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Weslenan,

A. W. NICOLSON. Editor and Publisher. Published under the direction of the General Conference of the Methodist Church of Canada.

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NOTES OF A VISIT TO NEW-FOUNDLAND.

(REV. C. STEWART, D.D.) The locality in which the Newfoundland Conference was this year held is one of varied interest. It may be said to be the birth-place of Methodism in America. One hundred and twelve years ago, that is the summer of 1765, the Rev. Lawrence Coughlan arrived, as a Missionary, in Harbor Grace. For ten years before this, he had labored with Mr. Wesley in Great Britain. Representations had been made to the latter of the extreme spiritual destitution of the settlers in Newfoundland, and, as he was then himself without re sources to afford them assistance, he obtained ordination from the Bishop of London for Mr. Coughlan, and had him despatched, as an agent of the "Society for the propagation of the Gospel in foreign parts." But he never ceased to be a Methodist Preacher. Giving prominence to these doctrines which he had been accustomed to declare in the old country, and by which he had himself been converted, he soon had the pleasure of seeing the word of God taking effect upon the consciences of his hearers. Before the end of the year, a class-meeting a necesisty, during the wintertime, to have covered." was formed, and from that time, though

date of Nov. 4. 1772, Mr. Coughlan thus

wrote to Mr. Wesley, "I am now in the other portions of road, where equally they seventh year of my servitude as a Missionwere required for the protection of life. ary. * * * I am and do confess myself, a Methodist. The name I love, and hope I ever shall. The plan which you first taught me. I have followed as to doctrine and discipline. Our married men meet apart once a week, and the married women do the same. * * In winter I go from house to house and expound some part of God's word. * * * There are some also whose mouths God hath opened to give a word of exhorta-

Two years before Mr. Coughlan's return to England, a Mr. Stretton, a local preacher from Limerick, in Ireland, having come to the Island, began to assist him; and afterwards this good man, assisted by a Mr. Thomey, who had been brought to Operators. The Offices stand by them-God under Mr. Coughlan's ministry, went | selves, and would not, either by their up and down these shores "testifying the external appearance or internal arrange gospel of the grace of God." Hence the ments, impress the leholder with the magwork continued to spread, and from that | nitude of the interests which they repretime to this, a succession of faithful men | sent. Yet here is one of the two valves have been raised up to defend and pro- of the world's great heart. Information mote it, and the blessing of God has such as, in the present condition of our crowned their labours with success. Not race, is deemed essential to its vitality, is only so, but the introduction of Method- here rushing to and fro incessantly. Tidism into the Islands of Jersey and Guern- ings on all conceivable topics, public and sey, and ultimately into France itself, may private, national, political, commercial. be directly traced to the spiritual awaken- religious and scientific; tidings of peace ing experienced on these shores. (Vide Wilson's Newfoundland and its Missionar- and of death; tidings to swell the heart ies, pp. 143-145, also Steven's History of with joy, and to overwhelm it with grief;

while it was perilous for any decent per views, but they have been taught that habitants is whether the caplin has struck loyalty and the rights of conscience are or the codfish is plenty! not to be placed at a discount; and those

Mr. John Maddock, in company with his mirror is the result of the electric current wife and daughter, gave me a day's rare as manipulated at Valentia; the moveenjoyment, by conveying me to the far- ment back and forth indicates the letters, famed depot, and procuring admission to and they are flashed along as quickly as witness the apparatus and operation one man can call them, and another write of the Atlantic Telegraph. The distance | them down. Trinity Bay, is about twelve miles. An machine. It is self-acting, and slowly un. over whose frail crafts the foam-crested obtaining an extensive view of each Bay of ink, and the instrument itself suspend-The road is often circuitous, and as the telegraph line is, for directness, frequently has now been in operation for five years,

The village of Heart's Content is situated on the curved shore of an inlet or harbor of the same name. This harbor is probably not more than three or four miles in circumference; but its waters are deep, and it affords a much more eligible position for landing the cable than the original one in Bay of Bulls. Here the Great Eastern found a safe anchorage, combined with the opportunity for perfect freedom of movement, in discharging the last of her precious cargo.

The buildings connected with the Company's buildings are substantial and elegant, if not imposing, and embrace in addition to offices, stores, etc., comfortable residences for the Superintendent and there." and of war, of gain and of loss, of life tidings for the one, and for the many-Other, and far less pleasurable features are passing here from day to day, seven of interest are attached to this part of days in the week, and twenty-four hours the country. Within the last quarter of every day! "Just repeat your last word," a century, the animosity begotten of re- says the operator of the Old World to his ligious and political differences has here confere of the New. It is done, and quick displayed itself in violence and barbarity. as thought, comes back the answer, "all Firearms were freely used in the light of right," and away go the winged words day. During the darkness of night, crop- again. Here come messages from Japan, ping of ears and slitting of noses were Calcutta, Petersburg, and "the seat of the means employed to convince, or cor. | war;" there they go from South America, rect, the representatives of the press. California, Washington, and "St. John laid in ashes." Yet the little village is son of the opposite belief to be out of unconscious of the heart-throbs which doors. Happily, this reign of terror has pulsate to and fro upon its shore, and the quite passed away. Men still diff r in their | question of the hour with its simple in-

Four cables, we are told, have been laid. who dare to think for themselves must, but only two are working. Mark that when peacebly disposed, be defended at strip of paper shaded a little more, but in the same way as you have often seen a cunning. Rest for the weary heart that a glorious prospect before her as there is to-

Carbonear has acquired celebrity of stereoscope. A faint light, reflected and has throbbed with pulsations of affected and stereoscope. A faint light, reflected and has throbbed with pulsations of affected and stereoscope.

from Conception Bay at this point, to But here again is another electrical elevated plateau on the middle of this rolls a strip of white paper. Upon this ridge implies an ascent on the one side, the lower end of a glass syphon, not much and a corresponding descent on the other; thicker than a human hair touches, while and thus an opportunity is afforded for the other end being inserted in a trough on approaching to it. Such views, as I ed on a silken fibre, the electric current fo und them, in the leafy month of June, causes it to deflect more or less to the were simply magnificent-on the one a one side or the other, and thus produce an stretch of twelve miles, on the other of unending "copy" for the interpreting twenty, and bounded on each side by a eye of the operator. If there is no movecoast line of every changing form. The ment at the office in Ireland, or here, the first part of the country through which slowly unwinding paper shows but a black we passed, though stony, is evidently calline; but the instant that telegraphing pable of profitable cultivation. At pre- begins, on either side, that moment the sent it is well adapted for grazing, and busy pen resumes its angular writing. In for this purpose seems to be "commons" other rooms, new marvels met our eye. goats and sheep, and horses and cows Here, a system of batteries quietly, steadbeing alike in considerable numbers turn- ily supplying the force which sweeps so ed out to pasture upon it. Soon, also, we mysteriously from Continent to Contincome to "Victoria Village." But let not ent. There, one machine by which, if an the name deceive. It is not Queenly yet. accident occur anywhere along the ocean Its houses are very, very poor, and its in bed, the precise locality can immediately habitants must be deplorably off-when be determined, and a party sent off to fish at home. But there are influences at up the cable and repair it; and another, work, in school, in church, in personal of more recent construction, by which it fort, which are adapted to bring about can easily and accurately be ascertained im provement, and must ultimately do so. whether, and to what extent, any loss of For the most part, however, our road is power has taken place,—any deterioration over a wild "barren," with frequently re- by wear or tear-on the part of the insulcurring ponds, or lakelets, swarming with ated wiers. "Doubtless," said our very trout, and most enticing to the angler. affable attendant. "such deterioration carried through swampy land, it becomes and no appreciable loss has yet been dis-

for the telegraph wire, though shorter, are used; and we have seen them set along breath, and whose are all our ways! " This also cometh forth from the Lord of hosts, which is wonderful in counsel, and excellent in working."

MUSINGS.

Just as the "children's hour" dawned this evening I was thinking of heaven. I wondered what that world was like where they have no twilight, where the nightly shadows never fall, where no home-groups gather in the lamp-lit rooms for social intercourse, but where the sun-light of heaven flashes its brilliance upon all the surroundings of life. and I telt thankful for the words of Holy Writ "There shall be no night

None of the darkness arising from doubt and despondency. None of the darkness arising from adversity and spiritual declension, shall ever intrude themselves in that bright world, and no shadows from temptation's dark hour ever fall on the soul again. Heaven no sunset scenes to witness there, for the sun of Righteousness never goes down

"The light that fills, the upper temnever tarnished. Well will it be for us. you. dear reader, if when we come to die we move into the light."

I wondered also what the rest of that world was like where there are no burdens to carry and no battles to fight and brain and the weary feet shall rest. where the jostling competitions of life shall be over and the fierce strife shall be ended, where the anxious careworn brow of the city merchant shall never be seen and the mother's earnest solicitude for dear ones shall be felt no more. where cries from falling comrades on the battle-field of life shall no longer doffed for the white tobes. Where the slavery of sin shall end, and the freedom of the skies shall be gained. Rest

late on another account. It is the near- magniged from a tiny mirror no larger tion for others. Rest for the toilers who est town to the famous telegraph station than a sixpence, plays upon it now at one spent life's long day in the Master's of Heart's Content. My excellent host, end, now at another. The gleam on the vineyard, and at sun-down went away

Rest for the pilgrims who, with blistered feet, trod the desert sands of life, features in our Sabbath-school work is, that but who are resting now in the paradise three-fourths of the teachers are converted of God.

Rest for the rowers of life's waters. billows broke with relentless fury and threatened them with shipwreck, but ful, and become useful in the church and to who, nevertheless, arrived safe in port-

Rest for the Christian statesman who, amid the corruption and strife of political life, found time to honour God, and who, from the arena of conflict, has found his way to the land of repose. Yes, rest! Perfect, glorious rest! Rest at home in our Father's house. The rest of holy service. The long-sought, everlasting rest that "remaineth to the people of God." And then, as my musing ended, I thought of heaven as mine; as purchased for me by Jesus, with its bright supernal clime.

CALEB PARKER.

PASTORAL ADDRESS OF THE NEWFOUNDLAND CONFERENCE OF THE

Dearly Beloved Brethren: -Among the various duties devolving upon us at our Conferential deliberations, there are few so important, sacred, and delightful as that of addressing you, the members of our Church, upon the subject of the common salvation, thus assuring you of our continued interest in your spiritual advancement and eternal wel-

Having therefore obtained like precious faith with ourselves, we salute you in the name of our Lord and Saviour, Jesus Christ, and some means of guiding the wayfarer on If, before such achievements of the we pray that grace, mercy and peace from with checkered experience, the cause so his journey. Posts, not unlike those used human mind, we may magnify man, how God our Father, and our Lord Jesus Christ, new your spiritual strength.

Deep is our sympathy with all that concerns you. Our interests are united with yours. Many of you are the fruits of our ministry. We have begotten you through the Gospel. We share with you the same spiritual baptism. Our voices blend with yours at the throne of grace. We surround the same sacramental table. We are fighting for the same crown, and hope, ere long, with you to share the same victory, which has been purchased by the blood-shedding of Him who now sitteth on His exalted throne.

We are thankful to be able to state, that after another years' toil in the Master's service, we can report an increase of 317 members to our church; and also that 1285 persons have been received on trial.

This, considering the difficulties we have met with, the opposition manifested, and the persecution to which some, at least, have been subjected, is to us a sign that God hath not forsaken his people, and also that the soul converting power of the Gospel still attends the labors of the ministers of Christ.

It is with sad hearts we have to record the death of one of our number. We refer to our deeply lamented brother, the Rev. John Dixon. He was a young man of great promise. God had greatly owned his labours among us, and we thought that there were still many is the land of the sun, and yet there are years of happy toil in the Master's service before him. But God thought otherwise, and took him home to the Church triumphant, to praise him there for ever. We feel our loss acutely, but our loss is his infinite gain, and ple" is never dimmed and the glory is we trust his death will be sanctified to us and

Three young brethren have, during the year, been received on trial as candidates for our ministry: and six others, who have travelled four years on probation, and who have given ample proof that that they are called of God to preach the Gospel, have been publicly set no tears to shed, where the whirling apart by the imposition of hands to the sacred office of the Christian ministry.

Many parts of this Island until lately have been unvisited by us, but we are thankful to state that few places are now left without our ministrations. And we rejoice that the old fashioned Gospel is still proving itself the power of God unto salvation. On our old graciously poured out His Holy Spirit, and this year showers of blessing may descend multitudes have been made happy in the love upon every hill of Zion within the bounds of of God, and are now wending their way to our Conference, and, as a result, may multiring in our ears, for the armour shall be Zion. In many of these circuits chaste and tudes of sinners be convinced of sin and concommodious sanctuaries are being erected. On our Missions also God is owning the labours of his servants. Never have they been more prosperous. Never since Methodism for the toiling hand that has lost its was introduced into this island was there such

In our Sabbath-schools, which are indeed the nurseries of the Church, we have an earnest and faithful band of workers. The officers and teachers are truly alive to their important duty. One of the most pleasing persons, who seem to be working specially for the salvation of those committed to their charge; and as a result, according to the statistics, 364 children have this year experienced a change of heart. May they be kept faith-

Many of the members of our Church have died during the year, but, we are happy to state, they have died in the Lord, and have gone to be for ever with Him in eternal bliss. It has seldom been our happiness to witness such triumphing over the last enemy. Our people die well, God is with them in the valley, cheering them with his presence and supporting them by his power.

And now dear brethren suffer the word of exhortation: "To write the same things to you, to us is not grievous, but for you it is safe." We trust that you will give all diligence to make you calling and election sure. To secure this desired end, attend to the duties of our holy religion. "Search the Scriptures." Let the "Word of God" be your constant companion, and make it the rule of your life. It is by this that the man of God is to be perfected in every good word and work. Let your closet duties in no wise be neglected. Remember the saying of our Lord to his disciples: "But thou when thou prayest enter into thy closet, and when thou hast shut thy door, pray to thy father which is in secret, and thy Father which seeth in secret shall reward thee openly." If you would grow in grace, increase in faith, and be perfected in love, neglect not private devotion. Attend regularly the public means of grace. Never be absent from the house of God unless prevented by circumstances over which you have no control. Go from your knees to the house of the Lord. Be there in time, and when there wait only upon God, and you shall re-

Be punctual at your attendance on the classneeting. Let it be the delight of your heart, the joy of your soul to meet with the people of God. Cultivate the habit of religion and you will look for the means of grace as you do for your daily food. Try to get to the weekevening services. You will find these valuable helps on the way to Zion. Let your whole life be blameless. Avoid the very appearance of evil. Forget not that you profess to be followers of him who was the embodiment of all purity. Seek to become like him. Be the "Sons of God without rebuke in the midst of a crooked and perverse generation. among whom ye oughf to shine as lights in the world." Endeavour to be useful in the Master's service. Opportunities for doing good will present themselves to you; embrace them. Especially would we ask you to speak for Christ, to recommned the Saviour to those who know him not. Work while it is day, for the night cometh when no man can work. But above all we would urge upon you to become holy. "Be ye perfect even as your Father which is in heaven is perfect " And this also we wish, even your perfection. "Without holiness no man shall see the Lord." It is impossible for us to misunderstand the teaching of God's Holy Word upon this point, and never were such breathings after the 'Higher Life" in the Church of Christ, as at present. This is no new doctrine in our section of the Christian Church. The early Methodists were famous for their spiritual attainments. They lived near to God, and experienced, to a wonderful extent, the efficacy of Christ's blood to cleanse from all sin. Let us therefore see that we do not lose sight of these blessed privileges. Let us become sanctified to God throughout body, soul, and spirit, cleansed by the blood of Jesus from all the defilement of sin, and thus be made meet for that inheritance which is incorruptible. undefiled, and that fadeth not away.

