adv.

AN EAST WIND.

The Rev. H. H. Jessup, D.D., writes from Beyroot to the Christian Weekly, as follows: "Have you ever thought what is meant in the Bible by an 'east wind'? Had you been here last week you would have learned all about it by bitter experience. No wonder that Jonah's head was scorched by it. In the Arabic version we read (Jonah iv c, 8 v.), 'And it happened at the rising of the sun that God prepared a hot east wind; and the sun smote on Jonah's head, and he wilted, and he asked death for himself, and he said, my death is better than my life.' An east wind began to rage here on Wednesday, August 22nd. A deadening and oppressive heat settled over the land. The next two days it grew more intense. The air was dry hot as the breath of a furnace. The birds sat motionless in the thick trees. The green leaves of the fig trees grew crisp, and dropped to the ground. Book-covers curled up as though they were being held by a coal grate. Doors, bureaus and tables cracked with a loud noise, and warped with the heat. Even the wooden ceilings cracked as if the boards were in agony. Men and beasts panted for breath, and parched for want of water. Our children awoke every hour of the night, calling for cold water. I have rarely enjoyed anything more than I did the sight of a great flock of sparrows, driven by thirst to our yard, where there is a long trough of water. They plunged in, drank, and drank again, flew around, and fairly exulted with delight at finding in this arid mountain, and on such a day, an abundance of water. A huge centipede plunged into our washbowl to slake his thirst, and although obliged to dispatch him for fear of his injuring some of the family, I could not help allowing him to live long enough to enjoy the luxury of a draught of cool water. Writing was almost impossible, as the ink dried on the pen, between the inkstand and the paper. I had to ride four miles on horseback during the heat. Returning after sunset I met Mr. Bliss just coming up from Beyroot. His first question was, 'Is anybody alive on the mountain?' The heat in Beyroot exceeds anything in the memory of the oldest inhabitant. No wonder Jonah wilted. Thousands of Syrians 'wilted' on Friday and I doubt not many said in thought, if not in words, 'My death is better than life' if this east wind continues."

ST. JOHN AS IT IS.

ST. JOHN, JAN. 22.—The rebuilding of the City proceeds apace. Something over 1,600 buildings were burned down, and now over 800 have been rebuilt. As regards stores and warehouses, it is plainly to be seen that the new City is to be a great improvement on the old. The new stores are fire-proof; they are built with all modern improvements; they are higher, and have more space—more room for business—in short, more accommodation for the business public than was possible under the old state of things. Even if St. John should have fewer stores than before, she will have more accommodation for the transaction of business. King, Prince William, Water, Canterbury, Dock Germain and Charlotte streets, the Market Square, North and South Market Wharves, and the other wharves along the water-side, are all now splendid streets. The work of rebuilding has gone on marvellously on the streets named. There is scarcely a poor or a mean building on one of them. Any City might be proud of such buildings. And then to think that these fine commercial edifices have all gone up in, say, less than five months, for we may date building operations only from 1st August! It is marvellous. But it is not stranger, bolder or more plucky than the determination of the people to build homes for their families all over the burnt district. I looked upon "the burnt district" the morning after the fire—I may say I walked all over it, burning my boots in the hot ashes which in places filled the streets. Everywhere was desolation!

From Queen's Square I looked on the ruins of houses and homes, east, west, north and south. A day or two ago I stood on the same place and in every direction I looked upon houses built and building. I "could not see the City for the houses." It seemed as if a City had sprung up in a night! I was deeply impressed with the possibilities of accomplishment which are within the reach of courageous hearts and willing hands. Not only have many of St. John's noblest residences been rebuilt but they stand today better examples of taste and architectural skill than before. They represent every style of the architect's planning and the builder's art. There is wonderful variety, and, for so much variety, excellent taste. All the finer buildings are of brick or brick and stone. Wooden blocks have given way to brick, and there will henceforth be in the houses of St. John a fuller sense of security than has ever been hitherto enjoyed. Said a Boston gentleman to me a few days ago: "I saw Chicago after the fire and Boston too, and watched their rebuilding, but I can assure you that St. John has gone ahead of them in her building operations. She beats everything I ever witnessed. There has been nothing like it in the world, and it speaks volumes for the pluck and courage of the people."—Moncton Times.

DRIVE RATS AWAY WITHOUT POYSON.

