

# The Wesleyan,

369

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., DECEMBER 15, 1877

NO. 48

**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**

**OUR ENGLISH LETTER.**

THE UNITED KINGDOM ALLIANCE.

Mr. Editor.—The important meetings in connection with the anniversary of this great association have recently been held. They were mighty gatherings of the earnest supporters of the principles for which the Alliance is so persistently battling, and there appears to be no abatement of zeal or hopefulness. The attention of the public has been unavoidably drawn towards the movement; its numbers, strength and compact organization cannot be ignored, nor the ungrudging liberality of its enthusiastic supporters. It is much dreaded by all the manufacturers of strong drinks, and the vendors thereof intensely hate it. Nevertheless it keeps steadily at work, making free use of the press, multiplying its agencies, watching elections, aiding all measures for legislative restrictions upon the sale of drinks, cooperating with the promoters of Sabbath closing, and gradually moulding public opinion in the direction of its movements and aims.

A LENGTHY TRIAL.

Another long and tedious trial, which all (before the magistrates, and then the judges), occupied nearly fifty days; has been brought to its conclusion. The result is that a Solicitor who had a good practice, and three Detectives of superior rank in the Force, and distinguished for long service and brilliant achievements in their profession, have been found guilty. Their crime has been conspiracy to defeat justice, to enable the guilty to escape, and the giving or reception of monetary bribes. The punishment awarded is two years imprisonment with hard labor. It was not in the power of the Judge to inflict a heavier punishment or it would have been done. Yet the consequences of their guilt are very severe. Loss of honorable position, of valuable pensions, and perhaps of life-long degradation for they are widely known throughout the Kingdom. It has been a most deplorable breach of trust; and has met with sore and abiding punishment and disgrace.

CONNEXION COMMITTEES

upon the various matters of pressing importance have been in session at the Centenary Hall during the past fortnight. These were committed to their consideration, by the last Conference, and their recommendation after undergoing various sittings, will be ready for the Conference of 1878 at Bradford. A certain amount of publicity now attends the sittings of these Committees, and the result of their deliberations soon become known.

KINGSWOOD WOODHOUSE GROVE

The great schools for the education of the sons of ministers, and those quite recently established for the daughters, are not at all upon a stable foundation. The expenditure has become out of all proportion to the income, and a large debt, which is steadily increasing, is one of the difficulties which has to be surmounted. It is believed that immediate relief would be the result of the introduction of the children of the laity. The schools are admirably conducted, the education imparted is equal to any that can be obtained in any similar schools, and spiritual influences are such that the families of our people would eagerly seek for the admission of their children and would willingly pay for their training. It is believed that the Committee will earnestly recommend this change.

THE RELIGIOUS OVERSIGHT

of the young people of our families and congregations occupy the attention of the Committee. This has been under consideration again and again, but the outcome has not been equal to the exigency of the case. It is now evident that an important step has been

decided upon, and that the proposal bids fair to open the way for such organizations in the midst of the youth of Methodism as will under the blessing of God form the missing link, between our advanced scholars and the educated youth of our flocks, and full membership in the church of Christ. There were other essential matters under discussion, but it would be premature at present to dwell upon them. Methodism is in the midst of an era of development and progress. The old truths are loyally cherished, but new forms and adaptations of existing agencies to the required work of the day, are being employed, and will be, even more extensively, in future.

FRANCE

is in excitement and turmoil. Some prophets of evil forebodings, are asserting that a revolution is imminent, and that Germany is closely watching events and preparing if need be, to strike again. Affairs have certainly not reached such a crisis, but MacMahon is obstinate and under evil influences and listens to malign counsellors. If he does not yield, and meet the wishes of the able and compact majority, or if he attempts another dissolution, all France will be ablaze with wrath and resistance. The times are perilous and the situation critical, but it is hoped that wiser and more pacific counsels will prevail.

THE TIDE OF WAR

is decidedly in favor of Russia. Kar's has fallen with all it contains, into the hands of the Muscovite. Erzerum is in sore straits, and it appears that Armenia is well-nigh lost to Turkey. In Europe the fierce conflict rolls on but Russia everywhere maintains its hold, and for a time at least the victorious achievements of the Turks have come to an end, and they are being severely pressed by the mighty invader. Nov. 26, 1877. "B."

LETTER FROM MONTREAL.

DEAR MR. EDITOR.—It will please you to be informed that the

DAY OF THANKSGIVING

on the 22nd ult., was well kept by multitudes in this city. Being appointed by the Dominion Government for the whole country, it was proclaimed as a general holiday by the Mayor, and was suitably observed. Let us hope that the time of public thanks giving in years to come will be the same for all the Provinces. This would be a great convenience. The Cabinet at Ottawa cannot but know that such a course would be welcome to every good Canadian. Sermons were preached in most of the churches here. The occasion was improved for discoursing on our dependence on God for life and breath and all good things, and our consequent obligations to Him for a bountiful harvest—the revival of trade, and peace in all our borders. Thanks-giving day affords a fine opportunity for promoting an enlightened patriotism. Its benefits could be best secured by making collections on that day in aid of some public charity, as a hospital for the sick, or an asylum for the insane, the deaf or the blind. The gifts of some of the congregations were wisely and kindly presented to the General Hospital.

MISSIONARY SERVICES

so called, have been lately held in several churches here both Catholic and Protestant. A few words on some of them will not be unappropriate. In the Catholic churches the object seemed to be the local revival of religion. "Missions" is the name now given to special religious services in England, as well as by the Catholics in Canada. Their mission was conducted by the Redemptionist Fathers, and were numerously attended by the Irish. Some of the sermons have been fully reported in the city papers. If they are an average sample of the utterances in Catholic pulpits one cannot but be sorry for the hearers. The absence in them of the beautiful teachings of holy scripture concerning the character, the claims—the commands—and the spirit of Christ is much to be deplored. Protestants, their churches, their faith and their Bible were denounced in such terms as are unfit for the Wesleyan. It may be feared that a mission conducted as that here referred to would but little promote the charity which is the greatest of the Christian

graces. It would be more likely to make people bigoted papists, than lowly followers of Christ.

The closing service at St. Patrick's was so unusual as to deserve specific notice. Provision had been made and instruction given for each of the congregations to light a taper, hold it in his left hand, and stretch forth the right arm towards the baptismal font, that had been tastefully illuminated. This was done. The preacher then repeated the baptismal vows—slowly—emphatically—to which the vast throng as by one stentorian voice answered "Yes." He then with extended hand pronounced his blessing upon all present, and taking the part prescribed in the ceremony—whether young or old, rich or poor, parents or children. Near the altar a shrine of the Virgin Mary had been erected, and was brilliantly illuminated. This with the blaze of lighted tapers in the body of the spacious edifice made a gorgeous and resplendent scene. During the mission a large number signed the pledge of total abstinence. This is unquestionably good, and may lead to further improvement in knowledge, morals and true religion.

Withal Catholics are investigating beyond the limits permitted to them by their priests. The result in many cases is to withdraw from the church in which they have been bred, and to join some Protestant body. An instance of this kind has just now occurred in the case of a French Canadian priest. His letter to the Archbishop of Quebec informing him of the great change in his convictions and purposes, is much the best of the kind yet published. Herewith a copy of the letter is forwarded to you, in which, if you can find room for it in the WESLEYAN, your readers cannot but be much interested.

THE PRESBYTERIANS

held Missionary meetings in Erskine church three evenings in succession. A full statement was made of their mode of operation—their numerous Home Missions—and the yet wider sphere of the Foreign evangelistic work. The people were thus taken into the confidence of their ministerial leaders, and their larger liberality involved. The Rev. George Grant took a prominent part in these proceedings. They cannot but result in spiritual good and the further spread of the gospel.

THE METHODISTS

too have recently held Anniversaries in three of the churches. The most effective of these was probably that in the Ottawa Street Church. The talented and popular Dr. Pierce, Editor of "Zion's Herald," Boston, preached, and delivered a most interesting platform speech. It was his first visit to this city for such a purpose. Many hope it will not be his last. He was very edifying and acceptable. Another of the speakers was the Rev. Mr. Saunders from Ontario. He was comparatively unknown, but his abilities baptized with the spirit of love, will surely place him in a forward rank of the host that is fighting the Lord's battle. The Vice-President of the General Conference—the Rev. George Douglas, L.L.D.—was also present and spoke. He has been unwell of late but he pronounced one of his great orations, as if he had risen to the greatness of the enterprise of gaining the world for Christ. The audience admired—were convinced and delighted. Consequently the collections were in advance of those last year.

THE ANGLICAN CHURCH

had its annual public intercessory services for missions on the 30th ult. Worship was held in two of its Sanctuaries. The first in Christ Church Cathedral was a union of the congregations. The prayers, lessons, hymns, and the sermon were special and appropriate. The evening service was in St. George's Church. The Metropolitan preached. The collection was in aid of Christian work in Algona. Surely these general, earnest, devout services in relation to missions are a sign of the time. They may be a providential reply to the scientific unbelief now becoming so portentous. The monthly missionary prayer meetings may have helped to produce this intelligent zeal for the conversion of men to God. The Methodist church has held no secondary place in this noble work, which interests the angels. The best feelings in reference to

it may still be nurtured by the old methods, until better be devised. A monthly concert for prayer that the conquest of the whole world by the "truth as it is in Jesus," may be hastened—may be so conducted as to prove no less a blessing to those who assist therein than to those who dwell in the remotest parts of the earth. In this cause it is undeniable that "he who watereth others shall be watered himself also." Aggressive efforts for the extension of Christ's cause is the sovereign antidote against spiritual feebleness and decay. Those who have but little money to give—nor much learning nor eloquence to consecrate to the spread of the Gospel—may nevertheless easily, acceptably, profitably unite in the presentation to God of the Christ appointed petition "Our Father—thy kingdom come."

THE REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH is now an accomplished fact in Montreal. Bishop Fallows has been here and well received by not a large party. The reasons he assigned for the existence of his church in Canada, and for organizing a branch in this city did not convince many. This new congregation will meet for worship in the Hall of the Natural History Society. It is stated that a clergyman in Digby, Nova Scotia, has accepted the call to become its pastor, and that his salary is to be \$1,400 per ann.