Our Conference has been one of peace and harmony. Whilst together we have experienced much of the Divine blessing. The best of all is, God is with us.

We have afresh dedicated ourselves to God and his service. And now we go forth once more to do battle with the powers of sin, to established circuits God has during the year. | win souls for Christ. We trust that during

Signed on behalf of the Conference,

JOHN GOODISON, President, JOSEPH PASCOE, Secretary.

FOR STATION SHEET SEE EIGHT PAGE.

THE HIGHER LIFE—AN ENTIRE CONSECRATION.

BY C. H. FOWLER, D. D., LL.D. MASSILLON, the famous French pulpit orator and Bishop, in his Sentiments d'une Ame touched de Dieu, "Sentiments of a soul touched of God," says. "You can serve God with pleasure only when you serve him without reservation. From the moment you have made him entire master of your heart, hope and confidence and joy will spring up in

the depth of your soul." Here we have the idea of that "entire consecration" so much and so beneficially insisted upon by our modern advocates of "the higher life"-that higher life which the author of the "Schonberg-Cotta Family," in a late English periodical, justly says, "should be the ordinary Christian life"—though as she admits, it is far from being so in Christendom generally. She professes to have experienced the "the higher life," and urges that it may be made

The advocates of the higher life have a legitimate idea, and it is producing a marvellous and most salutary effect, not only in this country, but in England, Scotland, Germany and France. We bid them God-speed. They are rendering familiar, outside the pale of Methodism, a great truth which Fletcher taught, and also lived, a hundred years ago, and which Wesley pronounced the "grand deposition of Methodism" that for which, he believed Methodism was chiefly raised up. We have nothing to say against them, or, at least against their special work. The Greek Church, the Latin Church, and-as Alexander Knox, the friend of Wesley said to Robert Southey-the best old divines of the Anglican Church, taught Wesley's doctrine of sanctification; and not a few of the Roman Catholic manuals of devotion bear the express title of "Christian Perfection." Some of best old Calvinistic theologians taught it substantially, though they deemed it more an "idea" than a " real" standard for Christian life. The Congregational Union of England, reviewing the ripe discussion of the subject now going on there, declared that it is the revival of an old and precious truth, bringing into more common realization a form of Christian experience always taught by their theology, but seldom before practically attained.

We will not even object to the distinctive title of the subject, for, though the idea it expresses should be embodied in the common Christian life, yet we all know that it has not been, even among the followers of Wesley who have been most familiar with it. It may, then, well enough provisionally, be called the higher Christian life; but we pray that it may yet become the ordinary life of the Church.

There are two postulates taught by the advocates of the "higher life," as the essential conditions of its attainment, namely, entire consecration and absolute faith in God's acceptance of the consecration. A third postulate may also be stated—the result of such consecration and faith, namely, perfect peace, the "rest of faith" in accordance with the prophet's declaration, "Thou wilt keep him in perfect peace whose mind is stayed on thee, because he putteth his trust (faith) in thee;' and the apostle's equivalent declaration that "perfect love casteth out fear."

Massillon, doubtless, knew the old doctrine of the Church on "Christian perfection," and that entire consecration must precede it. But, though the treatise from which we have quoted is imbued with fervent piety—the piety which we find in the celebrated Catholic manual of a 'Kempis, the "Imitation of Christ," and in some of the writings of the best "Mystics" yet he certainly does not restrict his doctrine of consecration to a special class of Christians, to "Mystics" or "Perfectionists;" he inculcates it upon all; he urges it as the requisite of a happy Christian life with all. He addresses Catholics in common, all of whom are supposed to be Christians, and tells them why they are not more devoted. and especially why they are not more generally examples of the consolations of piety. It is because they come short of entire consecration. They live their Christian life with certain "reserva-

conventional habits and vices around them, assuming that they cannot all be saints; that though a few may be found to exemplify a sanctity superior to the temptations of "the world, the flesh and the devil;" yet these are select, privileged ones; and ordinary men must expect only ordinary piety and the ordinary discomforts of piety.

He insists that even the most criminal penitent may rise, by entire consecration, to entire blessedness; so that his very sins, thus conquered by the grace of God, may become but "the stepping-stones," Tennyson sings, "to something higher." "The memory of your crimes," he continues, "will recur to you only with the memory of the eternal mercy which has inspired you with repentance and horror for them the deeper that abyss in which you were buried so many years may appear to you—the more frightful and without hope of recovery if you had been abaned to yourself-the more you will be touched with the mercy of the Lord, whose all-powerful hand has lifted you out of it. You will read, in the history of your sinful wanderings, His infinite compassion on your soul; and the more you discover that you have been a sinner, the more will be apparent to you His goodness, mercy and love." Hence, however guilty you have been," you will serve him with delight if you serve him without reservation; but only if you thus serve him."

We may, then, with the great French preacher, enforce on all ordinary Christians the duty of entire consecration. We may do so aside from their opinions of what is called the "the higher life," or sanctification. Entire consecration will, sooner or later, afford them the best solution of any difficulties they have on that subject.

Doubtless, penitent souls at the time of their conversion do usually design to give themselves wholly to God. But do they remain wholly His? Do they not ordinarily find around them such a partial consecration of Christian life as eads them to suppose that they need not, perhaps cannot, be saintly in their own lives? Do they not quite generalv compromise, more or less, their consciences with the maxims and habits of the godless world? We need not pause here to inquire into the doctrinal difficulties of sanctification, of the relations | Sherman, Yale graduate of 1877, who of fact." that the mass of the Christian world is not living a life of entire consecration. Who doubts this fact? And who doubts that entire consecration is an intelligible and a fundamental requisite of scriptural piety, whatever may be the differences of opinion about sanctification? In every great section and in every age of the Church this has been admitted. Here then, we may take our stand indisputably, and enforce the exhortation of Massillon as the ordinance of the Bible itself, serve God without reservation, or you cannot serve him with consolation, or even with safety, For the world, with which you compromise your religious life may be found too powerful for you, and may engulf you at last.

With this entire consecration you shall have the blessedness, the interior peace, of which the eloquent French Bishop speaks. Nothing more disturbs the tranquility of the Christian conscience than the sense of its own compromise but I am not lying, and have no intenwith evil. And are not many professors of religion habitually in such inward discomfort? Let them thank God that His good Spirit will not let them rest in them! His very power to do so should appal him, and break the spell of his fallacies. But why live in such discomfort? Relief is within your immediate reach. Contritely lay all on the altar of consecration, even your sins, your most besetting sins: God will abundantly pardon." And, living in accordance with an unreserved consecration, you will find the "peace of God which passeth all understanding;" the whole course of the Christian life will become simpler, easier and more consolatory to you; the miseries of a divided and ever-dubious mind, will pass away; the fear of death will be subdued : the will of God will be not only your duty, but your felicity.

tions," certain compromises with the pute with others or with yourself, about Selected.

the difficulties of "sanctification." The Church is already too much harrassed with such disputes. There can be no dispute about "consecration." Make this, and see whither it will lead you. Be assured of one thing-it will at last lead you into heaven.

THE NEW ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

A New London despatch to the New York Herald announces that schooner Florence, Capt. George E. Tyson, commander, on a preliminary expedition to the Polar seas, will sail on Wednesday, August 1, or possibly a day or two later. Her officers and crew are engaged-with one or two exceptions-and her stores, together with instruments from the Signal Office at Washington, are on board. She is provisioned for a year's cruise. Florence is a fast sailer. She is rigged as a fore-and-aft schooner, and though built in 1851 is yet staunch and seaworthy. She was thoroughly overhauled before going on her last cruise, and is nearly as good as new. Her measurements are:-64 feet long, 19 feet beam, depth 7 feet and tonage 56 23-100 tons. She carries no foretopmast, and has her square sail yard athwart. Since the enlargement of her cabin she has six births and two staterooms aft and ten berths forward. She will ship six foremost hands. In order that she may resist the pressure of the floating ice which she will meet in Northern seas her stem has been replanked with ten inch timbers and covered with two-inch planks. This gives her a total thickness at the bow of nearly sixteen inches. She has been caulked, scraped and painted, and is now in first-class condition for her perilous and isolated expedition. Captain Tyson supervises the work upon her, giving his personal attention to the smallest details. He expects that Captain Howcate, who will command the main expedition, will arrive at New London on Sunday and remain until the departure of the Florence. Professor Baird, Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries, who is deeply interested in the scheme of Arctic exploration, was in New London on Tuesday and had a conference with Captain Tyson and expressed satisfaction at the progress of the preliminary steps. Mr. Orray Taft of justification to sanctification, etc.; is to accompany the expedition as we need only refer to the "sheer matter | meteorologist and photographer, was also there looking after the instruments and scientific appurtenances of the vessel. Should this expedition fail it is not likely that another will be undertaken for a long time.—Telegraph.

THE EXACT TRUTH.

Two young masons were building brick wall—the front wall of a high house. One of them, in placing a brick, discovered that it was a little thicker on one side than the other.

His companion advised him to throw it out. 'It will make your wall untrue, Ben,' said he.

"Pooh!" answered Ben. "what difference will such a trifle as that make? You're too particular."

"My mother," replied he, "taught me that truth is truth, and ever so little an untruth is a lie, and a lie is no trifle."

"Oh," said Ben, "that's all very well tion of doing so."

"Very true, but you make your wall tell a lie; and I have somewhere read that a lie in one's work, like a lie in his character, will show itself sooner or later, and bring harm, if not ruin."

"I'll risk it in this case," answered Ben; and he worked away, laying more bricks, and carrying the wall up higher till the close of the day, when they quit work and went home.

The next morning they went to resume their work, when, behold, the lie had wrought out the result of all lies! The wall getting a little slant from the untrue brick, had got more and more untrue as it got higher, and at last, in the night, had toppled over, obliging the masons to do all their work over

A Just so with ever so little an untruth in your character: it grows more and Will not this be, indeed, a "higher more untrue if you permit it to remain, life" to you? And will it not be also till it brings sorrow and ruin. Tell, an easier life? Pause not, then, to dis- act, and live, the exact truth always .- MULLER COMING.

This summer the United States, and probably Canada also, will be visited by one of the most remarkable men of the old world-Rev. George Muller, manager of the famous orphan asylum at Ashley Down, Bristol. In him is found a most conspicuous illustration of the rule that the prayer of a righteous man availeth much. He is a German by birth, but has spent many years in England and become thoroughly identified with the English people. His orphan asylum was started with thirty orphans. Prayer and faith" was his maxim from the beginning. He asked nobody directly or indirectly for aid-except God. His object was, while providing for the orphans, to strengthen the faith of the weak by showing them an evidence of how God cared for those who served and trusted in Him. He has no sympathy with tea-meetings, bazaars, or any other of the numerous devices of that character to obtain money for religious purposes. We imagine that he has a profound contempt for the too prevalent practice in churches of thrusting a broad plate before the worshipper during the services, to remind Mrs. Smith that Mrs. Brown is watching closely to see how much she (Mrs. S.) deposits, and that elder Jones or Deacon Green, who carries the plate, is watching both for the same purpose. Mr. Muller thus describes his system :-

"I ask for nothing from anyboly but God, directly or indirectly, in order that those who are weak in faith may see what can be accomplished simply through prayer and faith. I pretend to no miracles. I am grieved, indeed, indeed, to hear that this work is called a miracle. But I do confess that I carry it on simply by prayer and faith in God. Of scarcely one out of fifty of the donors have I any knowledge. In very many instances I do not know their names. I only wait upon God. I ask him to be pleased to supply me with means, and to speak to the hearts of His children who know of this work, and are able to help, and He does so.'

An extract from his diary of receipts will be of interest:

£1 from Ireland as a thank-offering for the recovery of a lost cheque. From Abingdon, ten shillings-a thank-

offering for a bountiful harvest. From a workingman at Abergavenny, welve shillings-being a penny from each job during the past year-a free-will

£25 from a commercial house-thankoffering for a heavy loss averted in an-

Thirty shillings-thank-offerings from exfordshire for two children preserved in

great danger. Three shillings saved in farthings for the orphans.

£2 from the master of a ship at Demerara for answers to prayer during a long

£5 from parents whose dear boy has reached his first birth-day in good health £5 from Dundee-Thank-offering for the Lord's goodness to the donors, as a family, during the past year.

The fame of Muller's orphanage is now world-wide, and from all parts of civilization he receives contributions. The little institution of thirty children has grown to immense proportions. About fifteen hundred orphans are in the home, and are supported at an expense of about fifty thousand pounds a year. Mr. Muller has grown old in the work, but has lost none of his vigour. At 72 he is full of zeal and energy. He recently visited the continent and while there preached no less than 302 times. At the earnest request of many American friends he is coming to the United States next month. No doubt an invitation will be extended to him to visit the Dominion of Canada.—Chron.

DOMINION Y. M. C. A.

To the Executive Committees, Young Men's Christian Associations of Ontario, Quebec, and Maritime Provinces.

DEAR BRETHREN,-In accordance with the unanimous desire expressed at a meeting of Canadian delegates, held in Toron. to, July, 1876, and resolution passed at the London Convention in October last we beg to intimate that the Tenth Annual Convention will (D. V.) be held in the city of Quebec, on the 13th, 14th, 15th, and 16th of September next.

We are looking forward to this convention with great anticipations, combining as it does the united attendance of representatives from the entire Dominion, and hope that every Association will endeavor to send a delegation composed of their very best men, and pray in private and at Association meetings for God's blessing upon this gathering.

Our work in all its departments has

been eminently blessed of God during the past year. We trust this will be the best

meeting of the kind ever held in Canada The number of delegates from each As. sociation is not limited, and pastors of churches professors and teachers in colleges and schools, and young men interested in Christian work, who are not members of the Association, are cordially invited to attend, They will enjoy every privilege (save that of voting) which be longs to the regular delegates.

After much prayer and correspondence with the Associations, the following topics have been selected for discussion at the Convention, and will be opened by brief addresses or papers, by men of practical experience :-

1. What is your Association doing for Young Men?

a- Railroad Men.

b. Commercial Travellers. c. Students and Professional Men.

d. Young men out of Employment. . The necessity for an interchange of sympathy and experiences of Associations throughout the Dominion, How can this be attained?

3. The duty and joyfulness of personal effort in winning souls. How can it be done most effectually?

4. How to use the Bible in our work.

5. Young Men's Christian Associations. What is their work in Towns? Young men at home. How can they

use their homes to benefit strangers ?

Associations are requested to appoint their delegates as soon as possible and forward their names not later than the 6th of September, to Mr. Thos. S, Cole, Secretary, Quebec, in order that "homes" may be provided. This is important. And also to empower their representatives to pledge such money to the executive as may be necessary to carry on their work.

The usual travelling facilities will be extended by the railways and steamers. All particulars of which will be given in due time by circular from the Quebec

Ths committees cannot urge too strongly the vital importance of sending to this Convention earnest and devout men, filled with the spirit of the Master, and sustained by the prayers of the faithful workers who remain behind.

Our work in the past has so developed, that the future demands wise planning and faithful execution. In coming together then let our objects be :-

1. A oneness with Him who is one with 2. A more spiritual and intelligent pre-

paration for the future work. willingness to make any sacrifice to build up the Kingdom of our Lord in Canada, during the coming year. We are, faithfully yours, On behalf of the Executive Committes.