We know of three methods: First, the old French plan. This is followed chiefly in Paris by men who make it a special business. They take a deep tub: with water on the bottom and a little elevation in the middle like an island on which is only a place for one rat to sit on. The trap is covered and has a large balance valve, opening downward. On the middle of this valve a piece of fried pork or cheese is placed, and when the rat walks on to the cheese the valve goes down drops the rat into the water, and moves back into position. A road is made from the rat hole to the top of the tub by means of pieces of board rubbed with cheese, so as to make the walk attractive for rats. In the course of a night some ten, twenty, or even more rats may go down, and if the island was not there they would be found most all alive in the morning quietly swimming around; but the provision of the little island saves the trouble of killing them, because the egotistic instinct for preservation causes them to fight for the exclusive possession of the island on which in the morning the strongest rat is found in solitary possession, all the others being killed and drowned around him. Second, the New York plan, invented by one of the Friends. The floor near the rat-hole is covered with a thin layer of a most caustic potassa. When the rat walks on this it makes their feet sore; these they lick with their tongues, which makes their mouth sore, and the result is that they shun the locality, not alone, but appear to tell all the rats in the neighborhood about, and eventually the house is entirely abandoned by them notwithstanding the houses around are full of rats. Third, the Dutch method. This is said to be used successfully in Holland. We have however, never tried it. A number of rats left to themselves in a very large trap or cage, with no food whatever. Their craving hunger will cause them to fight and the weakest will be eaten by the strongest. After a short time the fight is renewed, and the next weakest is the victim, and so it goes on till one strong rat is left. When this one has eaten the last remains of the others, it is set loose. The animal has now acquired such a taste for rat-flesh, that he is the terror of all ratomod, going about seeking whom he may devour. In an incredibly short time the premises are abandoned by all other rats, which will not come back before the cannibal rat has left or died.—Manufacturer and Builder.

SENDING A DOG OVER THE WIRES.

Telegraph operators, says Mr. Johnston, in his new book on telegraphy, called "Lightning Flashes," sometimes take great delight in playing practical jokes upon persons whom they consider green. About as good a joke of this kind as has lately come to light occurred a few months ago at Norfolk, Conn. One day a gaunt chap, with particles of hay-seed on his coat and in his tow-colored hair, stepped up to the telegraph office at the railroad depot and asked if the boss was in. The operator assured him that he was, and his rural friend went on to relate that he lived up in Danbury, dad come down from there that morning, and had intended bringing his brother's dog, which a man in Norfolk wanted to buy, but had forgotten it, and wanted to know if the dog could be sent down from there by telegraph. The man of lightning, seeing a good chance for a little fun, at once answered, "Certainly, sir, this is a matter of daily occurrence, all that is necessary for you to do is to give me a description of the dog so that no mistake can be made; call again in half an hour, and the dog will be here." "It is a yellow dog, with small ears, and is about so high," said the Granger, placing his hand about eighteen inches from the floor. He then took his departure with the remark that he would call again pretty soon. The operator then sent his message boy to look for a dog as near the description as possible, which he soon succeeded in finding. It was at once brought to the office and secured to the operator's desk by means of a piece of telegraph wire. After a little coaxing, the dog was made to lie quietly down, and everything was in readiness for our rural friend. Punctual to the time appointed he made his appearance and asked if the dog had come. "I will see," said the operator, and stepping up to the instrument he tapped a few times on the key, at the

same time inserting his leg under the desk and managing to step on the dog's toes, which caused the canine to yelp. "Ah! he's coming," said the operator, and then, tapping more furiously on the key, he at the same time kicked the dog from under the table, who, not relishing this kind of treatment, barked furiously and ran around the office with the wire attached to his neck. "Fifty cents, sir," said the operator, turning around to the countryman. "Uncommon nice dog, must be worth fifty dollars; but he is the hardest dog I ever received over the wires; he is so muscular, you see, that he broke the wire, in fact a piece of it is now attached to his neck, which he broke off." During the whole of this operation the countryman gazed on the operator with eyes wide open and full of surprise; but when the dog came fram under the table and was seen by the countryman, that was the culminating point, and he was struck with unbounded amazement. After looking at the dog a moment or so, he said, "Say mister, he ain't so big as he was, and he is darker, how is that?" "Oh, that is easily explained," said the operator; "you see the chemicals employed in making electricity of course darken his original color, and the velocity with which he passes over the wire causes him to contract in size; but after you expose him to the air for a short time he will soon assume his original color." "Du tell!" said the countryman, after placing fifty cents on the counter, he picked up the dog and walked out of the office, remarking that "the man who invented them telegraphs must be a very knowledgeable man."

