

# The Wesleyan,

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## LETTER FROM MONTREAL.

DEAR MR. EDITOR.—One is sometimes amused at the trivial tidings sent from England by the ocean telegraph. The compensating consideration is that society there is not often disturbed by startling upheavals, and political revolutions. The great fabric of English civilisation, from the cottage to the throne, is well grounded and is ever progressing, both upward and outward. Thus quiet at present, are most matters in this city, a few interests have lately declined a little, but, it is believed for a short season only—whilst others are keeping on in their usual course of preventing evil and doing good. To report thus a few topics may not be unacceptable.

### THE WINTER

has been peculiar. After a very cold beginning, and a heavy snow-fall the season has been moderate. But one snow-storm has occurred for many weeks. Hence the sleighing in town has become bad. The Corporation voted ten thousand dollars for the removal of snow from the streets. This afforded occupation to many men, and the streets have been in a better state than usual. Consequently there has been a good deal of driving. Snow-shoe clubs have been very active. These out of door exercises are extremely desirable. They take people out of their houses, which are now commonly heated with anthracite coal, and closed hermetically against the cold, and fresh air is excluded. Hence much of the sickness whereby families are disquieted. A question for the wise is—How to secure for our homes the maximum of pure air, and a minimum of hurtful cold. He who shall correctly solve this problem, and enforce his conclusions on the householders of the city will be entitled to have his name inscribed in the temple of fame near to the names of Hervey and Wilberforce, and Howard. The Board of Health is doing good service. Many valuable suggestions appear in the city public health magazine.

### EMPLOYMENT

has been given to hundreds of men on the Lachine canal. Hence the number of idle men has been less than was expected. Among the people at work on the canal there have been several fatal accidents. This is a saddening truth. Some have been severely wounded while blasting. Others whilst undermining the frozen surface have been crushed to death by the sudden downfall of the superincumbent mass. In other ways men have had to suffer from fractured limbs, and amputation. They may well excite our commiseration. No doubt but the danger of prosecuting heavy field work in the winter is considerably increased. Cold benumbs men in body and mind. They calculate inaccurately the effect of frost, snow and ice on the substance they work with. If intoxicants are used so much the worse. Any how there has been deplorable loss of life. Some have left a wife and children. It is undoubtedly the duty of overseers not only to expedite operations, but also to take kindly charge of the men, that by their superior intelligence or wise caution, the labourers who so hardy earn their own and their families subsistence may be suitably cared for while exposing their persons and their very life.

### THE ANNUAL REPORT

of McGill University lately published is a document of no common interest. This college holds no secondary place in the Educational institutions of our country. It has not yet attained its utmost power of usefulness, and may not do so for years to come. The number of students at pre-

sent in Law, Medicine and Arts is 392. There are 119 teachers in training in the normal school, and 340 in the model school, making in all one thousand persons of both sexes who are deriving benefit from the University. Degrees in Medicine, Arts, Law and Applied Science were conferred on 48, and Diplomas in the Normal school 70. The corporation of the University feel very sore that the local Legislature should lately and quietly have made it possible for the Supt. of Education to issue "Engineers Diplomas" to pupils of a school recently established by the Roman Catholic School Commissioners, believing that it will tend strongly to lower the standard of engineering education. The corporation remonstrate against this and trust the proper authorities will provide a remedy. The disbursements for the past year amounted to \$43,535.67. Nearly one-seventh of this sum was received from the Local and General Governments, most of the remainder accrued from investments, subscriptions and fees. The Corporation of the University have taken action to have rescinded a recent order of the Board of Trade in England excluding Canadian surgeons from serving on board the steamships trading between this country and Great Britain.

### THE TEMPERANCE CAUSE

has many earnest workers in this city. The fruit of their labour will be conspicuous in the men and women of a few years hence. The reason is that the zealous temperance people are enlisting the young in the abstinence army. Many of the churches, notably, perhaps, the Episcopalian, have Bands of Hope, or some corresponding organization. On these time oratory and money is constantly expended. There is nothing new in the fact that some temperance societies have declined to the raising point. Others that had become weak have been incorporated with one that was either not strong or new. The Quebec Prohibitory Alliance has been absorbed by the Alliance for the Dominion, the object of both being the same, to procure Legislative Prohibition. The benevolent exertions of temperance toilers have been valuable beyond the possibility of accurate estimation. But for these the drinking usages of the country would have been indefinitely more alarming and ruinous than at present. Years may elapse before Canada shall have a Maine Law. But if the promoters of temperance reform individual drunkards, banish the fatal indulgence from families, and train up a generation of total abstainers, they will deserve unutterably well in the account of every lover of God and of men.

### A LADY AND A GENTLEMAN

have lately had here large audiences at their Bible readings and lectures. The former is the modest name given to the exercises of Miss Smiley of Philadelphia. She is an educated devoted servant of God who has the gift of ready, reverent utterance of sacred things. Her discourses were emphatically the word of God. Her hearers were led through the holy Scriptures, to their great and wondrous theme throughout "Christ, the end of the law for righteousness to every one that believeth." The latter is from Australia, and is published as "Rev." He has preached in the first Baptist church. His lectures are miscellaneous, being Historical, Biographical and literary. His latest subjects are "Charles Dickens," "Thackeray, the Snobographer," and "Oliver Goldsmith, poet, novelist, humourist." The performance, which is said to be highly interesting and most amusing, consists chiefly of lengthy recitations from the mentioned authors. The "Rev." lecturer gives his entertainments without book or note, reciting accurately page after page of the author illustrated. He does this in a clear voice and polished articulation. He is an example of memory so remarkable, as to give credibility to what is said of Cyrus, that he knew the name of every soldier of his army. There are some who wish either that Mr. Clarke would cease to use the customary prefix to the name of a Christian minister, or choose for his themes, those subjects which plainly harmonise with the holy resolution of the Apostle to the Gentiles, "For I determined not to know anything among you save Jesus Christ and Him crucified." Think of Paul going into Spain or Macedonia to lecture on

Epicurus, Menander, or even Plato. The writer hopes never to forget the unction, and the tears of grateful joy with which he heard the late Dr. Raffles say in his sermon, "I would rather be a preacher of the Gospel of our salvation than wear the costliest diadem that ever adorned a monarch's brow."

### OF THE CHURCHES.

Ministers and their people are awake, they are up and doing. In a few cases the competition of churches is almost obtrusive. Sermons are advertised for weeks in advance of their delivery. These of course excite curiosity, and attract a crowd. Some sanctuaries are rather depleted and others overfilled. But if thus men are brought to God through Christ it is well. Entertainments in the form of concerts, readings, and free tea meetings are given by some congregations, in which a few years ago they would be looked for in vain. The worthy Rector of Christ Church Cathedral has announced that during the last days of Lent he will hold a protracted meeting. May the outcome of this ecclesiastical activity and benevolence be the advancement of the kingdom of God. Methodist churches have been holding their winter special services. These are now in progress in St. James Church. They are the occasion of prayerful solicitude to the thoughtful of the congregation. There is nothing in which our ministers more need, or are better entitled to the cordial sympathy of their people than when putting forth wise, holy, loving and authorised efforts for the growth in grace of believers, the recovery of those who may have lost their first love, and the conversion of the young and others of our household who are not yet partakers of like precious faith. May the good Lord give his sanction to these revival services. May the adopted children of God be multiplied. May our sons be as plants grown up in their youth, and our daughters be as corner stone polished after the similitude of a palace. Happy is that people that are in such a case, yes, happy is that people whose God is the Lord. Yours, E. B.

## NOTES FROM ST. JOHN

MR. EDITOR.—So many matters of greater or less interest have transpired since we last wrote you, that it is almost impossible to know where to begin. Your columns have been so liberally supplied with Methodist intelligence from this quarter that we feel it quite unnecessary to refer at any length to such topics. One of the chief events in Methodist circles was the presence in our midst of

### DR. REID,

of New York, on our missionary platform. The Dr. is a man beyond middle age, of medium height, pleasing appearance, gentlemanly bearing, and entirely "at home" in facing an audience. His style is more remarkable for clearness, than beauty of diction, though by no means devoid of the latter. He makes his points well, and knows when he has made them—a characteristic we may add not universal among modern orators. Our people are highly pleased and deeply impressed with Dr. Reid, and we hope a favoring breeze may soon again waft him to our shores. The second volume of

### MR. POPE'S SERMONS.

has just issued from the press of J. & A. McMillan. These volumes reflect great credit upon the firm that has brought them out. The mechanical "get up" is tasteful and good. We have not yet had leisure to peruse these sermons carefully, but when we have done so, may give your readers the result of our examination. At present it is enough to say that Mr. Pope is a gentleman of fine and varied culture, sound literary taste and finish, broad and generous sympathies, and deep and fervent piety. It would therefore be strange indeed if his volumes did not largely bear the impress of these characteristics, and meet with an extensive and rapid sale.

### COMMERCIAL.

The business outlook is not as good as anticipated, of course this season of the year is the most trying, even in prosperous times. A considerable quantity of lumber will be got out this season, but no one can predict what the prices will be. It is to be hoped they will have an

upward tendency. The suspense attendant upon the Presidential contest in the United States, and the Eastern question in Europe, have thrown the commercial machinery of the world somewhat out of gear. A speedy settlement of these questions will restore greater confidence in trade generally. Our people have always relied too much on lumbering. The result is that a change in the demand of England produces a shock at Chubb's Corner. Greater efforts would be forth among us to foster and develop our manufacturing and agricultural interests. We feel confident these Maritime Provinces are capable of great and indefinite expansion in these directions. This leads me to observe that

### MARITIME UNION

begins to loom up as a living question for consideration. And well it may. Ever since Confederation we have been keeping up three petty legislatures, with all that that implies, when one would have answered just as well, and in fact much better. As matters now stand New Brunswick has been going behind hand year after year, so that our finances today are in a deplorable condition. Rose-colored budgets may allay for the time being the apprehensions of our people, but the day of reckoning must finally come. Our Government has foreshadowed a general system of municipalities, which means, if it means anything, self support in schools, road bridges, and kindred public services. After these municipalities have been established, with certain limited legislative powers for local self-government, the propriety of abolishing local legislatures entirely, will force itself upon the attention of the people of this Dominion. That question, may, however, be a long way off—it may be very near.

We have had some conversation with some of the delegates to Fredericton and St. Stephen on our

### EDUCATIONAL

enterprise. The reports are much more encouraging than last year. The great difficulty seems to be in getting our people to look upon this educational movement as a very necessary and important agency in the work of our church. Whose fault is that? The fault belongs to those whose duty it is to educate the people up to the importance of this movement. The duty of doing this rests upon our ministers, and until they throw more earnestness and zeal into this matter and talk to their people as if they meant what they said about the claims of our Educational Society, that society will lack vigor, efficiency, and a standing in keeping with the claims and wants of our great Methodist Church of Canada. Feb. 26th, 1877. N. B.

## EXETER HALL, LONDON, TEMPERANCE SPEECH.

Mr. Edwd. Baines, who was received with loud and prolonged cheering, said—I will state my own personal experience of total abstinence, and respectfully ask for it the consideration of those friends of temperance who would class themselves, or not be offended at being classed, as moderate drinkers. There are scores of thousands of good men and women, rich and poor, who if they could really believe that alcoholic liquors were absolute superfluities, and also dangerous as well as useless, would discontinue their use. I remember when I thought a glass of good sherry must necessarily help digestion, and that a glass of old port must pour strength into the veins. Happily for myself, I was led to put the matter to the test of fair experiment, and it will be in accordance with the object of this meeting that I should tell the result. Wishing to save a man addicted to drink from impending ruin, and knowing that persuasion would be useless without example, I resolved to try total abstinence for a month. Finding myself just as well at the end of the month as at the beginning, I repeated the experiment for a second month, and with the same satisfactory result. It then occurred to me that it would be useful to know how long I could dispense with strong liquor without affecting my health and strength. But I had to wait a long time for the final conclusion of this experiment, and I have not yet arrived at it. (Laughter and cheers.)