Chairman Ex. Com. Ontario and Quebec. J. B. MORROW. Chairman Ex. Com. Maritime Provinces. THOS. J. WILKIE,

Cor. Sec. Ontario and Ouebec. W. B. McNutt, Cor. Sec. Maritime Provinces. July 23rd, 1877.

OBITUARY.

Died at Wallace, N.S., June 22nd, 1877

MARTHA A. HEATHER Beloved wife of John B. Canfield. Sister Canfield was born in Sussex, England, 14th Feb. 1814. came to Wallace, N,S., 1824 and about six years after while under the the ministry of Rev. J. G. Hennigar, was led to give her heart to God. She at once united with the Methodist Church and continued steadfast in the Faith of the Gospel until the hour of her departure from earth. She had twelve children, all but one survive her and ten of these gave their hearts to God before they reached their sixteenth year, one only remained outside the fold of Christ, his salvation was the burden of his mothers daily prayer, but he did not yeild to the strivings of the Spirit until he stood by the death bed of his praying mother. A few hours after her spirit reached the land of bliss his soul was set at liberty by the converting grace of God "she being dead yet speaketh.' She rests from her labors and her works follow her. As a Christian her life was blameless before the world. She was a professor of religion for forty-seven years and during all those years she taught by her life that religion was the only thing worth living for.

During the last ten years of life she was often near the gates of death, but could always say, "Though I walk through the valley and the shadow of death I will fear no evil for though art with me, Thy rod and Thy staff, they comfort me."

Thursday the 21st of June saw her work finished. Just as the sun was setting in the West the shadows of the evening of her life began to fall, weeping children and friends gathered round her but those could not keep her when Jesus called and in a very few hours she was gone, "gone to be with Christ which is far better."

AUGUST 11, 1877.

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N.S., June 22nd, 1877

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INTERNATIONAL BIBLE LESSONS.

THIRD QUARTER: STUDIES IN EARLY CHURCH HISTORY.

A. D. 53. LESSON VIII. THESSALONIANS AND BEREANS; or, The Gospel Earnestly Studied. Acts 17, 1-14. August 19.

EXPLANATORY.

WHEN THEY. From chap. 16. 12, it ap-

nears that Luke came with them to Phillippi, where he seems to have remained. for there is where next we hear of him. (Chap. 20, 5.) Amphipolis. A city of Macedonia, about thirty-three miles from Philippi, on a bend of the river Strymon, now called Neokhoris. Apollonia. Supposed to be about half way between Amphipolis and Thessalonica, which is situated at the north-east corner of the bay Thermæ. It received its name in honor of the sister of Alexander the Great. It was to the church founded here, that Paul wrote his two epistles to the Thessalonians, the first written by him. A synagogue. Greek, the synagogue, probably the only one in that section. Three Sabbath days. As Jesus' custom was (Luke 4, 16, 31,) so did his disciples. They "remembered the Sabbath day to keep it space of three or four square inches holy," "according to the commandment." for med in the small of my back. During (Luk 23, 56.) Reasoned with them out of its progress, large pieces of decomposed the Scriptures. If an inspired apostle firsh were every day or two cut away: must go to the Scriptures for the proof of and the prostration and general disturbhis belief, how much more should we who ance were great. Before I had recovered are not inspired. Opening, explaining the from this attack two smaller carbuncles true meaning, and their relation to Christ. broke out higher up, and I was again A true Sabbath-school. This Jesus ... is threatened with a recurrence of the suf-Christ. The Jews were looking for a Christ or Messiah, but they denied that this Jesus was he. To prove it Paul needed to show them that the Christ of their tradition was not the Christ of God; that the Christ of prophecy was to suffer death, and be raised again, and that all things which Moses and the prophets had written concerning him had been fulfilled in this Jesus.

SOME OF THEM. The church thus begun became one of the most important in the early Christian times. Consorted. Greek, cast in their lot, accepted the faith and all that it implied to be a Christian. Devout Greeks. Those who worshipped God, proselytes to tha Jewish faith. [See 1 Thess. 1, 9.) Chief women, first in rank and social position, also called "honorable" in verse 12.

LEWD FELLOWS. These were " market men." who were notorious for their rough ness and vile language, as are those of Billingsgate in London. Notice the class of men the Jews excite against the apostles, and how they demean themselves by the act. Gathered a company. " Raised a mob," the resort of the consciously wrong. Jason. Not otherwise known. unless he be the same mentioned by Paul as one of his kinsmen in Rom. 16, 21, Probably Paul's host at this time. To the people. Greek, demos, the mob as distinguished from the people, oklas, of the city. (Verse 8.) Rulers. The very rare term politarchs here used is found on an ancient arch in Thessalonica as the title of its rulers. This is one of many items showing Luke's perfect historical accuracy. Turned the world upside down. The world is not perverted but converted by the Gospel of Christ. Would that it were turned right side up to the Lord. Contrary to the decree of Cesar. They knew this to be false, but it answered their purpose; the rulers knew that treason in their "free city" would forfeit its freedom. Another king. See the same malicious deception used by the Jews before Pilate. To what baseness will not a man stoop to accomplish wicked ends.

TROUBLED. So always, the spirit of evil is a source of trouble, both to the people and the rulers. There is no community so free from trouble as the godly community. Security. The rulers made the common mistake that suppressing the denunciation of wrong would bring peace. So they put the righteous under bonds, and let the real disturbers of the peace alone. Paul and Silas, for the sake of peace to the brethren, went to Berea; Timothy went with them, (verse 14,) but he soon returned, (ver. 15, and 1 Thess 3, 2,) so that the young church was not left uncared for. Berea. A walled city of Macedonia, on the eastern slope of the Olympian Mountains. Abundantly watered by the river Haliacmon, well shaded and secluded, it seems to have been a favorite dwelling place for the "more noble" Greeks and Romans. It is now called Veria, and has from 15,000 to 20, 000 inhabitants. It is about fifty miles from Salonike, the ancient Thessalonica.

MORE NOBLE. "Of better character," or of "better birth." The sense is not that the nobleness consisted in receiving the word, but that it was the reason why they received it with "all readiness." A noble mind will investigate a doctrine before condemning it, and the only true way to investigate spiritual questions is to search the Scriptures for light. By search.

ing daily they showed earnestness, and we are not surprised to read that therefore many believed.

THITHER ALSO. Thus Satan sends his emissaries to thwart the work of Christ's servants. The minister or teacher who meets with no such opposition has need to fear that he is unfaithful to his duty. To go as it were to the sea. Not a feint to to deceive his enemies, but the direction which he took. Lange translates, " that he might proceed to the sea." He doubtless went to Athens by sea, as there is nothing to indicate the contrary.

GOLDEN TEXT.—These were more noble than those in Thessalonica, etc. Acts

DOCTRINE.—The authority of Scripture. Pet. 1, 21; 2 Tim. 3, 15.

The next lesson is Acts 17, 22-34.

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From Rev. Richard Edes, of Bolton.

"For years I was a sufferer from boils, so that my life became wearisome rhrough their frequent and persistent recurrence. A carbuncle, which ultimately occupied a ferings to which I had so long been subjected. It was at this time that I commenced taking the PERUVIAN SYRUP : I continued taking it until I had used five bottles; since then I have had nothing of the kind. I attribute this improved state of my system entirely to the PERUVIAN SYRUP; and feel that I cannot express my obligations to it in terms too strong. For years I was one of the greatest sufferers. Other medicines gave me partial and temporary relief; but this remarkable remedy, with a kind of intuitive sense. went directly to the root of the evil, and did its work with a thoroughness worthy of its established character. Sold by dealers generally.

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John Finlayson, Athol, says-" When travelling one of my feet got sore and broke out. I could not cure it and had to return home. It became better and afterwards much worse. I finally purchased a bottle of the "Remedy" and box of "Pills," and before they were balf gone I commenced to improve, and before they were finished my foot was completely cured. It is now 17 months since, but have had no further attack. Price of the Remedy in pint bottles \$1 Pills 25 cents a box.

June 15 2. .

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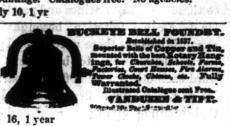
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Rev. S. ROSE, Methodist Book Room Toront is Agent for this paper.

All Wesleyan Ministers are Agents. SATURDAY, AUGUST II, 1877.

THE EVANGELIST MOVEMENT-PRO AND CON.

Within ten-or, at most, twentyyears, the Christian world has witness ed, in the evangelist system, one of the most remarkable phenomena in the history of Christianity. There are men in but the medium of life who can recollect the first signs of what was considered, at that early period, a strange, by some a dangerous, movement. A solitary individual, urged by strong impulse, singled himself out from among Christians of his class; went into the world, and lived by hard evangelistic work, relying upon God alone for support. Something of the kind had been witnessed before, but under very different regulations. The apostles did this by commission direct. The Jesuits and Mormons had done it for their respective societies. John Wesley and his colleagues began as evangelists, and ended by incorporating the advantages of the evangelist and itinerant life into the religious system which grew under their labours. But the world recently saw, for the first time, men setting themselves apart—we use the expression in no uncharitable sense -for the benefit of mankind. Without ordination in some instances; leaving their particular church nomenclature behind them; having no settled plans often no settled income,-they launched upon the evangelistic sea and floated with the current of providence.

What has been gained? Very much. We are thankful thus far-though not a little anxious. The churches have been taught some valuable lessons.

Our privileges under grace, under a dispensation of the Holy Ghost, have come forcibly to our observation. Assembling in multitudes with great expectations, results have been correspondingly achieved. We had formed regular habits of devout church-going, which involved little more than downsitting and uprising; the moment we began to honour God by looking for conversions. God honoured us by giving them. The evangelists have taught us how to enter upon religious work with an aim, a hope and an advantage.

The churches have learned something of the divine liberality, too, through these agencies. There are methods of good, means of conversion and sanctification, other than the strictly conventional ones of each peculiar sect. God will work by men of any name, or without any name-ordained or unordained -who have a high aim and a holy life. The Millenium is not to come through the vestry-doors of any one church, more than by the energies and faith of the universal brotherhood of saints. The evangelists have helped to break down barriers and dispense with shibolleths.

We are all gratified for the impetus given through this movement to Christian union. Union had begun before the evangelist system came much into notice; but the system has materially strengthened the bonds of fraternity. The tendency of Christianity was toward disintegration, while sects multiplied, and denominational lines were drawn deeper, as the ages advanced. If christians can be brought to reverence their own places of spiritual birth, and to lovingly gaurd, as a first, sacred trust, the home of their childhood and their children, at the same time reaching out a helping hand to every deserving cause about them, Christian character will assume glorious proportions before the eyes of observers. This we are, seemingly, attaining unto; and the aid of Evangelists in this advantage should be acknowledged.

ists. It may be recorded as a positive fact | as here set forth :-

-the result of some observation in the book-business-that students' Bibles have very largely increased in sales within a year or two, and to all appearance this is but the beginning of a tide in the right direction. Solo-singing has also come into use by the same agency, as a most touching mode of presenting truth. In fact, an old watchword in Methodism-" The Bible and the Hymn-book"—has been caught up in these days and its spirit fairly acted upon.

The Evangelists have introduced among certain denominations excellent modes and facilities for christian work which these would have been slow to admit by ordinary process. For the advantages of special services, Hymnsinging, enquiry meetings; the obliga tion of christians to expect immediate good, and of penitents to expect immediate conversion—one or two of the churches have contended long and faithfully. They have now the satisfaction of seeing accepted by the agency of others what they advocated amid no little opposition.

Thus far the Church and the world have gained by the Evangelist move-

But it has been the unvarying experience of all who were in sympathy with Christ's cause, that agencies not strictly ecclesiastical, which began well and grew rapidly into influential proportions, have been in danger of being abused and their strength turned against the cause to which they owed their existence. This danger seems now in part to confront the churches by new conditions arising within the Evangelist movement. We can only indicate briefly certain difficulties which present themselves dimly in the correspondence and other writings of the press.

That too many are finding it convenient to leave a regular for an irregular ministry—that the Evangelist system seems to shape toward a distinct, independent organization, which may hamper the action of the churches—that agents of doubtful character are winning way to public confidence under the broad name of Evangelists-that the churches are being educated to place too much dependence on Evangelists and too little in regular church ordinances—that questionable doctrines are coming into prominence through Evangelist teaching, especially through some of their Hymns—these are some of the warnings uttered through the Press. We can form but a very imperfect judgment ourselves, as our opportunities of observation are limited. Besides, we have seen much good, and no harm, thus far, in the movement.

RITUALISM BECOMES MORE BOLD AND DEFIANT.

These are dark days for the Church of England. A noble army within that venerable Church are making determined opposition against the dread tide which has set in against them: but without success. Vicars and Rectors of fixed Evangelical principles in England are, here and there, defied on their own ground, by men claiming all Episcopal rights, yet desperately set upon reversing the Reformation work of three centuries. One of the latest and saddest instances we have noticed was in Portsmouth, England. A Mr. Shutte entered an old parish known as of "low church" principles. He erected a new Church, and began in the subtle way so common with his class of introducing first one and then another innovation. The reverend gentleman's religious character is thus described :-

"Mr. Shutte has gone so far towards Rome' that if he were suddenly to skip over the narrow strip of intervening territory, it would take ordinary people some time to find it out. He believes in prayers for the dead, in 'Seven Sacraments,' in the Intercession of the Saints, in the Real Presence in the sacramental elements, and n Confession and priestly absolution. His name does not occur in the recent list of members of 'The Society of the Holy Cross,' though this may have been simply an oversight. Many clergymen are members whose names are not in the list, and at any rate if Mr. Shutte is not one of the pious brotherhood it can scarcely be from entertaining any delicate scruples on the subject."

Several memorialists in the parish thus invaded, approached the Bishop of Winchester. They charged Mr. How to use the Bible has been one of Shutte with breaking the law of

The Rev. Reginald N. Shutte, who of-ciated in the said church, did, on Easter Sunday, 1877, break the law of the Church of England in the following points, as testified by the letter appended to this Memorial :-

1. In the use of the mixed chalice. 2. In the prostration of the celebrant

before the consecrated elements. 3. In standing with his back to the congregation during the greater part of the service.

4. In wearing a cream-coloured stole, with Passion or other flowers work-

5. In making the Sign of the Cross at the Creed. 6. In elevating the effertory alms on reception, and removing them from

the Holy Table. In allowing a cross on a ledge, a little above the Holy Table.

The Rev. Reginald N. Shutte delivered an address in the parish church of Ring-wood on Wednesday evening, February 6th, 1877. The substance of this address has been printed in the Christ Church Times (special edition) of Saturday, Mar. 3rd, wherein the following words occur:—
"Come boldly, then, to the healthy exercise of Confession, though it pain you like laying bare a cancer for the surgeon's knife.... After you have boldly come knife . . . After you have boldly come forward, you feel the rest and quiet in your own conscience, and you will only feel thankful to have taken the step and made a clean breast of it. . . He ad-vised all to clear away the old dirt of sin by confession. When our blessed Lord uttered those words: 'Whosesoever sins ye remit, they are remitted;

and whosesoever sins ye retain, they are retained,' he meant them for all who should come in the Apostolic succession; and we, who are ordained Priests of God, have this power conferred on us. When my Bishop read those words from this book (the Prayer Book) over me, and those ordained with me, I believe we received that power (if I did not believe this, I would at once destroy this Prayer Book and tear my surplice off); and now, whenever a poor penitent comes to me, and confesses his sin, I believe that when I absolve him he rises as pure and as white as snow, as if our blessed Lord had uttered the absolution Himself. Many left their confession till their death-bed, and then sent for the priest; but he strongly advised doing it at once. Come, then boldly to God's appointed priest, and receive this absolution, and you don't know what a tender tie will soon spring up be-tween yourself and him: a tie more tender than exists between husband and wife even, or any other relationship."

