

The Wesleyan,

249

Rev. A. W. NICOLSON,
Editor and Publisher.

Published under the direction of the General Conference of the Methodist Church of Canada.

\$2 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE
Postage Prepaid.

VOL. XXIX

HALIFAX, N.S., AUGUST 11, 1877.

NO. 32

WESLEYAN BOOK ROOM, 125 GRANVILLE STREET, HALIFAX, N.S.

DEPOSITORY FOR
ALL METHODIST PUBLICATIONS
AND SALES-ROOM FOR

General Literature, Stationery, Blank Book
AND SCHOOL BOOKS.
Sabbath Schools, Clergymen and Students
purchasing in quantities have

A SPECIAL DISCOUNT

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 resources 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 those 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 was formed, and from that time, though with checkered experience, the cause so introduced grew and prospered. Under date of Nov. 4, 1772, Mr. Coughlan thus wrote to Mr. Wesley, "I am now in the seventh year of my servitude as a Missionary. * * * 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 exhortation."

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 God under Mr. Coughlan's ministry, went up and down these shores "testifying the gospel of the grace of God." Hence the work continued to spread, and from that time to this, a succession of faithful men have been raised up to defend and promote it, and the blessing of God has crowned their labours with success. Not only so, but the introduction of Methodism into the Islands of Jersey and Guernsey, and ultimately into France itself, may be directly traced to the spiritual awakening experienced on these shores. (Vide Wilson's Newfoundland and its Missionaries, pp. 143-145, also Steven's History of Methodism.)

Other, and far less pleasurable features of interest are attached to this part of the country. Within the last quarter of a century, the animosity begetten of religious and political differences has here displayed itself in violence and barbarity. Firearms were freely used in the light of day. During the darkness of night, cropping of ears and slitting of noses were the means employed to convince, or correct, the representatives of the press; while it was perilous for any decent person of the opposite belief to be out of doors. Happily, this reign of terror has quite passed away. Men still differ in their views, but they have been taught that loyalty and the rights of conscience are not to be placed at a discount; and those who dare to think for themselves must, when peacefully disposed, be defended at all hazards.

Carbonar has acquired celebrity of late on another account. It is the nearest town to the famous telegraph station of Heart's Content. My excellent host, Mr. John Maddock, in company with his wife and daughter, gave me a day's rare enjoyment, by conveying me to the famed depot, and procuring admission to witness the apparatus and operation of the Atlantic Telegraph. The distance from Conception Bay at this point, to Trinity Bay, is about twelve miles. An elevated plateau on the middle of this ridge implies an ascent on the one side, and a corresponding descent on the other; and thus an opportunity is afforded for obtaining an extensive view of each Bay on approaching to it. Such views, as I found them, in the leafy month of June, were simply magnificent—on the one a stretch of twelve miles, on the other of twenty, and bounded on each side by a coast line of every changing form. The first part of the country through which we passed, though stony, is evidently capable of profitable cultivation. At present it is well adapted for grazing, and for this purpose seems to be "commons"—goats and sheep, and horses and cows being alike in considerable numbers turned out to pasture upon it. Soon, also, we come to "Victoria Village." But let not the name deceive. It is not Queenly yet. Its houses are very, very poor, and its inhabitants must be deplorably off—when at home. But there are influences at work, in school, in church, in personal effort, which are adapted to bring about improvement, and must ultimately do so. For the most part, however, our road is over a wild "barren," with frequently recurring ponds, or lakelets, swarming with trout, and most enticing to the angler. The road is often circuitous, and as the telegraph line is, for directness, frequently carried through swampy land, it becomes a necessity, during the wintertime, to have some means of guiding the wayfarer on his journey. Posts, not unlike those used for the telegraph wire, though shorter, are used; and we have seen them set along other portions of road, where equally they were required for the protection of life.

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 Operators. The Offices stand by themselves, and would not, either by their external appearance or internal arrangements, impress the beholder with the magnitude of the interests which they represent. Yet here is one of the two valves of the world's great heart. Information such as, in the present condition of our race, is deemed essential to its vitality, is here rushing to and fro incessantly. Tidings on all conceivable topics, public and private, national, political, commercial, religious and scientific; tidings of peace and of war, of gain and of loss, of life and of death; tidings to swell the heart with joy, and to overwhelm it with grief; tidings for the one, and for the many—are passing here from day to day, seven days in the week, and twenty-four hours every day! "Just repeat your last word," says the operator of the Old World to his confere of the New. It is done, and quick as thought, comes back the answer, "all right," and away go the winged words again. Here come messages from Japan, Calcutta, Petersburg, and "the seat of war;" there they go from South America, California, Washington, and "St. John laid in ashes." Yet the little village is unconscious of the heart-throbs which pulsate to and fro upon its shore, and the question of the hour with its simple inhabitants is whether the caplin has struck or the codfish is plenty!

Four cables, we are told, have been laid, but only two are working. Mark that strip of paper shaded a little more, but in the same way as you have often seen a

stereoscope. A faint light, reflected and magnified from a tiny mirror no larger than a sixpence, plays upon it now at one end, now at another. The gleam on the mirror is the result of the electric current as manipulated at Valencia; the movement back and forth indicates the letters, and they are flashed along as quickly as one man can call them, and another write them down.

But here again is another electrical machine. It is self-acting, and slowly unrolls a strip of white paper. Upon this the lower end of a glass syphon, not much thicker than a human hair, touches, while the other end being inserted in a trough of ink, and the instrument itself suspended on a silken fibre, the electric current causes it to deflect more or less to the one side or the other, and thus produce an unending "copy" for the interpreting eye of the operator. If there is no movement at the office in Ireland, or here, the slowly unrolling paper shows but a black line; but the instant that telegraphing begins, on either side, that moment the busy pen resumes its angular writing. In other rooms, new marvels met our eye. Here, a system of batteries quietly, steadily supplying the force which sweeps so mysteriously from Continent to Continent. There, one machine by which, if an accident occur anywhere along the ocean bed, the precise locality can, immediately be determined, and a party sent off to fish up the cable and repair it; and another, of more recent construction, by which it can easily and accurately be ascertained whether, and to what extent, any loss of power has taken place,—any deterioration by wear or tear—on the part of the insulated wires. "Doubtless," said our very affable attendant, "such deterioration must take place; but this particular wire has now been in operation for five years, and no appreciable loss has yet been discovered."

If, before such achievements of the human mind, we may magnify man, how much more Him in whose hand is our 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 felt thankful for the words of Holy Writ "There shall be no night there."

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 is the land of the sun, and yet there are no sunset scenes to witness there, for the sun of Righteousness never goes down.