More than nine and thirty years have passed, and I declare that I have the same consciousness of sound health, though not of youthful elasticity, in the year 1877 that I had in the year 1837. (Loud applause.) I found that He who made the human frame, made it so wisely that it does not need the stimulus of beverages which when taken in excess, blind the reason, influence the blood, sow the seeds of disease, and implant an unconquerable craving for the fatal poison. To the doctor it speaks volumes when I say that I never sit down to table without an appetite, and I never rise from bed with a headache. When I hear total abstinence designated as ascetics, I smile at the ignorant blunder, because it has always been my firm conviction that I enjoy the pleasures of the palate much more than if I had taken wine of any kind, or in any quantity. If examined as to my mode of life, I may say that it has been one of no small activity, first as a pretty close student, and afterwards as having taken part in the public questions and controversies that have stirred one of the most exciting periods of our history. After many years of editorial and political work, I was called at the age of fifty-nine to enter Parliament, where I spent fifteen years in charge of the business of a great borough and taking interest in the concerns of the empire through several eventful Parliaments. (Applause.) When I entered the House of Commons I was told by one of my predecessors that I should not be able to go through the business without the help of wine. (Laughter.) My judicious medical adviser knew better. He did not recommend any alcoholic drink, and only laid upon me one injunction—namely, that whatever late hours the House might keep, I should never lie in bed seven hours. The advice was worth more to me than all the wine in London docks. (Loud cheers.) Not one glass of wine or ale ever touched my lips, and in consequence—not in spite of it, but in consequence—I say I was able to do almost as much work as any man in the House. (Renewed cheers.) I left Parliament almost unscathed; all but unworn. I need scarcely say that this simple statement owes whatever value it may have to the fact that it disapproves the necessity or usefulness of alcoholic drinks to the human frame, and therefore to man in general as well as to me. For I am an ordinary and average person. I think my constitution is sound, but not particularly strong, and I am as fair an experiment as Doctor Richardson himself could desire. If these drinks were necessary to make blood, or muscles, or nerve, or sinew, or bone, I must for want of them have experienced constant deterioration, and by this time have wasted away, if they even imparted cheerfulness, or inspired thought, or kindled affection, I must without them have dried up into a log. How can it be accounted for that, well advanced in the eighth decade of life, my pulse beats as firmly, that I walk up hill nearly as fast, and that I play with my grandchildren as merrily as ever. If any propositions are beyond question, they are these—that wine is the most seductive of drinks, and that the thirst for it grows stronger with indulgence.

Therefore the moderate drinker, if he continues moderate, has every day to put a constraint upon himself and to deny himself in that which he enjoys most keenly. He is constantly tempted to go beyond moderation the boundary line where safety ends and danger begins. (Hear, hear.) I put him on the horns of this dilemma. If his enjoyment of the cup is great, his danger in tasting it and his pain in leaving it are proportionally great. If, on the contrary, his enjoyment is trifling, why, for a trifling pleasure, should he run any risk at all? The abstainer, on the other hand, has never tasted her cup of sorceries; and he no more craves it than he craves a thing unthought or unknown. (Cheers.) One word more to the moderate drinker. By taking strong liquors he not only continues in danger himself, but he sets an example that may be fatal to others. A professional gentleman once followed me at a temperance meeting, and said that he was older than I was, yet he had lived as a moderate drinker. He thought the reply was conclusive. But it was not. He did a moderate drinker, but I dare not tell how many of his children became confirmed drunkards. Could he have foreseen this, he would not for worlds have touched the drink. I fear there are not many families in England from which the demon of intemperance has not selected one or more victims, and it is said that the annual sacrifice of precious lives and souls by this vice may be reckoned by scores of thousands. If this be so, is it considerate, is it humane, is it Christian to continue the practice which leads to issues so dreadful? (Loud cheers.)



THE GIVING OF THE LAW.

The lightnings wrapped the mountain round,  
The rumbling thunders shook the ground,  
And flame, and fire, and smoke appeared,  
While darkly hung the cloud o'er head.  
Yet undismayed the prophet stood  
Alone in presence of his God,  
Nor feared the blast of raging storm,  
Upheld by love, by faith upborne,  
But far below the awe-struck host,  
Drew back in fear and wonder lost.  
At length impatient by delay,  
No more they reeked their leader's stay,  
And grown familiar with the sight  
Of mountain sheathed in flames of light,  
They sought their old pursuits again,  
And deeper sunk in sin and shame.

Still hangs the cloud o'er Sinai's brow,  
And lo! in fire descending now,  
Jehovah deigns with man to speak—  
What! blanches not the prophet's cheek?  
Ah no, it is his Father's voice  
Bidding his inmost soul rejoice.  
Thus forty days and nights he spent  
In listening attitude attent.  
At length, the tables in his hand,  
He rose up at his Lord's command,  
And hid him to the plain below,  
His heart with love divine aglow,  
As toward the camp he nearer drew,  
A rapid glance o'er all he threw,  
Beheld amazed the golden calf,  
And dropped the tables in his wrath,  
Then broken at his feet they lay—  
Who now can read the writing, pray?  
Is lost the law? Nay once again  
The prophet hears God calling him,  
"Make ready now two tables more  
Like unto those thou hadst before;  
When morning gilds the Eastern sky,  
Go, get thee up to Sinai;  
But let none other come with thee,  
Alone my glory thou shalt see."  
'Twas thus, in presence of his God,  
A second time the prophet stood,  
When from the mount, at length he came,  
His features glowed with light divine,  
The law restored in hand he bore—  
Obey thou it and sin no more.

Fort Clarence, Feb. 19, 1877.

REV. W. W. HOLLAND ON "EX-TEMPORANEOUS SPEAKING."

Delivered before the Local Preachers of London.

He wished to consider in the second place how the power of extemporaneous speaking was to be attained. It was, no doubt, natural with some people of gifts, but it would be better for them to assume that none of them possessed that gift, and then consider whether they could acquire it. He believed every man of common sense could get the right way about it. It would require a great deal of labour and practice. Here at once they were met with the objection about the employment of art in the pulpit: but if they showed their reverence for the divine part of preaching, and cared nothing about the human part, they were wrong. It was not the divine part they sought to improve, but their part; and he thought a man was perfectly justified in doing all he could to make himself an acceptable preacher of the Gospel, and an effective speaker on religious subjects. If those who possessed the gift of extemporaneous speaking were not careful they would make the worse extemporaneous speakers, and would utter "words, words, words," and nothing else, from the beginning of their speech to its end. Those who had not that gift would require to work like a farm labourer for months and years to acquire it; they must be willing to be laughed at and to face any amount of opposition. The present Prime Minister when he made his first speech in the House of Commons could not obtain a hearing, but he told them the time would come when they would listen to him; and all who wished to become proficient in the art must possess the same mettle. He wished their practice could be done elsewhere than in the pulpit, but that was impossible unless they acquired the art before they commenced preaching. In this respect the arrangements of the Christian churches generally were in a most unsatisfactory condition. Classes for debating and extemporaneous speaking were excellent things; nearly all the first-class speakers in the House of Commons were distinguished in debating societies before they went to Parliament. He advised the members of the Local Preachers' Institute to establish a discussion class; there were many subjects of discussion upon which they could conscientiously differ, but he would urge them not to choose those which would affect the essential doctrines of the Gospel. Questions of social politics and foreign policy might

be chosen; the subject should be urged on both sides and then a reply made but he thought it inadvisable to vote in order to ascertain which side won. Their object should be not to win, but to accustom themselves to extemporaneous speaking. At some of the meetings the chairman should call upon several members without notice to speak upon a certain subject. Practice of that kind would be found very beneficial; they must not mind making fools of themselves, and must not get out of temper; on those occasions they should leave their tempers at home. Methodists and Methodist preachers ought to be the best extemporaneous preacher in existence, for their duties in the class-meeting, in the Sunday-school, and in the prayer-meeting necessitated extemporaneous speaking; whereas the Church clergyman had his sermons, prayers, and services on other occasions in the book. A very valuable exercise was to learn a dictionary of synonyms, or to try and say the same thing in different ways; this would give them a great command of language. Another good practice was to make a speech to themselves, as the Irishman did who said he liked to hear a sensible man talk and to talk to a sensible man. (Laughter). He had also found it very beneficial to answer to himself speeches made in Conference or in Parliament; this had become such a habit with him that if he differed from a speaker to whom he was listening his mind was at work directly replying to him all the way through his speech. In selecting subjects for their extemporaneous sermons they should only choose such as would be interesting to those whom they had to address; they could not expect a small congregation on some cold, frosty morning to be interested in an elaborate discourse on subjects which had no connection with their religious welfare. They should be always on the look-out for information that would be acceptable. While in the act of speaking they were many things to be observed. Some persons said they could preach very well in the study, but when they got into the pulpit all their thoughts vanish. (Laughter). If a man was weak, jaded, and nervous it would be a poor look-out for him when he got into the pulpit; they required to have their general physical vigor as much as command as possible. He was not going into the question of the agency of the Spirit of God—as to the relations subsisting between extemporaneous speaking and the influence of the Holy Spirit; but he believed if they went into the pulpit with a sincere desire for the glory of God and the welfare of some poor immortal soul, if they asked God to help them, He would do so. The warmth of their emotions, would receive their colour and hue from the influence of the Spirit of God. They must have a fixed plan in their mind, and the more they knew of the details of that plan the better. Every preacher ought to know where to make his points, and where he hoped to make the deepest impression. The points in a sermon were like the hills in a far-extending plain; they should look at them and say, "I will stand there, and there, and there;" but if they did not know where they were going it would be little use. Then self-possession was a great thing. They might sometimes be afraid the people were criticising the course they were going to take; but the people did not know the course, and would know nothing of their omission of any points which they might happen to forget. If the preacher had a good time, the congregation would have generally a good time also; but that was not always the case. But if the preacher felt out of sorts he should not let that interfere with the sermon. He was not going to let a bucket down into an empty well and offer the people the sands out of it; he had to offer them the Gospel, and should keep his feelings as much as possible to himself when he was suffering and in pain. The power of speaking extemporaneously was in this country one of the most useful a man could possess. He hoped his hearers would endeavour to acquire it; they then would be able to preach with much greater power, pleasure, and success than if they read their sermons, or delivered them from the tablets of the memory. (Cheers.)

A LEGEND OF ST. FRANCISCA.

BY LUTHERA WHITNEY.  
On a prayer-desk of the chapel,  
In an old baronial hall,  
Lay a priceless vellum Bible,  
Chained and bolted to the wall.  
Before it, on a velvet cushion,  
Was Francisca of the Yare,  
Reading from the holy volume,  
In the attitude of prayer.  
"Thou shalt guide me with Thy counsel"  
As she read she heard a call:  
"Master, with his hunting party,  
Waits your coming in the hall."  
Half an hour she spent in talking  
Of the coming chase and feast;  
Horse and hounds, and tercel gentle,  
That should ride upon her wrist.  
Then returning to the chapel  
She began the psalm anew,  
"Truly God is good to Israel"  
"Mama, mama, I want you,"  
Called her daughter from the nursery  
And no shadow dimmed her face;  
Though she left her index pointing  
To the same remembered place.  
Scarcely had she hushed the baby  
When three holy pilgrims stood,  
At the draw-bridge humbly craving  
In Christ's name for rest and food.  
"Thus I serve Thee in my household,  
Of my work an offering make  
Sanctify it, O my Father,  
And accept it for his sake."  
Praying thus, she served the pilgrims  
From the castle's choicest store;  
And the fourth time read her lesson  
To the same verse as before.  
The fifth time at the threshold  
She paused in mute surprise,  
For from her humble prayer-book  
She saw an angel rise.  
He touched her blessed Bible  
With his starred and plumed pen,  
Then slowly floated upward,  
And she stood alone again.  
With reverent feet she sought her desk,  
And knelt in silent awe,  
For on the letters of her text,  
The angel's work she saw.  
No longer black with scrivener's ink,  
But golden, clear and bright,  
These words upon the vellum page  
Shone with a heavenly light:—  
"Nevertheless I am continually with Thee. Thou hast holden me by my right hand. Thou shalt guide me with thy counsel, and afterward receive me to glory."  
'Tis but an idle legend  
Of the old monastic time;  
But in it read a lesson  
For your busy life and mine.

A LONDON CLERGYMAN'S EXPERIENCE OF POVERTY.