THE OKA INDIANS

are yet in great trouble. Their condition this winter is even worse than ever before. They are forbidden to cut wood for coopers' work, or fuel. Employment has been refused to the men on rafts and barges. Many people will no longer purchase the basket work of the women. Their prospect for the immediate future is very dark. Their chief dependence is on charity. This ought not so to be. A bazaar is to be held on their behalf in St. James Street Church in a few days. The unsound position of their oppressors has been made to appear from the fact that one of the documents whereby they obtained judgment in a late trial, bore a forged signature. Nothing need be added to this. The friends of the Indians seem now to be divided in opinion as to what is best for them. The Government at Ottawa are understood to be willing to assist, provided the Indians will promise to abide by their decision, which some think they ought to do. Others fear that the Indians would be removed from the land they have occupied for generations. Of this they will not hear. It would perhaps be a wrong. But there are cases in which the extreme of legal right would be productive of more evil than a judicious compromise. It may be that the case of the Methodist Indians at Oka is of this sort. Comfort, security, or social progress can hardly be expected for them in their present surroundings. Elsewhere they may have tranquility and be effectually protected, and if associated with a tribe like-minded with themselves, they would advance in civilization, knowledge, and religion.

THE MONTREAL YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

have lately held their annual meeting. This Association have kept to their early professions—to labor for the spiritual and social benefit of young men. Many of these have been trained for usefulness. The various branches of their work are well presented in the report, which will amply repay the careful attention of similar organizations in other places. This Institution is a great blessing to the city. It is very happy in the character, ability, and thoughtful activity of its chief officers. The membership stands at 973, eighty of whom are new members. The funds show a deficit, but not so great as to cause embarrassment. A plan has been devised and adopted for paying the debt on their Hall. It required that one hundred young men should subscribe \$100 each. Before the close of the meeting fifty persons pledged this sum. In about three years more this commodious building will be free from debt. The comfort of the young men, and their useful activity will be thus largely promoted.

Two other societies have recently been formed, one distinctively Protestant, the other Catholic, each with a view to the defence and maintenance of the interests of its own party. It will be well for the

country if the supposed necessity for these shall disappear, and men of both religious professions cordially unite to constitute a

CANADIAN NATIONAL SOCIETY

which is now a candidate for the suffrage of the citizens. Its object will be to promote a spirit of harmony and mutual confidence, and to foster the spirit of Canadian patriotism among all classes of the people irrespective of their national origin or of their religion. If this project succeed it will deserve the applause of every lover of the country. Party spirit is lively and strong, yet we are all Britons. Religion is a subject of controversy, yet we are all Christians. The mother tongue of some is French, and of others English, yet all of us are Canadians. It will be well indeed if a common ground can be discovered on which all can meet, and those topics only be presented in which all can harmoniously cooperate. This would soon blunt the keen edge of faction whereby one hurts another without doing any good to himself or the public. It would soon make manifest that under the colors which every one affects, there is an honest good will which entitle every man to the esteem and confidence of his neighbor. But this leads up to the grand morality of the Bible. Disregard of the book is at once a fault and the fountain of many social evils. Its oracles teach us to "honour all men," to "Love the brotherhood." To "Fear God," and to "honor the king."

Permit me to add a few words of sorrow and love for the

REV. WILLIAM M'CAETY.

He was appointed with the writer to the Charlottetown circuit in 1848. He resided near the church on Lot 49. On making a new plan for the preaching it occurred to me that that primitive name of the beautiful place which rose so gently from the shore, adorned by many cottages the homes of an industrious and thriving people ought to be exchanged for a better. Mr. McCarty suggested "Pownal," taken from the neighboring bay. It was adopted, was generally accepted, and has long been the name of the post office in that district. Our deceased brother was a true Methodist preacher. I do not remember that one unpleasant word passed between us on account of work—or finance—or the partiality of friends. His disease so soon after solemnising the marriage of his only son was indeed a surprise. His final hour was probably hastened by his great loss by the fire in St. John. But his work was finished, he rests from his labors. The lesson to his yet surviving friends is "to work while it is day, for the night cometh." The day which follows that night to the faithful laborers is one wherein the sun shall no more go down—but the Lord shall be unto them an everlasting light and their God their glory.

Yours truly

Dec. 7, 1877.

E. B.

GOD'S DESIGN.

One design of God in the gospel is to bring us to make Him the object of our undivided respect,—that He may engross our regard every way. There is an inclination in the creature not only to the adoration of a lord and sovereign, but to complacency in some one as a friend—some one that may be freely conversed with. Nor does virtue nor holiness destroy or weaken this inclination of our nature; but so hath God contrived in the affair of our redemption, that a divine person may be the object even of this inclination of our nature. And in order hereto, such an one has come down to us, has taken our nature, and become one of us, and now calls Himself our friend, brother, our companion; "for my brethren and companions' sake will I now say, Peace be within thee." Is not this all we can want?—Jonathan Edwards.

HAPPY will you be if you learn what it is to find love an occupation. It is no use to ask what those who love God do with Him. There is no difficulty in spending our time with a friend we love: our heart is always ready to open to him; we do not study what we shall say to him, but it comes forth without premeditation; we can keep nothing back; even if we have nothing special to say, we like to be with him. Oh, how much easier it is to love than to fear! Fear constrains, fetters one; but love persuades, comforts, inspires, expands the soul, and makes one desire what is good for its own sake.—Fenelon.

THE CLASS MEETING.  
WHAT OBJECTIONS MAY BE URGED  
AGAINST THESE MEANS OF GRACE.

It is objected—

1. That class-meetings are not mentioned in the New Testament. I admit the name is not there, but the thing is. Our text, as I have shown, plainly speaks of meetings held for mutual Christian help. Such meetings would be as similar to our class meetings as our public worship is to the public worship of the first Christians. Exhortation one of another, comfort one of another, confession of sin one to another, prayer one for another—as these are features of our class-meeting, so were they features of the Hebrew Christian meetings, which they were exhorted not to forsake.

2. It is objected that class-meetings are not to be found in other modern Christian Churches. This may be admitted. But the Bible, as we have shown, approves them, and though I am not called to judge other Churches, Methodists ought to be thankful for fellowship with a Church so like the Bible pattern. These duties of mutual exhortation, comfort, admonition, and communion must be acknowledged binding on all who take the New Testament for their law. If no Church provision is made for their fulfilment, it is a misfortune, but the duties are nevertheless obligatory. They are obligatory, and yet little likely to be systematically fulfilled—as little likely as the duties of public worship would be if no express provision was made for them.

It is objected that Christian experience is "too sacred a thing" to be divulged, and should be kept secret between the soul and its Lord. But does not David, in the Psalms, throw out his religious life in its every phase? Does not Paul, in the Romans, constantly exhibit his religious experience in all its fulness and failure? Do not those who urge this objection, when they produce a religious biography, always attempt to give us the inner life of their heroes? To them we may say, "Physician, heal thyself." The Psalmist cries, "Come and hear, all ye that fear God, and I will declare all that he hath done for my soul."

4. It is objected that our class meeting is like a Romish confessional. My reply is, that there is just the difference between them that there is between a good sovereign and a bad one. Of course they are very much alike to those who don't know the difference. But there is all the difference in the world to competent judges. The counterfeit and the true unquestionably resemble one another. The worship of an idol resembles the worship of God. But there is an essential difference between idol worship and God worship, so there is between the Methodist class meeting and the Romish confessional. The Romish confessor confesses his faults to a priest to obtain absolution: the Methodist confesses his fault to his brethren that they may pray God to pardon him. In the Romish confessional the statement of every secret and terrible sin is extorted by ruthless inquiries: in the Methodist class meeting the members unburden themselves of just as much of their trouble as they judge will promote their edification. Away, then, with that oft repeated slander that the Methodist class meeting is like the Romish confessional! The Bible directs a Christian confessional, of which the Methodist class meeting furnishes an illustration. "Confess your faults one to another, and pray one for another, that ye may be healed." But the Methodist class meeting is far more than a confessional in any sense. It is a meeting for exhortation, admonition, thanksgiving, "Come and hear," cries the Psalmist, "all ye that fear God, and I will declare what he hath done for my soul."

5. It is said, "People can get to heaven without the class meeting." God forbid that I should represent the road to heaven as narrower than it is! Many people we shall surely find there whom we have not expected: many whom we have expected will be excluded. Shall we dare to say that good people who neglect the sacraments of baptism and the Lord's Supper will be excluded? Shall we dare to say that Roman Catholics and heathens will be excluded? God will do right, and we are not called

to judge any man. But to any man who should neglect Christian duties on the ground that he may get to heaven without them, we would solemnly say, "Beware you don't get into hell." You may drive very near a precipice without driving over, but such daring is very dangerous. Wise men will keep as far off as possible. Look at the warnings against apostasy that they follow in the train of thought upon the exhortation not to neglect these means of grace—just as if this neglect was felt by the writer to be the first step to ruin. Alas! to Methodists at least it has proved so in thousands of cases. Let us not, then, "neglect the assembling of ourselves together as the manner of some is."

6. It is said by some, we do not enjoy these class-meetings. If people go to them, not only with no sympathy, but with a positive prejudice against them, they are not likely to enjoy them. Those who have no sympathy with its spirit could not enjoy heaven itself, and hence it is said the unregenerate "cannot"—not "shall not"—"enter into the kingdom of God." We do not enjoy public worship, but is that good reason for neglecting it? Is enjoyment the chief end of our religious ordinances? Is it not profit? Men of the world do every-day a score of things they do not enjoy. They do them not for pleasure, but for profit. The religion of the Cross, that teaches self-denial—the cutting off the right hand and plucking out the right eye—is not intended as a sweetmeat. It is the method of the Great Physician for the recovery of the sick, and involves much unpleasant medicine. "I don't like it" as a reason for neglecting the class meeting is a spoilt child's whine, and utterly unworthy a Christian warrior bent on conquering world and flesh and devil. The question is not what you enjoy, but what God requires—and what will secure for you the largest amount of religious good. Take Paul's advice. Keep to your class meeting, "Not neglecting the assembling of yourselves together as the manner of some is."

These meetings have been the strength of our Church. They have brought the members into contact with each other, and have developed their gifts as no other system has done. They have secured a sympathetic supervision of our Church members such as no pastorate in the world supplies. If they have not done more for you individually, is it not greatly because you have not used them as you ought? You have not gone as regularly as you ought. You have not gone in the right spirit. Before complaining that there has been but little life and fire, ask yourself how much you have contributed. Before complaining that there is a small attendance, ask yourself whether you have not often done your best by staying away to make the attendance small. The leaf on which the past history of your class meeting is written is frightfully disfigured. Turn to a new leaf and begin afresh. Make arrangements as much to attend these meetings for spiritual food as you do to gather to your tables at meal-times for material food. "Forsake not the assembling of yourselves together as the manner of some is."