"The light that fills the upper temple" is never dimmed and the glory is never tarnished. Well will it be for us, 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 no tears to shed, where the whirling 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 ring in our ears, for the armour shall be doffed for the white robes. Where the slavery of sin shall end, and the freedom of the skies shall be gained. Rest for the toiling hand that has lost its cunning. Rest for the weary heart that

has throbbled with pulsations of affection for others. Rest for the toilers who spent life's long day in the Master's vineyard, and at sun-down went away home.

Rest for the pilgrims who, with blistered feet, trod the desert sands of life, but who are resting now in the paradise of God.

Rest for the rowers of life's waters, over whose frail crafts the foam-crested billows broke with relentless fury and threatened them with shipwreck, but 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 METHODIST CHURCH OF CANADA, TO THE MEMBERS OF THE CHURCH UNDER ITS CARE.

Dear Beloved Brethren:—Among the various duties devolving upon us at our Conference 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 welfare.

Having therefore obtained like precious faith with ourselves, we salute you in the name of our Lord and Saviour, Jesus Christ, and we pray that grace, mercy and peace from God our Father, and our Lord Jesus Christ, may be multiplied unto you.

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 year's 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 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 we trust his death will be sanctified to us and you.

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 they are called of God to preach the Gospel, have been publicly set 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 established circuits God has during the year, graciously poured out His Holy Spirit, and multitudes have been made happy in the love of God, and are now wending their way to Zion. In many of these circuits chaste and commodious 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 was introduced into this island was there such a glorious prospect before her as there is to-

day. God is doing a great work for us, whereof we are glad.

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 features in our Sabbath-school work is, that three-fourths of the teachers are converted 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 faithful, and become useful in the church and to the world!

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 renew your spiritual strength.

Be punctual at your attendance on the class-meeting. 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 week-evening 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 ought 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 recommend 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 is our 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 win souls for Christ. We trust that during this year showers of blessing may descend upon every hill of Zion within the bounds of our Conference, and, as a result, may multitudes of sinners be convinced of sin and converted to God.

Signed on behalf of the Conference,
JOHN GOODISON, President,
JOSEPH PASCOE, Secretary.

[FOR STATION SHEET SEE EIGHTH PAGE.]

ST 4, 1877.

ARTMENT.
June 12, 1876.
American Invoices
per cent.
JOHNSON,
Commissioner of Customs



IS
NMENT.
Afflicted.
COVE, N.S.,
March 1st, 1877.

have written to
to sickness and
ented from do-
to send you
from gratitude
of those suffer-
greatly afflict-
billionness for
s but got no
I tried a few
Man Bitters and
p, from which I
to the present for
to God and to
and your medi-
the same com-
the like.

house, Thomas
with a dreadful
in diphtheria, we
ment and nerve
which he obtained
our neighborhood
and the result
great success.

H. ACHIZES.

S!

TS! FITS!
FALLING FITS
EPTIC PILLS.
distressing malady
like to be the only
curing it. The fol-
reign by all the
times.
BLE CURE.
Ann. April 2, 1876.
The Epileptic Pills
September have ac-
companied them to
and robust; he is
as—indeed he is in
red and rosy. Re-
your pills he was a
child, and had
years, and seeing
Christian Instructor,
es of them, and he
suced taking them,
ages of weather in-
m, and he has not
one since he com-
he learns well at
and quick. I feel
aid for the service
us in restoring our
fully recommend
of that is afflicted
some of your cir-
to any that I hear

THORNBROUGH,
entry by mail, free
charges. Price one
Address SETH S.
Timore, Md.
his advertisement.

WHARF.
1877.

CHER,
SALE

retailing
negos Molasses.
Pan Sugar.
Apples, bright.
2 Cans.
Flour, choice.
Superior
flin dried Corn
andy wine.
ts Choice Canada
ngs.
ye Flour.
ned Plaster.
perphosphates of
bsitute for barn
y Canvas
g Twine.
c. Parson's Cele-
l Clothing.

DUNN,
CTS.

St. St. John
ges, &c., a speciality

RAILWAY.
ETABLE.
LUNCH

th June, trains leav-
and 4.40 p.m., will
9.30 p.m. respecti-
connecting with the
John and River du
5 a.m. and arrive at
ave at 6.15 a.m., con-
s for St. John and in-
10.20 a.m. and ar-
l arrive in Halifax at
sively.
J. BRYDGES,
Supt. Gov. Railways.

Carlton Mrs C C

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 touchée 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 "Schoenberg-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 common.

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 the 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 "reservations," certain compromises with the

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 abandoned 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 "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 leads them to suppose that they need not, perhaps cannot, be saintly in their own lives? Do they not quite generally 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 of justification to sanctification, etc.; we need only refer to the "sheer matter 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 with 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 appeal 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.

Will not this be, indeed, a "higher life" to you? And will it not be also an easier life? Pause not, then, to dispute with others or with yourself, about

the difficulties of "sanctification." The Church is already too much harassed 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 the 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. The *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 tonnage 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 state-rooms 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 Howate, 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 Sherman, Yale graduate of 1877, who is to accompany the expedition as 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 a 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 but I am not lying, and have no intention 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 again.

Just so with ever so little an untruth in your character; it grows more and more untrue if you permit it to remain, till it brings sorrow and ruin. Tell, act, and live, the exact truth always.—*Selected*.

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 anybody 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 workman at Abergavenny, twelve shillings—being a penny from each job during the past year—a free-will offering.

£25 from a commercial house—thank-offering for a heavy loss averted in answer to prayer.

Thirty shillings—thank-offerings from Oxfordshire 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 voyage.

£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 802 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 BROTHERS.—In accordance with the unanimous desire expressed at a meeting of Canadian delegates, held in Toronto, 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 Association 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 belongs 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:—

TOPICS.

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.
2. 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?
6. 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 Association.

The committees cannot urge too strongly the vital importance of sending to this Convention earnest and devoted 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 the Father.
2. A more spiritual and intelligent preparation for the future work.
3. A 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 Committee,
S. B. BRIGGS,
Chairman Ex. Com. Ontario and Quebec.
J. B. MORROW,
Chairman Ex. Com. Maritime Provinces.
THOS. J. WILKIE,
Cor. Sec. Ontario and Quebec.
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 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 yield to the strings 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."

R.

sed of God during the at this will be the best ever held in Canada. delegates from each As- mitted, and pastors of s and teachers in col- and young men inter- work, who are not men- tion, are cordially in- vited. They will enjoy every t of voting) which be- delegates.

er and correspondence ns, the following top- ted for discussion at d will be opened by apers, by men of prac-

OPICS. Association doing for n?