A "SEXAGENARIAN CURATE," writes to the Standard, saying that his experience may possibly throw some little light on the difficulty experienced in obtaining curates of the Church of England, as it will show what may be the possible end of a life spent in doing the work of that Church:—"I was admitted to holy orders," he says, "some five-and-thirty years ago, and began my ministry in the diocese of Ely. For a time things went on smoothly. Comparatively a poor man from the beginning, I lived and laboured hoping that the reward of a shall benefice might some day crown my patient waiting. So I moved about from one curacy to another, remaining in one parish a curate in sole charge for nearly twenty years. But hope, like the bird in the story, led me onwards, and at last took flight, and left me in broken health, old, and unbeneficed.  
"The death of my last rector, and the loss of a small patrimony by ill-advised investments, drove me to London, to seek rest and medical advice. There my trials began. The money I had left was soon spent; and being at that time an invalid, and unequal to the exertion of reading or preaching, I looked about for employment which my knowledge of books and some skill as a linguist pointed out as the most likely way by which I might earn my daily bread. Journalism, magazine-writing, giving lessons in French, fair-copying, and even directing envelopes at five shillings a thousand were all tried, but every Saturday night the payment of the rent of the single room I occupied devoured the bulk of my six days' earnings, and often left me not more than half-a-crown to battle with the wants of the coming week. I felt myself drifting into a state of penury and want.  
"My books and my sermons were sold, and my clothes that were good for anything went piece by piece to the pawnbroker. But I still struggled on, eating the scanty bread of independence, and suffering the most pinching

poverty. This kind of existence lasted more than two years. I wrote to some brother-clergymen of the same University, who were my contemporaries, an account of my position. One of them sent my letter to the Mendicity Office; another forwarded my communication to the Charity Organization Society. I was interviewed by officials from both institutions. They treated me much as is the wont of such men to treat the ordinary mendicants and impostors of London. First, my landlady was asked if her lodger was a drunkard, or owed her any rent. This inquiry being answered satisfactorily, my room was next invaded, and a black note-book produced, in which all my replies to their questions (the inquisitorial and degrading nature of which it is not possible to describe) were carefully entered.  
"The mendicity officer advised me to apply to the Church Societies which profess to aid necessitous clergymen. The agent of the Charity Organization Society gave similar counsel. So I appealed to three of the best known of the Church Societies in town. My reference to beneficed clergymen who knew me personally were satisfactory. I had never incurred censure from my bishops, or blame from any one of my numerous incumbents. But to each application there came a reply of regret from the secretary, civilly worded, but meaning—no. Things were now looking very gloomy. I had sunk into a state of semi-starvation. Pacing the streets in search of employment, with worn-out boots and threadbare clothes, I have at times been without food for two consecutive days. Hunger, beyond a certain point, loses its torturing power. After the first twelve hours of fasting, the sharper pains disappear, and a dull feeling comes on—not a feeling of pain so much as a sense of intense weariness. The sight of the provision stores and the bakers' shop-windows, at first so appetizing, loses its attraction, and you pass them without turning the head.  
"So I made up my mind that I must die—die of sheer want, in the midst of the richest city of the world, surrounded by treasures of untold wealth, encompassed by abundance in every form. To all appearance the end was fast coming. One day in the past autumn of 1876 I had managed to drag myself to a seat near the Round Pond in Kensington Gardens. There I sat for hours, hardly knowing where I was. Boys were sailing their toy ships on the water, men were giving their dogs a swim, nursemaids with bright-eyed children were throwing bread to the wild fowl. A flood of golden sunshine poured itself on the trees, and on the shining roof of the palace hard by, and lighted up the many-coloured dresses of ladies who were taking their afternoon walk. It was Saturday, and I had scarcely tasted food since the previous Thursday. It was, however, a day that brought an end to my suffering from absolute want.  
"An old college friend, whom I had not seen for many years, was crossing the gardens, and recognized me. My story was soon told, and relief promptly given. But for the timely arrival of this good Samaritan I should have perished, and another death from starvation would have formed the subject of a paragraph in the columns of the press, with no information that the latest victim was a clergyman and a scholar. I did not wish to write bitterly, but I would fain have this picture of what may be the possible end and reward of a life spent in the service of the Church of England taken into consideration by those who are starting in the race. If, after years of patient waiting, a curate should unhappily lose his health, and fall out of work, there exists no institution to which he may turn for speedy aid. Mechanics and labourers, with their clubs and benefit societies, are far better provided for than are poor scholars or impoverished clergymen. With me life's little day is well nigh ended. But as a warning to the golden youth of Oxford and Cambridge, in the midst of my present surroundings of garret toil and London loneliness this Christmas-tide, I wrote this brief sketch of my own career."

OBITUARY.

Died at Berwick, Jan'y. 25th, ANNE COLDWELL, aged ten years, eldest daughter of David and Emma Coldwell.  
This death has caused much sadness in our community. Her sweet and amiable disposition and winning manner endeared her to all. The diligence with which she pursued her various studies, and the faithfulness with she performed every duty caused us to hope for her a bright future in this life. But God had in store far better things, and it has pleased him to call her suddenly "To that blissful inheritance that fadeth not away."  
About three years ago, under the ministry of the Rev. Mr. Addy, she became conscious of her state as a sinner, and showed her determination to give her heart to God. And those who knew her best testify there was a great change in her life from that time. In the home circle she seemed a ministering angel, lending a helping hand wherever it was required. Joining in the amusements of her younger brothers and sisters; and with a skill far beyond her years—tenderly soothing all their griefs and sorrows. Who can picture her loss there. Only the Hand that has inflicted the wound can mercifully heal it.  
In the Sabbath school she was a faithful scholar. Studying diligently the word of God, drinking in eagerly every word from her teacher, to whom she seemed much attached. Her seat was never vacant when it was possible for her to be there. On the Sabbath before her death she was in her place as usual. But on the following Tuesday she was taken ill and showed some symptoms of diphtheria, but was not thought to be a dangerous state. Yet she continued to grow worse, until Thursday night her mother, who was watching over her, felt fearful her end was not far distant. She seemed to be conscious of it herself for she called her mother and asked her to pray for her. She promised to do so, at the same time telling her she must pray for herself. "Oh I do pray ma," she said. After a little, her mother went to her again, and with almost breaking heart pointed her to the Lamb of God. Telling her that Jesus loves little children. "Yes, I know he does," she said. Then in a moment more she exclaimed "I know, I know Jesus will save me." For a short time she seemed to sleep—then aroused and asked for a drink. After she had taken it she quietly leaned her head back and all was over. Without a struggle she had passed from this weary world of sin safe to the arms of Jesus. When we think of her glorious change, we can but say—though it be with tearful eyes and aching hearts—"the will of the Lord be done."  
Had a stranger visited our Sunday school on the Sabbath after her death, they could not have failed to see the tender regard in which she was held, by the teachers and scholars.  
"She is not dead, this child of our affection, But gone into that school Where she no longer needs our poor protection, And Christ himself doth rule." M.  
DEAN STANLEY has been speaking on the subject of sanitary reform, and particularly on the part the clergy should play in promoting it. He told a story of John Wesley, "the most famous clergyman of the eighteenth century." He remembered he said, an old woman telling him that when she was a little girl, Wesley came into the cottage where she lived—a fine little man with a plain voice. There was fever in the house, and on entering it he rolled up his shirt-sleeves, opened the windows, and poured out the dirty water. The Dean also referred to Charles Kingsley, and said that it was this matter of sanitary reform which most fired his ambition, and gave him more than anything else the character of a Crusader. The clergy of the Established Church have doubtless not always been mindful of their duties and opportunities with respect to this important question; but certainly, neither have the clergy of other Churches. A few plain lectures on sanitary laws might be given with advantage to the students in our institutions.  
Among those who obtained degrees at Cambridge, were Mr. Alfred B. Wilson, of Bath, and Mr. E. Chambers, of Hammersmith, and among the successful candidates at the recent Matriculation Examination at London University, were the following former scholars of New Kingswood, viz.:  
A. J. Gaskin, 4th in Honours with prize of £10, son of the Rev. J. Gaskin, Boulougne.  
T. Jackson, First Division, son of the Rev. W. Jackson, (B. A.).  
C. G. Nuttall, First Division, son of the Rev. C. Nuttall, Machynlleth.—  
I hear that on an average one Wesleyan minister per week has died since Conference. The death-roll of the year promises to be a long one.—London Methodist.

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INTERNATIONAL BIBLE LESSONS.

FIFTH YEAR, 1877. MARCH. FIRST QUARTER: STUDIES ABOUT THE KINGDOM OF ISRAEL.

B. C. 896. LESSON X. ELIJAH TRANSLATED; or, Walking with God. 2 Kings 2, 1-12. March 11.

EXPLANATORY. WHEN. Soon after Jehoram's succession. The "writing" which came to the king of Judah afterward (2 Chron. 21, 12), was doubtless written before this, and committed to the care of some disciple.

TARRY HERE. Elijah knew not yet that it was to be given any one to see his end. (Ver. 10.) He may not have designed it thus, but God made it a test of Elisha's persistence.

SONS OF THE PROPHETS. The pupils or disciples of the prophets; not necessarily their sons in a literal sense, though probably such in many cases.

JERICHO. In the Jordan valley, twelve miles north-east from Jerusalem. Destroyed by Joshua, rebuilt in the reign of Ahab, by Hiel, it was the seat of another large school of the prophets, to which Elijah was making his last visit.

ELIJAH SAID. This is the third time that he has urged Elisha to stay, and he has insisted on going with his master. It reminds us of Christ's thrice repeated question to Peter. John 21, 15-17.

FIFTY MEN. A portion of the school, which must have been large, as fifty men were afterward sent in search of Elijah's body, ver. 16, 17. To view. Possibly on the high mountain behind Jericho, whence they could see the Jordan valley and the mountains beyond.

HIS MANTLE. The same in which he wrapped his face on Horeb, with which he called Elisha, (1 Kings 19, 13, 19,) and which he left him as the sign of his prophetic calling, a loose robe of sheep-skin.

ASK WHAT I SHALL DO FOR THEE. As a father wishes to leave a beloved son some special token of love, so Elijah requests him who had proved his claim to sonship to name the token. He does not say, "What shall I do when I get to heaven?" but "before I am taken."

A HARD THING. Something not in his power to give, but which may be granted by God, with whom all things are possible. If thou see me taken. (It is better to leave out the supplied words.) This shall be a sign that your request will be granted.

just before his ascension. Chariot of fire, and horses of fire. It will be noticed that the words "there appeared" are not in the original. There is nothing in this text to support the common notion that Elijah rode to heaven in a chariot of fire.

ELISHA SAW. (Omit it.) The condition was fulfilled, and he was to receive the boon he craved. My father. Not only his beloved teacher and master, but now, by this sign, he had been adopted spiritually as the first-born son, and so he cries out in the ecstasy of his assurance, "My father! my father!"

THE NEW STAR.

The object of this description is to show the value of the phenomenon which has been absorbing the attention of astronomers lately. For a new star has once more blazed out in our heavens. It was discovered by Professor Schmidt, the director of the Athens Observatory, on the 24th of November last.

BRILLIANT GASES, intensely hot, and enveloping the whole star, are palpable, showing that, in some way, some excessively minute star has encountered in space some enormous mass of gaseous matter—an attenuated nebula, or matter in some other unknown condition, roaming through the depths of space.

THE RARITY OF THE CATASTROPHE. But it is clear that we know but a small proportion of the facts, and if we knew them all, we might learn that some act of profound benevolence is proceeding among the unwonted fires of the new star.

READ CAREFULLY. SAMUEL OSBORN, Sophiasburg, says—"I was affected with Dyspepsia for nearly four years, my lungs becoming affected towards the last. I was induced to try the "Shoshonee Remedy." After using three or four bottles I felt much better, and gained strength rapidly, my health improved steadily and rapidly, and when I had taken three or four bottles more, I was quite restored to health and strength, and have experienced better health than for forty years before.

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A. WOOD, Consocon, says—"That he has tried the "Remedy," for Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia with great success. I have also used the "Shoshonee Pills," and find that they are as good as any I ever tried.

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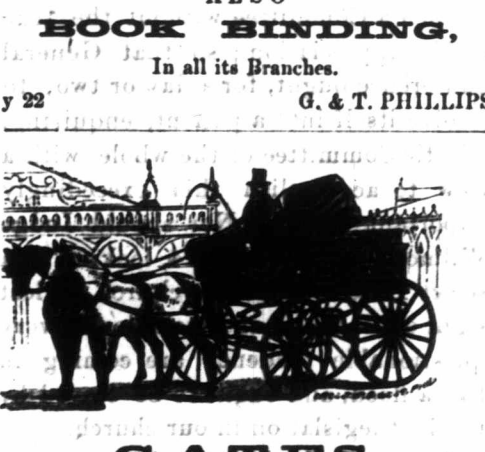
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SATURDAY, MARCH 3, 1877.

LOOKING TO GENERAL CONFERENCE.

THIRD ARTICLE.

Special Work for the Session of 1878.

This special work will probably begin at home. In the selection of representatives, too much care cannot be exercised. Certain qualifications should be combined in those who are to shape the constitution and, under Providence, the destiny of the Methodist Church of Canada for the next quadrennial period. The aged should not be overlooked. As a reward for faithful, lengthened services, their claims are not so strong, however, as in the offer they make of wisdom and prudence. Nor should youth be any objection where necessary abilities present themselves. The main thing is to secure the best legislative and executive talent in the church. Drones in General Conference there must be while human nature is constituted as at present; but they should not be sent up in any undue proportion. Strong men do not always lie on the surface; it is found that great genius for ecclesiastical management often shrinks from public knowledge. Our best men—lay and clerical—will be elected without solicitation, or not at all. Canvassing is seldom resorted to where a consciousness of real worth is possessed. Our church is very rich in gifted laymen—men who have a noble reputation. It may safely be assumed that a man who stands well in his community, who commands influence at home, is quite suitable for General Conference.

It is more than probable that our new Discipline will be subjected to considerable revision. As it now stands there are grave difficulties in the way of its continuation as in all respects our church standard. A formal vote of last General Conference brought this book into use; but this vote has not secured an unequivocal assent to its expressions in every instance. There are sentences in the general obligations which it lays upon members of the church, which have no more force among us than the injunctions of the Koran, and which its compilers might have known would not be acted upon. It has positive regulations, too, which cannot be, without much unnecessary difficulty, carried uniformly into effect. Its provisions were tentative. Much of this discipline is excellent, and will be, after a fair experiment, gratefully retained; but the remainder may as well be struck out of the record.