From the Bishop's reply it became too apparent that Mr. Shutte, holding his license from this Bishop, was also secretly encouraged by him to introduce these Romish doctrines and practices. He deprecated agitation, besought the memoridlists, as there were several parties in the Church, to be lenient to ward each other. The offended parishioners became more firm and bold in their attitude, giving, in a second letter several important lessons for his Lordship's consideration. This presumption seemed not quite unreasonable on the part of men who had received a Bishop's reply to parish grievances, ending with this very significant sentence :-

"I have repeatedly expressed my own sentiments, and given my episcopal judgement on the use of confession-viz.: that the burdened conscience ought always to have the opportunity of unburdening itself to a minister of God; but the com pulsory or habitual confession is injurious to individuals and to the church at large. I do not know that the Church of England has expressly laid down rules on the subject, but I think my opinion expresses her general spirit, and coincides with the sentiments of her leading divines at all times."

So that, by the finding of the Bishop of Manchester, the advocates of Auricular Confession and Priestly Ab. solution are genuine members of the Church of England; they who oppose

This "Ritualist disease" as the Pall Mall Gazette aptly terms it, is spreading more rapidly than is generally imagined. As a caustic writer, who is himself half an ecclesiastic, observed not long ago :-

"The Church, so far as the clergy are nation is getting wild and in a humour for tossing, and I fear that Mother Church with her frills and furbelows and scarlet petticoats, ever growing redder and redder, will be sent flying over its shoulders some fine morning."

THE PRESS ASSOCIATION—a company of gentlemen in connection with the Press, principally of Ontario-has been in Halifax during the week. We were favoured with a pleasant call from Mr. Moir, of St. Catherines, and Mr. Wilson of the Port Hope Guide. These gentlemen are Methodists, as are about one third of the party. Shrewd, capable, the practical lessons taught by Evangel- the church of England on seven points, doing their full share in political work. a victory. On the first day they suc-

the western country, on which so much | the law allows a day's polling for every depends at present, is under control of this class of men. Political warfare campaign, and results may be very disought to be conducted in a temperate and gentlemanly spirit; and it gives promise that this shall ensue when we find good sense and moral character in the editorial ranks.

AFTER all, neither the bad writer, the weary compositor, nor the vindictive proof-reader is always to blame for newspaper errors. There is an evil genius who presides at every printer's case and whispers in his ear the word that reverses the meaning of the sentence and makes it say precisely the opposite of what was intend-The most intelligent compositor in the world could not hit the words necessary to make the complete changes that are made in putting a piece of manuscript in type. It is easy enough to mistake a word, but to always light upon one that can take its place and exactly reverse the meaning of the writer, requires a skill that is more than human. If there are any scientific persons who can explain this thing in any other way, let them

This, taken from last week's Presbyterian Witness, traces certain typographical errors to a source beyond the printer's devil. There would seem to be, really, a diabolical agency connected with the misconstruction of words as they emanate sometimes from the types-Only last week we corrected, in lists of names, "Bessie Lobster," into its proper spelling as in the text. The revise sheet made it "Bessie Blister." We know a similar slip by which a good evangelist was said to have sung the well-known hymn, "Unity and Wine." Of course "Ninety and Nine" was intended. But the worst trick was that by which last week, in our columns, a good brother was represented as having returned from his "bridle-trip"-which was simply an outrageous imputation upon any gentle lady in the honeymoon of a most pacific professional life. We have been waiting for the Philistines to seize the reins of that "bridle."

N. B. And one of the Philistines has done so. A caviller-itself always perfect-has seized the reins. There is another bridle which our cotempora ry may as well put on while he is about it. He will find it in the xxxixth Psalm.

SMITH'S HISTORY OF METHODISM IN EASTERN BRITISH AMERICA progresses well towards the completion of its first volume. Next week we hope to give an extract or two which will show, to some extent, the general character of the work, as well as the great care which is being expended upon it by the author. We wonder, as the work progresses, at the remarkable extent of information which Mr. Smith has compiled, and the facility with which his readers are to be enabled to follow the progress of Methodism in the several sections of the Maritime Provinces. It will be seen that the Providence of God has been with His cause in this part of the world to as marked a degree as in renowned historic countries.

HALIFAX DISTRICT.—The superintendent of Dartmouth desires to have information from the Ministers who expect to bring Laymen to Financial District Meeting. He wishes to prepare for the accommodation of all such brethren, and it is hoped there will be several. This we suppose will apply to other Districts.

Information Wanted.—Rev. C. W. Dutcher, desires information as to a number of American "Clergymen's Daries," which were left by him in "the Book Room," of the Conference, at Fredericton. He thinks some person or persons must have taken them by mistake, as they have not been found among books brought back from Conference.

A RATHER sturdy contest is just now being waged in Ontario on the liquor question. By a new Act, any thirty-five rate-payers may demand a poll upon the rights of venders or manufacturers of strong drinks, to continue the business. As a consequence, voting is being proceeded with vigorously in many localities. Several decided victories have ben gained by the friends of reform; which will have the effect of preventing the sale of liquors in the freed places till a new call is made for genial men, they are, having great re- an election. At Toronto the hotelgard for morality and religion, while keepers made a desperate effort to gain It is cheering to find that the Press of ceeded in holding a majority; but as illustration, and a power of utterance

400 voters, Toronto will have a long astrous to those now rejoicing. This lengthening of the period for voting does not seem a good feature, though we cannot judge at this distance. We hope to have great victories to report.

A FEARFUL event has happened at Simcoe, Ontario. The Poor House on the Industrial Farm was consumed by fire on Saturday evening. Though great exertions were made to save the inmates, soventeen were burned to death, and four were badly injured. The cause of the fire is unknown.

It is scarcely conceivable that a Bap. tist minister in these days could have leanings towards any other religious body. But if we understand certain statements in the papers, Rev. Mr. Roberts, Baptist, of Nova Scotia, has sought admission to the Presbyterian ranks. There is an outflowing as well an inflowing tide it would seem. That is natural.

PERSONAL-Rev. C. W. Dutcher, of Hillsboro N.B., is laid aside with fever, his Circuit being supplied by Rev. Mr. Baxendale. We hope that our beloved brother may soon be restored to his work.

Rev. W. H. Evans left by the Mail Steamer last Monday, for Bermuda. His friends on those Islands will be delighted

Rev. Howard Sprague, A.M., reports himself in this issue of the WESLEYAN. We thank him for late and pleasant news from England.

Rev. J. Bond, A.B., passed through Halifax, en route for Chataqua, to attend the International Sabbath School Convention. He represents Newfoundland in that interesting Assembly of Christian workers.

Rev. Wm. Ainley and lady, as also Rev J. M. Fisher, with his bride, paid us a brief visit as they were proceeding to their Circuits, during the early part of

Rev. R. A. Temple is, we are happy to say greatly improved in health, and is again vigorously at work. He hopes to occupy the Amherst new Parsonage this

Rev. Mr. Hale has met cordial a reception at Wallace, the best evidence of which is afforded by the fact that it is resolved to see him safely housed in a new Minister's residence before the snow flies. Rev. T. M. Albrighton has been elected

to succeed the deceased Dr. Waddy in the Legal Hundred of the British Conference. Mr. Albrighton was for several years a minister in these Provinces. The British Conference has this year a

Nova Scotian as President. Dr. Pope was born in Lower Horton. There is a venerable Methodist living in Wolfville who nursed him occasionally in infancy.

REV. H. SPRAGUE'S VISIT TO ENGLAND.

FIRST LETTER.

BRISTOL, ENGLAND, July 24, 1877. EDITOR OF WESLEYAN.-A few lines from me will interest, at least, those of your readers who live in St. John.

After a very pleasant voyage I landed n Liverpool on Friday last. Learning there that the Conference would meet in Bristol and that the preparatory Committees were already in session. I left on Saturday for this old and historic city. Save London, no city of the Kingdom is so famous in Methodist history or rich in Methodist associations as the city of Bristol. A series of articles on "Bristol Methodism in Wesley's day " is being published in The Western Daily Press, a Bristol paper.

On Sabbath morning I had the rare privilege of hearing Dr. Punshon in Victoria Chapel. He conducted the entire service, reading, as is the custom in many Wesleyan Chapels in England, the 'Morning Prayers." I have often heard the prayers read, but never as he read them. They are too often read, as if every body present knew them, and the only thing important was to get through them. He read them as if he had written them to express present and pressing needs. They were fresh, they were living, they were earnest. The text was Acts 26, 16.18. The chief points were the source of ministerial authority, the scope of the ministers commission, the nature of the ministers office and work, and the range and order of the truths composing the ministers message. These points were presented with a freshness and beauty of thought, an elegance and force of language, a variety and felicity of

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which would be best described by an adjective formed from the preacher's name. The Chapel was crowded, though Dr. Punshon's voice is a very familiar one there, for the circuit was, if I mistake not, his last appointment before his residence in Canada. Only members of the Conference and pew holders were admitted until within fifteen minutes of the service hour, but a venerable lavman who was my travelling companion from St. John's, N. F., obtained early admission for both of us by the seemingly magic phrase "a young minister from Canada." In the evening I heard Dr. Rigg in Trinity Chapel. For an hour and ten minutes he discoursed learnedly on verses 35-51 of the 1st chap, of John. The sermon was in its first part a defence of John's Gospel as the story of the Supernatural history of the Lamb of God, and, in its

second part, an exposition of the narra-

tive, in the course of which the lessons of

the incidents reported were strikingly

brought out and applied. I noticed that

the new hymn book is in use in this

chapel, and that three of the four hymns

selected by Dr. Rigg Were from the new

Supplement. Two were the familiar ones

"Abide with me," and "Just as I am." Yesterday and to-day. Monday and Tuesday, the Committees have been in session. It has been difficult to find anvone at leisure, but I have had the privilege of brief conversations with Dr. Punshon, the President-Mr. McAulay, and Mr. Albrighton, who is just removing from one of the Bristol Circuits to Birmingham or Leeds. The letter from the N. B. and P. E. Island Conference has been handed in, and I am likely to have an opportunity of making an oral statement to-morrow. What the prospect for my mission is I cannot yet say. I find there are many enterprizes on foot and many appeals for help among the Methodists of this country, Dr. Rust from the United States is here in behalf of the Freedmen's Aid Society, and is seeking an opportunity to

be heard before the Conference. To-morrow the Conference proper opens. The great interest of the first day will centre in the election of President .-- for whose office the names of Dr. Rigg. Dr. Pope, and Samuel Coley, are chiefly mentioned. Of the opening I may be able to send you a short account supplementary students we have had in the Mental, Moto this letter.

HOWARD SPRAGUE.

SECOND LETTER.

JULY 25th. The Fernley Lecture was delivered last Mr. Jenkins is a man of slender physique and shrill feeble voice, but of intellectual and scholarly appearance. He is a returned missionary from India and is famous as a speaker on missionary platforms. Last evening he showed himself capable of grappling with the greatest and most difficult problems of Mr. Perks, who had chosen his theme, who was specially fitted to appreciate a discussion of it, and whose presence and approval the lecturer greatly missed, he pro ceeded to the discussion of his subject. He defined Atheism to be the non-recognition of an originating mind, whether i take the form of positive denial of this existence, or that of Scepticism, which fails to find in the world of matter and mind, any evidence of the existence of such a being. He then traced the history of the central doctrines of religious belief showing them to have a foundation in human nature. Quoting from the most ancient Vedas the early Hindoo conceptions of God, he showed them to be, not the products of fear, or other mere emotions, but the results of processes of reason and as much necessary truths as others which, by the same methods, and on the same grounds, even modern atheistic philosophy believes. Next he asserted that ethical systems have always been founded on theism, and that even in the case of Buddhism, which began as Atheism, ethics could not flourish alone, and afterward returned to their original foundation, the religious sentiment reasserting itself and finding a God in Buddha. If worship be false and ethics be true, how is it that the false has always been the inspiration of the true? Then followed a discussion of scientific atheism. But a synopsis of the lecture would be perhaps too much for your space, and mail time is near. A large audience listened with closest attention to a profound, metaphysical dis-

course. Conference opened to-day, Rev. A. Macaulay, retiring President, in the chair. The opening formalities were much the same as our own. Elections occupied the whole forenoon session, The Rev. W. B. Pope D.D., was chosen President by a vote of 205, Dr. Rigg being next with a vote of 162, and Samuel Coley, following with 39. A vote is only taken once in electing number being elected, even if he have a for many miles, were only a faint emblem words of counsel were addressed, and minority of all the votes cast. Rev. D. Williams was re-elected Secretary by a very handsome vote. In the first election to the legal hundred, the choice fell on Rev. T. Albrighton; who occupies a high place in the regard of his brethren.

This evening the "Open Session" was held. Addresses from other branches of Methodism were read. The Irish representative, Rev. James Tobias, the Australian representative, Rev. Wm. Kely. wack, the French delegate, Rev. Mr. Com forth, and Dr. Lowry, from the United States, spoke at length. The evening was then gone, and two or three others had to wait for an opportunity on another day.

CORRESPONDENCE.

MOUNT ALLISON LADIES' ACA-DEMY.

MR. EDITOR,—As the time is approaching when the regular work of our Acade. mies and College is to be resumed, I ask the privilege of directing the attention of the readers of the WESLEYAN to the unusual advantages offered by the Mount Allison Institutions to young women seeking educational training.

In the first place students find here a quiet, comfortable and attractive home. The buildings are healthfully located, and command an extensive view of a rich and picturesque landscape. The grounds admit of pleasant walks and active recreation secluded from public observation. The domestic arrangements are such as surround the students with a home atmosphere, and conduce to health and comfort. The unnatural restraint and seclusion from society which are observed in Conventual schools, and which always exert a detrimental influence on youthtul character, are avoided on the one hand; while on the other a well-regulated system of daily life, and a constant parental oversight guard against the evils of too great

In the second place Mount Allison offers peculiar advantages for intellectual culture and the acquisition of useful knowledge. I do not know of any other College or Seminary in the Dominion which provides for young women equal educational advantages in every respect, We secure all that is to be gained from the co-education of the sexes, while by separate family organization and government, we avoid the dangers supposed to be incurred in mixed schools. Our courses of study verge from the elementary English branches, to the thorough grounding in which special attention is given, through the wide field of a University course in arts. Thus our lady students have instruction not only from a full staff of accomplished and experienced lady teachers, but also from the College Professors into whose classes they are encouraged to enter so soon as they have made the necessary preparation. As a matter of fact it may be stated that during recent years some of the very best ral, Physical, and Political Science, as well as in modern languages and higher mathemathics have been of the gentler fought and conquered this fell foe to man

Modern Atheism, its Position and its the Institution still retains the services of the talented Professors and teachers, the success of whose labors was so evident in the vocal and instrumental harmony which delighted all visitors at our anniversary in May last, and in the exhibition of drawings and paintings in water colors the age, Beginning with an allusion to and oils which graced the walls of our studio on the same occasion. At the reopening of school on the 23rd of August our music rooms will be furnished with eleven splendid, new pianofortes of the celebrated Bradbury manufacture. To practice upon such instruments ought to make that duty a delight to lovers of music. In conclusion, I desire to assure the friends and patrons of this Institution that a settled purpose to labour for the spiritual welfare of the students, and to base all educational effort on the solid foundation of religious principle will be cherished in the future as in the past by those upon whom the responsibity of our educational work rests.