Travellers. Professional Men. out of Employment. or an interchange of and experiences of As- throughout the Domin- can this be attained? joyfulness of personal nning souls. How can most effectually? Bible in our work.

Christian Associations, air work in Towns? ome. How can they ome to benefit stran-

requested to appoint soon as possible and s not later than the 6th fr. Thos. S. Cole, Sec- order that "homes" This is important. And air representatives to y to the executive as o carry on their work.

ing facilities will be ailways and steamers. hich will be given in ar from the Quebec

cannot urge too strong- nce of sending to this and devout men, filled e Master, and sustain- the faithful workers

must have so developed, ands wide planning tion. In coming to- objects be:— Him who is one with

and intelligent pre- the future work. make any sacrifice to Kingdom of our Lord ring the coming year.

scutive Committee, S. B. BRIGGS, Ontario and Quebec. J. B. MORROW, Maritime Provinces. THOS. J. WILKIE, Ontario and Quebec. W. B. MCNUTT, Maritime Provinces.

UARY. N.S., June 22nd, 1877

HEATHER. John B. Canfield. Sis- in Sussex, England, e to Wallace, N.S., ears after while under Rev. J. G. Hennigar, heart to God. She at e Methodist Church

fast in the Faith of hour of her departure d twelve children, all er and ten of these to God before they ath year, one only e-fold of Christ, his sal- of his mothers dai- did not yield to the

it until he stood by praying mother. A r spirit reached the ul was set at liberty nce of God "she be- th." She rests from rks follow her. As a blameless before the professor of religion and during all those her life that religion worth living for.

en years of life she gates of death, but "Though I walk y and the shadow o evil for though art and Thy staff, they

st of June saw her ut as the sun was the shadows of the egan to fall, weeping s gathered round her keep her when Jesus w few hours she was with Christ which is

THE WESLEYAN

THE WESLEYAN

THE WESLEYAN

THE WESLEYAN

THE WESLEYAN

THE WESLEYAN

THE WESLEYAN

THE WESLEYAN

THE WESLEYAN

THE WESLEYAN

THE WESLEYAN

THE WESLEYAN

THE WESLEYAN

INTERNATIONAL BIBLE LESSONS.

THIRD QUARTER: STUDIES IN EARLY CHURCH HISTORY.

A. D. 58. LESSON VIII. THESSALONIANS AND BEREANS; or, The Gospel Earnestly Studied. Acts 17, 1-14. August 19.

EXPLANATORY.

WHEN THEY. From chap. 16, 12, it appears that Luke came with them to Philippi, 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 Therma. 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 holy," "according to the commandment." (Luk 23, 56.) Reasoned with them out of the Scriptures. If an inspired apostle must go to the Scriptures for the proof of his belief, how much more should we who are not inspired. Opening, explaining the true meaning, and their relation to Christ. A true Sabbath-school. This Jesus... is 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. Concerted. 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 the 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 roughness 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 Cæsar. 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 Saloniki, 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 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 17, 11.

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

The next lesson is Acts 17, 22-34.

FOR BOILS AND CARBUNCLES.

From Rev. Richard Edes, of Bolton, Mass.:

"For years I was a sufferer from boils, so that my life became wearisome through their frequent and persistent recurrence. A carbuncle, which ultimately occupied a space of three or four square inches formed in the small of my back. During its progress, large pieces of decomposed flesh were every day or two cut away; and the prostration and general disturbance were great. Before I had recovered from this attack two smaller carbuncles broke out higher up, and I was again threatened with a recurrence of the sufferings 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.

MONTREAL, March 1, 1877.

MESSES. T. GRAHAM & SON.

I had for several years been subject to severe attacks of Inflammatory Rheumatism from which I would suffer the most intense pain from four to eight weeks, although under the best treatment I could procure. About six weeks ago I had another attack coming on with its usual severity, when a customer recommended the use of your Pain Eradicator, which he had proven himself and found in a great many cases to be an effectual cure. I gave it a trial and its results exceeded my expectation, it soon relieved the pain reduced the swelling, and I was able to attend to my business as usual in three days, and have been completely cured by less than two 25 cent bottles.

For some years I had suffered with pain and swelling around the instep and ankle of one foot, the result of a bad sprain, this was also in a short time cured by it. It has been used in my family for Neuralgia and other forms of pain with similar success.

The result of its use in my case has induced many others to try it, and all that use it are well pleased with it, and like myself are determined to keep it always in our houses.

N. R. ALLEN.

Dealer in Groceries and Provisions. 634 St. Joseph Street.

THE MOST VALUABLE GIFT—RESTORATION OF THE HEALTH.

Levi Jones, Markham, says—"I had a very severe attack of Bronchitis. I was so bad that I could hardly get my breath. I sought for a quick remedy, and seeing the "Shoshonees Remedy," so highly recommended, I procured a bottle, and am happy to say, that by the time it was taken, I was entirely well and have remained so although, I was much exposed through the winter in travelling.

Rev. F. B. Stratton, Demorestville, writes—"I have found your remedies particularly beneficial for liver complaint, dyspepsia and bronchial affections, and would advise all similarly affected to give them a trial.

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 a box of "Pills," and before they were half 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 farther attack. Price of the Remedy in pint bottles \$1; Pills 25 cents a box.

June 15 2.

MACDONALD & CO. IMPORTERS OF CAST AND

MALLEABLE IRON PIPE,

With Fittings of every description. BRASS AND COPPER TUBES, SHEETS ETC.. STEAM AND VACUUM GAUGES, HAND AND POWER PUMPS.

Rubber Hose and Steam Packing.

MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS ENGINEERS BRASS FITTINGS.

Also—The heavier description of BRASS AND COPPER WORK FOR STEAMSHIPS, RAILWAYS, TANNERIES, ETC.

Nos. 166 to 172 Barrington Street, - - - - - Halifax. Dec. 22.

Victoria Steam Confectionery Works, WATERLOO STREET,

We call the attention of WHOLESALE DEALERS and others to our STOCK OF PURE CONFECTIONS

Some of which will be found entirely new to the trade. We invite their inspection and solicit a share of their Patronage.

WHOLESALE ONLY, J. R. WOODBURN & CO.,

Victoria Steam Confectionery Works, Waterloo St., St. John N.B. (dec. 15)

R. WOODBURN. H. P. KERR.

JOB PRINTING

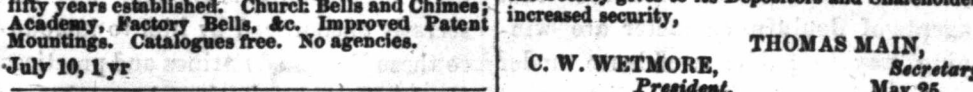
REPORTS, PAMPHLETS Posters, Handbills, Cards, Billheads, Circulars, etc. m Mercantile Blanks,

We are now prepared to execute all Orders for the above work AT MODERATE RATES.