Under the conviction that the annexed article on the use of Tobacco is true, and calculated to do good, I will be glad to see it in the WESLEYAN. I was once a slave of tobacco, and although it is about 23 years since, by the help of God, I obtained deliverance from its fearful spell, I have not yet forgotten how I sighed and struggled for deliverance, and have not ceased to feel for those who are still in the bondage, and desire that they too may be led to struggle for a possible and happy release. SUBSCRIBER.

THE USE OF TOBACCO.

It is strange that any lady can consent to be tied to a man who chews and smokes tobacco. The offensive breath, the discolored teeth, the scent of the clothes he wears, to say nothing of the unwholesome odor that pervades the atmosphere of the house he perambulates, and especially the bed on which he lies, are among the things too disgusting to be tolerated. There are the smoky walls, the stained carpets and floors, both of which the habitual smoker and chewer makes odious, and he is the one to renovate them! Not always. She who has to bear the filth and scents that he sees fit to inflict upon her by the use of the vile weed is often the one to do the renovating, and with little thanks, either from him.

I repeat, how can any lady marry a man who uses tobacco? He is an outrage upon decent society, and a destroyer of himself. The tobacco user cannot be a healthy, moral, or spiritual-minded man. His intellect becomes clouded, his moral perceptions blunted, his physique weakened, and when attacked by disease, he has of course less power to resist its force than one of impaired constitution. Thousands annually die ten years earlier than they would for the use of tobacco. If tobacco is so much sweeter than life itself, then let him who will use it, and take the consequences. Perhaps the sooner he is rid of life it will be better for himself and others.

Further, how many men will have their tobacco, though their families suffer for the necessities of life? They will sometimes give up the habit of drinking spirituous liquor, but seldom their tobacco. How strange this seems to the haters of tobacco, to whom the smell, and even sight of it brings nausea, and which is suggestive of no good except as a means to exterminate vermin. This we think, was the use for which the Creator designed it.

"DEAL only with those who advertise, you will never lose by it, my son." Ben Franklin may have considered this excellent advice to tender to his son, but a case has been tried at the Birmingham Police Court which proves it is possible to lose, even if you restrict your business transactions solely to those who advertise. Messrs. Bentley, Kemp & Co., wine merchants, of 825 Broad Street corner, Birmingham, have advertised very extensively that they were prepared to supply Christmas hampers of first-class wines and spirits, at the rate of one guinea each, or double hampers for two guineas, and forward them to any part of the kingdom, carriage paid, on receipt of post-

office order or check for the amount. An account was opened with a local bank, to give an air of respectability, and as many as fifty letters a day passed through the post-office to the address of the advertisers; the amount remitted in this was between £200 and £300. A reasonable time having elapsed for the delivery of the hampers, and none having arrived, certain persons began to make inquiries. It then transpired that a shop and premises had been taken by Messrs. Bentley, Kemp & Co., for a specific period of six weeks, the rent being paid in advance, probably to prevent difficulties about a reference. Several clerks had been engaged, and arrangements made for carrying on an extensive business; but when the premises came to be searched not a single bottle of wine or spirits could be found. James Bentley has been arrested—which must have been annoying to him, as he was just about to leave town with his wife, no doubt intending to spend Christmas with some of his friends who had been particularly pleased with his hampers—and the case stands adjourned.

J. B. T.

—English Cor. Western Adv.

FRUIT CELLARS.

The importance to every fruit cultivator of a suitable place in which to store the products of his orchards late in the autumn and during the winter is strangely overlooked. No farmer's establishment can be satisfactory without a fruit cellar, and this is especially the case if large quantities of apples, pears, or grapes are among the products of the farm. The ordinary cellars under dwellings do not meet the want, as they are usually not adapted to preserve fruit, except for a month or two after harvest. They often do not protect from frost, or they are damp and without means of ventilation, and fruit soon decays. To keep fruit several conditions are important. First, the atmosphere of a fruit room should be dry; there should be no more dampness than ordinarily exists in the cold outside air. The room should be susceptible of ventilation in the proper weather, not by direct currents of air, but by air modified before it reaches the fruit. A fruit room must be frost-proof; it must be cleanly and accessible. As regards location, it may be placed on a side hill the excavation to the south; or it may be placed under a barn or stable, or other convenient outbuilding. It is not well to store large quantities of fruit in rooms under dwellings, even if they are adapted to the keeping of the fruit. The hygiene of families must not be jeopardized by the possibility of evil results arising from the decay or fermentation of vegetables in rooms under family apartments.