But all the exhortations in the world will go for nothing as to these means of grace unless the spirit which first created them is preserved in Methodism. They were the creation of souls crying for light from God—of sinners seeking their Saviour, and glad to find anybody who could show him them—of believers longing for a better life, and glad to take anybody's hand who could lead them into it. If Methodists lose their religion, class meetings will not long be sustained; nor would be worth much if they could be. But give us grand revivals—give us Pentecostal power, converting sinners, recovering backsliders, quickening believers, and sweeping, like the wind of Ezekiel's vision, over the whole Church, and the dry bones will gather together. It has always been so. The more religion we have had in our churches the more conversions, the more love to prayer meetings the more our people have flocked to their class meetings. "Come," then, must be our long, earnest, never ceasing cry,—“Come from the four winds, O breath, and breathe upon these slain.”—*London Methodist.*

WEST END METHODIST CHURCH,  
MONTREAL.

MISSIONARY SERVICES.

Yesterday missionary anniversary services were held in this church, there being large congregations both morning and evening. Rev. J. S. Black, of Erskine (Presbyterian) Church, preached at the forenoon service. In the evening Rev. L. Gaetz, of the St. James street Methodist Church, officiated. On the latter occasion, after singing and prayer, the anthem "Oh, how lovely is Zion," was beautifully rendered by the choir. The Scripture lesson was from the first chapter of John's Gospel and the first chapter of the first general epistle of John. The minister preached an eloquent discourse from the following text:—

For God, who commanded the light to shine out of darkness, hath shined in our hearts to give the light of the knowledge of the glory of God in the face of Jesus Christ.—2 Cor., iv., 6.

After showing that God was the original source of all light, material as well as spiritual, he referred to the ignorance and darkness which existed among men. It was an irreversible law of moral being that no man's character could rise above his conceptions of the Divine being. Men who worship idols are like the idols they worship. The heart of man was corrupt, and the conscience of man also had been darkened by sin. Like a dishonest coroner or a corrupt jury, it fails to bring in a just verdict. So, for the corrections of his corrupt heart and perverted conscience, man should have this light of God to illumine his heart. Man was but an atom pressed by two worlds, and this world was pressing us so hard that we should soon have to give up the ghost. Let philosophers and theorists, if they could, answer the question how we were to enter into that haven of rest? It is the very question answered in the text—we are not left in darkness. God reveals this light, first, through His Word. Before the Bible man is microscopic; he is but an atom in the midst of worlds. The highest intellect weighed against the Word of God is like an atom weighed against infinity. But God has condescended to temper the light of His revelation to our imperfect intellect. It was necessary that God should place lights upon the way to light the mariner's path to the haven of eternal rest; and David has said, "The entrance of Thy Word giveth light." The evidences of God's love and grace manifest in His Word are greater than that God is in the sunlight. The preciousness of this medium of light from God the preacher illustrated by the somewhat familiar story of the blind girl, who after her fingers became so calloused that she could not distinguish the raised characters in her Bible, cried for joy on discovering that she could read them by the touch of her lips. He asked Christians if, as they made use of the Bible, in the Sabbath-school and elsewhere, they realized the blessedness of this light? Was there not a responsibility connected with the enjoyment of this medium of light, and with the fact that millions of people dwelling in spiritual darkness are dependent for salvation on the light of this Word? It seemed to him it was at the peril of the Christian's life that he should withhold the light of this Word of Divine truth. Another medium was Christ. The apostle declares He was the brightness of the Father's glory, and the express image of His person. That prince of figures, Dr. Wm. Arnot, has presented the picture of God bridging the chasm which lies between man's ignorance and God. The span was long and needed some support; man, full of sin and depraved, in crossing it would need something tangible to support him. Then it was that God gave His own Son, and man looking upon Him could say, "Behold the foundation stone of God." Jesus Christ was also the light shining from shore to shore to illumine this path from time to eternity. Another medium was the gospel of the grace of God. Jesus, after His resurrection, declared it was His will that the Gospel should be preached to all men. Humanity, throughout the world, is crying for Christ; the world wants light, and the Church is withholding it from them. God will hold us responsible. Lastly, the life and character of Christians was

also a medium for communication of this light. Joseph Cook had called it solar radiance; call it what they might, he would challenge anyone to say there was not a difference between the countenance of a guilty person and that of the Christian who had been communing with his God. If, then, we have the very pledge and prototype of the light of God revealed to us in Jesus Christ, why should the world be mightier than the Church, the principles of darkness than the principles of light? Why is it that a religion so potent as that of Jesus Christ does not lift the world up? It can be done; it must be done. Let the Church be faithful; let us put our hands together and lift the world up. Lift the benighted in the far-off regions of humanity up from their condition of darkness.—*Montreal Witness, 26th Nov.*

"WITNESSES."

BAPTISMAL TESTIMONY.

DR. ADAM CLARKE: "It is probable," says this learned commentator, following previous expositors, who supposed that there might be allusion to an ancient practice of immersion, "that the Apostle here alludes to the mode of administering baptism by immersion, the whole body being put under water." To an intelligent audience of this City, the above sentence was quoted as an embodiment of Dr. Clarke's opinion. To the important qualification of the passage which follows immediately, there was not the faintest allusion. The bulk of the people present at that time, not having the Commentary for reference, could only carry away one impression. But what must have been the feeling of indignation, with the few who consulted and compared authorities, when they came to read the whole passage—calling for special attention because emphasized by the use of italics: "I say it is probable that the Apostle alludes to this mode of immersion; but it is not absolutely certain that he does so, as some imagine; for in the next verse, our being incorporated into Christ by baptism is also denoted by our being planted, or rather grafted together in the likeness of his death; and Noah's Ark floating upon the water, and sprinkled by the rain from heaven, is a figure corresponding to baptism."

The great Wesleyan Commentator generously made the concession, that there was probable allusion to immersion, because he tells us, "some do imagine" it; and the concession is quoted without any cognizance of the accompanying argument: sufficiently cogent and positive, we should say, to balance all probabilities that rest only upon imagination.—*Rev. J. L. in Baptisma.*

GREAT INGENUITY is displayed in the manufacture of mechanical toys. The near approach of the holidays stimulates inventive genius in this line. Among the amusing toys of this kind now to be seen in some of the Boston shop windows, is a monkey photographer at work. He is nicely dressed, and his monkey sitter is very fine. He stands behind the instruments and directs her how to pose. They chatter a good deal, she smirks, flirts her fan, arranges her dress, and, finally, is ready; then the slide is pulled out, the photographer stands with uplifted finger, in true professional style, and the picture is completed. It is a curious contrivance.

OBITUARY.

MR. GEORGE REYNOLDS.

Died at his residence near Port Hawkesbury, on the 4th of November, Mr. George Reynolds, in the 69th year of his age. Mr. Reynolds was born at the Strait of Canso, and spent his days near where he died. Frugal and industrious was the life he always lived; toiling early and late to obtain a living for those dependent upon him, from the reluctant soil, and oftentimes more reluctant sea. Yet he was a most liberal supporter of his church. To it he never went empty handed, nor to the house of his minister, whom he often made glad by practical acts of sympathy. In this he seemed to be of the antiquated Jewish sect, on which, in this respect Christianity seems to be no improvement. And though a firm and loyal Methodist, he was not so bigoted or inflexible in his opinion as to exclude from fellowship or from Heaven, in his own opinion, those who did not agree with him concerning rites and ceremonies.

Of his family, some had passed over, others are left. He first wife years ago died in the faith, and his eldest son more recently. Of those left to claim the promise of Him, who in his holy habitation is

a Judge of the widow and a Father of the fatherless, are his second wife, who untiringly, lovingly and faithfully watched and accompanied him to the very brink leaving Europe for America with his ship at the time of his father's death.

Few even suffer in this world of suffering as he did. A complication of diseases threatened to cut off his days suddenly; but days grew to weeks and weeks to months ere the "silver cord loosed," and night, when able to think he was praying. To his tearful, watchful wife he said—"Fear not for me. I know in whom I trust. He is able to save to the uttermost. I believe that God has pardoned my sins, and I will soon be with Christ. I am not afraid to die." For a man of his temperament passing through such a furnace, nothing but the presence of Him who was with the "fire-tried three," and who "condemned the cross," could have enabled him to bare the chastening of the Lord with such lamb-like patience and resignation.

To his son-in-law he said, "Yes, read to me the words of Jesus. I know them best. I hear the angels singing. Can they be

"Watching and waiting for me."

May it please thee to come quickly Lord Jesus. He came, and his servant is not.

MRS. HUNTER.

Died, Oct. 13th, at Lakeville, in the Sheffield circuit, Mrs. HUNTER, wife of James H. Hunter, in the 56th year of her age. Mrs. Hunter was born in Sheffield and was the youngest daughter of the late Hugh Cowperthwaite of that place. When about fourteen years of age, during a precious revival of religion, under the Superintendency of Dr. Pickard, she became deeply convinced of sin, and was brought to seek earnestly the joy and peace of a present salvation. Being taught the way to the kingdom, she soon obtained redemption through the blood of Christ, even the forgiveness of her sins, and was enabled to rejoice in the hope of the glory of God. Having obtained the pearl of great price, she at once connected herself with the Methodist Church, and for a period of forty years continued to adorn her profession by a consistent walk and godly conversation. Serving the Lord with all humility of mind, she guided her affairs with such discretion that no one could find occasion of offence in her conduct. During her last illness she calmly trusted in the mercy of God, and resigned herself to His will. She was entirely delivered from the fear of death, and was patiently waiting till her change should come. She several times spoke of her desire to depart that she might be with Christ; and, at last, while sitting up in her chair, with her family around her, she bowed her head, breathed her last, and thus died in the Lord. Another proof that Christ has robbed the grave of victory, and taken the sting from death. W. D.

EMMA HINGLEY.

On the 1st day of December, Emma Hingley, aged 15 years, daughter of Isaac Hingley, of North River, departed this life. Some two years previous to her decease she was led to a knowledge of the truth through the prayers and godly example of her day-school teacher, Miss McDonald, and though so young in years she continued to show by her matured Christian character that she had "passed from death unto life." She received the sacrament of baptism and the Lord's Supper during the last week of her illness at the hands of the Rev. J. A. Bogen. During some months of physical prostration through pulmonary disease, her Christian resignation and triumphant faith excited the love and wonder of all who knew her. Hers was a noble tribute to the sustaining grace of God. Beautiful in life, rejoicing in death she left the impress of her character upon all her young companions. Though "the Reaper" has taken her, as a plant from the gardens of earth, the bereaved parents "Know they shall find her flower again, In the fields of light above." B. Onslow.