WITH NEATNESS AND DISPATCH. AT THE 'WESLEYAN' OFFICE.

MENEELY & COMPANY BELL FOUNDERS, WEST TROY, New York.

fifty years established. Church Bells and Chimes; Academy, Factory Bells, &c. Improved Patent Mountings. Catalogues free. No agencies. July 16, 1 yr



16, 1 year

J. W. JOHNSON, Solicitor, Notary Public, Etc., HALIFAX, N.S.

OFFICE: No. 170 HOLLIS STREET. dec 20

Job Printing neatly and promptly executed at this Office.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, such as Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption.

The reputation it has attained, in consequence of the marvelous cures it has produced during the last half century, is a sufficient assurance to the public that it will continue to realize the happiest results that can be desired. In almost every section of country there are persons, publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs, by its use. All who have tried it, acknowledge its superiority; and where its virtues are known, no one hesitates as to what medicine to employ to relieve the distress and suffering peculiar to pulmonary affections. CHERRY PECTORAL always affords instant relief, and performs rapid cures of the milder varieties of bronchial disorder, as well as the more formidable diseases of the lungs.

As a safeguard to children, amid the distressing diseases which beset the Throat and Chest of Childhood, it is invaluable; for, by its timely use, multitudes are rescued and restored to health. This medicine gains friends at every trial, as the cures it is constantly producing are too remarkable to be forgotten. No family should be without it, and those who have once used it never will.

Eminent Physicians throughout the country prescribe it, and Clergymen often recommend it from their knowledge of its effects.

PREPARED BY Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass., Practical and Analytical Chemists. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE. Avery Brown and Co., Wholesale Agents, Halifax, N.S.

Mc SHANE BELL FOUNDRY

Manufacture those Celebrated BELLS for CHURCHES and ACADEMIES, &c.

Price List and Circulars sent free. HENRY McSHANE & Co., Sept. 4-1y Baltimore, Md.

BLYMNER MFG CO BELLS

FOR SALE OR HIRE. A COMPACT PREMISES, consisting of 2 1/2 Wharfs, Stores, Dwelling House, &c., &c situated at Gario—in the district of La Poile, West of St. John's—Newfoundland.

Here Lobsters abound, and may be manufactured to great advantage. The premises may be had on accommodating terms. Apply to ALFRED PARSONS, St. John's, Newfoundland

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

FOSTER & FOSTER, (Successors to James & Foster.) BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS, &c.,

THE undersigned have formed a Co-partnership under the above style for the transaction of legal business in its various branches. OFFICE—Corner Prince Street and Bedford Row, Halifax, N.S.

WILLIAM R. FOSTER. JAMES G. FOSTER, of late firm of James & Foster. Feb. 3-6m

STATIONARY

"EAGLE" LEAD PENCILS. These pencils received the Highest Award at the Centennial Exhibition. They are decidedly the best pencils in the market.

BEST BLACK ROUND GOLD In fine grades, Numbers 1, 2, 2 1/2, 3, 4. Put up in very neat Boxes of one dozen Price per box 45 cents.

THE SUN PENCILS. Round satin color, Gilt with Rubber top. Grade No. 2 medium. Price per doz. 50c

THE CHEAP PENCIL. Cedar plain polished. A very good pencil for ordinary use lead all through and not brittle. per doz. 15 cents.

PEN HOLDERS. The Eagle Pencil Co's. Penholders are put up in Gross and Half Gross Trays one dozen each of six different kinds in the half gross and one dozen each of 12 kinds in the large per Gross \$5 00 per half gross in 2 qualities 2 50 & 3 00

PENS. Gillot's Famous Pens—The kinds most in use Numbers

No 292 Fine Point per gross \$500 do. do. per quarter do. 20c No 293 Medium per do. 50c No 303 Finest per do. 1 00 do. do. per half do. 35c

Other pens of good and fair quality from 25 cents a gross and up.

FOR SALE AT THE METHODIST BOOK ROOM, 125 Granville Street, Halifax, N.S.

STATIONERY, BLANK BOOKS, SCHOOL BOOKS

Comprising Nova Scotia series and COLLIN'S NEW ACADEMIC AND ILLUSTRATED ENGLISH READER

And all other School requisit supplied to Dealers at lowest WHOLESALE RATES AT METHODIST BOOK ROOM.

SONG HERALD! SONG HERALD!

Newest and best for Singing Schools etc. By H. R. Palmer, author of Song King. Price \$7.50 per dozen; 75 cents each by mail.

GOSPEL HYMNS AND SACRED SONGS! The "Moody and Sankey Song Book," containing all the Songs (and many others) sung by these celebrated revivalists. Price, boards, \$30 per hundred 35 cents each by mail. Words only, \$5 per hundred; 6 cents each by mail.

PALMER'S THEORY OF MUSIC! The Vade Mecum of Musical knowledge. Covers the whole ground. Every teacher and student should have it. Bound in cloth, price, \$1.00 mail.

Any Book sent post-paid upon receipt of retail price. Published by JOHN CHURCH & Co., Cincinnati, O.

MOTTOES

TEXT and CHROMOS A choice Assortment of these Fine Art Publications just received.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES. of Mottoes, Texts, and Flowers. Wal Texts that formerly sold for one dollar reduced to Fifty cents.

Now is the time to put beautiful and instructive Mottoes on the walls of Vestries and School Rooms!

Discount to Schools as usual. METHODIST BOOK ROOM, HALIFAX.

THE ROY CASE. Spurious Catholicity OR Socinianism Unmasked,

BY A METHODIST MINISTER. Just Published at the Western Book Room.

Price 20 Cents. FOR SALE AT METHODIST BOOK ROOM, Halifax, N. S.

PARK'S COTTON YARNS.

Awarded the ONLY MEDAL given for COTTON YARNS of Canadian Manufacture, at the Centennial Exhibition.

Nos. 5's to 10's. White, Blue, Red, Orange and Green.

WARRANTED FULL LENGTH & WEIGHT. Stronger and better than any other Yarn in the market.

COTTON CARPET WARP. No. 12's 4 ply in all colors. WARRANTED EAST.

Wm. PARKS & SON, New Brunswick Cotton Mills. St. JOHN, N.B.

May 23, 7m.