I am. dear sir. Yours truly, J. R. INCH.

Sackville, July 31, 1877.

THE REV. J. ELLIS. DEAR MR. EDITOR,—At the request of another, and feeling that many of your subscribers would read with sad interest words relative to the late Rev. J. V. Ellis. I am led to communicate the following regarding his funeral. The writer of this in company with the Rev. J. S. Phinney, left St. John at 7.30 a. m., on Monday, July 30th for St. Martins, to pay a consigning his remains to the shade of of the Redeemer. To the parens words death. The dark fog-robes in which na- of cheer were offered and supplication ture was clad, and the dismal tones of made by him and all present who bethe fog horn which fell upon our ears lieved. To his brothers and sisters of the denser gloom which rested upon they were to follow him as he followed our hearts. Truly darkness prevailed within and without as we talked of the object of our mission. 12.30 a.m., concluded our dreary drive and found us in the house of mourning," which proved to be more profitable than that of "mirth." Our feelings were very commingled as we entered that sorrow-smitten abode, and saw the afflicted occupants bowed down with grief. A man-ward view of our surroundings represented a scene the like of which we had not seen for years, and saddened us deeply. A God-ward

ness. Nay we were partakers of that hope which enables us to "joy also in tribulations." We were grateful for another record of the triumphing power of divine grace over death and the grave. which had so recently been made in that house. "Thanks be unto God!" who gave Bro. Ellis victory in his final conflict with

view furnished us with melancholy glad-

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the "King of terrors."

The stricken parents of the departed laid this visitation of God to heart, and felt it for the present time to be grievious. Yet they manifested the grace of meek and patient submission to the will of God; and they glorified God in that their mourning was not of those who have no hope. They avowed the sustaining power of the religion of the Lord Jesus Christ was sufficient for them and brought them songs even in that dark night of sorrow. The rest of the family felt the stroke keenly and murmured not, but declared "'Tis the Lord." &c. The sight of the young widow was painful indeed! Still her faith's vision scanned things invisible to the naked eye and which are spiritual, and things visible and earthly rank beneath that strong upward-heaven-ward gaze. "She was cast down but not desstroyed, perplexed but not in despair, persecuted but not forsaken." Her's

was a strong hope, pure light and undis-

turbed peace! In God was her help. The brethren present were Revs. J. S. Phinney, C. W. Hamilton, H. Draper. (Pres.), and the writer. In the presence of a large company of all creeds, Roman Catholics included, the services commenced at 2.30 p. m., by the giving out of the hymn "Give me the wings of faith to rise," Rev. Mr. Draper engaged in prayer Bro. Hamilton read comforting portions of holy writ, Bro. Phinney followed in the delivery of words at once seasonable, forcicible and profitable. Death was proved to be the consequence of sin from the records of inspiration in the Old and New Testament, "The day that thou eatest thereof thou shalt surely die," emphatically declares the former, while the latter in no doubtful terms confirms the fact, "By sin death entered into the world." Death was decreed of God, "It is appointed unto men once to die." Death's warfare was one from which there was no discharge for any. All must wage it and none can do it at their own charge without serious defeat falling to them. Our beloved brother in God's strength. So may we. To be Our Music and Art Departments have merciful as well as just God has given the already secured so fine a reputation that keys of death and hell into His hands who was "able to subdue all things unto him self." and who though He suffered death and entered the grave, conquered one and defied the other. The Christian's death was but the beginning of an unending life according to the Scriptures which no the poet Longfellow rested his idea: 'There is no death, what seems such is tran-

sition, Tis but the suburbs of the life Elysian,

Whose portals we call $d\epsilon$ ath. "He is not dead but sleepeth," saith God The thought was cheering, blessing, strengthening, that "Precious in the sight of the Lord is the death of his saints." Then the Lord comes for his people at the right time and His presence characterizes their departure from this life and that was enough. In changing mortality a true Christian did it to put on immortality, and that was no cause of regret. Nor had he anything to fear. Nav he had everything to inspire, for: "the righteous hath hope in his death." Hope of all glory was our dear brother's, and he testified to all the experiences named through grace.

Bro. Phinney touchingly alluded to his first acquaintance with our deceased Bro. when he entered the ministry or our Church. His abundant labors, thus being "instant in season and out of season." and his successes on his various fields were spoken of as was his character as a Christian minister and pastor in high terms of admiration. His ordination was an event of great interest which took place two years ago, and we little thought he would so soon be crowned. Twelve months ago. within a week, another very important step had been taken by him, as he led one whom God gave him to the hymeneal tribute of love to the memory of the shrine who made him a true helpmeet. above named beloved brother and perform | To her his sympathies were given, and our last sad offices of respect for him in | she would be sure of the companionship Christ. So to all present warning was given. "Be ready." To his ministerial brethren, " He being dead yet speaketh." We were to listen and bestir us in doing our work quickly and well. The address was powerfully applied to our hearts and will be green in our memory when we no more listen to the speaker's voice. There is no need I should allude to Bro. E.'s death-utterances as that will be done in an obituary by an abler hand than mine. W. H. L.

St. John, August 3, 1877.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

NOVA SCOTIA. The "Windsor Mail" says :- A letter has been received by Mrs. Wm. Aylward, at Newport Station, stating that her son, Chas. Aylward, was run over and killed by the

cars near Rome, New York, on the 26th ult. No further particulars. A little daughter of Mr. J. C. Starr, of Cornwallis, died on Monday last, from the effects of scalds received on the 2nd inst., by falling

into a tub of hot water at her home. Capt. Hopkins, of schooner "Annie May." which arrived recently from Baltimore, re ports that on the night of the 30th ult., he days. distinctly heard the fog whistle on Cape Sable, when distant from it fully 30 miles.

As Mrs. Reuben McKinnon, wife of Mr. Friday afternoon, the 27th ult, in company with her daughter, Mrs. Dunham, the horse shied near Broad Brook and upset the waggon throwing both ladies out at the edge of the brook and breaking Mrs. McKinnon's left arm in two places and severely brusing her foot and other parts of her body. Mrs. Dunham also had her left arm broken

The new barque Cathella, of Canso, owned by A. N. Whitman, arrived at Liverpool, G. B., on the 2nd from Richibucto, working the passage in 20 days.

Summary of coal shipped from the port of Pictou for week ending July 23rd, 1877:-Halifax Co., 3215: Intercolonial Co., 1416: Nova Scotia Co., 248; Acadia Co., 685; Vale Co., 758; Total 6422.

The Queen has presented to Mrs. Jane Mc-Culloch, of Bear River, widow of the late Lieut. James Anderton, who served in the Duke of Kent's regiment, the sum of £20

Thomas McConnell, who leaves a wife and family in Pictou, was recently killed by the The Bank of British North America has re-

ceived a new issue of its notes of all denomi-The small pox has died out in the Town of

Lunenburg, and the yellow flag has been ordered down by the Board of Health, thereby informing the public that no case exists within the limits of their jurisdiction.

Mr. Knowles, of the Windsor "Mail," has nduced Mr. J. W. Bengough, Grip's cartoonist, to promise to visit Windsor and deliver a lecture on the 13th inst. James A. Grant & Co., has been awarded a

contract on the Nictaux and Atlantic Rail-

road, extending from the terminus at Lunenburg towards Mahone Bay, a distance of five The barquentine "Mary Agnes," Capt.

Decoste, owned by Mr. M. Crispo, of Harbor Bouche, recently made the passage from Sydney, C, B., to London in 18 days. Within the past week one family-that of

Mr. W. B. Spencer, Halifax, has been visited by diphtheria and four children carried off. The annual competition of the Provincial Rifle Association will begin at Bedford Range on Tuesday, the 21st inst.

A fortnight age, a man at Cape Island, Shelburne County, being troubled with a slight toothache, applied a certain kind of 'drops," sold as a remedy for it. He was immediately seized with violent pains, accompanied with insatiable thirst. The symptoms were declared to be extraordinary and medical skill was of no avail. He continued to drink large quantities of water-about four gallons per day—and died within a week from the time of taking the "toothache medicine."

The schr. "Rover's Bridge," of LaHave, Capt. Sarty, arrived at Halifax last week with 800 quintals of codfish, being the first vessel from the Labrador fisheries this season. Capt. Sarty reports the vessels that were fishing in the Straits made fair catches, but those that were fishing in other parts had to go further to the Northward.

While the flag ship "Bellerophon" was getting under weigh for Newfoundland, last week, a midshipman named Williams, who was aloft, got his hand caught in a block and had three fingers taken off. He was landed and sent to the Naval Hospital.

On Friday night last some one entered the Hosterman property at the head of the Arm. Halifax, and stole a quantity of provisions, a pair of new boots and other articles. A quantity of hay was stolen from Mr. Chipnan's field the same day.

Six thousand dollars have been subscribed n Cape Breton for the Presbyterian College Fund, and it is expected that the total contribution of the Island will reach ten thousand Rev. E. M. Long, a Presbyterian Minister and Evangelist from the United States, is expected to arrive in Halifax shortly. He

presents "truth by the aid of pictures. Major-General B. F. Butler is on his way East in his famous yacht America. He will visit Halifax and Prince Edward Island

Mr. Samuel Wilmot, who has charge of the Government's principal fish house, at Newcastle, Ontario, is making his annual tour of nspection of the establishments throughout the Dominion, over which he exercises a supervision. He is at present in Halifax.

N. B., & P. E. ISLAND.

It is the intention of the congregation of Leinster Street Baptist Church, St. John, to rebuild that edifice at once. Rev. J. D. Pope, the pastor, has gone to England, where former members of the church now reside, to obtain financial aid.

State Auditor Julius L. Clarke, says the Boston "Traveller," has thus far received and forwarded nearly \$2,000, contribution by various Massachusetts lodges of the order of Odd Fellows, in aid of their brethren who were sufferers by the recent fires at Marblehead and St. John, about three-fourths of the amount being for Marblehead. A lad, two years old, son of Mr. Wm.

Fitzgerald, Straight Shore, Portland, was drowned by falling into the water, at Mc-Giggan's brick yard, Straight Shore. An inquest was held before Coroner Rigby, and a erdict of "Accidental Drowning" returned. for the month of July last was as follows :-

Import Duties \$89,988.36 Miscellaneous 1.194.83

coming up the St. John harbor. His body next campaign; the advance will be guaran-was brought to the city.

The "News" says :- Most of the banks of St. John are so full that they refuse to take

The annual meeting of the Grand Section Cadets of Temperance will be held in Charlottetown, P. E. I., on the 15th inst. The "George Peake" has arrived at

Charlottetown from a three years' voyage around the world. Bangor is sending bricks in large quantities St. John. About 30,000 reach there daily by the E. & N. A. Railway, and several

chooner loads have arrived. The Eleventh Annual Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association of the Maritime Provinces will be held at Chatham on September 6th, and the three following

There are five vessels on the stocks at Summerside. Angus McMillen, Esq., is building two-one of 600 tons and one o Reuben McKinnon, keeper of the Poor about 380 tons. Hon. Wm. Richards has a Asylum, Yarmonth, was driving into town on ship of about 600 tons on the stocks; and the Hon. John Lefurgey has two good sized vessels well under way.

The St. Croix "Journal" says :- Mr. William Trimble, aged about 70 years, was missing last Sunday, and about forty men were engaged hunting for him. He was afterwards found drowned in Porter's stream, where it is supposed he stooped down to take a drink. Coroner Rose held an inquest on the body, and the verdict of the jury was

accidental death by drowning." From the "Summerside Journal" we learn that horses are exceedingly plentiful just now in P. E. Island, there is scarcely a farmer but has one or more that he would be willing to

The Sackville "Borderer" informs us that diphtheria is still making havoc in the province. At Baie Verte Mr. Hazen Faulkner has lost three children by diphtheria. It is also stated that Mr. Edward Gooden has lost two children, and Mrs. Casey one. Three children of Mrs. Raworth have died at Port Elgin. Diphtheria has been prevalent in Dorchester, and several children are now sick with the terrible disease. In Sackville, Mr. Boyd Kinnear has lost a child about eight years old, and Mrs. Kinnear is very sick with the same disease.

UPPER PROVINCES.

The memorial of the Iroquois and Algonquin Indians, of Oka, to the Governor-General on the subject of their grievances has been printed under the auspices of the Civil Rights Alliance, and forms seven closely printed royal folio pages. It recites the claims of the Indians, and proves that injustice has been done them.

The line of Railway designed to connect Winnipeg with Pembina on the frontier is being rapidly graded; and the crop reports from Manitoba are highly encouraging. The settlement of the new Province is being accomplished very fast.

Mrs. Merry, of the Boys' home, Galt, has just arrived with another lot of immigrant children from England, consisting of eighteen girls and thirty two boys of various ages, all of whom are to be provided with suitable homes wherever obtainable. Altogether there are upwards of sixty children in the

The corporation of Montreal has decided to purchase a steam Fire Engine.

John Sheehan, on evidence before a public magistrate at Montreal, has been committed take his trial for the wilful murder of Hackett, the Orangeman, on the 12th July. An attempt was made last week to burn St

Patrick's Hall Ottawa. At Quebec, 3rd inst., the Premier received deputation apropos of sending a commis-

sioner to France concerning Canadian shipping tariff. He refused the commissioner, but offered to give letters of introduction to a delegate sent by the Quebec Board of Trade. The delegation, consisting of Thiboudeau, M.P., Forchette, M.P., and Weston, Chairman of Board of Trade, withdrew dissatisfied.

One of the most terrible tragedies that ever occurred in Canada West happened on Saturday in Norfolk County. The Poor House on the Industrial Farm in that County took fire. and before the inmates could escape seventeen perished in the flames. Four others were very badly burned, and are not expected house of Mr. Brook W. Chipman near the to live. The scenes during the conflagaration were of a most appalling character; and the piercing cries of the inmates who were cut off by the devouring flames from all means of escape were terrible to listen to. Every exertion possible was put forth to rescue the victims, but the fire made such rapid headway that to save all was beyond human power. The origin of the fire is at present unknown.

MISCELLANEOUS.

On the 22nd ult., five houses at Brigus. Nfld., were destroyed by fire. They were owned and occupied by fishermen, who lost everything. A movement for the relief of the sufferers has been started in St. John's. The English revisors of the New Testament

have carried their work of second revision to the close of Acts 22. The gross revenue of the British islands for

the year ending June 30, 1877, was £79,000, 000. of which sum £27,000,000 were expended on the army and navy. The great strike will soon be a thing of the

past, but many of its painful consequences will be felt for a long time, and its memory will be a disquieting one. It is calculated that the great strike has in-

volved the railroad companies of the United States concerned in a loss footing up no less than \$26,250,000. To this amount is to be added the immense sum lost to the community generally, affected more or less by the strike. The opening of the the new railway station

at York, G. B.,-the largest in the worldtook place last week. The covered portion of the platform is 800 feet long and the superficial area of the platform is 171,951 feet. The length of the St. Pancras Station (London) is 689, and the area is 165,360 feet. The roof of the York station consists of four semicircular spans which are 81, 55, 55 and 47 feet respectively. The roof is carried on cast iron columns. The cost of the new station is estimated at between a quarter and a half a million of money.

A convention between England and Egypt The customs revenue of the port of St. John for the suppression of the slave trade has been signed.

It is reported in New York that the Western Union and Atlantic-Pacific Telegraph Companies have consolidated.