The next formidable difficulty to be encountered is that of Transfer. As an element in the church's life, and a means of promoting its welfare and peace, this agency cannot be too seriously considered. If all the Annual Conferences are to retain their present ministers, who shall go over in succession the same ground, and monopolize it as their particular territory, we see no good reason why the same prerogative might not extend to districts, and even to individual circuits. In that case it would be felt (what we are now unwilling to acknowledge) that our economy is a congregational, and no longer a connexional, one. There must be interchange, and if so, it follows that power must be vested in some central board in order to regulate the needed movements. Let that power be well guarded; so fenced about that no violence shall in any case be offered to our known principles and the rights of all parties concerned; but when this is effected, the prerogative must be owned and exercised, by which the itinerancy shall be preserved in its general as well as its local application. This would necessarily include provision for the expenses of transfer—a most important regulation, the absence

of which has hindered thus far, to some extent at least, the disposition to effect interchanges.

It would be superfluous to enumerate the advantages which would follow a thorough system of transfer throughout our territories. Apart from its absolute necessity as a vital part of the great itinerant principle, we can see many reasons for the speedy and complete enactment of a transfer law. To break down any of those undue attachments by which men can be bound to men, or men to localities, to the hindrance of the scheme for "spreading Scripture holiness throughout the land;" to disseminate properly the gifts of capable ministers, so that Conference boundaries shall be no obstacle in the way of throwing supplies to the weakest points of the army; to secure uniformity of mode in the working of our system, by carrying Western experience to the East and vice versa; to give feeble and diseased constitutions a longer lease of comfort and usefulness by removal to inland or seaside atmosphere—these are but a few of the benefits which occur to any reflective mind.

A change in the hymn-book for Canadian Methodism was provided for at last General Conference, so far as to appoint a Committee who were instructed to "proceed to revise and prepare the materials for a new hymn-book, to be submitted for consideration on the opening of the next General Conference." This we assume decides that a new hymn-book shall be adopted. With all our prepossessions in favour of these glorious stanzas which did so much in early Wesleyan days toward moulding multitudes and saving souls, it must be acknowledged that the time for a revision of the old book had fully come. In England there is pleasure beyond expression with the change made by their hymn-book Committee. Their new book of sacred song is an immense success. Much prudent guardianship would be needed to prevent an elimination of those grand hymns by which God has so marvelously wrought amongst us; the most refined and devoted intellects might even err on such a Committee without the true poetic appreciation; so that General Conference ought, for a day or two, to resolve itself into a patient, enquiring, eclectic Committee of the whole, with a view to accomplish this exceedingly important work. Nor should Judge Wilnot's motion of 1874, looking to a select Tune book for the church, be lost sight of. Music and melodies of very questionable tendency are coming in like a flood, and ought to be stayed by prudent legislation in our church.

A change should be made as respects the dates of meeting for Annual Conference. The autumn is decidedly preferable in every respect to the spring, as we have urged in these columns already; and the interval between Annual Conferences ought to be sufficient to admit of a free visitation from one to the other. Systematic interchange of delegates would tend to foster our connexional affection; but apart from these, many ministers would be delighted and profited by a run to the adjoining or more distant annual gatherings, which, under the present arrangement, is simply impossible.

A property-law, which would secure our connexion, as far as possible, against losses by fire, injudicious location, extravagance, or unsuitable architectural construction; having also a fund to encourage thrift and enterprise in the erection of parsonages and churches, ought to come into force. Local funds, aiding in these directions, are effecting a saving to our Mission-Society, which ought to become a general advantage. One direct way of releasing the Missionary Committee from heavy burdens, would be to provide against heavy rentals as far as possible. There is nothing to prevent a saving in this way, by a suitable fund, vigorously worked, of \$15,000 a year at the very least. Such a scheme would require an agent whose direction could be sought in every emergency involving property interests, who could visit localities where ground was to be purchased, or buildings erected, and prevent such calamities of debt and unhealthy location as have sometimes brought sorrow to our Circuits. Departmental officers are coming into place all over Methodism. Where

splendid annual results are following these agencies, it is quite time our prejudices, if we have any, were melting away.

Already a Western Conference is asked, by a Committee of General Conference, to set a man apart for Sabbath School supervision. The question of right in this particular case we will not discuss; but the principle itself is a sound one, as has been fully proved in English Methodism. Much, of course, depends upon the man; yet risks must be encountered here as elsewhere in designating officers. Where our economy betrays a want of strength, a plain inference is that more system, vigour and application, are required in bringing that part up to perfection. The Sabbath School system, the Educational Society's interests and church property, require each a little more direct, individual attention. Some one must take the cause to his heart in each case, and go through the land infusing his own enthusiasm into the souls of others.

But we must defer further remarks on the subject till next week.

HYMNAL.

One difficulty very generally experienced in regard to the Hymn Book and the Prayer Meeting has been that the Editions of convenient size, suitable for the pocket, are too fine in type to be of service in the dim gaslight; and so half the people go to prayer meeting without a book. The Hymnal of which we have announced the publication meets this difficulty. The paper is good, numbers of hymns distinct, and type clear and refreshing to the eye.

Of 216 compositions contained in the hymnal, about 115 are from the Hymn Book. It will be gratifying to our friends to find almost all the hymns that we have been accustomed to think of as distinctively Wesleyan, in themselves a treasure that any denomination might prize as of priceless value, and which we expect to sing more or less in every service. All emotions of the heart, all experiences of the life, all moods of religious feeling, through all gradations of penitential sorrow, clinging faith, exalting hope, find in these hymns of the Wesleys full and Scriptural expression. These are hymns that we expected to find in any hymn book; and without them no devotional manual would be complete.

In addition to these familiar hymns, the Hymnal contains about one hundred other selections from various sources. Cowper's "fountain filled with blood," Montgomery's "Song of Jubilee," and "Forever with the Lord," Heber's Missionary hymn, Peronnet's "Coronation," and Charlotte Elliot's hymns; "Just as I am," and "Thy will be done," will be welcomed in every congregation. "Nearer my God to Thee," with an additional stanza, full of Christ. "Sweet hour of prayer," changed into direct petition, "All upon the Altar," "Near the Cross," "Jesus paid it all," "I need thee every hour," "There's life for a look," "Rescue the perishing," "Almost persuaded," "Ring the bells of heaven," "Guide me O thou great Jehovah," "The mercy seat," and many others of the same class, will afford ample variety for selection. The Section, Sunday School Service of Song, will give our children a claim to the book. Such hymns as "Ninety and nine," "Hold the fort," "Gospel ship," "Whosoever heareth," "Armour bearer," "Brightest and best," "Safe in the arms of Jesus," "Stand up for Jesus," "I will sing for Jesus," "Old, old story" and others, make up the Sunday School portion.

A PRESBYTERIAN COMPLAINT.

The following letter appeared in the Presbyterian Witness of last week:

To the Editor of the Presbyterian Witness: CHURCH DISCIPLINE.

It has long been a cause of complaint and annoyance to Presbyterian ministers and Kirk-Sessions, that Methodist ministers administer the sacrament of baptism to the children of parents who are, at the time, under the discipline of the Presbyterian Church. Our church's law and practice have been not to administer baptism to the children of parents guilty of an open breach of the Divine law, until they professed repentance and exhibited amendment. The administration of this discipline has been found to exercise a wholesome effect as a guard to morality, and an appeal not often in vain to guilty

parents to repent and reform. But the readiness with which parents who have by their conduct incurred the censure of the church can obtain baptism for their children at the hands of Methodist ministers, greatly interferes with our discipline. The conduct of our brethren in this matter is to be regretted on many grounds, but, in the meantime, I only speak of it as destructive of one of the restraints which the Presbyterian church has over the moral conduct of professing Christian parents.

This cause of complaint however is aggravated of late years by the fact that those preachers of the Methodist Church, whom they designate "young men," who are simply candidates for the holy office of the Gospel Ministry, and are not ordained, administer the Holy Sacrament of Baptism, of course with a readiness and indiscriminateness equal to the ordained Methodist Minister. Now I hold that any schoolboy or school teacher, or College student, who purposes to be a candidate for the sacred office of the ministry, can administer this sacrament on equally lawful grounds as these "young men" of the Methodist Church.

I write this for two reasons: (1) that the above fact may become generally known to our people; (2) with the hope that some one either within or without the Methodist church may offer some explanation of it.

Yours &c.,

A PRESBYTERIAN MINISTER.

We are bound to acknowledge the courtesy with which the Editor of the Witness has treated this subject in his comments appended to the communication. That reputation of regard for inter-denominational comity with which he credits us as a body we would not willingly forfeit. Some better explanation might be offered if we knew the circumstances; as it is we can only state in general terms, what we know to be the principles by which our ministers are regulated in relation to the baptism of children. Indeed, even this need be given only in part, as the Witness defines our ground in language from which few of our theologians would dissent. Thus:—

It is easy to explain the origin of the trouble. The Methodist Church being of English origin naturally pursued the same system as the Church of England, and the other Episcopal Churches with respect to the baptism of children. No parental qualification is demanded. The infant as such is, in their view, entitled to baptism, no matter who or what the parents are. There are no "vows" or responsibilities assumed by the parents: indeed there is only one reference to the parents in the ritual, and that is in connection with naming the child. We mention this to show how widely different the Methodist theory and practice in this respect is from the Presbyterian theory and practice.

It may be added, that it would be considered among us a cause of grievance to deny baptism to any seeking it for their children at our hands. We have no right to question the conduct of other bodies in the administration of their own discipline; but if parents honestly assured one of our ministers that the denial of christian baptism to their children was the result of their own (the parents) disobedience to certain rules, and that this ordinance was being used as a kind of ecclesiastical whip for bringing them into subjection, or punishing them, a very awkward dilemma might at once ensue. We differ from our Presbyterian brethren on some points of discipline. Where moral character is involved, there could be but one opinion; they have matters of discipline, however, which we do not regard as in any way associated with the moral law. Marriage with the sister of a deceased wife is one instance. "A Presbyterian Minister" should therefore state the facts, if he wishes any explanation.

As to the "young men,"—their "readiness and indiscriminateness"—his picture is entirely overdrawn. Permission to baptize, before ordination, is rarely given in our connexion, and then only to judicious probationers stationed far from ordained men.

Without intruding upon that privacy which of right belongs to Editors in gauging anonymous correspondents, we have learned sufficient to satisfy us that the grievance alluded to has occurred in the territory of the New Brunswick Conference. Perhaps some one knowing the circumstances may give us such light as will satisfy our Presbyterian brethren that the Methodist Church is not to be opened as a refuge for fugitives from Presbyterian discipline.

The Methodists of Kincardine have just completed the most handsome church in this vicinity, and held their opening services Feb. 16. Rev. B. J. Ives, D. D., presided, and collected between \$8,000 and \$10,000, more than covering the whole debt. An immense tea meeting was held in the evening, when addresses were made by Rev. G. R. Sanderson, President of the London Conference, Rev. C. Lavell, chairman of the district, Rev. J. E. Lancelotti, of London, and Dr. Ives.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

A London clergyman's experience, given in another column, shows a rather sad condition of things as regards the curates of Great Britain. Bishops are more or less favoured, and Bishops are always secure against poverty; but the wretchedness of patient waiting, to be smitten with disappointment, is the fate of many curates. They do the practical work—the higher grades enjoy the stipends and livings.

As will be seen by our correspondence this week, the New Brunswick Conference is looking up as regards the Educational work of our church. So far well. But this revival must continue and spread. Each conference and circuit should show new energy in the same direction.

The Guardian, in a brief notice of the Hymnal, says "We do not know, of course, how far it is intended to anticipate the work of the General Committee." The preface of that little collection, after quoting from the General Conference Journal as to the General Committee's work, says:—"The undersigned members of said committee, hope that this Hymnal will contribute in some degree, towards securing a larger and better hymn book for the services of our church." For ourselves, we have no interest at stake in the venture, beyond that of a desire to foster the publication of good Methodist literature in the East; but for the sake of our brethren who worked upon the Hymnal with the motive of counteracting a movement calculated "to multiply books; to disturb the established order and unity of worship; and to substitute, for the time-honoured and unrivalled hymns of Methodism, a class of necessarily ephemeral compositions," we could wish that our contemporary had felt free to recommend this one eastern enterprise.

The following letter, from one of our literary and critical ministers, is a little in contrast with the "Guardian's" notice:—

"I must congratulate you on the publication of a much needed Hymnal. In my humble opinion the selections are just suited for the object designed.

The hymns taken from our own book are the most generally used, therefore, best known, while those from the modern popular sacred songs appear to me to be quite as extensive as there is any need for. I am sorry it was not out sooner, and then it would have been largely adopted during the dreest winter's services, but feel sure it needs only to be known to be appreciated.