At Moncton, N. B., Nov. 30th, 1877, LAURA ALBERTON MILLIKEN, daughter of Edward Milliken, Esq., aged seven years and one month. Through an accident which occurred six years ago, she sustained spinal and other injuries. During the intermediate period her life was a life of physical suffering. There was in her a remarkable development of the graces of gentleness, amiability, and long-suffering patience. While yet very young she learned to comprehend in a sufficient degree what Jesus had done for her. There was a trust in the Saviour, and a well-grounded hope of better things to come, that sustained her in her sufferings, and the memory of which will be to those who loved her dearly and witnessed her triumph in Christ Jesus, an inspiration and a benediction. D. D. C.

INTERNATIONAL BIBLE LESSONS.

SOUTH QUARTER STUDIES IN EARLY CHURCH HISTORY.

A. D. 68. LESSON XII. PAUL'S LAST WORDS; Faithful Unto Death. 2 Tim. 4:1-8. Commit to memory verses 5-8. Dec. 23.

EXPLANATORY.

CHARGE. Greek, adjure. See Acts 19, 33; Matt. 26, 63. This solemn adjuration has made in view of four distinct motives: 1. God. The all-seeing, omnipotent ruler. 2. Christ Jesus, (the reading of the oldest manuscripts), and not only because of his love, and his grace, but because he shall judge both the living and the dead. 3. His appearing. The oldest manuscripts read and instead of at. The second coming of Christ is frequently referred to as an incentive to faithfulness. 1 Tim. 6, 14; Col. 3, 4; Titus 2, 13; 1 Cor. 1, 7; 2 Pet. 3, 11, 12, etc. 4. His kingdom. The same incentive is used by Peter. 2 Pet. 1, 10, 11; 3, 13, 14. See how the incentives to faithfulness grow in force: Awe, fear, love, hope. Preach the word. The word rendered preach means literally proclaim, to make known, to announce, as a herald and should not be narrowed down to the use of the clergy. It is the duty of every Christian, as he has opportunity, to proclaim the word, though, of course, it has peculiar emphasis to those who are specially ordained to this work. In season, out of season, whether it is convenient or inconvenient, whether they will hear, or whether they will forbear. Reprove, rebuke, exhort. Equally important work, but to be done with all longuffering, that is, with or in patience, and charity, and doctrine, that is, teaching. Reproof and rebuke are to be used for the purpose of instruction, and not in petulant fault-finding.

THEY. The church at Ephesus, or members of it. That this prophecy was soon fulfilled is shown by Rev. 2, 2. Sound doctrine. The word translated doctrine is not the same as in verse 2. There it means what is communicated, here what is received. The first step in apostasy is the dislike of sound teaching. After their own lusts. Self-gratification preferred to obedience. Any selfish desire leads away from God. Heap. The idea is of a number of teachers—one on another—the love of variety. He who tires of the truth has itching ears; is restless, uneasy, running continually after novelty; preferring teachers who tickle the ear. Shall turn away... and shall be turned. Not an arbitrary punishment, but the natural result. He who forsakes the truth, must turn to fables, for there is no other ground. Witness the fables invented by an apostate church since that time.

WATCH THOU. Implying both wakefulness and sobriety. It is a time for particular watchfulness when false doctrines are gaining ground. In all things. Overlook nothing which the enemy may do, however small. Endure afflictions. Let no hardships deter you; be patient under suffering; be steadfast. Do the work. Be earnest, energetic, untiring. Evangelist. Literally, one who announces good. A preacher of the Gospel. Full proof. Leave nothing undone—fulfill all the requirements of the ministry—furnish full evidence of faithfulness. There is no better proof of a call to the ministry than success in the work.

READY TO BE OFFERED. Poured out as a libation. As in sacrifices, libations of wine were poured upon the offerings, so his blood was to be poured out. Departure. Literally, losing anchor. Death to the apostle was but setting sail for the heavenly country. He uses the same figure in Phil. 1, 23. Fought a good fight, Greek, "striven a good strife." The image does not change from the battle-field to the race-course, but is the same. Having striven in the good contest, he has finished his course. He has arrived at the goal. Kept the faith. In chap. 1, 14 he had charged Timothy to keep that good thing which was committed to him, and he now encourages him by the fact that he had kept it.

LAI D UP. Greek, set apart, as in the foot-races the olive-wreath crown was set apart to be presented to the winner. Crown of righteousness. See the high-priest's crown of holiness to the Lord, (Exod. 29, 30), which was to be a sign of acceptance, (Exod. 28, 38), and compare Rev. 1, 6; 5, 10; 20, 6. At that day. The day of his appearing. Chap. 1, 12, 18. Compare 2 Pet. 3, 10; 2 Thess. 1, 10. All them that love. Greek, "have loved, and do love," showing persevering continuance of love. His appearing. "Unto them that look for him," shall he appear the second time without sin unto salvation." Heb. 9, 28.

GOLDEN TEXT: I have fought a good fight, I have finished my course, I have kept the faith. 2 Tim. 4, 7.

DOCTRINE: Future reward. 1 Pet. 5, 4; Rev. 2, 10.

THE PRESBYTERIANS AND THE CHURCH.

A somewhat interesting and important discussion, arising out of the proposal to teach Episcopal formularies of faith in non-episcopal day-schools, has been carried on for some time in the Irish Ecclesiastical Gazette and The Witness. The Rev. Dr. Watts, a Presbyterian Professor of Theology, stated publicly that to teach the doctrines of episcopal standards respecting the nature and effects of baptism is to teach the fundamental principals of Popery. For this assertion he was taken to task by the Revs. Dr. King Irwin, and Dr. Duke, both Episcopalians, who, moreover, undertook to prove that the Westminster standards teach exactly the same doctrines in regard to the subject of sacramental grace as the Episcopal formularies. Dr. Watts has replied at considerable length, and the following extract from an appendix to one of his letters will show the pronounced position he has taken up, and the strong language he is free to use:—"As already stated, the two catechisms represent two theories of the way of salvation. According to the Episcopal, saving grace reaches the sinner in the first instance, through the sacrament of baptism; according to the Westminster, no man is to be baptised until he is in possession of saving grace. The former is the Popish doctrine; the latter is the doctrine of the Bible."—Irish correspondent London Methodist.

HOW THE FRENCH WORKMAN LIVES.

The French laborer probably gets more for his wages than any other. His food is cheaper and more nourishing. His bouillon is the liquid essence of beef at a penny per bowl. His bread at the restaurant is thrown in without any charge, and is the best bread in the world. His hot coffee and milk is peddled about the streets in the morning at a sou per cup. It is coffee not slops. His half bottle of claret is thrown in at the meal costing twelve cents. The Jardin des Plantes, the vast galleries and museums of the Louvre, Hotel Cluny, palace of the Luxembourg and Versailles, are free for him to enter. Art and science hold out to him their choicest treasures at small cost, or no cost at all. French economy and frugality do not mean that constant retrenchment and self-denial which would deprive life of everything which makes it worth living for. Economy in France, more than in any other country, means a utilization of what America throws away, but it does not mean a pinching process of reducing life to barren existence of work and water.

One of the troubles in order to uniformity in the worship of the Presbyterian Church is to get the people to stand during prayer. It seems that in the Methodist Episcopal Church one of the difficulties is to have the people stand while singing. Therefore, at the Akron District Preachers' Institute the clergymen were requested to use their "influence to have the congregations uniformly rise and stand during singing in public service."—Presbyterian Banner.

Yes, ever since the Eden fall, church standing has been a trouble. And yet we presume letters of "good standing" will continue to be given by both Presbyterians and Methodists whenever the sovereign squatters require such testimonials. —Pittsburg Recorder.

FAITH AND HOPE.—They are twin sisters, and hardly to be known apart; both alike beautiful, and very often mistaken each for the other. Yet there is a clear difference: while Hope expects, Faith inspects; while Hope is like Mary looking upward; Faith is like Martha looking at ward; the eye of Hope is high, and the eye of Faith is strong; Hope trembles in expectation; Faith is quiet in possession; Hope leaps out toward what will be, Faith holds on to what is; Hope idealizes, Faith realizes.

THE MACHINE WAS WORN OUT.

Why? Not because it was not well built, but it was wrongly run. Thousands of men who have run down long before their threescore and ten are accomplished might have been renewed into sprightliness and vim if they had tried the well-known Peruvian Syrup, which contains among its compounds the Protoxide of Iron, so combined that it assimilate with the blood and invigorates the whole system. This Syrup has proved efficacious in thousands of cases, and will do everybody good who uses it. All druggists keep it.

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 UMPS. Rubber Hose and Steam Packing. MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS INNER 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.

CHRISTMAS! OUR HOLIDAY STOCK From the United States we have a superior lot of Ma bie Todd & Co's GOLD PENS Ebony, Ivory and Pearl Holders for Desk or Pocket. GOLD J J J PENCIL CASES, Magic, Reversible or slide Styles. PENCIL CASES ONLY, In Gold, Ebony, Ivory and Pearl. These Goods can be readily mailed to the country. They are well made reliable Goods. Prices from \$1.25 to \$10.00 AUTOGRAPH AND PHOTO-AUTOGRAPH ALBUMS, Prices from 35 cents to \$3.00. CHRISTMAS CARDS, Just received a Full Assortment Prang' Chromo Cards

MANY NEW & BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS OUR HOLIDAY STOCK OF WRITING DESKS TRAVELLERS DESKS, WORK BOXES DORCAS CASES LIVINGSTONE CASES, INK STANDS, BOOK SLIDES, PORTFOLIOS, &c., &c. In Walnut, Rosewood, Papier Machie and Russia Leather. In Photo Albums, RUSSIAN POCKET ALBUMS. SCRAP ALBUMS, &c. Our Stock will be found large and well assorted. AT THE METHODIST BOOK ROOM. 5 TO 20 DOLLARS per day home Samples worth \$5 free. STILSON & CO., Portland, Maine

Meneely & Kimberly, BELL FOUNDERS, TROY, N.Y. Manufacture a superior quality of Bells. Special attention given to CHURCH BELLS. ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE SENT FREE. sept 22-17 12 a day at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and all terms free. TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine

CORNER GRANVILLE AND SACKVILLE STREETS. NOVA SCOTIA Steam Machine Paper Bag Manufactory THE CHEAPEST IN THE MARKET SEND FOR PRICE LIST. ALSO BOOK BINDING, In all its Branches. G. & T. PHILLIPS

CUSTOM TAILORING! H. G. LAURILLIARD 19 HOLLIS STREET, HALIFAX N. S., Agency for New York Fashions April 1876

STATIONERY BLANK BOOKS, SCHOOL BOOKS Comprising Nova Scotia series and COLLIN'S NEW M A R I T I M E AND ILLUSTRATED ENGLISH READER And all other School requisit supplied to Dealers at lowest WHOLESALE RATES

FITS! FITS! FITS! FITS! CURE OF EPILEPSY OR FALLING FITS BY HANCE'S EPILEPTIC PILLS. Persons suffering from this distressing malady will find Hance's Epileptic Pills to be the only remedy ever discovered for curing it. The following certificate should be read by all the afflicted; it is in every respect true. A MOST REMARKABLE CURE. Tongues, Liverpool, Co., Nov. 2, 1876. SETH S. HANCE.—Dear Sir.—The Epileptic Pills that I received from you last September have accomplished all that you recommended them to do. My son is hearty, stout, and robust; he is as healthy as any child in Kansas—indeed he is in the manner a new boy, being red and rosy. Before he commenced taking your Pills he was a very pale and delicate looking child, and had Epileptic Fits for about four years, and seeing your Pills advertised in the Christian Instructor, I sent to you and got two boxes of them, and he has not had a fit since he commenced taking them; he has been exposed to all changes of weather in going to school and on the farm, and he has not had a fit nor a symptom of one since he commenced taking your Pills. He learns well at school, and his mind is clear and quick. I feel that you are not sufficiently paid for the service and benefit you have been to us in restoring our child to health. I will cheerfully recommend your Pills to every one I hear of that is afflicted with Epilepsy. Please send me some of your circulars, so that I can send them to any that I hear of that is afflicted in that way. Sent to any part of the country by mail, free of postage, on receipt of a remittance. Price one box, \$2.00; two boxes, \$3.75. Address SETH S. HANCE, 108 Baltimore St., Baltimore, Md. Please mention where you saw this advertisement. My 1, 1876

66 DOLLARS a week in your own town. Terms \$5 out fit free. H. HALLET & Co., Portland, Maine.

NOV. 1877. STOCK NOV. 1877. REFINISHED. New Goods for each Department, except "Hibernian." Ready Made Clothing White and Grey Shirtings, Black and Fancy Dress Stuffs, Felt Druggets and Rolled Linings, Plain and Fancy Wineys, Scotch Fingering Yarns, Ribbons, &c. Stock thoroughly complete, and will be kept so till end of the season.

ANDERSON, BILLING & Co WHOLESALE DRY GOODS WAREHOUSE 111 and 113 Granville St. Halifax, N.S. SEND 25c. to G. P. ROWELL, & Co., New York, for Pamphlet of 100 pages, containing lists of 3000 newspapers, and estimates showing costs of advertising. dec 16

The best, cheapest, and most successful Family Paper in the Union. HARPER'S WEEKLY. ILLUSTRATED. Notices of the Press. The "Weekly" is the ablest and most powerful illustrated periodical published in this country. Its editorials are scholarly and convincing, and carry much weight. Its illustrations of current events are full and fresh, and are prepared by our best designers.—Louisville Courier-Journal. Harper's Weekly should be in every family throughout the Land, as a purer more interesting high-toned, better illustrated paper is not published in this or any other country.—Commercial Bulletin, Boston. The Weekly is the only illustrated paper of the day that in its essential characteristics is recognized as a national paper.—Brooklyn Eagle.

TERMS: Postage free to all Subscribers in the United States. HARPER'S WEEKLY, one year .....\$4.00 includes prepayment of U. S. postage by the publishers. Subscriptions to HARPER'S MAGAZINE, WEEKLY, and BAZAR, to one address for one year, \$10.00; or, two of Harper's Periodicals, to one address for one year, \$7.00; postage free. An Extra Copy of either the MAGAZINE, WEEKLY, or BAZAR, will be supplied gratis for every Club of FIVE SUBSCRIBERS at \$4.00 each, paid for by one remittance; or Six Copies one year, without extra copy, for \$20.00. Back Numbers can be supplied at any time. The Volumes of the "Weekly" commence with the year. When no time is mentioned, it will be understood that the subscriber wishes to commence with the Number next after the receipt of his order. The annual Volumes of HARPER'S WEEKLY, in neat cloth binding, binding will be sent by express, free of expense, provided the freight does not exceed one dollar, for \$7.00 each. A complete set, comprising Twenty-one Volumes, sent on receipt of cash at the rate of \$3.25 per vol. freight at expense of purchaser. Cloth Cases for each volume suitable for binding will be sent by mail, post paid, on receipt of \$1.00 each. Indexes to each volume sent gratis on receipt of stamp. Subscriptions received for Harper's Periodicals only. Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express orders of HARPER & BROS.

MASON & HAMLIN CABINET OR PARLOR ORGANS, The Standard of Excellence among Instruments OF THE CLASS AWARDED HIGHEST PREMIUMS AT ALL WORLDS EXHIBITIONS OF RECENT YEARS Paris, 1866; Vienna, 1873; Saratogo, 1875; Philadelphia, 1876; Mr. George F. Bristan one of the Examining Juniors, at the U. S. Convention, writes:—"I believe that every member of the Jury heartily concurred in assigning to those of your make and yours only, the first rank in all important qualities of such instruments. Theodore Thomas, of Thomas, Orchestra, N. Y. says: "Musicians generally regard the MASON HAMLIN ORGANS as unequalled. New styles with improvements at lowest prices for cash or instalments. Illustrated Catalogues free. MASON & HAMLIN, ORGAN CO. Boston, New York and Chi Feb 1, 1 year

JAS. & WM. PITTS, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS Ship and Insurance Brokers, WATER STREET, ST. JOHN'S NEWFOUNDLAND, 11 Aug-1 y.

JOB PRINTING REPORTS, PAMPHLETS, Posters, Handbills, Cards, Billboards, Invitations, etc. Mercantile Blanks, We are now prepared to execute all Orders for the above with AT MODERATE RATES. WITH neatness and dispatch. AT THE "WESLEYAN" OFFICE.

Provincial Building Society Offices—102 Prince William Street St. John, N.B.

MONEY Received on Deposit at Six per cent interest withdrawable at short notice. SHARES of \$50 each, maturing in four years, with interest at seven per cent, compounded half yearly, may be taken at any time.

LOANS Made on approved Real Estate security, repayable by Monthly or Quarterly instalments, extending from one to ten years. The recent issue of CAPITALIZED STOCK by the Society gives to its Depositors and Shareholders increased security. THOMAS MAIN, Secretary May 25. C. W. WETMORE, President.

BUCKETT'S BELL FOUNDRY. Superior Bells of Copper and Tin, mounted with the best quality of Iron. Casts for Churches, Schools, Farms, Colleges, Court Houses, Fire Alarms, Fire Clocks, Chimes, etc. Fully warranted. Illustrated Catalogue sent Free. F. A. BUSHNELL & SONS, 111 & 113 Granville St., Halifax, N.S. Oct. 13 1877.

J. C. DUMARESQ ARCHITECT. PLANS, SPECIFICATIONS, &c., of Churches, County Residences and all kinds of Building prepared to order. Office 138 Hollis Street, Halifax, N

TO THE MINISTERS.

DEAR BRETHREN,—

Our year ends with most of our subscribers at the close of this month. You will do the Office a great favor by looking at your lists and,

- 1.—Collecting from old subscribers the amounts due, if any, and forwarding these, with two dollars for each, as renewal subscription for 1878. You are aware that, by our rules, subscribers must either be paid for in advance or retained only on assurance of our Ministers.
- 2.—Ascertaining who in our families are willing to take the paper. You are aware that the advantage of new subscribers is not all with the Office. The paper helps the Minister, educates the people, and gives full compensation for what it costs. Help us generously. There are still two-thirds of our families who do not take the WESLEYAN.
- 3.—Intimating promptly who must be discontinued. We sincerely hope that only in cases of absolute necessity will any be dropped; but where such instances exist surely substitutes may be found.

Money for old or new subscribers may be forwarded at the earliest convenience of our Ministers; but information ought to be sent in early as to who are to receive the paper. We will gladly act on the instructions sent and wait till the money is forwarded. But all ought to be reported this month.

An effort just now will dispose of the canvas for a whole year. If you cannot canvas, please obtain some active person.

We are greatly pleased to be able to assure our Ministers and friends that the WESLEYAN is constantly going forward in its subscription lists; and we bend our energies afresh to our duties of management with all pleasure and hopefulness.

THE WESLEYAN.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1877.

OUR RAILWAYS AS AN INDEX OF PROVINCIAL PROSPERITY.

Twenty years make but a short period in national history. It will be found on comparison that twenty years have made marvellous changes in the Maritime Provinces. An impartial study of the past quarter of a century would effectually silence those who see among us only decline and coming ruin. And in no branch of our public enterprise is this change more marked than in our railways. This, of course, means that the Provinces have advanced with wonderful strides in other respects; for railways are the arteries of a country's wealth.

In 1858 the writer came west on a visit from Newfoundland. Before leaving for that Island he had been an interested observer of the great railway debate which began in the Legislature, and culminated at the elections, particularly the election in Cumberland. His return trip introduced him to the first-fruits of that agitation. A railway train, consisting of a single passenger-car, and one or two for freight conveyed him from Halifax to Truro. The renowned Mr. Murray, still a veteran servant of the Government in railway affairs, was conductor, brakeman, freight-master, porter, and, for aught we know, the occupant of other offices as well. That constituted the railway property of Nova Scotia. Link after link has since then added, till now we hold railway connection with all parts of the Continent, and have just despatched an authorized delegate to invite Western commerce to make our railways the chief highway of the Dominion to the trade with Great Britain. A better-equipped, better-managed railway, one more pleasant and speedy and safe, than the Intercolonial, we have not seen, though our opportunities of experience and observation in travel have been wide and varied. Ordinarily there are from thirty to forty trains a day passing between Halifax and other places, in the summer season at least. It has been brought out in recent discussion, that the freight traffic on this road has increased beyond what was thought a very thorough capacity, for, at least, ten years to come.