The "Standard's" despatch from Madrid A sailor named Walker was killed by a fall announces that arrangements have been made from the top foremast yard to the deck of the with the promoters of each Cuban loan for an ship "John Berry," last week, while she was advance of \$26,000,000 for expenses of the

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WESLEYAN' ALMANAC AUGUST, 1877.

Last Quarter, 2 day, 6h, 7m, Morning. New Moen, 9 day, 1h, 3m, Morning. First Quarter, 15 day, 6h, 14m, Afternoon. Full Moon, 23 day, 6h, 56m, Afternoon. Last Quarter, 31 day, 5h, 1m, Afternoon.

0	Day of Week.	SUN				1_	MOON.						Hal'x
D.M.		R	ise	8	Seta	R	ises	S	outh	s S	lets	Harde	Ä
1	Wednesdy		51	17		10	17	1 4	52		51		41
2	Thursday	4	52	7		10	47	5	38	A			. 17
3	Friday	4	53	7		11	28	6	29	2		1	2
4	Saturday	4	54	17	18		orn	7	25	3	22	1	57
5	SUNDAY	4	55	7	16	0	20	8	26	4	32	3	
6	Monday	4	56	7	15	1	27	9	30	5	33	4	.38
7	Tuesday	14	57	7	14	2	44	10	33	6	22	5	
8	Wednesdy	4	58	7	13	4	9	11	35	7	1	7	1
9	Thursday	5	0	7	11	5	33	A.	32	7	31	7	51
10	Friday	5	1	7	10	6	55	1	25	7	55	8	38
11	Saturday	5	2	7	8	8	16	2	16	8	16	9	23
12	SUNDAY	5	3	7	6	9	34	3	6	8	38	10	8
13	Monday	5	4	7	5	10	50	3	55	. 9	0	10	49
14	Tuesday	5	5	7	4	A.	5	4	45	9	25	11	28
15	Wednesdy	5	6	7	2	1	19	5	38	9	57		rn
16	Thursday	5	8	7	1	2	27	6	31	10	35	0	10
17	Friday	5	9	6	59	3	31	7	25	11	19	0	56
18.	Saturday	5	10	6	57	4	24	8	18	m'	rn	1	54
19	SUNDAY	5	11	6	56	5	6	9	10	0	12	3	13
20	Monday	5	12	6	54	5	43	10	0	1	14	4	46
21	Tuesday	5	13	6	53	6	10	10	45	2	17	6	4
22	Wednesdy	5	15	6	51	6	32	11	28	3	20	6	56
23	Thursday	5	16	6	49	6	51	mo	rn	4	24	7	37
24	Friday	5	17	6	48	7	8	0	10	5	29	8	12
25	Saturday	5	18	6	46	7	24	0	50	6	32	8	40
26	SUNDAY		9	6	44	7	40	1	29	7	34	9	9
27	Monday		20	6	42	8	0	2	8	8	36	9	38
	Tuesday		21	6	41	8	21	2	51	9	42	10	8
29	Wednesdy		23	6	39	8	49	3	34	10	47	10	36
30	Thursday		24	6	37	9	23	4	24	îĭ	59	11	6
31	Friday			6	35	10	10	5	15	A.	7	11	41
34					30	20	10		20	,	•		_

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

High water at Pictou and Jape Tormentine, 2 hrs and 11 minutes LATER than at Halifax. At Annapola, 8t. John, N.B., and Portland, Maine, 3 hours and 25 minutes LATER, and at St. John's, Newfoundland 20 minutes EARLIER than at Halifax. At Charlottetown, 2 hours 54 minutes LATER. At Westport, 2 hours 54 minutes LATER. At Yarmouth, 2 hours 90 minutes LATER. At Yarmouth, 2 hours

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

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

ASPIRATION.

BY CLARE EVEREST.

White Dove, that spread'st thy sheltering wings O'er all the souls in Christ who trust, Draw thou our minds from earthly things, From clogs of vanity and dust.

Open, unto our sin-dimmed eyes, The place where heaven's full glories shine; That so above these bonds will rise, And but for Thy pure blessings pine.

Between us and that perfect light Such clouds of doubt and fear are tost We shudder, in our self-made night, And cry to Thee, as spirits lost.

Shine, with Thy fuller radiance, shine On us, who stray so far from Thee; Cleanse, fill us with that light divine, Growing unto eternity.

From out the world's tumultuous din, We lift to Thee our pleading cries : Free us from all dark stains of sin, And make us pure in Thy pure eyes.

Shadow, and guard, and keep our way, And lead, at length, to Christ's own feet; Ah! here how thought sinks, rapt, away, Striving to picture joy so sweet.

THE ANNUAL PIC-NIC

Of the Methodist Sabbath Schools was held at Shaw's Wharf, West River, on Wednesday last. It was a grand success, and reflected credit upon all concerned The day-though a slight shower fell occasionally-was, on the whole, favorable. The air was cool and bracing, old Sol having been hidden from view during the greater part of the day.

The scholars having assembled at Euston and Prince Street Churches, about 9 o'clock, they, with their teachers, to the number of about six hundred, formed into procession, and marched to the Steam Navigation Co.'s Wharf, where they embarked on board the steamer Southport. After landing her precious burden at the scene of the day's pleasure, the boat returned to the city and took up about four hundred adults to the pic-nic grounds. The sail up the West River at this season of the year is delightful. On either side are to be seen well cultivated fields, clothed in their beautiful robe of greeen. No better place could have been selected for a large pic-nic party than the grounds chosen on Wednesday last. The field is large, and afforded ample facilities for engaging in athletic exercises, while in the adjoining grove, swings could easily be suspended from the trees, and on the ground beneath the leafy canopy was an excellent place to spread the pic-nic table-cloth.

The gay company, upon arriving at the scene of the day's festivities, wandered about in many directions, and all spent a very enjoyable day. Music and song were indulged in-the instruments being Cabinet organ aud cornet.

Mr. Kennedy had on the grounds a well furnished refreshment saloon, which was liberally patronized.

Shortly after six o'clock, all being on board, the Southport, with her large and precious freight, started on the return trip, which was accomplished without the occurrence of any accident., When it is considered that fully a thousand passengers were on board, and that not a ripple of anger or discontent passed from the crowded deck, it must be evident that Capt. Mutch had a well behaved crowd to deal with, and also that he discharged the onerous duties devolving upon him with much tact and ability .- Argus, Charlotte.

The passion for union may go too far; there is a possibility of neglecting home amenities while stretching after foreign charity and love. At the same time, the ambition of these days toward a more direct connection between the evangelical churches, and especially between churches of the same generic name, is surely a noble one and deserves encouragement. The Methodist Recorder (Pittsburg, Pen.) has been discussing a Hymn Book for universal Methodism: and is met by this piece of delicate satire from one of its corres-

A RAP-SODY ON HYMNS.

BY T. I. CREEDSMOOTHER, DR.

Mr. Editor:—I am opposed to a Hymn Book for Universal Methodism. Universalism is wrong in doctrine, and it must be wrong in hymns. The Methodist Protestant Church is in a fair way to be ruined by this disposition to mix with every body and every thing. All this Ecumenical business is the outcome of Episcopacy and Romanism. Our upstart Methodist brethern who talk about Ecumenity don't even know the meaning of the word. It originated in St. Peter, when, during his blacksliding condition, he allowed himself to be run for Pope. I am surprised to see THE RECORDER approve any such disloyalty to the principles of our eighteen hundred and twenty-eight fathers, as an Ecumeniscopal Hymn

Our present Hymn Book is not sufficiently sectarian. It contains too many selections from the Methodist Episcopal Hymn Book on the one hand, and too many from the Presbyterian Hymn Book on the other hand, it would have selected too many hymns from some denomination in that direction. We ought to have more hymns of Protest. There is that wellknown hymn:

"O for a thousand tongues to sing, My great Redeemer's praise.'

I never quite liked that hymn since I found it in the Methodist Episcopal Hymn Book. What right has that monarchical church to monopolize tongues by the thousand? I hope that the first verse may be modified in the next edition, in our book, and made to run thus:

"O for one hundred tongues to sing Our Great Redeemer's praise, And for ten thousand more to swing With protest loud always."

The fact is unless we learn to sing our polity, it will never be known, in future years, what our one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight or thirty fathers did hold. We are not living these principles in such way as to command them. Our plain talk doesn't tell. We must sing ourselves into notice by using strictly denominational hymns. Our Hymn Book ought to be known by a touch from every other. Something in the leather or muslin of the binding should have the grit of denomicational peculiarity. The very smell of the paper and print ought to be sufficiently brimstonish to scatter the heresies of Universal and Ecumeni-

cal nonsense to the four winds. Again, secondly, or whicheverly it is: Charles Wesley was a British subject: and it is a burning shame that so many American Methodists have toadied to him by singing his hymns. It is a virtual acknowledgment that our more than ten times eighteen hundred and twenty-eight grandfathers who fought, bled and died in the Revolutionary war. were a vain sacrifice. What would they think of us if they were to arise from their honored graves and hear us repeating words put into our mouths by a subject of King George! It is dreadful! Besides, and far worse than this: Charles Wesley and John Wesley, too, wore gowns! And just think of Methodist Protestants in pantaloons, and whose eighteen hundred and twenty-eight fathers all wore pantaloons, standing up a hundred years after the Fourth of July was discovered, and in defiance of all respects for decency, opening their mouths and singing compositions which British men in gowns introduced into their meetings in England! Selah.

New, Mr. Editor, I am no stickler. Nor am I to be stuck, either. I merely stand up for my rights. I demand American hymns for Americans. I demand Methodist Protestant hymns for Methodist Protestants. I demand common meter hymns for common meeting people. I believe in pastoral hymns for pastors, and in original lays for laymen. This is mutual rights. Against this I enter no protest. But if I am to be forced to rise up and sing British productions on United States soil, and if I am expected to get hallelujah happy, so to speak, as an American citizen and a Methodist Pretestant on the poetical inspirations of foreign ministers who wore gowns, and repeated the Apostle's creed with 'hell" in it, I beg to be excused. If you insist upon this, Mr. Editor, I shall certainly stop my paper.

WANTED-A PASTOR'S FAMILY.

(From the N. Y. Evangelist.) A wife for our pastor— The parish could choose her Quite wisely, indeed, since We mostly must use her. Yet should he insist on his right to a We yield, but in other things must have a

voice. The home must be central, Convenient, and suited To airing such questions As often are mooted In parishes managed by parties select,

Whose knowledge and wisdom displays no defect. In a parsonage dwell? Not thus can we keep them— Twould cost us immensely To eat them and sleep them-

Glasses from windows and palings from fences-Paints worn away-what enormous expenses!

A very grave question-The children, how many? We answer distinctly-Our voice is, " Not any." So tenderly cling they, so loving they are, They hinder our pleasures, Church sociables mar.

Just fifty years' service Enjoyed we without them-Three pastors and helpmates, No children about them. Affections, in kindness repeatedly sent, Endured we, and buried their little ones

A pastor then tried we With seven, a number Sufficiently great to Involve and incumber A parish so cultured and tasteful as we, Who love our pastors and greenbacks per

The children were jewels, The sermons well ripened, They grew well together, But think of the stipend! Such dishes of porridge and other things, How quickly they vanished before the

young crew! The picture was handsome Of household together, Those hearts all encircled With golden love-tether. Twas a charming home-group, a sight to

But cost the dear parish so much of their gold. • We cut down the pay For the services rendered,

We sorrowed indeed, (but 'Twas what we intended, To part with our pastor, so faithful and The paying so burdened the managing few.

A FAMILY WANTED Of smallest dimension. Wife only and pastor. Twill cure the dissension Mong all the supporters whose money is king; A very cheap Gospel is now just the

thing."

RETURN OF PHILIP PHILIPS AND HIS WORKS.

COME AND SEE.

Philip Philips and family, after a few days' rest in this city, left on Friday for western New York, where they are to visit family friends. Leaving their home here in September, 1874. they proceeded by way of San Francisco, Sandwich Islands and Australia, on a singing tour "round the world." By the kindness of a favoring Providence they were able to accomplish the entire journey without any untoward accident, even a single delay. The entire route with its branches, embraced a journey of over 40,000 miles. During his absence from New York, (a period of nearly three years,) Mr. Philips held nearly 400 singing services, fulfilling every engagement advertised. The list included song services in the Sandwich Islands, South Africa, Tasmania, New South Wales, Australia, India, Ceylon, Palestine, Egypt, and the British Isles. He was everywhere received with the heartiest of welcomes, and left bearing dimpled little dot in geography. with him the benedictions of the people whom he visited, or among whom he conducted his services of song.

Mr. Philips' books have had an immense circulation both in this country and Europe. The following figures. which come to us from a reliable source. give in round numbers the circulation of each book up to 1876. They furnish a remarkable record: Singing Pilgrim, 800,000; Musical Leaves, 725,000; Hallowed Songs, 415,000; Singing Annual, 125,000; Hymn and Tune Book, 81,000 : Standard Singing, 75,000 American Sacred Songster, 98,000 Voice of Song, 21,000; Song Life, 65,-000; Song Ministry, 100,000; Song Leaflets, 3,000,000; total circulation, to 1876, 5,609,500.

During the last ten years, Mr. Philips has travelled in this and other countries over 220,000 miles, and conducted a total of nearly 3000 song services, namely: in the United States, 1,950, and Overcoat I"

services: Canada, 36: in England, 360: Scotland, 33: Ireland, 39: Australia 141: India, 32: Ceylon, 16: Palestine, 3; Egypt, 6; Islands, 19; Continent of Europe, 44.

On Saturday of this week Mr. Phillips goes to the Chautauqua Assembly. where he is to conduct the singing. He hopes to return to this city with his family about the first of September .-N. Y. Advocacte.

Revs. Robert Duncan and H. McKeown, of the New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island Conference, now in Boston seeking aid to assist the Methodist people of St. John to rebuild their churches, are meeting with some success, Hon. Jacob Sleeper. Hon. E. H. Dunn. Hon. Wm. Claffin. and others, having already contributed. This is a case which appeals strongly for our sympathy and help. Our brethren of the neighboring city have lost their allbusiness houses, homes, churches, parsonages, schools-all swept away: and while the contributions to the general relief fund (in which Boston has acted as usual a conspicuous and noble part.) have been prompt. generous, sufficient to prevent immediate want and suffering, the Christian people see that they must rely largely on their fellow Christians to aid them in restoring their churches and religious privileges. The honored brethren deputed to visit us have come, however, at an unfortunate time. Our people are largely away from home, and cannot be appealed to in their churches. It has been recommended, therefore, to the deputation, that, after calling on such of our liberal laymen as may be still in the city, and receiving something which may be an encouragement to hold together, and perhaps to commence rebuilding, they defer any general appeal to the Methodist public till September or later, when, we doubt not, our pastors will gladly welcome them to present their cause in the churches, and receive such aid as our people are ever ready in such cases to give.—Zion's Her.

WHEN Mr. Tennyson is about to write one of the charming little songs that the reader of his poems so often barks his tongue against, he blocks it out first as follows:

(double rhyme)! , free , he (double rhyme) , "Free for aye, for aye!" (double rhyme)

The laureate proceeds to fill this up. working at each line independently. When it is completed he administers the quatrian to his man-servant and observes its action upon him. "There, John," he says, "do you understand that?" "I'm not sure, sir, that I do all of it, but there is a bit in the left side of the second line that I have a glimmer of." "That will do-you can go," and the poet patiently toils at it again. At last, at perhaps the twentieth trial, the faithful domestic says: "Will 'ee kindly read that again, sir? I don't somehow seem to catch." His request is complied with. "Botheration, sir!" cries John, "at first I understood a little of it, but the oftner I hear it the more I don't understand it at all." "Ha!" exclaims the laureate, "twill

You know Whittier's love for children. The aged poet this winter has renewed his youth, like the eagle's, in a handsome \$55 overcoat of the purest Ulster breed, clad upon with which he attended last week a school examination up among the Berkshire hills, so dear to him. He was standing beside the teacher, who was catechizing a

"What are the provinces of Ireland?" asked the teacher.