Our Provinces are rarely shocked by tidings of riotous proceedings, ending in death and misery. But one such instance is recorded of last week's proceedings at Londonderry Mines. Workmen, notified of the intention to change the scale of their wages, refused to work, and, inflamed it is said by liquor, attempted to drive off other men employed to take their place. A serious disturbance ensued, ending in one man being shot, who has since died, and in another being dreadfully injured by a blow from an iron bar. The rioters were from Pictou and Cape Breton; and the riotous element was bad rum. Will our working men, so slow usually to lend themselves to such wicked habits, take useful lessons from this occurrence?

Another startling piece of news this week has been the discovery that the Nova Scotia Governor and Legislature have been working since Confederation under the old seal, necessary to give authenticity to certain documents, and not under the new seal prepared and designated by formal Act of the Imperial authorities. What may be the extent of informality resulting from this, or the injury caused to the Province, if any, we are not in a position to say. But the affair on the whole is very curious, and will create no little anxiety in quarters supposed to be affected by it.

Mr. Johnson, Barrister, whose card appears in our columns, has obtained an LL.B., and is accordingly congratulated by his numerous friends. Mr. Johnson has given his services to Methodism when occasion offered, having acted in the capacity of Recording Steward for some time. We join in wishing him all success.

Messrs. Moody and Sankey are breaking down all prejudices in Boston, except in chronic cases. We will publish some account of their success next week.

There is a rage for blue glass, as a means of restoring health and promoting growth among human beings, as in the vegetable orders of creation. It is proved beyond dispute that flowers, plants, vines, &c., are really stimulated by light shed through blue glass; and theorists are striving to establish the same reputation for it as regards human invalids. Consequently many believe; and glass

MARCH 3, 1877  
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are kept running in the manu- of blue material, day and night. this passion, too, wear out like so others?

We are asked to give distant readers some idea of our weather here. That is simply impossible. For instance, during this month of February, we have enjoyed in Halifax almost uninterrupted sunshine, while storms have been raging all about us. Trains have been blocked with snow within a hundred miles of us. We have had none of it here. This locality seems to have been greatly favored this winter by the Gulf Stream or some other cause.

METHODIST MATTERS

Two "personals" reach us respecting Western officials. Dr. Ryerson has returned from England. He reached Toronto recently in excellent health, after spending several months in England in preparation of his intended publication. Dr. Taylor has been ordered by his physicians to visit the south. Many invitations were extended to him for service by his brethren, but these were necessarily declined.

NOVA SCOTIA.

The tea meetings in Dartmouth, and in Brunswick St., in behalf of Dartmouth, were very successful. Since the completion of the Church across the water, every one seems delighted and hopeful. The entire cost will be about \$3,500, most of which it is expected will soon be secured. This speaks nobly for the cause there, and the benevolence of Halifax friends.

"Reverend" John Grierson, of Halifax, is reported as having preached a most affecting and effective sermon recently in a Methodist Church in the vicinity of Amherst. Mr. Grierson is simply a Presbyterian Evangelist—a local preacher we would call him—a thoroughly earnest, sometimes quaint and always acceptable speaker. He would do much good, as would others of his class, if fully thrust into the harvest field.

A new Church is to be erected in Woodville, near Berwick. The necessary amount is subscribed.

Mr. Keating—the "advanced" curate of Kentville—is suffering from a reduced congregation in Berwick. We wish he had been taught by some more summary process that, while Ritualists may be impudent in their general calling, they must pay the penalty when guilty of slander, as do other citizens.

Barrington reports a splendid donation party for the benefit of his pastor. One hundred and sixty dollars came in from the assembly, many of whom were members of other churches.

Latest accounts from Bro. Sargeant state that he was no worse than for previous weeks. Rev. C. Jost, A. M., of Pictou has been laid aside for some time from a severe cold which has severely affected the tubes of the throat and lungs. He was slightly improved some days ago.

Rev. J. S. Coffin, delivered his lecture on "John Knox," in the Charles St. Church, Halifax, last Tuesday evening. This address abounds in noble and stirring passages. The lecturer's enthusiasm well qualifies him to illustrate Knox's fiery spirit and glorious operations.

DONATION.

"Then came there unto him all his brethren and all his sisters, and all they that had been of his acquaintance before, and did eat bread with him in his house, and they bestowed him, and comforted him over all the evil that the Lord had brought upon him; every man also gave him a piece of money, and every one an earring of gold." This was Job's donation. (Job 42:11). A gathering of a somewhat similar nature took place at the Methodist parsonage, Nappan, on Tuesday evening, Feb. 20th. In all probability the ancient Patriarch's was an enjoyable affair, and ours most certainly was. Moderate weather, a fine moonlight evening, and good sleighing all combined to make it a success.

Friends of different denominations gathered thick and fast. The commodious and comfortable house was well filled with a quiet, agreeable and respectable company. An excellent tea was provided, and with plenty of music, and abundance of social chat, and some pleasant speeches the hours glided imperceptibly away. All present appeared much pleased with the proceedings, and the financial result, with some amounts subsequently donated, reached the respectable sum of about \$100.

Very appropriately did we conclude the evening's entertainment by joining in that grand old doxology—

"Praise God from whom all blessings name." R. BARRY MACE.

TRURO.—The good work in our church to which you referred some weeks ago, is still progressing. It is the fifth week of our special services, and every night our vestry has been filled with deeply interested congregations. About fifty persons, young and old, have publicly declared their purpose to serve the Lord Jesus. The gracious influence is felt to a large extent in the Sabbath School. Quite a number of the scholars are coming to Jesus. Superintendent and teachers are greatly encouraged. I am expecting Bro. Sutcliffe with us to-night, and we are believing for a good time.

Yours sincerely, J. A. ROGERS.

YARMOUTH.—The Lord is most graciously revivifying His work in our midst, and many are coming to Jesus. We have a noble band of Christian workers, who are thoroughly in earnest, and it is therefore comparatively easy for the minister to conduct the meeting. We have had many cases of happy conversion, and the number of seekers is increasing every evening. It would sometimes seem as though the Lord would give us the desire of our heart in the conversion of every member of our congregation. Still some are holding back. Oh, that this may be the week of their decision for Christ. I am your's truly, JOHN M. PIKE.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

We learn that blessed revivals are in progress, chiefly in "up-river" Circuits. Rev. S. James is enjoying a gracious season at Bath, which all classes seem to partake of the general good.

At Woodstock very large and deeply affected congregations attend services in both the Methodist and Free Baptist Churches. Much good has already resulted, and hopeful expectations are cherished. Rev. W. Dobson has been assisting Rev. C. Paisley.

A Sociable and Donation party, composed of 200 persons, representing different Christian denominations, was held at Fairville Temperance Hall, on Friday evening last. The literary programme was very rich and varied. A purse of \$50 was presented to Rev. J. Phinney.

The German St. Sabbath School Anniversary celebrated its 68th Anniversary on the evening of last Sabbath in the church. The scholars occupied the gallery. Rev. J. Clark, A.M., delivered the sermon; Scholars and teachers, aided by the choir, furnishing excellent music. The School was the first established in St. John by the Methodists. It is very flourishing. The membership is about 250.

A full notice of the Educational Meeting at Fredericton will be found in another column.

TABLE TALK.

Bravo, Bradford! The citizens of this "no mean city" are said to have it in their noble hearts to invite not only the ministers but the laymen to be their guests during the Conference of 1878. No wonder! Who ever yet heard of inhospitality in Yorkshire? or failed to find hearts as warm as their fires there? It is well that the first mixed Conference should be held in a town that through all its history has devised liberal things. It will in this matter set a fine example, worthy of imitation, and establish a precedent from which it will be difficult to depart.

Mr. Tyrman's "Life of George Whitfield," in two goodly, handsome volumes, has just been published by Hodder and Stoughton. I have only dipped into it, and am not able to pronounce on its merits. It promises well and invites careful perusal.

Dr. Panshon is appointed by the Missionary Committee to visit Italy, attend the district meeting, and investigate the state of the various stations. He goes early in March.

"Our dear friend Arthur Tooth" is still resident in Horsemen-gate-lane Gaol. After the edifying incident, in that home of light and house of peace, St. James's, Halcum, which occurred on Saturday night last, when the doors were forced open, and possession gained for the new clergyman, we may hope that the mild martyrdom of the beaten register of the law may soon cease. To keep him in prison magnifies his importance, to turn him out and send him among the crowd of London would spoil the romance, and make him very commonplace.

Rumour says that the officials of the British and Foreign Bible Society have been troubled by the action taken by the Rev. Richard Roberts, with reference to the circulation of Romish versions of the Bible, and that the matter has been discussed in the Wesleyan Missionary Committee. Perhaps it

would be as well if men would profit by the lesson taught in Mr. Bond's case against interference with ministers on matters of opinion. Mr. Roberts has surely a perfect right to think for himself, and to declare his convictions. The temper of Methodism is not in favour of any set among us attempting to proscribe what individuals have to say. We may not agree with Mr. Roberts on this particular subject, but we do not like to see any attempt to prevent a man uttering his convictions honestly.

The practice of singing hymns through is spreading fast in Wesleyan chapels and seems to have gained great impetus since the publication of the new hymn book. There is likely to be objection taken against the innovation in some district meetings, but probably the Conference will let things take their course, and set themselves right according to local preference.

It is probable that the Rev. T. Bowman Stephenson will visit America again in the latter part of the year in connection with the Children's Home. —London Methodist

The New York Methodist recently volunteered an apology for some of the recent utterances of the Preachers' Meeting in that city, saying that they are "tired and nervous," and "all of them free from any sense of official responsibility." To this the Interior says:

"If the Presbyterian ministers of New York at their Monday meeting should say as many damaging things of our Church, as the tired and sore and nervous brethren referred to do of theirs, we will answer for it that they would speedily be made 'tired and sore' to some purpose."

NEWS IN BRIEF.

NOVA SCOTIA.

On the 2nd ult., four patients for the Insane Asylum, Dartmouth, two men and two women, were brought from Cape Breton. It is said that a fifth was on the way from De-Bert, but escaped from the train just before it started.

The Steel Company of Canada has successfully cast an immense anvil at their works at Acadia Mines, Londonderry. It is in one solid block—not in sections—weighs 25 tons, and is designed for a steam hammer; to be used in connection with their new rolling mill now in course of erection. This is said to be the largest mass of iron ever cast in this Province.

The people of the thriving village of Acadia Mines, Colchester County, are desirous of having the name of the place changed to Siemens. The new name is chosen as a compliment to Dr. Siemens, the principal director of the Steel Company of Canada, which is carrying on extensive operations at the Mines.

The residents of Portuguese Cove and vicinity, to the number of 123, have prepared, signed and forwarded to Mr. Power, M. P. for Halifax, a petition addressed to the Canadian Parliament praying that the fishery law may be so "modified" as to permit them to catch salmon in the Fall. They urge that their Cove is so situated as to be unprotected from easterly winds, and that, consequently, they are unable to successfully engage in the mackerel, herring and cod fishery, and that unless the privilege asked for is granted they are not able to earn a livelihood.

One of our Halifax firms, Messrs. E. Morrison & Co., paid the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars into the Custom House today last week for duties.

The brigantine G. W., the last of the five unfortunate vessels that were nipped in by the ice so suddenly in St. George's Bay, has succumbed to the pressure and sank near Port Hood Island.

During the gale on Saturday, 14th ult., the new English church at Bayfield was carried bodily off the foundation for a distance of ten feet, but, thanks to a volunteer force of over fifty men, who turned out on Tuesday, it is now back again in its foundation. It sustained but little damage.

Mr. Edward Ryan, J. P. of Lower Prospect, has been appointed inspector of Pickled Fish for the County of Halifax, vice Edmund Tobin, deceased.

The schr. Lillian May, of Petite Riviere, Capt. Dauphney, made the passage from Halifax to Jamaica in 12 days.

It is reported that a prominent Yarmouth firm has failed. Liabilities \$130,000. Losses are said to be chiefly out of the Province.

It is expected that the Spring Hill Mines will be in full operation again about the middle of March. In the meantime coal for railway purposes is brought from Stellarton and Albion Mines.

The Marine and Fisheries department are having constructed at Quebec, 50 new buoys for service in the Gulf on the opening of navigation.

There appears to be a diversity of opinion among the Kings County people as to the fitness of Kentville as a location for the Provincial Exhibition.

Arthur Henshaw, second mate of the schr. Mabel Lent, fell overboard from the main boom of that vessel, on the 20th ult., when on a voyage from the West Indies to St. John, and all efforts to save him were fruitless. He was 22 years of age, and belonged to Annapolis.

Mr. McCarthy, formerly an employee of the Grand Trunk, has been appointed Train Despatcher at Truro.

Several contracts for work on the Louisburg railway and pier have been executed during the week. The bridge and trestle work on the road have been awarded to Messrs. William Robertson and Charles Richardson, while the providing the plank and square timber has been taken in hand by Capt. Chas. Robertson and Alex. McDonald. The latter contract amounts to about six thousand dollars.