Toward the East, a fine railway,

which has been running for some time to Pictou, is pushing out its connections toward Cape Breton. A railway, built from Halifax to Windsor years ago, was extended to Annapolis by a private company, securing transit thence to St. John by swift and powerful steamers. New life is to be infused into this road by further extension to Yarmouth, through the energy of another company, which is manifestly destined to open a grand thoroughfare to the United States. A railway is also gradually forming itself across the country, from the heart of Annapolis Valley toward the fine LaHave River, a branch whose tributaries will include in time, besides the Mines traffic they were designed to open up, connection with now somewhat remote counties on the sea-board. From Londonderry to Parrsboro' also the iron horse has found a highway; while of railways in imagination and on paper, Nova Scotia holds immense property!

New Brunswick is even more ambitious and determined in railway enterprise than Nova Scotia. Its noble St. John River would have sufficed in other ages for the purposes of traffic; but the modern man of business becomes impatient with any facilities short of those provided by the most advanced science. Hence, competing with steam by water, and far outstripping it in fact, steam by land is carrying the pulsations of trade along and beyond the river, helping to open to agriculture some of the richest soil, and to the lumbermen the finest material on the continent. The railway from St. John to Shediac has always been regarded as a most substantial public work. It is fair to assume, from all present appearances, that New Brunswick will, before many years, so tap the lines of commerce with the West, that it will have its own "Intercolonial," and draw off much of the traffic passing Eastward toward to its own seaboard.

Prince Edward Island is passing through the first stages of railway experience. To outside observers who have paid any attention to railway history, there is very little force in the complaints which reach them as to railway affairs on that prosperous Island. As the railway continues it will stimulate trade, and as trade accumulates the railway will improve.

Altogether, we are inclined to take new stock in this our adopted country. It is improving. It is improving rapidly—quite as rapidly as is consistent with a due regard to the security of commerce and wealth, but at the same time so manifestly, that only a mind under the cloud and the shadow can fail to see and acknowledge it with gratitude.

THE HALIFAX HIGH SCHOOL.

The want of a proper connecting link between the common schools and the colleges was for years severely felt in Halifax. As a result of the persevering efforts of many of our citizens, who felt an interest in the matter, we have the High School as at present constituted. No one can deny that the gentlemen in charge of the School, as teachers, are able and enthusiastic educationists, and that they are doing excellent work, but, at the same time, an examination of the manner in which the school is managed cannot fail to convince the enquirer that it is by no means the ideal High School for which the citizens were led to hope. In the first place we object *in toto* to the principle of charging fees. It is opposed entirely to the spirit and genius of the public school system. The *Chronicle*, and, if we rightly remember, the newspaper press of the city generally, pointed out this objectionable feature on the opening of the school. Again, the High School should have a department for girls, or rather there should be a separate High School for them. For these things, however, the School Commissioners are not directly responsible, as the Act provides for the admission of paying male pupils to the school on certain conditions, and does not provide for the admission of girls. But we are most decidedly of the opinion that the Commissioners are by no means carrying out the spirit and letter of the law in the mode adopted by them for the admission of pupils

to the school. The Act provides that there shall be selected for the High School annually, twenty of the most advanced pupils from the male schools of the city, and that this first year the number may be thirty; that the Board shall have power to fix a standard without attaining which no pupil shall be admitted; and also that the payment of a certain yearly fee shall entitle boys domiciled in the city, and having the necessary educational qualifications to the privileges of the school, provided there be school accommodation for them. Now, we interpret this as meaning that the twenty or thirty pupils to be taken from the city schools should be a first charge on the High School—if we may so express it—or should be provided for first. But what are the facts of the case? The High School has been in operation nearly half a year, and only four or five pupils have been admitted free of charge. Instead of fixing one uniform standard of admission the Board have fixed two standards:—the one very low,—so low that little lads, who would be better in charge of the school-mistress for years to come, can readily gain admission, provided the fee of \$20.00 per annum be forthcoming; the other, for the free pupils, so high that it is all but impossible for boys to reach it. The subjects embraced in this latter examination are Geography, Grammar and Analysis, Composition, Arithmetic, History of Nova Scotia and of Great Britain, Algebra and Geometry; and in order to pass, the candidates must make an average of 70 per cent., no paper falling below 50 per cent.

Now, let us compare these tests, which the pupils must pass in order to gain admission to the High School, with those required of their teachers, in order to obtain license from the Provincial Examiners. The following conditions must be fulfilled in order to entitle candidates to Teachers' Licenses of the various grades, the marking being on a maximum of 100.

GRADE A.

1. Average of marks, 50 or upwards.
2. Average in Greek, 37.50 or upwards.
3. Average in Latin, 50 or upwards.
4. No mark in *English branches* further below 37.50 than the average of all marks is above 50.
5. Not more than six ordinary words misspelled.

GRADES B, C, AND D. (NO CLASSICS REQUIRED.)

- Test 1. Average of all marks, 50 or upwards.
- Test 2. No mark further below 25 than the average is above 50.
- Test 3. Not more than six ordinary words misspelled.

In every case an addition of 5 is made to the average for every word less than 6 misspelled.

We believe the same system of marking for Teachers' Licenses is followed in New Brunswick; and, as far as we know, an average of 50 per cent. is the pass standard in all college examinations. We think we have clearly shown that an unusually high standard of attainment is required of those who wish to avail themselves of the advantages of the free scholarships. The common-sense view of the case is for the pupils, up to the number of thirty, who are most proficient in the public schools, to be admitted to the High School. Were this done, much dissatisfaction would be removed, and the interests of education would be promoted. We would also suggest that steps be taken to secure, at the next session of the Legislature, the passage of a clause abolishing fees. Then the Government allowances, to which the High School teachers' grades of license would entitle them, and also the County allowance for that school, would be available by the Board. We presume there is no income from these sources under the present arrangement.

Much praise is due the Board of Commissioners for the improvement they have effected in our educational affairs, and for overcoming the difficulties connected with opening the High School. Let us hope there will be no relaxation of their efforts until the youth of both sexes in Halifax have within their reach the advantages of a High School training free of charge.

UNION CHURCHES, &c.

Just as we anticipated, the Chairman of the Miramichi District completely refutes the charge quoted by us a week or two ago from the proceedings of the

Presbytery as to the affair of a Union Church near Black River. The charge intimated that there were no Methodist families in the locality;—we must therefore infer that those who petitioned for a Methodist minister were Presbyterians. That being the case, there were reasons underlying the movement of which it is impossible for us to judge, inasmuch as we are ignorant of the facts. The Presbytery reported that the church in dispute was intended to be "Union"—that money was obtained among the people for that purpose; but that the church was not now Union, owing to some obstruction, presumably caused by the Methodist minister. Mr. McKeown plainly intimates that the church was, by consent of the builders, properly deeded to the Methodist body. This could not have been done in the dark. Trustees must first, according to Methodist usage, be appointed, before property can be legally held or transmitted. These Trustees, in whose names the property is registered, usually present the church formally to Conference on the day of dedication. How all this could be done, without awakening indignation and protest, supposing that an understanding existed between the builders to hold the church for "Union" purposes, remains a mystery.

It is about time these insinuations of an intention to overreach and supplant each other, were brought to a close among evangelical bodies. This can be done by only one or two methods. Where any disposition really exists to build up a church on the right-erritory of other denominations (supposing, of course, that the pastors in such territory are capable of supplying all the reasonable demands of the people), an appeal to some organization such as the Evangelical Alliance, might help to bring matters to a better condition. Certainly an habitual interloper ought not to be countenanced by the pastors of the evangelical bodies. Let him cease his pilfering propensities or learn honest company. We write thus decisively, as we are conscious of a pure record among our own brethren, at least, as compared with the average of Christian ministers. On the other hand, where persons are disposed to throw aspersions upon their neighbours; making unfounded charges against active and useful men as an apology for their own laziness or inefficiency, by the code of Christian good manners they ought to be shut out from the amenities of brotherly intercourse and confidence.

THE PROFESSIONS.—For the benefit of the hundreds of young men who are qualifying themselves for professional life, we hope to give, beginning with the new year, a series of articles, written by experienced representative men, in which the various callings open to our youth, will be treated from an independent and intelligent standpoint. What are the inducements or discouragements, the rewards and the dangers, as well as the necessary qualifications required in each instance? These are questions which ought to be fully discussed, inasmuch as the minds of many sons and their guardians find them pressing perpetually upon their attention. In what direction shall our young men move? and what are the probabilities which the professions present to them? We hope to see these enquiries met in a practical, popular way. By the professions, we mean the several callings which require education and direct preparatory training for a distinct social position.

We are happy to be in a position to afford writers on this subject a wide field for the dissemination of their views, as our circulation is extensive in all the Maritime Provinces.

THE WEEK.

ACADIA COLLEGE.—Just as we anticipated, the fire has called out universal sympathy, and among both students and supporters of the Baptist Church, great enthusiasm. At a public meeting held in Wolfville on the 6th inst., \$9,000 were subscribed, a student leading off with \$500. Building proceeds forthwith.

Alarming accidents have retarded the industrious efforts of St. John merchants. In their ambition to restore

the building of their city. Last week, walls which had reached a considerable height in the reconstruction of McMillan's store, and which involved a cost of \$3000, fell with a tremendous crash. The cause is matter of some uncertainty. Happily no life was lost.

ABROAD.—France remains more quiet than its previous history warranted us to expect. The chief ruler, though at first disposed to coerce the nation, has seemingly yielded to circumstances and public opinion. The people at the elections went against him; but he is not disposed to try his military hand against the people.

Turkey begins to show signs of internal change, and of the most unexpected character. There is a strong current setting in, in favor of opening the public offices to Christians. This on the part of a Mahomedan power, would be next to miraculous. But we know of nothing that would more surely enlist outside sympathy, and so save Turkey.

Russia makes steady and positive advance in reaching the heart of Turkish strength. As far as military operations can be carried on at all in winter, they are assiduously pushed forward by the determined hosts of the great northern ruler. The fall of Plevna, just reported, and the defeat and capture of Osman Pacha and his army, are among the most important events of the war.

NEWS FROM THE CIRCUITS.

We take the following from the *Yarmouth Herald*—

The two Missionary meetings of the Methodist Church, recently held in this place, were of an extraordinarily interesting character—the Rev. E. R. Young, a returned missionary from Manitoba, being present and giving a most thrilling description of life among the Indian tribes of the great North West, and also of the progress of the Gospel among them.