"Potatoes, whiskey, aldermen, patriotism, and-" began the child.

"No, no," interrupted the teacher, I don't mean products; I said pro-

"Oh," said the girl, "Connaught, Leinster, Munster and-and-" Here she stuck, put her chubby finger in her rosebud mouth, and sought inspiration successively in her toes, the corner of her apron, the ceiling and the poet. All children love the dear old Quaker poet's kindly face. He smiled; her face brightened sympathetically; the enteute cordiale had been established between them. He patted his coat significantly; she looked at him enquiringly; he nodded, and she burst out:

"O, Miss Simmons, I know now They are Connaught, Leinster, Munster THE DAY THAT BABY DIED.

It was a summer Sunday morn The fields were ripe with golden corn, The scent of pinks and mignonette, With which our garden plots were set, Filled the warm air on every side, The day that Baby died.

The house was still, and very still: The whole week Baby had been ill We had not played, nor touched our toys, For fear that we might make a noise.

And in the porch we sat and cried, The day that Baby died

The bells chimed merrily for church; Our little goldfinch on his perch Trilled forth his brightest, unawares, Though Baby lay so still upstairs; We could not read, although we tried, The day that Baby died

We thought of poor mamma, and how Her heart must ache for Baby now: We called to mind his pretty ways, His painful moan, the last sad days: These things came o'er us like a tide, The day that Baby died.

And then a soothing thought we had-We said, "The Angels will be glad Our darling's reached the golden shore. Where soon he will be ours once more: We shall forget, then, how we cried The day that Baby died.'

Then, kneeling down, we prayed that we A comfort and a help might be To dear mamma: and sure am I. That God has helped us all to try, Since we besought Him side by side, The day that Baby died.

SPEAK GENTLY.

The little face paled, and the rosy mouth trembled, as little Ellie stole from her accustomed corner and passed silently out of the comfortable sitting room; but the closed white teeth were closely clasped, and pride forced back the tears that were ready to start from the great, brown eyes. Up, past the nursery, to the lonely garret, went the child, the little heart aching and panting with its weight of sorrow, and her efforts to repress it:

"Nobody loves me," was the piteous ery as she threw herself down on the bare floor, and gave way to her grief. Mamma calls me a provoking little elf that is always getting into mischief and annoying some one. Papa says, ' Send her off to bed :' and nobody loves me." She sobbed herself to sleep.

"Where on earth can that child be?" said Ellie's mother when the nurse came in for the little ones at bed-time. "She must be broken of this sulking at the slightest reprimand. I will punish her for this."

They searched the library and parlor, and even the spare bed-room. None thought of the lonely garret.

"P'raps I'se can sarjest a place to look," said old Beck, the colored cook. "De Lord bress you, missus, but dat chile ain't sulkey. 'Pears like to me dat she am jest brim full of lub, and don't know where ter send it."

Under the garret window, on the cold bare floor, lay little Ellie fast asleep .- The full moon, as if in guardianship, shone down lovingly on her, giving the pale sorrowful face the semblance of death. Great tears rested, as if frozen, on the long, dark lashes, and sobs, deep and trembling, shook the tender breast.

As that mother knelt beside her little one, and heard the loving "mother" come from these quivering lips, a new life was given her, more perfect than aught she'd known before, and she knew her child.

Mothers, speak gently to the erring ones, and let them carry through their lives a loving rememberance of home and mother. It will be greater and better protection against temptation and sin than a guard of grenadiers.

The king of Bavaria one day met a soldier with a wooden leg, and asked him when he lost it, "In the war of 1866." replied the warrior, gruffly. "Don't you know me?" asked the king, somewhat piqued at the soldier's manner. " No; how should I," was the reply; "you don't go to the wars and I dont go to the

A Chinaman in San Francisco was rudely pushed into the mud from a street. crossing by an American. He picked himself up very calmly, shook off some of the mud, bowed very politely, and said with a mild, reproving tone, to the offender, "You Christian, me heathen; good.

There will be a larger yield of wheat in this country, this season, than perhaps at any former year in the existance of the county.-Indiana Pro-

Il, and very still;
Baby had been ill
d, nor touched our toys,
light make a noise;
ch we sat and cried,
hat Baby died.

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vield of wheat season, than rear in the ex--Indiana ProCHILDREN'S CORNER.

TWO LITTLE.

ST MARY MAPES DODGE.

little girls are better than one, little boys can double the fun, little birds can build a fine nest little arms can love mother best, Two little ponies must go to a span, Two little pockets has my little man, Two little eyes to open and close, Two little ears and one little nose. Two little elbows dimpled and sweet. Two little shoes on two little feet. Two little lips and one little chin. Two little cheeks with a rose set in, Two little shoulders chubby and strong. Two little legs running all day long, Two little prayers does my darling say, Twice does he kneel by my side each day, Two little folded hands, soft and brown, Two little eyelids cast meekly down.

THE TWO BILLS-A FABLE.

Two bills were waiting in the bank for their turn to go out into the world. One was a little bill, only one dollar; the other was a big bill, a thousand dollar bill.

While lying there side by side they fell a talking about their usefulness. The dollar bill murmured out,

'Ah, if I were as big as you, what what good I would do! I could move in such high places, and people would be so careful of me wherever I should go! Everybody would admire me and want to take me home with them; but, small as I am, what good can I do? Nobedy cares much for me. I am too little to be of any use."

"Ah, yes! that is so," said the thousand dollar bill; and it haughtily gathered up its well-trimmed edges that were lying next the little bill, in conscious superiority. "That is so," it repeated; if you were as great as 1 am-a thousand times bigger than you arethen you might hope to do some good in the world." And its face smiled a wrinkle of contempt for the little dollar bill.

Just then the cashier comes, takes the little, murmuring bill, and kindly gives it to a poor widow.

"God bless you!" she cries, as with a smiling face she receives it; "my some bread."

A thrill of joy ran through the little bill as it was folded up in the widow's hand; add it whispered, "I may do some good, if I am small." And when it saw the bright faces of her fatherless do a little good.

Then the little dollar bill began its journey of usefulness. It went first to ents." the baker's for bread, then to the miller's, then to the farmer's, then to the laborers, then to the doctor's, then to the minister's; and wherever it went it gave pleasure, adding something to their comfort and jey.

At last, after a long, long pilgrimage of usefulness among every sort of people it came back to the bank again, crumpled, defaced, ragged, softened by its daily use. Seeing the thousand dollar bill lying there, with scarcely a wrinkle or a finger-mark upon it, it exclaims: "Pray, sir, what has been your mis-

sion of usefulness? The big bill sadly replies, "I have been from safe to safe among the rick, where few could see me, and they were afraid to let me go out far, lest I should be lost. Few, indeed, are they whom

I have made happy by my mission." The little dollar bill said, "It is better to be small, and go among the multitudes doing good, than to be so great as to be imprisoned in the safes of the few." And it rested satisfied with its

MORAL.—The doing well of little every-day duties makes one the most useful and happy.—Well Spring.

BILLY AND BOB.

The Detroit "Free Press" says: One day three or four weeks ago a gamin, who seemed to have no friends in the world, was run over by a vehicle on Gratiot Avenue, and fatally injured. week, a boy about his own age and size and looking as friendless and forlorn. called to ask about him and to leave an orange. He seemed much embarrassed. and would answer no questions. After that he came daily, always bringing something, if no more than an apple. Last week, when the nurse told him that Billy had no chance to get well, the strange boy waited around longer than usual, and finally asked if he could

go in. He had been invited many times before, but had always refused; Billy, pale and weak and emaciated, opened his eyes in wonder at sight of the boy. and before he realized who it was the stranger bent close to his face and

sobbed: "Billy, can you forgive a feller? We was allus fighting, and I was allus too much for ye, but I'm sorry! 'Fore ye die won't ve tell me ve hav n't any grudge agin me?"

The young lad, then almost in the shadow of death, reached up his thin, white arms, clasped them around the others neck, and replied:

"Don't cry, Bob-don't feel bad! I was ugly and mean, and I was heavin' a stone at ye when the waggon hit me. If ye'll forgive me I'll forgive you, and I'll pray for both o' us!"

Bob was half an hour late the mornng Billie died. When the nurse took him to the shrouded corpse he kissed the pale face tenderly, and gasped:

"D-did he say anything about-"He spoke of you just before he died

-asked if you were here," replied the "And may I go-go to the funeral?"

"You may." "And he did, he was the only mourner. His heart was the only one that ached. No tears were shed by others and they left him sitting by the new-

could not speak. If, under the crust of vice and ignorance, there are such springs of pure feeling and true nobility, who shall grow weary of doing good?

PLEASANTRIES.

A thick-headed squire being worsted by Sydney Smith in an argument, took his revenge by exclaiming, "If I had a son who was an idiot, I would make him a parson." "Very likely," replied Sydney, but I see your faither was of a different

Irate editor-" Excuse me, sir; our paper should be an authority on church matters. We have got a dean on our dear, hungry children can now have staff." Clergymen-"Ah, but what you want is a Bishop." Editor-" Why, sir?" Clergymen-" Because your statements constantly need confirmation."

Two country attorneys overtaking a wagoner on the road, thinking to break a joke with him, asked him why his fore Kind Words awaken kind echoes horse was so fat, and the rest so lean. The wagoner, knowing them to be limbs of the law, replied: "That the fore horse was a lawyer, and the rest were his cli-

"There's some mind in this boy of yours," said the new pastor, stopping by the roadside and stroking the curly pate of a youngster whose father, one of the parishioners, was plowing in the adjacent field. "And so there be, too;" replied the rustic, greatly tickled: and so there be, sir; you'd just ought to see how he can mind sheep!"

THOMAS' ELECTRIC OIL! WORTH TEN TEMES ITS WEIGHT IN GOLD PAIN CANNOT STAY WHERE IT IS

There are but few preparations of medicines which have withstood the impartial judgement of the people jor any great length of time. One of these is Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. Read the following and be convinced :- Thos. Robinson, Farnham Centre, P.Q., writes, "I have been afflicted with rheumatism for the last ten years, and have tried many remedies without any relief, until I tried Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, and since then have had no attack of it. I would recommend it to all."-J. H. Earl, Hotel Keeper, West Shefford, P. Q., writes, "I have been troubled with liver complaint for several years, and have tried different medicines with little or no benefit, until I tried Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, which gave me immediate relief, and I would say, that I have used it since with the sbe effect. No one should be without it. I have tried it on my horses in case of cuts wounds, etc., and think it is equally as good for horse as for man."—A. Maybee, Merchant, Warkworth, writes, "I have sold some hundreds of bottles of Eclectric Oil, and it is pronounced by the public, one of the best medicines they have ever used;' it has done wonders in healing and relieving pain, sore throats, etc., and is worthy of the greatest confidence." Joseph Rusan, Township Percy, writes, 'I was persuaded to try Thomas' Eclec tric Oil for a lame knee which troubled me for three or four years, and I never After he had been in the hospital a found anything like it for curing lameness. It is a great public benefit."—A.M. Hamilton, Warkworth, writes, "For weeks I was troubled with a swelled ankle, which annoyed me very much. Mr. Maybee of this place induced me to try Eclectric Oil, and before one bottle was used I was cured. It is a most remarkable medicine. Sold by all medicine dealers, Price

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NEWFOUNDLAND STATION SHEET. 1.—SAINT JOHN DISTRICT.

- St. John's.—Thomas Harris, Simeon B. Dunn, George Paine, William Kendall, Thomas Fox, Supernumerary. George S. Milligan, M.A., Superintendent of Methodist Day Schools by permission of the Con-
- Bonavista.-John Reay.
- Twillinyate.—William Swann.
- Burin —Joseph Pascoe. Grand Bank .- Solomon Matthews.
- Fortune.—Jabez Hill.
- Petites.—Joseph Parkins.
- Channel.—George P. Story.
- Exploits.—John Pratt. Greenspond.—Charles Myers, Thos.

HOME MISSIONS.

- 11. Musgrave Town.—One to be sent. 12. Musgrave Harbor.—Samuel Snowden.
- Fogo and Change Islands.-Thomas W. Atkinson.
- 14. Herring Neck.—William Jennings.
- Moreton's Harbor,—Anthony Hill. Little Bay Islands.—Robt. Bramfitt.
- Tilt Cove.—George J. Bond, A.B., Lewis Richings.
- 18. St. Anthony.—Wm. Bray Seccombe.
- 19. Flower Cove.—Henry Lewis. 21. Bonne Bay & Bay of Islands.—James
- Pincock.
- 21. St. Pierre.—One wanted.
- Fortune Bay.—One wanted. Flat Islands.—John Peters.
- 24. Sound Islands.—One to be sent. THOMAS HARRIS, Chairman. JOSEPH PASCOE, Financial Sec'y.
- II.—CARBONEAR DISTRICT. 25. Carbonear.-John Goodison, President of Conference, Jas. B. Heal; John S. Peach, Supernumerary,
- 26. Harbor Grace.—James Dove. 27.-Brigus. - Charles Ladner; W. E. Shenstone, Supernumerary.
- Cupids.—George Boyd.
- Bay Roberts,—George Bullen.
- Black Head. Jeremiah Embree. Western Bay.-Robert Wright Free-31.
- man. Island Cove.—John Gibson Currie.
- Old Perlican.—George H. Bryant. 33. Hant's Harbour.—Thomas H. James. 34.
- Catalina.—Francis G. Willey.
- HOME MISSIONS.
- Port DeGrave.-Wm. H. Edyvean. Heart's Content .- Joseph Lister. 37.
- Trinity.—Jesse Hayfield. Shoal Harbor.
- Henry C Hatcher, Britannia Cove. Edgar Taylor. Northern Bight.
- Green's Harbor.—James Nurse. 41. Labrador (Red Bay.)—One to be sent. JOHN GOODISON, Chairman. CHARLES LADNER, Fin. Sec'y.

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

Brunswick St. 11 a.m. Rev S F Huestis Rev W II Heartz Grafton St. 7 p. m. Rev W H Heartz 11 a.m. Rev G Shore Kaye St. 7 p.m. Rev E R Brunyate 11 a.m. Rev J Sharp 7 p.m. Rev J Sharp Charles St. Rev S F Huestis Cobourg St. 7 p.m. 11 a.m. Rev W L Cunningham Rev E R Brunyate 3,30 p.m. J. Mellish, A.M. BEECH STREET, 7 p m. Rev G Shore Dartmouth. 11 a. m. Dar Rev W L Cunningham

MARRIED.

On the 22nd ult., at Margaretville, by the Rev. A. S. Tuttle, Mr. W. H. Trider, to Saiah L. Wilkins, both of Boston, Mass, U. S.

At West Branch, River Philip, on the 25th July, by the Rev. G. W. Tuttle, Miss Elizabeth Cove Higgs, to Mr. Charles Frederick Collsburn, all of West Branch.