A Branch of the Bank of Nova Scotia has been opened at Digby.

A little boy, Dillon, was knocked down and dangerously hurt by a brick thrown by an unseen hand, outside the Academy of Music Hall, Halifax on Friday night after lingering until Monday evening died. This assault is certainly a most mysterious affair, and notwithstanding the vigilance of the police no clue to the cowardly perpetrator of it has yet been discovered.

The "Windsor Mail" announces the death of Captain N. W. Beckwith of Hantsport, better known in the literary world under the name de plume of "Nautes." Captain Beckwith was a steady contributor to many of the American and Canadian periodicals, and a few years ago the "Windsor Mail" published many of his sketches. He was always jovial and good-natured, and had many warm friends both at home and abroad. The deceased leaves but one daughter, his wife having died some years ago.

The Grand Lodge of the Orangemen have been holding their Annual Session at Amherst, during the past week.

There was a serious riot at the Acadian iron mines on Saturday night. The manager of the Canada Steel Company gave the men working at the furnace notice last week that in future they would be paid by the day and not by the hour. The men struck work in consequence. A number of Cornish men were taken from another portion of the works and placed in the strikers' positions. Saturday night the strikers, in large numbers, attacked the Cornish men, and broke their lamps, windows, etc., Firearms were used, and the officers of the company defended their property. A man named McDougall, said to be the ringleader of the rioters, was shot in the stomach, and died Saturday night. Another named McLellan, was shot in the leg. A constable named McDonald was severely beaten. The manager and the Secretary of the Steel Company came to Halifax by special train Sunday afternoon, and secured the services of a company of the 97th Regiment which left for Londonderry that night by special train. It is not probable there will be any further trouble. Had the rioters succeeded in interfering with the blast furnace, the consequence would have been very serious to the company.

A disastrous fire occurred at Elgin Corner, Albert County, on Saturday night, by which the fine dwelling house of Alex. Geldart, Esq., was burned, together with all the household furniture on the second floor. The fire, which caught in the attic, was discovered about 11:30 p. m., by Mr. Geldart, who although in bed, fortunately had not gone to sleep. All efforts to subdue the flames proved unavailing.

NEW BRUNSWICK & P. E. ISLAND

Coun. Coleman and several members of Portland Methodist Church, were overturned from a sleigh, a few evenings ago, while on their way to a meeting at Milkish. One of Mr. Coleman's eyes were injured, and the rest of the Party received but slight bruises.

There has been nothing said about Ellis, the defaulting bank clerk, for some length of time. He appears to have dropped out of the recollection of most every one, but he is still in jail without any prospect of the much talked of action being brought against him.

The Baptists of Kingsclear and Prince William propose building a parsonage for the pastor of their two churches.

The managers of the River de Loup Railroad have lately erected a new stopping place called Chif's crossing, nearly midway between Millville and Woodstock Stations.

Mr. J. G. Moylan is to pay an official visit to the St. John and Halifax penitentiaries. He has left Ottawa for that purpose.

A Snow Plough, of a new pattern, has just been completed at the factory of Messrs. James Harris & Co., Portland. Mr. James D. Mann, of Bathurst, is the patentee.

The sixth lecture of the Methodist lecture course was delivered on Tuesday evening, 20th ult., at St. Stephens, by Rev. Joseph Hart, subject "Garnered Treasures."

The heating apparatus has been introduced into the new Normal School building in Fredericton, and works to a charm. Plastering is to commence shortly. It is expected that the building will be completed, or nearly so, by the first of May.

The Lecture of Mrs. Ann Elda Young in St. Clare Hall, Calais, on Saturday evening 17th, was listened to by a large audience. Mrs. Young tells a simple story in a plain straightforward manner. Her delivery and general appearance is very pleasing.

A fire broke out in Mr. J. A. Carroll's barn, back of King Street, St. Stephen, at 2:30 on Sunday morning, 18th, and the building was quickly in flames. Several buildings near by caught fire, but the arrival of the steam fire engine put a stop to the progress of the flames and the fire was quickly subdued.

The latest sensation in Westmoreland is a \$10,000 suit for damages of defamation of character. The defendant is understood to be a lady; the plaintiff a commercial gentleman not belonging to the county. The details promise to be of a lively character.

Preparations for another sociable in the Portland Methodist Church are going on. Mr. J. E. Woodworth is to be the conductor.

Some of the inhabitants of Foreston are not contented, and a number of them say they intend to emigrate. Some intend to go to Kansas, others to California, where they think they can better themselves.

A few days since a certain official of Hopewell refused to pay his school tax, on the ground of his official character. He was dealt with as any other man, official or non-official, upon whom the educational system of our country has legitimate claims. The tax, however, was paid by himself or some friend, and he was released. He then enters a suit against the law officers for false imprisonment. During this week the case was tried, and of course the Court gave its decision against him.

On Wednesday evening, 22nd ult., the social of Carmarthen St. Church came off, and the little place of worship was crowded up. Rev. Mr. Chappell presided. Readings were given by Miss Mitchell, Miss Thompson and Mr. Betts. Dr. Daniel gave a solo, and Miss Worden, a little girl, sang very sweetly "Whiter than snow." There was a duet from the Messrs. Gunn, and another from Messrs. Smith and A. G. Blaklee, the latter provoking much entertainment. The Misses Keys, Miss Porter and Messrs. Blaklee and Smith rendered a quintette. Mr. Blaklee presided at the organ. A large collection was taken up. Altogether it was one of the best that have yet been held by this church.

Another of the series inaugurated in Exmouth St. Church, was given on 22nd ult., and passed off in a delightful manner. The choir, which was present, sang a number of pieces, and refreshments were then served to all. The services of the choir were again in requisition. And Mr. H. Galt gave a reading in the same style. After Mr. James Keys had given a recitation there was an intermission for conversation. The choir again sang. Miss Harrison followed with a recitation; Mr. Winters with a reading; Miss Thomas and Miss Alward singing; Master Thompson recited a piece; the choir furnished more music; an entertaining speech from Mr. Winters was next in turn, and the choir closed with singing. Mr. Jeremiah Thompson occupied the chair.

The legislature now in Session has granted two hundred and fifty dollars for the Halifax Blind Asylum, and seven hundred and fifty for the Halifax Deaf and Dumb school.

UPPER PROVINCES.

Col. Henry Goodwin, an old and well known resident of Toronto, died in that city on Saturday-week, aged 83. Deceased entered the British Army at 18, and served at Waterloo, in Bull's troop of horse artillery.

Most unpleasant rumours have recently been current in reference to heavy defalcations in the Port Hope Post-office. We learn from the "Guide" that defalcations to the amount of five thousand five hundred dollars have been discovered. Efforts have been made to raise the money and hush the matter up, but without success.

Real estate in Lucan is selling at an enormous price. A town lot sold last week at \$7,650 per acre.

A. H. Smith, teacher of Tiverton, was brought before a bench of seven magistrates on Saturday, 17th ult., charged by Angus McAuley with beating, ill-using, and causing bodily harm to Effie McAuley, under eight years of age. After a lengthy investigation, the Bench returned a verdict of guilty against Smith, and fined him \$4 and costs, about \$14 in all. This is the second offence against Smith in a few weeks.

News comes from the Upper Ottawa of great scarcity of snow. The want of sleighing is seriously affecting lumbering operations and will have the effect of curtailing the supply of logs and timber, the lumberers having already, in some instances reduced their forces of men in the woods, being afraid to cut much timber, as they may not be able to get out to the streams. In some cases teams have been sent down from the shanties for want of snow to draw out the timber.

The annual meeting of the Dominion Temperance Alliance for the suppression of the liquor traffic was held in the Temperance Hall, Ottawa, Feb. 14.

The collapse of the oil refining monopoly has already resulted in a large reduction of prices. The general quotation this week is 25 cts per gallon by the barrel, instead of 45 cts., as last week, and one car load sold at 17 1/2-cent cents in bulk.

A Victoria despatch says that an Indian belonging to a tribe near Kemscoff confessed that 15 persons who reached the shore from the wrecked steamer George J. Wright, three years ago, were murdered by his tribe and the bodies thrown into the sea.

Small-pox is now stamped out at Gimli. There are but few cases elsewhere in Keewatin.

Hon. Mr. Justice Tarrance has given judgment in the Jacques Tortier election case, ordering that the bill of particulars be filed eight days before the day fixed for the trial.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Emperor William opened the German Parliament, 22nd ult. Referring to the Eastern affairs, the Emperor expressed the opinion that peace in Europe will not be broken.

At a meeting of the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Co., at New York a report was presented by President Eckert proposing the construction of 10,000 miles of new lines covering new territory and completing the system. A cash subscription of \$600,000 was made and the work of construction will begin immediately.

The Vienna Political correspondence says that Russia has 600,000 men or two-fifths of her army organized. The army South of Caucasian, on the Asiatic frontier of Turkey, in readiness for action, numbers 115,000 men, 35 field batteries and 250 heavy siege guns.

The Sultan has again changed Prime Ministers; Mahomud Dahmad is the new man.

In the elections for the Skuptschina, held throughout Servia, the majorities of the delegates elected favor peace.

Peace negotiations between Turkey and Montenegro are reported to be progressing favorably.

It is rumored that Russia has informed Servia that she intends to cross the Pruth within ten days.

The Russians are actively working in Persia to induce the Shah to join them in the event of war. The inducement held out is possession of disputed frontier territory.

A despatch from Constantinople says Col. Valentine Baker has been entrusted with the organization of the Gens d'Armerie.

The British steamer Lotus, from New Haven Jan'y. 23rd, with arms and ammunition for the Turkish Government, valued at \$175,000 arrived, with boats and deck house damaged, battles and skylights washed away. Cargo reported damaged.

On London Stock exchange the suspense on the Eastern question flattens all international stock.

Seventy-five thousand Turkish troops are quartered in villages along the Danube.

The Rome correspondent of the "Times" states it has been resolved that any Cardinal may be elected Pope on the death of Pius IX. irrespective of nationality. The decision was not reached without discussion between the Pope and some of the Cardinals.

No legal proceedings will be taken against Fred. May for his duel with Bennett. The latter is in Europe.

Six Regiments of the United States Army have disembarked five weeks, viz: G. H. Woodcock, Smith, Allen, Wilkes, Bailey and Davis.

The funeral of O'Mahoney took place at Cork on Sunday. The city was filled with strangers. The procession was a mile long. The coffin was drawn by six horses, and the coffin was covered with American and Irish flags.

Several dockyards will shortly be opened for the relief of the unemployed in Marseilles, France.

The Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs is engaged upon a draft of a Treaty of Commerce with the United States.

One English and two French ships have been lost at Stanton, with all hands.

There was a violent storm on Sunday on the coast of Jersey and Long Island; three schooners were wrecked and ten lives lost.

The loss by the burning of Fox's theatre and adjoining buildings at Philadelphia, is \$225,000.

Carlton Mrs. C. C.

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Last Quarter, 6 day, 5h, 47m. Afternoon. New Moon, 14 day, 10h, 25m. Afternoon. First Quarter, 22 day, 5h, 35m. Morning. Full Moon, 29 day, 1h, 35m. Morning.

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

THE TIDES.—The column of the Moon's Southern gives the time of high water at Falmouth, Cornwall, Horton, Hantsport, Windsor, Newport and Turo.

High water at Falmouth... At Annapolis, St. John, N.B., and Portland, Maine, 3 hours and 25 minutes LATER, and at St. John's, Newfoundland, 30 minutes EARLIER than at Halifax. At Charlottetown, 2 hours 54 minutes LATER. At Westport, 2 hours 54 minutes EARLIER. At Yarmouth, 2 hours 59 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.

CORRESPONDENCE.

EDUCATIONAL MEETINGS, FREDERICTON.

MR. EDITOR.—I ask for space to give to your numerous readers a brief account of our Educational Meetings held on the Fredericton and Marysville Circuit.

The public Educational Meeting for the Fredericton Circuit was held on Monday evening, when the full staff of the deputation and the President of the Conference were present.

His Hon. Judge Wilnot occupied the chair. His opening address was well calculated to animate and inspire all who might follow. He entered heartily into the work of the Society, and in eloquent words set forth the work of Christian education, which alone could exalt the people.

The Rev. H. McKeown, read the report of the work of the Society, with its receipts and expenditures for the past year. The Rev. E. Duncan, President of the Conference, was the next speaker, who clearly presented the work of the society, and strongly urged its claims upon the Methodist Church.

The Rev. Dr. Stewart spoke with great force and clearness, especially upon the aid rendered by this Society to the candidates who are preparing themselves for the work of the ministry.

The Rev. Howard Sprague, A.M., after a few introductory remarks, entered at once upon the object of the meeting, and in his own happy manner, spoke of the necessity of Colleges and high institutions of learning in our country.