Rev. Dr. Patterson, of the Presbyterian Church, and Rev. A. McGregor, of the Tabernacle, were present in Providence Church, and addressed the assemblage. The congregations both at Milton and town were very large, and the collections and subscriptions towards the mission funds of the Methodist Church of Canada amounted to nearly \$1,300.

The lecture delivered by Rev. Wm. Lawson on the 24th ult., at the Methodist chapel, Upper Sackville, on "Things I have seen, Things I have not seen and What I have learned Therefrom," was an eloquent and well-timed discourse on the evils of intemperance. He described some he himself had witnessed of the degrading effects produced by Rum; and he remarked upon the apathy and indifference of the upper classes of society to the evil, and he drew as a lesson the need of persevering effort on the part of moral reformers. The effort was listened to with great attention, and a vote of thanks tendered him at the close. Jno. Fawcett, Esq., presided.—*Sackville Post*.

MR. YOUNG IN ST. JOHN.—We cannot do more this week than indicate that this distinguished messenger of the Eastern Churches has been spending some days in St. John, with excellent results. We hope next week to epitomize those incidents or expressions of information which may be reported in Mr. Young's speeches, that have not already appeared in our columns. His visit has been so much a means of knowledge as well as grace, that we feel like making the most of it for general instruction and profit. We confidently believe his labours will result in an increase of \$2,000 to the Mission Funds.

Rev. Thos. Rogers, Lunenburg, writes:—Rev. E. R. Young's visit was a great blessing to this circuit. We raised about \$171, at the Lunenburg appointment alone, an advance of \$60 over last year. We hope the whole circuit may show a very large increase in the Mission Fund this year. I had the pleasure of driving Mr. Young to New Germany on Thursday the 22nd, where was held a very enthusiastic meeting. Bro. Hookin announced that there was more raised at that meeting, than the whole circuit raised last year. All were delighted with Bro. Young's visit. We hope to see him in the Maritime Provinces again. Would it not pay the Missionary society to employ Mr. Young for one year to visit the circuits in the three Maritime Provinces. Those circuits which need the visits of a returned missionary the most, are the circuits now passed by. Those domestic missions in the midst of rich agricultural districts ought to be cured in some way.

Yours, &c.,

THOMAS ROGERS.

PARRSBORO.

We have just concluded a series of religious services at Port Greville. The Church has been revived and some have professed faith in Christ. A new class will be formed. At the close of the service a valuable sleigh robe was presented to the writer.

We have at Greville one of the best Sabbath Schools in the country. It is under the management of Chas. Smith Esq. assisted by an efficient band of teachers. On Sabbath last a concert, consisting of music, recitations, addresses, &c., was given by the school in connection with the closing exercises of the summer term. It was one of the most interesting at which we have ever been present. The address of Miss Canning was specially noticeable for the good elocution and ease of manner which characterized it.

After a neat address by the Librarian in which the financial condition and requirements of the school were presented in such a way as to evoke a liberal response through the collection, the proceedings were brought to a close.

period theory is utterly unscriptural and absurd, or even profane; and further proves that the days in Gen. I and here in the commandment, are the literal and ordinary days of 24 hours each. The passage, "one day is with the Lord as a thousand years, and a thousand years as one day," cannot be applied to the subject. It is in 2 Pet. 3, and is applied to scoffers in these last days, who say, "where is the promise of his coming, \* \* \* for all things continue as they were from the beginning."

J. M. C. advises "all our ministers, old and young, and our young friends who are pursuing their studies, to procure Dr. Dawson's volume and read it carefully." I have been carefully and prayerfully reading and studying the Sacred Scriptures during about seventy-two years—probably longer than J. M. C.—and I solemnly affirm that the book is directly contrary to Scripture truth on several points; and that the approval and advice of J. M. C. are about as bad as the book, if not worse.

I remain, Mr. Editor, Yours respectfully, JOHN G. MARSHALL.

THE CLOSING YEAR.

Dear Brother:—It is probable that at this season of the year there is more reflection and anticipation than at other times. Our reviewing extends, not only to the scenes, joyous and grievous, of the year that is closing, but to historical facts which took place many centuries ago. The great thoughts, which crowd in upon our minds, concerning the incarnation of the Son of God, seem not to lose their interest, in the yearly repetition of Christmas services and festivities.

It is matter of devout gratitude to God, that upon a careful review of the religious world, during the year, we are enabled, with confidence to state, that the influence of Christianity is not waning, but gloriously extending. Infidelity is losing power. It withers before the sound philosophy, and penetrating sarcasm of Joseph Cook. Some months since the writer realized feelings of deep regret, in looking at a monumental building in the City of Boston, built by the money of free thinkers, to perpetuate the name of Tom Paine.

The review of the year, however, indicates most clearly, that genuine Christianity does not fully permeate the nations for the "horrid alarm of war," has sounded in our ears, though the "garments rolled in blood" have not been seen by us, in this highly favored land. The Prince of Peace, as Mediator, is gradually, yet surely, preparing the way for that desirable period when "Nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more." Isaiah 11, 4.

In our mental retrospection on 1877, we can discover more enjoyment than sorrow, more smiles than tears, more hopes than fears, more sunshine than shadow, more to make life on earth desirable, than to excite the wish for a short probation.

Allow me, as one of the constant and interested readers of the WESLEYAN, to congratulate the Editor on the enjoyment he must realize in reviewing his work during the year. Never has the organ of the Methodist Conferences of the Lower Provinces exhibited more signs of life, vigour, and wisdom, than during the past year. The same may also be said of the Book Room, and publication house. Surely, we may thus designate the concern since the appearance of Bro. T. W. Smith's admirable history of Methodism in these Provinces. It is marvellously interesting. It is not only a storehouse of facts and incidents of Methodism, but it also exhibits, in a most pleasing manner, the connection of Methodism with other religious bodies, and with the secular gov-

ernment in those days. The style of the author, is clear and vigorous, reminding the reader of Steven's history of Methodism. The typography of the book is excellent. No book is absolutely free from printers errors, but this has fewer than books generally, whether published in Britain or America. We trust another edition as well as another volume will soon be forthcoming. Bro. Smith appears on our Minutes as Supernumerary, but we are pleased to know that he has not retired from the active work of the Church. Providential shadows often envelope more brightness than the sunshine of prosperity.

In common with all other religious bodies we cannot review the missionary cause, in its financial aspects, with as much comfort, as in some former years. No one desires to be in debt, but we are as a Church. We are not however, bankrupt. Our Missionary Society is not contemplating the insolvent debtor's condition. Perhaps some of the brethren on Domestic Missions, with 240 dollars deficiency for the year, are sometimes troubled with such an anticipation.

"Give to the winds thy fears, Hope and be undismayed."

Methodism is a peculiar child of providence. If we forsake not God, he will never forsake us. Nothing special, painful or pleasing from this old mission station. We are just on the eve of assuming an independent position, because we cannot help it. With a convenient parsonage, commodious new church, good prayer meetings, uninterrupted health, kind friends and a kinder providence, we can review the past and anticipate the future without much disquietude.

Dec. 1877. G. O. H.

REPLY TO THE PRESBYTERY OF MIRAMICHI.

NOT "GUILTY."

MR. EDITOR,—The extract taken from the report of matters in the Presbytery of Miramichi, in which the Methodists appear to be seriously implicated, demands a plain statement of the facts from the parties accused. To ignorance of facts can be traced much of the unpleasantness existing between individuals and churches, and upon this ground alone can our charity cover the statement of the writer in the "Presbyterian Witness." For the information of your readers, I will give the facts relating to the building of this church, as given by the missionary instrumental in its erection: "When I first spoke to the people about building a church at Exuminac, I told them it would be open to any minister, who might be there at any time, to hold service in, when we were not using it, and with that understanding the people were agreed to make the property over to the Methodist Church, which they did."

It was my pleasing duty to dedicate the church to the service of God. At the request of the Trustees, who hold the church according to the conditions on which it was built—a Methodist Church, but open to any evangelical minister, who may desire to occupy it, in the absence of the minister on the circuit. In this sense, and in none other, could the contributors to the building of this church consider it a Union Church. Neither do I know of one, who in any way assisted in erecting that church, dissatisfied with the action of the Trustees, in the matter to which your extracts referred.

The unkind reference to the Methodists, in the report of the Presbytery, can only be accounted for from the fact that about two years ago, by the request of the settlers at the mouth of the River, a Methodist missionary was sent to labour among them, which has resulted in the gathering of several congregations, and the erection of the church of which the worshippers are justly proud.

While we are thankful to the great Head of the church for all the success with which he has ever crowned the labours of the missionaries of the Methodist Church, we would assure our sister churches that we still adhere to the motto of our venerable founder, "The friend of all, the enemy of none."

H. McK.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

NOVA SCOTIA.

The dwelling house of Mr. Allan McLean, Upper South End of Lake Ainslie, C. B., was destroyed by fire on the night of the 22nd ult. Part of the contents was saved. The fire was caused by hot ashes which had been deposited near the kitchen. In endeavoring to save some of the household goods a man named William McPhail was stunned by a falling beam, and had his head and face somewhat scorched. Mr. McLean's loss is estimated at \$1,500. The shipments of coal at Pictou for the week ending Saturday last were 3,604 tons, a considerable increase over last week. The total shipments for the season, to that date, were 178,241 tons. The barque Laiz A. Martinez, Captain Britain, which sailed from Pictou harbor on the 14th ult., arrived in Queenstown on the 26th ult., making the passage in the almost unparalleled time of twelve day.

The ship Oasis, eleven hundred and fifty tons, Captain Martin Burns, owned by Mr. W. D. Lovitt, Yarmouth, was run down by a steamer and sunk off Holyhead. Captain and crew saved. Insured for \$18,000 in Yarmouth offices. The Oasis was a vessel of 1151 tons register, built at Belleveau Cove, N. S., in 1873.

A fire in Amherst last week destroyed the Mason Hall and a dwelling house adjoining. Loss \$10,000. Three men were badly burned. It was thought at one time that the whole of the business portion of the town would be destroyed. The origin of the fire unknown.

The "Eastern Chronicle" learns that Rev. J. A. Watson, New Annan, has had lately an attack of paralysis which deprived him of speech for several days. Last accounts report him a great deal better.

Mr. Donald McDonald, miller, Sunny Brae, E. R., was chopping firewood before his door on the 27th ult., when a piece of wood flew up and hit him in one eye, totally destroying its sight.

North Sydney's missing man, John A. Mc. Donald, has not turned up yet. The night trains between St. John and Halifax will be discontinued on Monday next.