THE
WESLEYAN,

The only Methodist Paper published in the
Maritime Provinces.
\$2 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE
POSTAGE PREPAID.

Having a large and increasing circulation in Nova
Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island,
Newfoundland and Bermuda,
As an ADVERTISING MEDIUM IT HAS NO EQUAL
in these Provinces.

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

All Wesleyan Ministers are Agents.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 11, 1877.

THE EVANGELIST MOVEMENT—
PRO AND CON.

Within ten—or, at most, twenty—
years, the Christian world has witnessed,
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 re-
collect the first signs of what was con-
sidered, 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 evan-
gelistic 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 advan-
tages 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. As-
sembling in multitudes with great
expectations, results have been cor-
respondingly achieved. We had formed
regular habits of devout church-going,
which involved little more than down-
sitting and uprising; the moment we
began to honour God by looking for
conversions, God honoured us by giv-
ing 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 sanctifi-
cation, other than the strictly conven-
tional ones of each peculiar sect. God
will work by men of any name, or with-
out any name—ordained or unordained
—who have a high aim and a holy life.
The Millennium 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 shibol-
leths.

We are all gratified for the impetus
given through this movement to Chris-
tian 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 to-
ward disintegration, while sects multi-
plied, 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 guard, as a first, sacred
trust, the home of their childhood and
their children, at the same time reach-
ing out a helping hand to every
deserving cause about them, Christian
character will assume glorious propor-
tions before the eyes of observers. This
we are, seemingly, attaining unto; and
the aid of Evangelists in this advantage
should be acknowledged.

How to use the Bible has been one of
the practical lessons taught by Evan-
gelists. It may be recorded as a positive fact

—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 appear-
ance 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, Hymn-
singing, enquiry meetings; the obliga-
tion of Christians to expect immediate
good, and of penitents to expect im-
mediate conversion—one or two of the
churches have contended long and
faithfully. They have now the satisfac-
tion 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-
ment.

But it has been the unvarying ex-
perience of all who were in sympathy
with Christ's cause, that agencies not
strictly ecclesiastical, which began well
and grew rapidly into influential pro-
portions, 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 Evan-
gelist 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 con-
venient to leave a regular for an irregular
ministry—that the Evangelist system
seems to shape toward a distinct, in-
dependent organization, which may ham-
per the action of the churches—that
agents of doubtful character are win-
ning way to public confidence under
the broad name of Evangelists—that
the churches are being educated to
place too much dependence on Evan-
gelists and too little in regular church
ordinances—that questionable doc-
trines 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 imper-
fect judgment ourselves, as our oppor-
tunities of observation are limited. Be-
sides, 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 deter-
mined opposition against the dread
tide which has set in against them;
but without success. Vicars and Rec-
tors 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 erect-
ed a new Church, and began in the
subtle way so common with his class
of introducing first one and then an-
other innovation. The reverend gen-
tleman's religious character is thus de-
scribed:—

"Mr. Shutte has gone so far towards
'Rome' that if he were suddenly to skip
over the narrow strip of intervening ter-
ritory, 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
in 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 scarce-
ly be from entertaining any delicate
scruples on the subject."

Several memorialists in the parish
thus invaded, approached the Bishop
of Winchester. They charged Mr.
Shutte with breaking the law of
the church of England on seven points,
as here set forth:—

The Rev. Reginald N. Shutte, who of-
fended 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 con-
gregation during the greater part
of the service.
4. In wearing a cream-coloured stole,
with Passion or other flowers work-
ed upon it.
5. In making the Sign of the Cross at
the Creed.
6. In elevating the efferatory alms on
reception, and removing them from
the Holy Table.
7. 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 King-
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-
ch 3rd, wherein the following words occur:—
"Come boldly, then, to the healthy exer-
cise of Confession, though it pain you like
laying bare a cancer for the surgeon's
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: 'Who-
soever sins ye remit, they are remitted;
and whosoever 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, when-
ever 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 ut-
tered 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 re-
ceive this absolution, and you don't know
what a tender tie will soon spring up
between yourself and him; a tie more ten-
der than exists between a 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 intro-
duce these Romish doctrines and practices.
He deprecated agitation, besought the
memorialists, as there were several parties
in the Church, to be lenient to-
ward each other. The offended parish-
ioners became more firm and bold in
their attitude, giving, in a second let-
ter, several important lessons for his
Lordship's consideration. This pre-
sumption seemed not quite unreason-
able on the part of men who had received
a Bishop's reply to parish grievan-
ces, ending with this very significant
sentence:—

"I have repeatedly expressed my own
sentiments, and given my episcopal judg-
ment 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 injuri-
ous 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 ex-
presses her general spirit, and coincides
with the sentiments of her leading divines
at all times."

So that, by the finding of the Bis-
hop of Manchester, the advocates of
Auricular Confession and Priestly Ab-
solution are genuine members of the
Church of England; they who oppose
are not.

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

"The Church, so far as the clergy are
concerned, is slipping in one direction. It
is tending with fatal speed towards a cat-
astrophe. If fifty years could be secured
for the experiment the clergy would win,
but the laity have taken the alarm; the
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. Catharines, and Mr. Wilson
of the Port Hope *Guide*. These gentle-
men are Methodists, as are about one
third of the party. Shrewd, capable,
genial men, they are, having great re-
gard for morality and religion, while
doing their full share in political work.
It is cheering to find that the Press of

the western country, on which so much
depends at present, is under control of
this class of men. Political warfare
ought 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 news-
paper errors. There is an evil genius who
presides at every printer's case and whis-
pers in his ear the word that reverses the
meaning of the sentence and makes it say
precisely the opposite of what was intend-
ed. The most intelligent compositor in
the world could not hit the words neces-
sary 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
speak.

This, taken from last week's *Presby-
terian Witness*, traces certain typo-
graphical 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 prop-
er spelling as in the text. The revise
sheet made it "Bessie Blister." We
knew 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 in-
tended. 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—itsself always
perfect—has seized the reins. There
is another bridle which our contempora-
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 pro-
gresses, at the remarkable extent of in-
formation which Mr. Smith has com-
piled, 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 superinten-
dent of Dartmouth desires to have in-
formation from the Ministers who ex-
pect to bring Laymen to Financial Dis-
trict Meeting. He wishes to prepare
for the accommodation of all such bre-
thren, and it is hoped there will be sev-
eral. 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 per-
son 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 busi-
ness. As a consequence, voting is be-
ing proceeded with vigorously in many
localities. Several decided victories
have been gained by the friends of re-
form; which will have the effect of
preventing the sale of liquors in the
freed places till a new call is made for
an election. At Toronto the hotel-
keepers made a desperate effort to gain
a victory. On the first day they suc-
ceeded in holding a majority; but as

the law allows a day's polling for every
400 voters, Toronto will have a long
campaign, and results may be very dis-
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, seventeen 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. Bar-
endale. We hope that our beloved bro-
ther 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
to see him.