At the close of this concise and eloquent address the collection was taken up which was more than eight times the amount of last year. On Tuesday evening the same deputation proceeded to Marysville and took part in a public meeting held in the interest of our Educational Society there.

The Hon. Mr. McQueen occupied the chair. The Report was read by Rev. E. Duncan. The meeting was addressed by the following gentlemen. Rev. H. McKeown, St. John, Rev. H. Sprague, and Dr. Stewart. All of whom delivered admirable addresses; and the collection was in advance of Fredericton in proportion to that of last year. M. C.

THE OLD DEACON'S LAMENT.

Yes, I've been deacon of our Church Nigh on to fifty year. Walked in the way of dooty, too, And kep' my conscience clear.

This church was built by godly men To glorify the Lord, In seventeen hundred and eighty-eight; Folks couldn't then afford Carpets and cushions and such like—

And when the hymns were given out, I tell you it was grand To hear our leader start the tunes, With tunin' fork in hand!

But that old pulpit was my pride— Jest eight feet from the ground They veared it up—on either side A narver stair went down;

Well, well! I tried to keep things straight— I went to every meetin', And voted "No" to all they said.

Of course I've seen great changes made, And fought agens' 'em too; But first a choir was interdoosed, Then cushions in each pew;

Well, well! I tried to keep things straight— I went to every meetin', And voted "No" to all they said.

This was last week. The carpenters Have nearly made an end— Excoose my feelin'. Seems to me As if I'd lost a friend.

Under the preachin' of the truth I've ben so used to be, And now— to see our parson stand Like any common man.

—Mrs. E. T. Corbett, in Harper's Mag.

TREMONT TEMPLE LECTURES.

[From Rev. Joseph Cook's Lecture on Theodore Parker.] Are there any who think that Boston is learning to rely on skepticism?

I do not affirm, my friends, that by reason I can prove the fact of the atonement; I believe as assuredly as that I exist, that by reason I can prove our need of the atonement.

Old man and blind, Michael Angelo, in the Vatican, used to stand before the Torso, the famous fragment of a statue made, possibly, by one of the most skillful chisels of antiquity; and, with his fingers upon the mutilated lines, he would tell his pupils how the entire figure must have been formed when it was whole.

Religious science, with the dim torch of reason, and not illuminated by revelation, is a blind Michael Angelo, standing before the Torso of the religious universe, and feeling blindly along

fragmentary lines. Although the head of this statue is infinitely beyond our touch or sight, in the infinities and eternities above us, and although its feet stand on adamant, lower than thought can reach with its plummet, we do know in the name of the universality of law, that the lines we touch in our blindness in natural religion would, if completed according to the plan which is tangible to us, be revealed religion and nothing less.

Keep, my friends, the hush of what Hegel calls the highest act of the human spirit, prayer, in this assembly while we ask if there is such a thing in man as emuity of the heart against God. Theodores Parker said there is not. When the unclean sweeper of chimneys, a dissipated man, comes into the presence of a pure and queenly woman, he understands his leprosy, perhaps for the first time, simply because it is brought into contrast with that virtue of which Milton said—

So dear to heaven is saintly chastity, That when a soul is found sincerely so, Ten thousand hierid angels lickety her, And in clear-dream and solemn vision Tell her of things that no gross ear can hear. —Comus, 463.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE PROPAGATION.

In view of the alarming prevalence of scarlet fever in many parts of the country, the following hints by the British Medical Journal are wholesome warnings: "There are three common ways by means of which infectious diseases may be very widely spread. It is a very usual practice for parents to take children suffering from scarlet fever, measles, etc., to a public dispensary, in order to obtain advice and medicines. It is little less than crime to expose, in the streets of a town and in the crowded waiting room of a dispensary, children afflicted with such complaints. Again, persons who are recovering from infectious disorder borrow books, which on their re-issue to fresh borrowers, are sources of very great danger. In all libraries, notices should be posted up informing borrowers that no books will be lent out to persons who are suffering from diseases of an infectious character; and that any person so suffering will be prosecuted if he borrow during the time of his illness. Lastly, disease is spread by tract distributors. It is the habit for such well-meaning people to call at a house where a person is ill and to leave him a tract. In a week or so the tract is called for again, another left in its place, and the old one is left with another person. It needs not much imagination to know with what result to health such a practice will lead if the first person be in scarlet fever or smallpox."

Dr. Hutton offers "a warning on the reckless manner in which parents allow their healthy children to run into the houses of acquaintances who have members of their families suffering from scarlatina, etc., and states that he has seen the infection thus carried from the patient, and several families attacked."

SOMETHING TO DO. It is an old trick of despots, and a good one, to employ their subjects. Why? To keep them out of mischief. Employed men are most contented. There is no conspiracy. Men do not sit down and coolly proceed to concoct iniquity so long as there is plenty of pleasant and profitable employment for body and mind. Work drives off discontent, provided there is compensation in proportion to the amount of labor performed. There must be a stimulant. God never intended a man should sweat without eating of the fruits of his labor—reaping a reward—more than he intended the idle man should revel in plenty and grow giddy on luxuries. Industry is a great peacemaker—a mind-your-own-business citizen. Something to do renders the despairing good-natured and hopeful—stops the cry of the hungry, and promotes all virtue. The best men are the most industrious; the most wealthy work the hardest. They always find something to do. Do you ever wonder that men of wealth do not "retire" and enjoy their substance? We know some young men look forward with anticipation to the time of "retiring." It is doubtful if a man should ever retire from business as long as he lives. We think we know men who, were they to abandon business, would be ruined, not pecuniarily, but mentally—their lives would be shortened. God never intended man's mind should become dormant. It is governed by fixed laws. Those laws are imperative in their exactions. Something to do! "Oh, if I had something to do!" There are young men who sigh for it, yet one thing they can do—that is, seek for a job. Once found, provided it is an honest one, do not hesitate to perform it, even if it does not pay as well as you expected.

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THE SPEAKING TELEGRAPH.

We have heretofore given accounts of the wonderful success of Professor Bell in transmitting the vibrations of the human voice by electrical means over a telegraph wire. He has lately made improvements in his method of transmission, by which he dispenses with the use of the battery, and substitutes the magneto-electric plan of producing the current. The Boston Transcript describes a recent experiment with the new apparatus, by which conversation and singing was successfully carried on between Boston and Malden, a distance of six miles. The telephone in its present form, consists of a wonderful compound permanent magnet, to the poles of which are attached ordinary telegraph coils of insulated wire. In front of the poles, surrounded by these coils of wire, is placed a diaphragm of iron. A mouthpiece to converge the sound upon this diaphragm substantially completes the arrangement. As is well known, the motion of steel or iron in front of the poles of a magnet creates a current of electricity in coils surrounding the poles of a magnet, and the duration of this current of electricity coincides with the duration of the motion of the steel or iron moved or vibrated in the proximity of the magnet. When the human voice causes the diaphragm to vibrate electrical undulations are induced in the coils environing the magnet, precisely analogous to the undulations of the air produced by that voice. These coils are connected with the line wire, which may be of any length, provided the insulation be good. The undulations which are induced in these coils travel through the line wire, and passing through the coils of an instrument of precisely similar construction at the distant station, are again resolved into air undulations by the diaphragm of this instrument.

HOW DO YOU KEEP YOUR BOOKS. We believe, says the American Cabinet Maker, that there is a considerable proportion of men engaged in business—men who know how to buy goods, and can make good sale of the same—who do not understand the details of keeping accounts. These men go on, year after year, without this knowledge, content if they find enough money in their drawer or at their bank to meet their bills. But, when you talk to them about a balance sheet, they immediately show a lamentable ignorance of the rules by which it should be made. Such ignorance may be very well when trade is flush and the skies are bright; but when the storm of hard times is applied, they are like the captain of a rudderless ship, who does not know when or how the rudder was lost. Partners go on drawing out money for personal expense exceeding in amount the profits of the business, but they fail to see that this excess diminishes the capital of the concern. A and B form a partnership, and put in \$15,000 each. If each draws out \$2,500 for living expenses during the year, there must be a profit of \$5,000 made by the business in order to keep the capital at its original figures. If the profits fall below the amounts drawn out, the capital is diminished by whatever that difference may be. This is simplicity itself, and it requires no special education to understand it.

A HAWK AMONG HENS.—Gilbert White tells a most dramatic story of a neighbor who had lost most of his chickens by a sparrow-hawk that came gliding down between a faggot pile and the end of his house, to the place where his coops stood. The owner, vexed to see his flock diminishing, hung a net between the pile and the house, into which the bird dashed and was entangled. The gentleman's resentment suggested a fit retaliation; he therefore clipped the hawk's wings, cut off his talons, and fixing a cork on his bill, threw him down among the brood-hens. "Imagination," says Mr. White, "cannot paint the scene that ensued: the expressions that fear, rage, and revenge inspired were new, or at least such as had been unnoticed before; the exasperated matrons upbraided, they execrated, they insulted, they triumphed. In a word, they never desisted from buffeting their adversary till they had torn him in a hundred pieces."—Scribner.

An old trade advertiser has a new name: "Sermons in Stones,"—there is nothing geological about them. But some industrious creatures who get their living by supplying lazy or incompetent parsons are now lithographing the discourses which they sell. I read that they may be had at "moderate prices, within the reach of clergymen of limited means." It is said the demand is very steady.







In the Methodist churches, hereabouts, the local bishops, whose names legion, are busily at work, preparing for conference changes, which will take place in April. There is a vague impression that the appointments, are made by the bishop and his cabinet, who, in solemn session, carefully sift the needs of the work, and trusting in God, send as far as they know the right man to the right place. And indeed, that is the theory, but he would be a bold man who would aver it to be the practice. The local bishop is the power behind the throne, and, while the duly elected bishop wields the sceptre as of old, it is he who gives direction to its movements.

The local bishop is neither elected, nor appointed—he grows. An official board is subject to the laws that govern all such bodies, and the strongest member of it comes to the front. He may not be the most pious, nor the wisest, but he must be a born leader of men, and he reaches his station by a process of natural selection that takes no denial. And this is about the way he works.

A charge has had a pastor for three years, and must perforce, make a change. The official board is called together to consult whom they shall invite. If the presiding elder is taken into their counsels it is rare courtesy; the Bishop of the church is never taken into the account at all. Sometimes the retiring pastor is consulted, but his recommendations, if indeed he make meet with little attention. Names of various ministers are suggested, their merits canvassed a little, especially in reference to their ability "to draw;" and then the work of the local bishop begins. It is he who guides, pushes, or drives, as necessity requires.

If he have no one in view at the moment, it is to his judgement the examination of those mentioned is entrusted; and his report is accepted without hesitation—unless, indeed, the board may be endowed with two such bishops, and then trouble may occur. Usually there is the form of a committee, but the strongest rules. On his estimate for character, ability, past successes and general fitness, a correspondence is entered upon, and the board presents its request to the elder for the appointment of Brother for the ensuing year. It will be fortunate if the man selected be a member of the conference; there have been cases where he was not a member of any conference at all. We, by no means, decry the good intentions of the board, nor of the local bishop who is their representative, but in the matter of appointments the old way is, to our thinking, far more democratic and better.—*New York Cor. Central Adv.*

### PREACHER'S PLAN, HALIFAX AND DARTMOUTH.

SUNDAY, MARCH 4TH.

11 a.m.	Brunswick St.	7 p.m.
Rev. R. Brecken.	Rev. D. W. Johnson.	
11 a.m.	Grafton St.	7 p.m.
Rev. W. H. Heartz.	Rev. R. Brecken.	
11 a.m.	Kaye St.	7 p.m.
Rev. E. R. Brunyate.	Rev. W. Purvis.	
11 a.m.	Charles St.	7 p.m.
Rev. D. W. Johnson.	Rev. W. H. Heartz.	
BEECH STREET, 3.30 p.m.	Mr. M. Theakston	
11 a.m.	Cobourg St.	7 p.m.
Rev. W. Purvis.	Rev. E. R. Brunyate.	
11 a.m.	Dartmouth.	7 p.m.
Rev. Godfrey Shore.	Rev. G. Shore.	

### MUSIC BOOKS FOR SABBATH SCHOOLS.

**CHORAL PRAISE.**  
Fitted for the occasions of the "Episcopal" year but is a book of great concrete beauty for any denomination. 100 good songs, tunes, and (very short) anthems. By Rev. J. H. Waterbury, Price 25 cents.

**GOOD NEWS.**  
A happy title for a beautiful Sabbath School Song Book, which disappoint nobody, and contains a large number of songs which will be universal favorites. By H. M. McIntosh. Price 35 cents.

**SHINING RIVER.**  
The glittering title aptly indicates the profusion of bright, pure songs of elevated sentiment, which fill the book with beauty. By H. S. and W. O. Perkins. Price 35 cents.

**RIVER OF LIFE.**  
Containing songs contributed by a large number of well-known composers; it has an unusual variety, and everything is of the best quality. By H. S. Perkins and W. W. Bentley. Price 35 cents.