At Gooshore, Cumberland, on the 24th July, by the Rev. Joseph Hale. Mr. Isaac Marritall, to Mrs. Elizabeth Joyce, both of Gooshore. At Montrose, P. E. I., by Rev. A. Lucas, on July 19th. Miss Caroline Hockin, to Mr. James Larkin.

DIED.

On Tuesday, July 3rd, Peter Brunvate, of Chapel Haddesley, Yorkshire, England, in the 80th year of less age. He was for over fifty years a class-leader and local preacher of the Wesleyan Methodist society. "And the work of righteousness shall be peace; and she effect of righteousness quietness and

At Gravesend, England, on the 21st July. Wm. Fowler, eldest son of the Rev. George Butcher, in the 10th year of his age.

At Willow Bank, on Menday evening, the 6th inst., Mabel Josephine, only daughter of J. Christopher Starr. of Cornwallis, aged two years and five At Carson City, Nevada, on the 16th July. Herbert, second son of Harry H. and Margaret Blois,

aged 22 years and 2 months.

CUMBERLAND DISTRICT.

THE FINANCIAL DISTRICT MEETING will be held at Pugwash on THURSDAY, 16th inst., to commence at 9 o'clock a.m. R. ALDER TEMPLE,

LIVERPOOL DISTRICT.

THE FINANCIAL DISTRICT MEETING will be held at Petite Revere, on WEDNESDAY, 22nd inst., to commence at 9 o'clock, A.M. All the Ministers and Lay Officers are requested to be

JOHN S. ADDY, Chairman.

Chairman.

HALIFAX DISTRICT.

The Financial Meeting will begin at Dartmouth, on Tuesday, Aug. 21st, at 10 o'clock, when all members, Lay and Ministerial, are requested to be pre-A District Convention will be held through Tuesday evening and Wednesday. Programme to be published.

A. W. NICOLSON, Chairman.

66 Dollars a week in your own town. Terms and \$5 outfit free. H. HALLET & Co.,



Government House, Ottawa,

PRESENT: HIS HONOR THE DEPUTY OF THE GOVER-

NOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

ON the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Customs, and under the provisions of the 9th and 55th sections of the Act passed in the Session of the Parliament of Canada, held in the 40th year of Her Majesty's Reign, chaptered 10, and entitled:—"An Act to amend and consolidate the Acts respecting the Customs," His Honor, by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council of Canada, has been pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that Kentville, in the Province of Nova Scotia, be and is hereby constituted and appointed to be an Out Port of Entry of Customs and a Warehousing Port; also that the said Out Port of Kenthousing Port; also that the said Out Port of Kent-ville be and it is hereby placed under the survey of the Collector of Customs at the Port of Cornwallis, in the said Province of Nova Scotia.

W. A. HIMSWORTH,



MAIL CONTRACT

TENDERS addressed to the POSTMASTER GENERAL will be received at OTTAWA, until noon on FRIDAY, the 7th September, for the Conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails, Twice per week each way between each way between

Churchville and New Glasgow Under a proposed contract, for four years, from 1st October next,

Printed notices containing further information as to the condition of the Contract may be seen, and forms of tender obtained at the Post Offices at Churchville and New Glasgow, or at the Office of the subscriber.

F. M. PASSOW, Post Office Inspector.

Post Office Inspector's Office, Halifax, 27th July, 1877.



MAIL CONTRACT

TENDERS addressed to the Post Master General will be received at Ottawa until FRIDAY, the 7th September, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails three times per week each way, between

HOPEWELL and SUNNYBRAE, And twice a week each way between

SUNNYBRAE and KENOGARE, Under a proposed contract, for four years, from the 1st october next.

Printed notices containing further information as to the conditions of the contract may be seen, and forms of tender obtained at the Post Offices at Hopewell, Sunnybrae and Kenograe, or at the office of the Subscriber.

F. M. PASSOW, Post Office Inspector. Post Office Inspector's Office, Halifax, 27th July, 1877.

\$55 TO \$77 a Week to Agents. \$10 Ouf t aug 26 1y Augusta, Main

R. S FITCH & Co Wholesale and Retail GROCERS

No. 139 ARGYLE STREET, OPPOSITE COLONIAL MARKET HALIFAX, N.S.

N.B.—Family orders solicited, Goods packed with care. Consignment of Butter, Cheese, Pork, &c., will receive prompt attention.

march17—1y

12DOLLARS a day at home Agents wanted Outfit and terms free. TRUE & CO Augusta, Mc.

CORNER GRANVILLE AND SACK-VILLE STREETS.

NOVA SCOTIA Steam Machine Paper Bag Manu-

factory THE CHEAPEST IN THE MARKET. SEND FOR PRICE LIST.

ALSO BOOK BINDING.

In all its Branches.

G. & T. PHILLIPS

12 a day at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine marcas, 1vr.

Stamps, Stamps.

OOD cash prices paid for used P. E. Island Newfoundland and Bermuda Postage Stamps. o for used 1Al2½ and 15 Canadas Registration Address P. E. I. Stamp Company Box 421, C ha

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, July 7, 1877. Halifax. St. Inhn

								_
	Butter, Firkins	.18	to	.19	.23			
١.	Do. Rolls	.20	to	.21	.26			
	Mutton, per lb	.07	to	.08	.05			
	Lamb, pr lb. by quarter	.10	to	.12	.05			
	Hams, smoked, per 1b	.12	to	.13	.12			
	Hides, per lb	.51	to	.06	.05	ŀ		
	Calfskins, pr lb	.25		.75	.7			
	Pork, per lb				_	-		
,	Veal, per lb	.07	to	.09	.00	to	00	
i	Tallow, per lb	8		.09	.08	to	09	
1	" rough, per lb	.04		.05	.4	to	08	
.	Beef, per lb	.09			.06	to	.5	
-	Eggs, per doz	.12	to		.16	to	.18	
1	Lard, per lb	.15		.16	.13	to	.15	
	Oats, per bush	.65	to	.70	.40	to	.50	
1	Potatoes per bush	.50	to		.50	to	.70	
	Cheese, factory, per lb	.12	to	.14 4	.15	to	.17	
e	Do. dairy	.10	to	.11	.08	to	.10	
e	Buckwheat meal	1.75	to	2 10	2.00	to	2.25	
- 1	do. grey	1.00	to	2.50	2.25	to	2.50	
	Lambskins each		_		.75	to	1.0	
-	Turnips	.25	to	.30	.40	to	.50	
	Chickens, pr pair	.50	to	.70	.40	to	.00	
1	Turkey, per lb		to	.17	.15	to	.16	
	Geese, each		-		.45	to	.60	
-	Ducks, per pair		to	90	.60	to	.79	
-	Beans, green, per bush		_			=		
	Parsnips, pr bush		10	.80	.80	to	1.00	
	Carrots,pr bush		to	.65	.50	to	.60	
е	Yarn, per lb		to	.45	-	_		
	Partridges, per pair	-			-	_		
	Apples, per bbl	00.1	to	4.00	2.50	to	3.00	

Rabbits, per pair

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

OTTAWA, June 12, 1876. UTHORIZEP Discount on American Invoices

until further actice, 6 per cer J. JOHNSON. TUESDAY, 18TH day of July 1877. July12



ACADIAN LINIMENT.

Joyful News for the Afflicted.

PARKER'S COVE, N.S.,

DR. C. GATFS:-

DEAR SIR,-I should have written to you before but owing to sickness and business I have been prevented from doing so. I feel it my duty to send you the following information from gratitude to you and for the benefit of those suffering as I was. I have been greatly afflicted with dyspepsia and biliousness for about 25 years, tried doctors but got no cure. About 5 years ago I tried a New bottles of your Life of Man Bitters and No. 1. Invigorating Syrup, from which I obtained great relief up to the present for which I feel very thankful to God and to you, and would recommend your medicines to all suffering with the same com-

plaints as dyspepsia and the like. Since you was at my house, Thomas Rice was taken very ill with a dreadful sore throat, bordering on diphthria. we used your Acadian Liminent and nerve Ointment freely from which he obtained great relief. Others in our neighborhood are using your medicines and the result is good. Wishing you great success.

> I remain yours, REV. H. ACHILLES.

Persons suffering from this distressing malady will find Hance's Epileptic Pills to be the only remedy ever discovered for curing it. The fol-lowing certificate should be read by all the

A MOST REMAR KABLE CURE. Tonganoxie, Leavenworth Co., Kom. April 2, 1876, SETH S. HANCE,—Dear. Sir:—The Epileptic Pills that I received from you last September have accomplished ail that you recommended them to do. My son is hearty, stout, and robust: he is as hearty as any child in Kansas—indeed he is in the manner a new boy, being red and rosy. Before he commenced taking your Pills he was a very pale and delicate looking child, and had Epileptic Fits for about four years, and seeing your Pills advertised in the Christian Instructor, I sent to you and got two boxes of them, and he has not had a fit since he commenced taking them; he has been exposed to all changes of weather in has not had all since he commenced to here there in going to school and on the farm, and he has not had a Fit nor a sympton of one since he commenced taking your Pills. He learns well at school, and his mind is clear and quick. I feel that you are not sufficiently paid for the service and benefit you have been to us in restoring our child to health. I will cheerfully recommend your Pills to every one. I hear of that is afflicted

child to health. I will cheerfully recommend your Pills to every one I hear of that is afflicted with Epilepsy. Please send me some of your circulars, so that I can send them to any that I hear of that is afflicted in that way.

Respectfully, etc., 'LEWIS THORNBRUGH. Sent to any part of the country by mail, free of postage, on receipt of a remittance. Price, one box, \$3: two, \$3\times week. \$27. Address SETH S. HANCE, 108 Baltimore St., Baltimore, Md. Please mention where you saw this advertisement.

BENNETT'S WHARF. MAY 25th., 1877.

JOS. S. BELCHER,

OFFERS FOR SALE

150 Puns) Choice. Bright retailing Cienfuegos Molasses. 10 Tierces } 10 Bbls 25 Bbls Choice Vacuum Pan Sugar. 20 Bbls Michigan dried Apples, bright.

100 Half chests Southong Tea. 170 Bbls Canada Extra Flour, choice. 170 Bbls " Extra Superior 500 Bbls Philadelphia kiln dried Corn

Meal, Brinton's Brandywine. 200 Bags Cracked Corn. 40 Firkins and 28 Tinnets Choice Canada Butter

100 Bbls Fat Split Herrings. 100 Bbls Philadelphia Rye Flour. 333 Bbls Hillsboro Calcined Plaster. 50 Bbls Brockville Superphosphites of Lime, the great substitute for barn

vard manure. 150 Bolts Arbroath Navy Canvas 2 Bales fine Flax Sewing Twine. Single and Double Suits, Parson's Celebrated Cape Ann Oil Clothing. May 25, 3m

SMITH & DUNN, ARCHITECTS.

137 Prince William St., St. John N.B., N.B.-Churches, Parsonages, &c., a speciality

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

REVISEDTIME TABLE. PICTOU BRANCH

O^N and after MONDAY, 4th June trains leaving Halifax at 8.50 a.m., and 4.40 p.m., will reach Pictou at 1.40 p.m. and 9.30 p.m. respective-

An accommodation train, connecting with the night express train from St. John and River du Loup, will leave Truro at 6.15 a.m. and arrive at Pictou at 10.00 a.m. From Pictou a train will teave at 6.15 a.m., connecting at Truro with express for St. John and in-termediate points. Also, a 10.20 a.m. and a 2.30 p.m. train will leave and arrive in Halifax at

3.00 p.m. and 7.45 p.m. respectively. C. J. BRYDGES. Genl. Supt. Gov. Railways.

BROTHERS SMITH

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

DRY GOODS. HALIFAX, N.

WHOLESALE WAREHOUS 25 DUKE STREET

150 Granville Street In our Wholesale Warehouse will be found one of the most complete and at-In our wholesale washing been purchased and personally selected by one of the Firm who has had long experience in buying in the foreign market.

ALL GOODS SOLD AT THE LOWEST MARKET RATES. In our Retail Department special attention is devoted to obtaining reliable makes of Goods at moderate prices and as we are receiving goods by every mail boat from Europe our patrons and others may rely upon finding the latest novelties.

KID GLOVES.

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

ARE NOW SHOWING

A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF

BLACK WIRE GRENADINES. BLACK WIRE SHAWLS BLACK CRAPES (extra value) BLACK STUFF GOOD

GLOVES, UMBRELLAS, JOST BROTHERS

141 GRANVILLE ST - - - - - - HALIFAX NS WHOLESALE DRY GOODS, JAS. & WM. PITTS.

By late arrivals we have have replenish-

RETAIL WAREHOUSE

Cotton Linen Stuff

Clothing Millinery

Hosiery and Smallware Stock in thorough preparation for the execution of sorting-up orders.

NEW GOODS RECEIVED WEEKLY ANDERSON, BILLING & Co

DINING SALOON, PLAN

EU) · 35 Germain St.

St. JOHN, N.B. The Subscribers beg leave to say the above place is fitted up in a neat and sumptuous manner, with all the modern improvements. It is conduct ed in strict accordance with the wants of the traed in strict accordance with the wants of the tra-velling public. Dinner, Breakfast and Tea served at the shortest notice. Oysters served in every style. Pastry, Ice Cream, Fruit and all the deli-cacies of the season always on hand. Strictly Temperance principles. The proprietor would say further that the above establishment is ap-tronized by the respectable portion of the city of St. John.

SPARROW BROTHERS,

costs of advertising.

tions.

Nov. 18..1y S END 25c. to G. P. ROWELL, & Co., New York, for Pamphlet of 100 pages, containing lists of 3000 newspapers, and estimates showing

Intercolonial Railway.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT ON AND AFTER MONDAY, MAY 7th,

EXPRESS TRAINS Will leave Halifax as follows :-At 8.30 a.m. for St. John and Way Sta-

4.40 p.m. for Pictou and Way Stations " 6.40 p.m. for Riviere du Loup and all points West, as well as St. John and Point du Chene. TRAINS WILL ARRIVE.

At 7.45 p.m., from St. John and Way Stations. " 9.30 a.m. from Riviere du Loup, and all points West, as well as St. John and Point du Chene.

And 3 p.m. from P. E. Island, Pictou and Way Stations. C. J. BRYDGES, Gen. Sup't. of Gov. Railways. Railway Office, Moncton, May 2nd 1877.

DITSON & Co's. MUSICAL MONTHL.

FOR JULY, 1877. \$2.00 per year or 25 cents per number. A brilliant number, containing twenty pages o well selected Music.

THE OLD GATE ON THE H!LL. By WILL S. HAYS. In his best style. Sells for 35c DOWN AMONG THE DAISIES, By C. H. Whiting. A charming song. Sells for 30c. MY FATHER'S HOUSE.

By F. Gumbert. A beautiful German Gem about the "Vaterhaus." Sells for 30 cents. OLD MASSAS' DEAD. By J. E. Stewart. In popular "minstrel" style. Sells for 30 ceats. THE FLASH

Galop de Concert. By Carl Mora. Perfectly TIME'S UP QUICKSTEP. By Kinkel. Easy and pleasing. Sells for 40 cents. But these fine pieces are all included in this number of the Midsical Montly, which sells for 25 cents. Order of any News Dealer.

OLIVER DITSON & Co.

CHAS. H. DITSON & Co., 711 Broadway, New York, J. E. DITSON & CO.

Aug 2-t'c

WATER STREET ST. JOHN'S NEWFOUNDLAND, 11 Aug-1 y.

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METHODIST BOOK ROOM. \$ 7.20 PER QUARTER FOR TEN QUARTERS.



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5 TO 20 DOLLARS per dayat home Samples worth \$6 free.
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