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 Hal-
ifax, en route for Chataqua, to attend the
International Sabbath School Convention.
He represents Newfoundland in that in-
teresting 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
this week.

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
Fall.

Rev. Mr. Hale has met cordial a recep-
tion at Wallace, the best evidence of
which is afforded by the fact that it is re-
solved 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 Con-
ference. 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 vena-
ble 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
in Liverpool on Friday last. Learning
there that the Conference would meet in
Bristol and that the preparatory Commit-
tees were already in session, I left on Sat-
urday 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 Bris-
tol. 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 Vic-
toria 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 writ-
ten 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
illustration, and a power of utterance

AUGUST 11, 1877

AUGUST 11, 1877

A day's polling for every Toronto will have a long results may be very dis- now rejoicing. This of the period for voting a good feature, though at this distance. We great victories to report.

event has happened at The Poor House on Farm was consumed by evening. Though were made to save the were burned to were badly injured. fire is unknown.

conceivable that a Bap- these days could have any other religious we understand certain the papers, Rev. Mr. of Nova Scotia, has to the Presbyterian an outflowing as well it would seem. That

r. C. W. Dutcher, of aid aside with fever, his died by Rev. Mr. Bar- that our beloved broth- tored to his work.

ans left by the Mail ay, for Bermuda. His hands will be delighted

prague, A.M., reports e of the WESLEYAN. ate and pleasant news

, passed through Hal- ataquia, to attend the th School Convention, oundland in that in- of Christian workers.

and lady, as also Rev, his bride, paid us were proceeding to ng the early part of

is, we are happy to ed in health, and is work. He hopes to new Parsonage this

met cordial a recep- the best evidence of the fact that it is re- ly housed in a new before the snow flies.

son has been elected ed Dr. Waddy in of the British Con- tion was for several Provinces.

ence has this year a lent. Dr. Pope was There is a veneration in Wolfville who ly in infancy.

LE'S VISIT TO AND.

ED, July 24, 1877.

YAN.—A few lines at least, those of in St. John.

oyage I landed by last. Learning nce would meet in eparatory Commit- tion, I left on Sat- istic city. Save the Kingdom is so history or rich in as the city of Bris- cles on "Bristol day" is being m Daily Press, a

I had the rare Punshon in Vic- ducted the entire custom in many England, the have often heard never as he read w them, and the as to get through as if he had writ- sent and pressing they were living, the text was Acts points were the thory, the scope sion, the nature d work, and the rths composing These points freshness and egance and force and felicity of er of utterance

which would be best described by an ad- jective 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 layman, 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 narrative, 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 anyone 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 enterprises 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 to this letter.

HOWARD SPRAGUE.

SECOND LETTER.

JULY 25th.

The Fernley Lecture was delivered last evening by Rev. E. E. Jenkins, A.M., on "Modern Atheism, its Position and its Prospects." 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 the age. Beginning with an allusion to 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 proceeded to the discussion of his subject. He defined Atheism to be the non-recognition of an originating mind, whether it 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 afterwards 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 discourse.

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 officers, the candidate having the largest number being elected, even if he have a 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.

H. S.

CORRESPONDENCE.

MOUNT ALLISON LADIES' ACADEMY.

MR. EDITOR.—As the time is approaching when the regular work of our Academies 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 youthful 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 license.

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 students we have had in the Mental, Moral, Physical, and Political Science, as well as in modern languages and higher mathematics have been of the gentler sex.

Our Music and Art Departments have already secured so fine a reputation that I need not say more on this head than that 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 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 be 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 responsibility 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 tribute of love to the memory of the above named beloved brother and perform our last sad offices of respect for him in consigning his remains to the shade of death. The dark fog-robes in which nature was clad, and the dismal tones of the fog horn which fell upon our ears for many miles, were only a faint emblem of the denser gloom which rested upon 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

view furnished us with melancholy gladness. 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 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 grievous. 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 destroyed, perplexed but not in despair, persecuted but not forsaken." Her's was a strong hope, pure light and undisturbed peace! In God was her help.

The brethren present were Rev. 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, forcible 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 choice without serious defeat falling to them. Our beloved brother fought and conquered this fell foe to man in God's strength. So may we. To be merciful as well as just God has given the keys of death and hell into His hands who was "able to subdue all things unto himself," 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 poet Longfellow rested his idea:

"There is no death, what seems such is transition,
'Tis but the suburbs of the life Elysian,
Whose portals we call death."
"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. Nay 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 shrine who made him a true helpmeet. To her his sympathies were given, and she would be sure of the companionship of the Redeemer. To the parents words of cheer were offered and application made by him and all present who believed. To his brothers and sisters words of counsel were addressed, and they were to follow him as he followed 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, reports that on the night of the 30th ult. he distinctly heard the fog whistle on Cape Sable, when distant from it fully 30 miles.

As Mrs. Reuben McKinnon, wife of Mr. Reuben McKinnon, keeper of the Poor Asylum, Yarmouth, was driving into town on Friday afternoon, the 27th ult., in company with her daughter, Mrs. Dunham, the horse shied near Broad Brook and upset the wagon. Drawing both ladies out on the edge of the brook and breaking Mrs. McKinnon's left arm in two places and severely bruising 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 28th, 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 McCulloch, of Bear River, widow of the late Lieut. James Anderson, who served in the Duke of Kent's regiment, the sum of £20 sterling.

Thomas McConnell, who leaves a wife and family in Pictou, was recently killed by the Black Hill Indians, on the 18th inst.

The Bank of British North America has received a new issue of its notes of all denominations.

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 induced 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 Railroad, extending from the terminus at Lunenburg towards Mahone Bay, a distance of five miles.

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.

With 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 ago, a man at Cape Island, Shelburne County, being troubled with a slight toothache, applied a certain kind of "ropes," sold at 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 L'Anse-au-Loup, 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 house of Mr. Brook W. Chipman near the Hotel on Queen 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. Chipman's field the same day.

Six thousand dollars have been subscribed in 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 Wilnot, who has charge of the Government's principal fish house, at Newcastle, Ontario, is making his annual tour of inspection 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 McGiggan's brick yard, Straight Shore. An inquest was held before Coroner Rigg, and a verdict of "Accidental Drowning" returned.