Ten years ago we constructed a fruit cellar under our stable, and it has proved so satisfactory that we venture to give a brief description of it. The division walls are constructed of brick, and the apartments are two in number, an outer and an inner room. The outer room is but partly underground, and is ten by twelve feet in area and eight feet high. The inner room is wholly underground, and frost-proof; it has four brick walls and a cemented floor. In this room the fruit is stored early in December, when the weather becomes cold. The outer room holds the fruit during the autumn months after it is gathered, and it is cool, well lighted and dry. The windows are left open and a free circulation of air allowed so long as no danger from frost exists. When the fruit is taken to the inner room the door is closed and no light admitted. Ventilation is secured in moderate weather by opening the inner door and throwing down a window in the outer room. In this cellar we kept apples of last seasons growth until the present winter in perfect condition. Some of these apples, exhibited at the autumn agricultural fairs, were pronounced as fresh as those of the past seasons's growth.

Apples stored in this cellar which would bring only one dollar a barrel at a time of gathering we sold last spring and summer at three dollars, without picking over. The profits of a good cellar are greater than anything connected with farm arrangements.—Boston Journal of Chemistry.

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

READ TO SLEEP. BY MARGARET J. PRESTON. For three score years and ten, Burdened with care and woe, She has travelled the weary ways of men, And she's tired and wants to go.

It has been so hard to live! And even her stunted store, It seemed as if fate had grudge'd to give, And she wishes her neck 'd was o'er.

So musing one afternoon, Her knitting upon her lap, She heard at the door a drift of tune, And a quick familiar tap.

It flashes a child's fresh face, And with voice bird-like and gay, She asks: "Shall I find a pretty place, And read you a Psalm to-day?"

"Ay, read me a Psalm: The Lord Is my Shepherd—soft not fast; Then turn the leaves of the Holy Word Till you come to the very last.

Where it tells of the wondrous walls Of jacinth and sapphire stone: And the shine of the crystal light that falls In rainbows about the throne.

Where there never are any tears, (Find where the verse so saith.) Nor sorrow nor crying through all God's years Nor hunger, nor cold, nor death;

Of the city whose streets are gold? Ah, here, it was not my share One single piece in my hand to hold— But my feet shall tread on it there!

Yes, read it all, it lifts My soul up into the light; And I looked straight through the leaden rifts To the land where there's no more night.

So the little reader read Till the slow going needles stopped; And then as she saw the weary head On the wearier breast had dropped.

Rising, she nearer stepped— How easy it all had been! The gates had unclosed as the sleeper slept, And an angel had drawn her in!

—Children's Work for Children.

A BUSHEL OF NUTS.

"Phin! oh, Phin!" Little Eben Dilke began saying that at the end of the lane, though he must have known his brother could not possibly hear him, and kept on all the way until he reached the door where Phin stood whittling. By that time Eben was so out of breath he could only stand gasping.

"Try again, boy," said Phin, thumping him on the back. "I suppose you have something to say."

"O Phin!" said Eben again, "Mr. Sumner said he will give us one of his little dogs, if we pay him."

"How much?" asked Phin without excitement. "I've got just seven cents."

"That's money, it's nuts," said Eben, a bushel of chestnuts for the dog.

Phin's eyes sparkled. He had long wanted one of the roly-poly puppies that umbled and played about Mr. Sumner's handsome Folly. But having no means to purchase one, he had tried not to think about it. Now he shut his knife briskly.

"Come on, boy," he said. "If a bushel of chestnuts will do it, I'm on hand."

However, chestnut trees were not plenty near Phin's home, and a week later he lay on the hillside grumbling.

"That puppy will be a grown-up dog and gray haired before we can get him. It's no use, Eben."

The little brother looked sober; but he did not mean to give up.

"We have quite a good many nuts now," he said.

"Not a third enough," said Phin. "Over to Scranton's woods there are enough."

"Six miles away," muttered Phin. "If Trudie's grandpa'll just let us ride old Dapple bare-backed over there and carry a bag, we could do it. And maybe she will. We helped Trudie pick blackberries, you know."

"Eben, you're a smart boy!" cried Phin. "Come on."

Perhap's Trudie's grandpa would not have let old Dapple go had not Trudie whispered more than one please in her ear.

But she did consent. So the next day the old horse was astonished to find four short legs astride his back, and to be trotted slowly toward Scranton's woods.

Phin held the bridle, and Eben held Phin's jacket, and they sat on a folded blanket. It wasn't quite so easy to stick on as the boys had expected, and going up to the first steep hill Eben slipped off over Dapple's tail and fell in a mud-puddle. But he climbed on by help of the nearest fence and never cried.