**LIVING WATERS.**  
Prepared for Camp Meetings, Revival Meetings, &c., this is also most appropriate for Sabbath School work. No better collection is published. By D. F. Hodges. Price 30 cents.

Remember the **ENCORE** (75 cts.) is the Book for Singing Schools.

Either Book mailed, Retail post-free, for Price. **OLIVER DITSON & Co.** Boston.

**CHAS. H. DITSON & Co.** 711 Broadway, New York.

**J. E. DITSON & Co.** Successors to Lee & Walker, Philadelphia.

Feb 23 - 11 c

**BIRTH.**  
At Little York, Feb. 24th, Hannah, wife of Rev. Rev. John C. Berrie, of a daughter.

**MARRIED.**  
On the 21st Jan. at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. C. W. Hamilton, Mr. A. W. Min-ton, formerly of Bradford, N.B., to Miss Mary McKinnon, all of Summerside, P. E. I.

On the 20th Feb., at the bride's residence, by the same, James A. Reed, Merchant, to Guleima, Maria Black, all of Summerside, P. E. I.

At Nashua Village, on the 21st inst. by the Rev. R. W. Weddall, Mr. Cornelius Vandine, of Canning, Queens Co., and Miss Martha Millar, of Nashua.

On the 20th inst., at the home of the bride, by the Rev. E. B. Moore, Mr. W. Nelson Murphy, of Newport, to Miss Ann S. Currie, eldest daughter of Mr. George Currie, of Brooklyn.

At the Methodist Parsonage, Belem, P. E. I., on the 31st ult. by the Rev. Joseph Sellar, A. M., Mr. John B. Curtis, of Wilnot Valley, to Miss Georgina McKay, New Annapolis.

By the same, assisted by the Rev. C. W. Hamilton, on the 7th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, Belem, P. E. I., Hector Campbell, Esq., Teacher of the Grammar School, Centreville, to Miss Isabella Annie eldest daughter of George Crosby, Esq.

At the residence of the bride, Jan. 8, by Rev. R. A. Daniel, Mr. John H. Morris, and Miss R. T. Smith, all of Advocate Harbor, N.S.

At the residence of the bride, Feb. 8th, by the same, Mr. Stephen Fulton, of Parrsboro' to Miss Annie E. Day, of same place.

At the residence of the bride, Feb. 15th, by the Rev. R. A. Daniel, Mr. David W. Hector, of Lakeville, Parrsboro', and Miss Ella K. Spence, of Half-way River.

At the residence of the bride, Feb. 21, by the same, Mr. Geo. W. Tuttle of Wallace, N.S., to Miss Ellen J. Dolworth, of Parrsboro'.

At Woodstock, on Feb. 20, by Rev. C. H. Paisley, M. A., Mr. W. R. Pipes of Houton, Maine, to Miss Sarah Graham of the first named place.

At Halifax on the 28th inst. by the Rev. R. Brecken, John P. Bent, Esq., of Granville, Annapolis Co., to Miss Emma Bacon, of Halifax.

**DIED.**  
At Baie Verte, on the 27th Jan. Silas E. Crane, aged 59 years.

At Baie Verte, on the 19th Feb., Rufus Chap-pell, Esq., aged 77 years.

At Portland, St. John, on the 24th Jan. Andrew S. Miles, aged 19 years and 5 months, the eldest child of sorrowing parents. There was hope in his death.

**NOTICE.**  
As an inducement to Cash Purchasers the under-mentioned will give a regular

**DISCOUNT OF 5 Per Cent.**  
on all sums of \$2.50 and upwards, from this date. January 1st, 1877.

**E. BOREHAM,**  
CASH BOOT AND SHOE STORE,  
232 ARGYLE STREET.

Receipts for "WESLEYAN," for week ending Feb. 28th, 1877.

**INSTRUCTIONS AS TO REMITTING MONIES.—**  
1.—Post Office Orders are always safe, and not very costly. Next to these is the security of registering letters. Money sent otherwise is at the risk of the sender.

2.—When sending money for subscribers, say whether old or new, and if new, write out their Post Office addresses, plainly.

Rev. Job Shenton.  
Thomas Gopaley, 1 25.  
Rev. C. Lockhart.

Geo Collins, 2; R B Best, 2; Caleb Wheaton, Leonard Best, 2; Olive Woodworth, 2; J A Cahill, 2.

James Parker, 4; W Neilly, 2.  
Rev. A S Tuttle. 6 00  
Rev. A Hockin.

Enos Wyle, 2; Henry Millbury, 1.  
Rev G W Tuttle. 3 00  
Mrs Fraser, 1

Robert Cleland, 4.  
Rev. W W Percival.

T W Horvatt, 2; William Lee, 2; G Lord, 2; Thomas Dawson, 2; William Dawson, 2; Samuel Leard, 2; G S Hood, 2; Jno Leard, 2; Matt Smith, 2.

Rev Thomas Allan. 18 00  
Mrs McAfee, 2.  
Rev J Cassidy

Henry Newcombe, 2.  
Rev Geo O Huestia

John Smith, 2; Mrs Wm Church, 2; John Faulkner, 2.

Rev. J. A. Duke. 6 00  
Terrace Curran, 2; Andrew Anderson, 1; Mrs Coates, 2.

Rev J Lathern  
Uriah Matthews, Senr, 2; Uriah Matthews, Jr, 2; James Hodgson, 2; Miss Dogherty, 2.

Wm. Bird, 2; Sydney Mack, 2.  
Rev C H Paisley, A M. 4 0

Joseph Wright, 2.  
Rev J S Coffin. 2 00

Dawson Palmer, 2.  
Rev J Seller, A M

Buaby Atkinson, 2; Archibald T Wright, 2; Gabriel Strang, 2.

Rev J Astbury. 6 00  
Freeman Bagall, 2.  
Rev James England

Dr J B Black, 4.  
Rev J C Berrie

Isaac Crosby, 4; Thomas Agnes, 2; William Seller, 2; George Vesey, 1.

Rev G F Johnson  
Silas Bishop, 3

Rev R Smith  
George Hardwick, 2; Mrs A Lockwood, 2; Peter Journett, Esq, 2; Mr Armstrong, 1; Edward Bartheaux, Esq, 2.

Rev J Hemmeon  
Jas Murray, 1; Miss Murray, 1.

Rev J A Rogers  
S S Nelson, 2; Scott Nelson, 2.

Rev J J Teasdale.  
Dr Miller, 5; Mrs Clarke, 1; Mrs Conlon, 1; 7 00  
Mrs Dorcas Smith, 2; Joseph Allison, 2; J Bowser, 2; J Longworth, Esq, 2; Rev D W Johnson, 1; Alonso Taylor, 1.

**\$12** a day at home. Agents wanted. Outside terms free. TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine arch 8, 1 v r.

**MARKET PRICES.**  
Reported weekly by J. W. POTTS, Commission Merchant, St. John, N.B., and J. H. BENT, Agent King's County Produce Depot, Halifax, N.S.  
Market on Saturday, Jan. 27th, 1876.

	Halifax.	St. John.
Butter, Firkins	20 to 25	20 to 22
Do. Rolls	24 to 27	24 to 28
Mutton, per lb.	.03 to .06	.05 to .07
Lamb, per lb. by quarter	.04 to .07	.05 to .08
Hams, smoked, per lb.	.13 to .14	.13 to .15
Calfskins, each	.25 to .75	.45 to .08
Pork, per lb.	.07 to .07	.06 to .07
Veal, per lb.	.07 to .09	.06 to .09
Tallow, per lb.	.08 to .09	.08 to .09
Beef, per lb.	.04 to .07	.04 to .06
Eggs, per doz.	.20 to .23	.20 to .22
Lard, per lb.	.16 to .17	.14 to .16
Oats, per bush	.45 to .50	.40 to .50
Potatoes per bush	.45 to .50	.50 to .70
Cheese, factory, per lb.	.10 to .11	.14 to .16
Do. dairy	.9 to .11	.08 to .10
Barley, per bush	1.75 to 2.10	2.00 to 2.25
Do. grey	2.00 to 2.50	2.2 to 2.50
Lambskins each	.40 to .50	.75 to 1.0
Turkeys, each	.25 to .30	.80 to .80
Chickens, pr pair	.35 to .40	.35 to .50
Turkey, per lb.	.11 to .14	.13 to .15
Geese, each	.40 to .60	.45 to .60
Ducks, per pair	.50 to .60	.40 to .70
Beans, green, per bush	1.80 to 2.00	
Paras, pr bush	.50 to .80	.40 to .40
Carrots, pr bush	.35 to .40	.40 to .50
Yarn, per lb.	.50 to .60	
Partridges, pr pair	.30	
Apples, per bush	2.50 to 3.00	2.50 to 3.00
Lamb, per lb.	.45 to .50	
Rabbits, pr pair	.25 to .30	
Pinnas, pr bush		
Hay, per ton	3.00 to 1 6	

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New Book by Harriet Beecher Stowe, price \$1.25.

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6 Life of Columbus, and Companions of Co-  
7 Columbus, with a new index. Fine Portrait.  
8 Astoria and Four in the Praries.  
9 Mahomet and his Successors.  
10 Conquest of Florida and adventures of Capt. Bonneville.  
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Our Stock of these is the largest and most reliable in the trade.

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THE THIRD TERM of the Current Year will open on  
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Attention is respectfully directed to the last Annual Catalogue, containing full information respecting—  
**THE MOUNT ALLISON WESLEYAN COLLEGE.**

An Institution whose courses of study, under the direction of a competent Faculty, provide for a thorough Classical, Mathematical, and Scientific Training.

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D. ALLISON,  
J. R. INCH.  
Sackville, Feb. 20th, 1877.  
Feb 24—Sins

## 1876. THOMAS & Co., 1876.

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In Beaver and Buffalo, with gloves to match.

Trimnings of all kinds cut to width to suit the purchaser, and a full Stock of BUFFALO, WOLF, BEAR, COON and LYNX

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A few very choice LADIES' SEAL SAQUES at \$5 each, which were purchased at a bargain; will be sold as such.

Call early and inspect the stock. Accommodating clerks who can always make a sale are continually on hand.

## MUSIC.

The following Music Books are kept in stock at the Book Room, Halifax.

Canadian Anthem Book \$1.25  
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A collection of Secular and Sacred Music for Elementary and Advanced Singing Classes, Institutes and Conventions.

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**FOR SUNDAY SCHOOLS.**

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The above four are the newest.  
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**SONG LIFE.**  
A very nice Selection with Illustrated Reading from Pilgrim's Progress on each page.  
Reduced from 45 to 35

Pure gold .35  
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**TEMPERANCE.**  
The Canadian Musical Fountain .35  
Any other may be ordered through us.

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OFFICE—Corner Prince Street and Bedford Row, HALIFAX, N.S.  
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Feb. 3—6m

**MINERALS! MINERALS!!**  
A FINE Collection of Nova Scotia MINERALS belonging to the Estate of the late REV. THOMAS H. DAVIES is now offered for Sale. Full particulars will be furnished by

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Feb. 17—3

## JUST ISSUED

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It contains 215 Hymns, selected with great care, by different persons of taste and judgment, from the standard Hymnology of Methodism, as well as from the modern revival Hymns which have been received with so much favor by all the Churches.

It is printed in large, clear type, which may be used easily when that of many other Hymnals cannot be discerned.

This Hymnal has the sanction of members appointed by the General Conference in this section for the oversight of matter to form a new Hymn-Book. Though not intended by any means as a fulfillment of the duty assigned to the Hymn Book Committee, it will no doubt be found a valuable aid in reaching that end.

Price, paper covers, 15 cents each. Cloth, 20 cents, the usual discount to congregations and to the Trade.

SEND 25c. to G. P. ROWELL & CO., New York, for Pamphlet of 100 pages, containing lists of 2000 newspapers, and estimates showing cost of advertising. dec16

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GEORGE SPARROW, Proprietor.  
Nov. 18 1y.

## Intercolonial Railway.

ON and after MONDAY, 29th inst., Trains will leave Halifax as follows:

**EXPRESS FOR TRURO, PICTOU, ST. JOHN and WAY STATIONS,** at 8.25 a.m.

**EXPRESS FOR TRURO, MONCTON, RIVIERE DU LOUP, and all points West at 1.30 p.m.**  
For TRURO, PICTOU, ST. JOHN, and WAY STATIONS, at 5.30 p.m.

TO ARRIVE AS FOLLOWS:  
From ST. JOHN, TRURO, and WAY STATIONS, at 9.15 a.m.

" RIVIERE DU LOUP, PICTOU, TRURO, and WAY STATIONS, at 1.30 p.m.

" JOHN and WAY STATIONS, at 8.0 p.m.  
C. J. BRYDGES,  
Gen. Sup't. of Gov. Railways.  
Railway Office, Moncton,  
Oct. 19th, 1876.

## SABBATH SCHOOL LIBRARIES.

Opening this First week of the Year a FULL SUPPLY OF BOOKS.