The customs revenue of the port of St. John for the month of July last was as follows:—
Import Duties \$89,988.36
Miscellaneous 1,194.83
Total \$91,183.19

A sailor named Walker was killed by a fall from the top forecast yard to the deck of the ship "John Berry," last week, while she was coming up the St. John harbor. His body was brought to the city.

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

The annual meeting of the Grand Section Cadets of Temperance will be held in Charlottetown, P. E. I., on the 13th inst.

The "George Peake" has arrived at Charlottetown from a three years' voyage around the world.

Bangor is sending bricks in large quantities to St. John. About 30,000 reach there daily by the E. & N. A. Railway, and several schooner 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 days.

There are five vessels on the stocks at Summerside. Angus McMillen, Esq., is building two—one of 600 tons and one of about 380 tons. Iron Wm. Richards has a 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 dispose of.

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 were diphtheria 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 Home now.

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 to 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 a deputation apropos of sending a commissioner 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 Thibodeau, 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 to live. The scenes during the conflagration are 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 Briggs, 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 involved 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 new railway station at York, G. B.,—the largest in the world—took 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 165,360 feet. The roof of the York station consists of four semi-circular 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 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 announces that arrangements have been made with the promoters of each Cuban loan for an advance of \$26,000,000 for expenses of the next campaign; the advance will be guaranteed by Colonial Customs.

Carlton Mrs C C

WESLEYAN ALMANAC

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

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

THE TIDES.—The column of the Moon's Southern gives the time of high water at Parrboro, Cornwallis, Horton, Hanisport, Windsor, Newport and Tetro.

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

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

ASPIRATION.

BY CLARE EVEREST.

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

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 scholars having assembled at Easton 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.

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 a Cabinet organ and 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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

Again, secondly, or whichever 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.

Now, 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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

The children were jewels,
The sermons well ripened,
They grew well together,
But think of the stipend!

The picture was handsome
Of household together,
Those hearts all encircled
With golden love-tether.

We out down the pay
For the services rendered,
We sorrowed indeed, (but
'Twas what we intended,

A FAMILY WANTED
Of smallest dimension,
Wife only and pastor,
'Twill cure the disension

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

services; Canada, 86; in England, 860; Scotland, 38; 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 Chautauque 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. Advocate.

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.

A pastor then tried we
With seven, a number
Sufficiently great to
Involve and incurber

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:

Free, free (double rhyme)!
He, she (something in—ay)
Free, he (double rhyme)?
She, "Free for aye, for aye!"

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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.

—Exchange.

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.

"Nobody loves me," was the piteous cry 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.

"Papa says I 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 remembrance 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 don't go to the opera."

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-by!"

There will be a larger yield of wheat in this country, this season, than perhaps at any former year in the existence of the county.—Indiana Progress.

WHAT BABY DIED.

Sunday morn;
pe with golden corn,
and mignonette,

and very still;
Baby had been ill
I, nor touched our toys,

on his perch
lightest, unawares,
to still upstairs;

for mamma, and how
for Baby now;
his pretty ways,

thought we had—
sels will be glad
of the golden shore,

we prayed that we
might be
sure am I,

thought we had—
sels will be glad
of the golden shore,

gentle.
led, and the rosy
little Ellie stole

comfortable sitting
white teeth were
pride forced back

ready to start from
es. Up, past the
garret, went the

aching and pant-
of sorrow, and her

self down on the
way to her grief.

a provoking little
ting into mischief

one. Papa says,
and nobody loves

can that child be?"
when the nurse

ones at bed-time.
of this sulking at

library and parlor.
bed-room. None

arrest a place to
the colored cook.

missus, but dat
ears like to me

full of lub, and
end it."

window, on the
le Ellie fast as

as if in guardian-
g on her, give

the semblance
rested, as if

dark lashes, and
ling, shook the

beside her lit-
ving "mother"

ring lips, a new
re perfect than

before, and she

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

TWO LITTLE.

BY MARY MAPES DODGE.

Two little girls are better than one,
Two little boys can double the fun,

THE TWO BILLS—A FABLE.

Two bills were waiting in the bank
for their turn to go out into the world.

While lying there side by side they
fell a-talking about their usefulness.

"Ah, if I were as big as you, what
what good I would do! I could move in

"Ah, yes! that is so," said the thou-
sand dollar bill; and it haughtily gath-

Just then the cashier comes, takes
the little, murmuring bill, and kindly

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

A thrill of joy ran through the little
bill as it was folded up in the widow's

Then the little dollar bill began its
journey of usefulness. It went first to

THE DETROIT "FREE PRESS" SAYS:
One day three or four weeks ago a gam-

go in. He had been invited many times
before, but had always refused; Billy,

"Billy, can you forgive a feller? We
was allus fighting, and I was allus too

The young lad, then almost in the
shadow of death, reached up his thin,

"Don't cry, Bob—don't feel bad! I
was ugly and mean, and I was heavin'

Bob was half an hour late the morn-
ing Billie died. When the nurse took

"D-did he say anything about—
about me?"

"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 mourn-

er. His heart was the only one that
ached. No tears were shed by others,

If, under the crust of vice and igno-
rance, there are such springs of pure

PLEASANTRIES.

A thick-headed squire being worsted by
Sydney Smith in an argument, took his

irate editor—"Excuse me, sir; our
paper should be an authority on church

Two country attorneys overtaking a
waggon on the road, thinking to break a

There are but few preparations of
medicines which have withstood the im-

There are but few preparations of
medicines which have withstood the im-

THE DETROIT "FREE PRESS" SAYS:
One day three or four weeks ago a gam-

BILLY AND BOB.

The Detroit "Free Press" says:
One day three or four weeks ago a gam-

To our Sunday Schools.

Our stock of Sunday School Books, Aids and Requisites is large and com-
plete and we are prepared to fill orders by return mail, express, freight or steam-

BOOK ESTABLISHMENT.

INSTRUCTIONS IN ORDERING.

If you entrust us with the Selection of
your Library, send us a list of the Books

In ordering, give your Post Office Ad-
dress and nearest Express Office or Sta-

We give above a partial list of Books
lately received to supplement those Ad-

Where large Libraries are wanted we will
send a sufficient quantity over the requir-

METHODIST BOOK ROOM,

125 Granville Street, Halifax, N.S.

ENGLISH PUBLICATIONS

(Published by Nelson and Sons, London.

Books at \$2.00 each.