Chestnuts were plenty in those woods, and the boys were glad to hammer them out of the prickly burrs and fill their bags, in spite of feeling stiff from their ride. And when, as they were about going home, they met another small boy and bought his nuts with a leather sucker and three cents Phin had in his pocket, they felt very grand indeed.

Three miles of the homeward way were passed, when a stray dog, helping to bring somebody's cows home, sprang barking out of the bushes at Dapple's nose.

Up went the old horse's heels and off went the boys, and then away trotted Dapple toward home, leaving his riders flat on their backs.

"But the nuts are safe," said brave little Eben, scrambling up, and eying the precious bag that had also come to the ground.

"Safe and heavy," said Phin, tugging it up. "If we've got to walk and carry this all the rest of the way, I think we don't buy that dog very cheap."

It was hard work. Both boys were almost crying with fatigue when they got home; but when supper and sleep had cured their stiff limbs, and the bushel of nuts was exchanged for the dear little dog, you may be sure they did not repent of their bargain.

"You might call him Pluck," said Mr. Sumner, who had heard of their toil to earn him.

Eben fondled the puppy's round head and answered: "I think we'll call him Nuts!" And so they did.—Youth's Com.

"A little nonsense, now and then, Is relished by the wisest men."

An old Dutchman froze his nose. While thawing the frost out, he said, "I haf carry dat nose forty year and he never froze his self before. I no understand distings."

DERE'S A HEAP OF DIFFERENCE.—"Sambo, what's your opinion of travelling by railway and steamer?"

"Now your talkin', boss; dere's a heap o' difference. When you're on de cars and an accident happens, your'e dar. But when you're on de steamer, an' she busts and blows up, where are you? Dat's de question. I tell you boss, you're no whar."

Restored to Complete Health. Brooks, Me., Sept. 7, 1870.

Dear Sir—From early youth I was in feeble health, troubled with humour in my blood, weakness and debility of the system generally; was unable to labour much, and only at some light business, and then only with great caution.

Seven years ago, the past Spring, I had a severe attack of Diphtheria, which left my limbs paralyzed and useless, so I was unable to walk or even sit up. Noticing the advertisement of PERUVIAN SYRUP, I concluded to give it a trial, and to my great joy soon found my health improving. I continued the use of the SYRUP until three bottles had been used, and was restored to complete health, and have remained so to this day.

I attribute my present health entirely to the use of PERUVIAN SYRUP, and hold it in high estimation. I cannot speak too highly in its praise. I have in several cases recommended it in cases very similar to my own with the same good results.

Yours truly, CHARLES E. PEARCY. Sold by dealers generally.

Mr. Deal, who is a Veterinary Surgeon of great skill, writes from Bowersville, Harrison Co., O.: I have given Perry Davis' Pain Killer in many cases of Colic, Cramp and Dysentery in Horses, and never knew it to fail to cure in a single instance. I look upon it as a certain remedy.

S. E. Burwell, of Fingall, Ont., writes:—Last autumn I was suffering from a severe cold which settled on my lungs and produced a distressing cough, for which I gave trial to a number of Cough Medicines but without any benefit. I at last tried one bottle of Allen's Lung Balm, which I am happy to be able to state gave almost immediate relief, and performed a perfect cure in a short time.

Stratford, Ont., Aug. 1, 1874.

Having become almost entirely cured of extreme debility through the use of Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites, I feel it but just to put the fact on record. My case had resisted all other medicines, but succumbed to three bottles of Fellows' Hypophosphites.

CHAS. E. ROBERTSON.

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CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

OTTAWA, Sept. 30, 1877. AUTHORIZED Discount on American Invoices until further notice, 2 per cent. J. JOHNSON, Commissioner of Customs.

Intercolonial Railway. 1877 WINTER ARRANGEMENT ON AND AFTER MONDAY, Oct. 15th TRAINS

Will leave Halifax as follows:— At 8.25 a.m. and 5.30 for St. John and intermediate points.

At 1.30 p.m. for Quebec and intermediate points. At 8.25 a.m. and 1.30 p.m., for Pictou and intermediate points.

TRAINS WILL ARRIVE. At 9.15 a.m. and 8.20 p.m., from St. John and intermediate stations.

At 1.30 p.m. from Quebec and points West. At 1.30 and 8.20 p.m. from Pictou and intermediate stations.

C. J. BRYDGES, Gen. Sup't. of Gov. Railways.

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