The City and the Castle—A Tale of the
Reformation in Switzerland, by Annie

The Spanish Brothers—A tale of the
seventeenth century

Under the Southern Cross—A Tale of the
New World

Chronicles of the Schonberg Cotta Family

Diary of Mrs. Kitty Trevelyan—days of
Wesley and Whitefield

Books by A. L. O. E. at \$1.50

Rescued from Egypt

The Triumph over Midian

The Shepherd of Bethlehem

Hebrew Heroes

Pride and Her Prisoners

Exiles in Babylon

Precepts in Practice—by A.L.O.E. 1.35

Books at \$1.00.

Doing Good or the Christian in walks of
Usefulness

Willing Hearts and Ready Hands

Heroes of the Desert—Moffat and Living-
ston

The Catacombs of Rome

BY A. L. O. E.

Cyril Ashley

Glandia

On the way or places passed by Pilgrims

The Lady of Provence

The City of Noerass

House Beautiful or the Bible Museum

opened.

Books at 90 cents.

Kind Words awaken kind echoes

Success in Life—a book for young men

Above Rubies—by Mrs. Brightwell

Home—A book for the Family by Rev.
Dr. Tweedie

The Buried Cities of Campania—Pompeii
and Herculaneum

The Queen of the Adriatic or Venice past
and present

BY A. L. O. E.

The Silver Casket

Miracles of Heavenly Love

Flora or Self-Deception

The Rambles of a Rat

Books at 75 cents.

Stepping Heavenward—by Mrs. Prentice

Ever Heavenward—do do

The Flower of the Family do do

The Grey House on the Hill—a tale for
the young

Stories of the lives of noble women

The world's Birthday—by Prof. Gaussen

Aunt Martha's Corner Cupboard

The Birthday Present—by M C Bushe

Scenes with the Hunter and Trapper in
many Lands—by W H D Adams

Natures mighty Wonders—by Rev D
Newton

The Sunshine of Domestic Life—by
W H D Adams

BY A. L. O. E.

Fairy know a Bit or a Nutshell of know-
ledge

Fairy Frisket or Peep at Insect Life

My Neighbors shoes

Old Friends with new Faces

Wings and Stings

Books at 60 cents.

The Woods and Woodland or lessons in
the study of nature

The Sea and Seashore do do

Pictures of Travel in South America

The Home amid the snow or warm hearts
in cold regions

Afar in the Forest—pictures of Life in
the wilds of Canada

BOOKS

AT THE HALIFAX BOOK ROOM

Life of Lord Macaulay, Harper's fine
cloth edition, in 2 vols. 5 00

Cheap Edition, 1 vol. 1 75

History of England, 2 vols, each 1 75

Essays, Critical and Historical 1 75

Writings and Speeches 1 75

PRESCOTT'S WORKS.

Author's Authorised version, crown
8vo, cloth, with Steel Portraits, ea. 1 50

The Conquest of Mexico, with a pre-
liminary view of the Ancient Mexi-

can Civilisation, and the life of the
Conqueror Hernan Cortes.

The Conquest of Peru, with a pre-
liminary view of the Civilisation of

the Incas, with steel engraved por-
trait

The Reign of Philip the Second,
King of Spain, vols. 1 & 2 in one

vol.

Biographical and Critical Miscel-
lanies, and volume 3 of Philip the

Second in one volume

The Reign of Charles the Fifth. By
Wm. Robertson, L.L.D., with an

account of the Emperor's life after
his abdication, by Prescott

MOTLEY'S WORKS.

The Rise of the Dutch Republic,
complete in one volume, crown

8vo. 1 75

The United Netherlands. From the
death of William the Silent to the

Synod of Dort. Uniform with the
other 2 50

CARLYLE'S WORKS.

People's Edition.

Life of John Sterling, 1 vol. 60

The French Revolution, a History in
3 vols, each 60

Life of Friedrich Schiller, compre-
hending an examination of his

works, 1 vol. 60

Heroes and Hero worship, and the
Heroic in History, 1 vol. 60

Essays, Critical and Miscellaneous,
in 7 volumes, each 60

Miscellaneous.

New Hand Book of Illustrations, or
Treasury of Themes, Meditations,

Anecdotes, Analogies, Parables,
Similitudes, Types, Emblems,

Symbols, Apologues, Allegories,
Exposition of Scripture Truth and

Christian Life. Introduction by
Rev. W. Morley Punshon, L.L.D. 2 25

Sermons for Children. By Rev. Mark
Guy Pearce. 75

The King's Son. A memoir of Billy
Bray. W. Bourne 30

Official Charge. Sermon preached
to young Ministers on their Ordi-

nation to the Christian Ministry.
by Rev. W. M. Punshon, L.L.D. 2

The Priesthood of Christ. The Sixth
Lecture on the foundation of the

late John Fernley, Esq. By Rev.
H. W. W. Williams, D.D. 30

The Sabbath made for Man. A tract
for the times 5

Gideon Ousley. By Rev. William
Arthur 1 00

A Ride to Khiva. By Captain Burn-
aby, Royal Horse Guards. With

Maps, showing Districts Traver-
sed, etc. 6 80

Scriptural Baptism, its Mode and
Subjects, as opposed to the views

of the Anabaptists. By Rev. T.
Wetherow, paper 15

The Backwood's Preacher. Being
the autobiography of Peter Cart-

wright 60

Father Taylor, the Sailor Preacher 60

The Father of Methodism. A Sketch
of the Life and Labors of the Rev.

J. Wesley, M.A. By Edith Waddy 45

Our visit to Rome. With notes by
the way. By John Rhodes 75

Life of John Hunt. Missionary to the
Cannibals in Fiji. By G S Rowe 75

Gleanings in Natural History 45

The Royal Road to Riches. By E C
Miller 45

Lessons from Noble Lives, and other
stories 30

Peeps into the Far North, Iceland,
Lapland, Greenland, by S. E.

Scholes. 30

The Railway Pioneers, or the story
of the Stephensons, father and

son. By H C Knight 30

The Royal Disciple Louisa, Queen of
Prussia 30

Stories of Love and Duty For Boys
and girls 30

Deniel Quorn, and His Religious no-
tions. By Rev Mark Guy Pearce 75

Wesley's Notes on New Testament.
A new, large Edition, beautifully

bound, clear type 1 80

Gems Reset, or the Wesleyan Cate-
chism. Illustrated by Benj. Smith 1 50

The witness of the Holy Spirit, by
Rev Charles Preat 90

Discount to Ministers,
Students and Teachers.

METHODIST BOOK ROOM

HALIFAX, N.S.

J. C. DUMARESQ.

ARCHITECT.

PLANS, SPECIFICATIONS, &c., of Churches,
Country Residences, and all kinds of Buildings

prepared to order.

Office 128 Hollis Street, Halifax, N.S.

Carlton Mrs C C