The schooner William B. Capt. McDonald, from Little Glace Bay for this port, went ashore at Port Caledonia, and became a total wreck. She was a vessel of 160 tons register, built at Antigonish in 1873, owned by Mrs. Forrestal and others of that place, and hailed from Pictou. The vessel was insured for \$3,000 in the Ocean Pacific of this city.

Twenty-three men and three passengers of the steamer Strathtully, which was wrecked at L'Anse-au-Loup on the voyage from Montreal to Hull, arrived at this port yesterday in the steamer George Shattuck from St. Pierre, Miq.

At Yarmouth, last Saturday, a large quantity of rum which had been seized by the Customs and converted into a bonfire. Nominally as rum is quoted there was about \$3,000 worth, but it was bought in at the auction by the temperance men for a trifle over the duty, say \$325. A large crowd was present at the sacrifice.

Mr. J. B. Fraser, of Shubenacadie, has sold the short horn calf exhibited by him at the Provincial Exhibition at Kentville to Levi R. Clarke, of Cornwallis, for \$420.

The Dominion steam dredge St. Lawrence, from Halifax for St. John, while going through Barrington passage on Friday-week in charge of a pilot, struck on a rock and knocked a hole in her bottom, causing her to leak a great deal. The steamer Edgar Stuart, Capt. Doane, came along soon afterwards and was appealed to for assistance. Captain Doane sent a pump to the dredge and went on board himself. The leak continuing to gain the dredge was run ashore in the mud, near Robertson's wharf, Barrington. She will be patched up and probably be brought back to Halifax for permanent repairs.

NEW BRUNSWICK & P. E. ISLAND.

Owing to the peculiar circumstances of St. John the customs duties received here for the last month show an increase of \$31,481.90 on those of the corresponding month of 1876.

The Woodstock postmaster has offered a reward of \$25 for information that will lead to the whereabouts of a letter, mailed at Jacksonville, Caroline Co., but which failed to reach its destination at St. Andrews.

Woodstock is about to form a reading room and library association.

Judgment on the application for a writ of Habeas Corpus, in the case of Ellis, the defaulting teller of the Park National Bank, New York, which was argued in October, before the Supreme Court in Fredericton, is not to be given until February. In the meantime Ellis is to remain in jail.

Among the audience at the Saturday night temperance meeting in the Y. M. C. A. Hall, St. John, was a man named Harrison, a stranger in the city. When he entered the hall he had a pocket book containing quite a large sum, but on taking his departure he leaved it in his coat, which was picked, and the wallet and money taken.

The Dominion Telegraph Company has opened an office in Memramcook, N. B.

In order to raise sufficient funds for the establishment of a Temperance Reform Club in St. John, it is proposed by the members to send around subscription books in which parties who wish to give to the object may sign their names.

Messrs. Hallet & Murray are about building a spoil factory at Elgin, which will provide employment for a number of persons and add to the general prosperity of the place.

The covers of the harbor, and smelt fishing is resumed with greater vigor than ever. There was scarcely any snow up to the 4th.

A good many forgeries of the \$5 notes which were formerly issued by the Quebec branch of the Bank of British North America are in circulation in St. John.

Enquiries are being made by Sheriff Botsford, of Westmoreland, concerning the disappearance of Timothy McCarthy from Moncton. Mr. McCarthy, of Shediac, makes a statement which would go to show the whereabouts of McCarthy in Shediac several hours later than any previous witness has spoken of. The Sheriff has proceeded to Shediac.

At Harvey, Albert County, on the 4th, a young man named Henry Cloney, belonging to Sand River, N. S., fell into the hold of the schooner Oro, of which he was one of the crew, and sustained a concussion, from which it is doubtful if he will recover. He was taken home in the vessel, which left that day.

Rev. Mr. Wilson, of Hopewell, Albert County, is preaching a course of sermon lectures on the words—"Work," "Watch," "Believe," "Hope," "Love," "Pray," "Sing."

The people in P. E. I. seem to "take to temperance. Besides having Reform Clubs and other temperance societies in Charlottetown and throughout the Island a new organization has been started. The Catholic Total Abstinence Union. It was established last week at the palace of Bishop McIntyre, who is the patron of the society, and a large number have entered its ranks.

The Moncton "Times" reports that diphtheria is making sad havoc among the French of Kent Co., N. B. Upwards of sixty cases have resulted fatally in the Parishes of Richibucto and Wellington. Eight children (all French) were buried at the Roman Catholic Chapel ground in ten days, and one family lost three children between the hours of eight and twelve on Sunday night-week. About 1,000 tons of building stone have been brought to St. John, this season, from the Boudreau's Quarry. The Key Stone Quarry, Rockland, is now shipping its first cargo to this city.

An insane man named Edward Lloyd, entered a Charlottetown residence, on the 1st, cleared the inmates out, removed his clothing and seated himself before the kitchen fire. He was arrested in a starving condition, and his name was being made to get him into the Lunatic Asylum, which is already full.

UPPER PROVINCES.

One of the amendments proposed to the Medical Act at the coming Session of the Legislature is to require all medical schools in the Province to give a ten months course of lectures each year, and this is particularly designed to apply to the new branches of Laval University to be established in Montreal. The amendment is likely to be opposed, it is feared, by McGill and Bishop's College.

The "Free Press" Battleford special says two traders arrived from the Cypress Hills with a petition to the Lieut.-Governor, requesting that they be put on the same terms with the Indians in regard to the killing of buffalo for this year. Their request was granted. They report buffalo plentiful on this side, south of Saskatchewan. The Black-foot are very much alarmed at the attitude assumed by Sitting Bull, and fears are entertained of trouble. Sitting Bull says he would like to know when the Almighty gave the Canadian Government authority to keep the Indians from killing buffalo. Sixty tents of Sioux have joined Sitting Bull since the Commission met.

The Quebec Government has appointed Commissioners to superintend an exhibition of School apparatus, etc., at the Paris Exposition.

A deputation is in Ottawa to make representations to the Government respecting the regulations as to the wrecking of vessels on the Canadian and American coasts, with a view of securing some means of putting the vessels of the two countries on a footing of equality by reciprocal arrangements.

Wm. Bion, a waiter employed at the St. Lawrence Hall, Montreal, was arrested for smashing several bottles over the head of a servant named Rose Narry, also employed there. The would-be assassin, who appeared for the time being to be perfectly crazy, was handed over to the police before further mischief was done. His unfortunate victim was much hurt about the head by the bottles.

Napoleon Nolet, an absconding messenger of the National Bank of Montreal, was arrested at Lawrence, Mass., on the 30th ult., and taken back to Montreal.

The Governor-General has assented to the Education Act of P. E. Island, though a very strong effort was put forth to prevent his doing so. The New Brunswick case is not lost upon the authorities.

A schooner called the Rock, of Caribonar, Nfld., Captain Kinealy, with over fifty souls, men, women and children on board, left Cape Charles, Labrador, on her return voyage, on Oct. 14th for Caribonar, and has not since been heard of. There is no longer a shadow of hope regarding the ill-fated vessel, which must have foundered at sea in one of the heavy gales which prevailed at the time. She was in ballast, and but poorly prepared to encounter storms. The apprehensions regarding her are confirmed by reports received from vessels recently arrived, stating that they had passed a vessel about her size on her beam ends. The passengers, many of them with their wives and children on board, who had spent their hard-won earnings were returning to their homes. This terrible disaster leaves a wide circle of mourners in Caribonar.

Col. Denison, Police Magistrate of Toronto, has received a letter from the Russian Minister of War stating that his Government had ratified the recommendation of the committee in reference to his "History of Cavalry," and that the five thousand roubles prize for the best work on that subject awarded his order at St. Petersburg.

The Montreal City Council have decided to pay the volunteers for their services in July last. Mayor Beaudry offered as an excuse for his conduct at the time his desire to avoid expense, as he had been informed by the leaders of the Irish societies that there would be no interference with the Orangemen.

A New York glove and leather factory company is going to open a branch establishment for manufacturing the same goods, at Welland, Ont.

Rev. G. M. Grant was installed with great ceremony as Principal of Queen's College, Kingston, on the 5th inst.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The French Railway Companies now use electric lights at their stations rendering night as bright as day, and enabling work to be prosecuted with equal safety and celerity.

The Turkish Government has issued a National defence loan of 5,000,000 sterling, with interest at 5 per cent. The price is fixed at 52.

The hands and arms of the Pope are swelling, and his respiration is laborious. His mind continues clear. The common opinion is that his end is rapidly approaching. The "Standard's" despatch states that his symptoms were slightly ameliorated.

The Consul at Cape Town, 16th Oct., states that there is a Kaffir war in Kaffraria, Eastern frontier of Cape Town. All available troops and volunteers have been sent forward, and telegrams from the frontier are vague and contradictory, and it is impossible to gain a clear idea of the situation of affairs.

The number of troops in Western Texas is so small that the Indians rove and murder with impunity. Near Stockton a few days since the Indians captured a coach, killed the driver, cut up the mail bags and cut off the team.

The cable steamer Ibernia was wrecked in Maranh Bay on the 22nd ult. The crew were saved. The Ibernia had on board a crew to repair the Para and Pernambuco section of the Brazilian cable.

A despatch from Coquimbo, Chili says the Pacific Steam Navigation Company's steamship Atacama has been lost. The crew numbered 40, the passengers about 50. Only 18 were saved.

The failure of Cross & Co., of Valparaiso, has been followed by the stoppage of the Thomas Bank, of the same city, with liabilities of over \$2,000,000. The consequences will be disastrous on account of the immense number of deposit accounts. Sixty to seventy-five per cent of assets are probably realizable.

Northumberland colliery proprietors have issued a fortnight's notice to the miners of twelve and a-half per cent reduction in wages.

The Pope has written an autograph letter to Queen Victoria, thanking her for permitting the re-establishment of the Scotch hierarchy.

WESLEYAN ALMANAC DECEMBER, 1877.

New Moon, 4 day, 5h, 50m, Afternoon. First Quarter, 12 day, 5h, 20m, Afternoon. Full Moon, 20 day, 7h, 37m, Morning. Last Quarter, 27 day, 2h, 5m, Morning.

Table with columns for Day of Week, SUN (Rises Sets), MOON (Rises Sets), and HIGH WATER. Lists dates from Saturday to Monday for the following week.

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

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.

ONE DAY.

Thoughts, serious thoughts, come to me when I reflect on an answer made by an aged man. He was in a strange city, and had been about the streets all the day.

Around the table was gathered the old, the middle aged and the young, each contributing their part to the conversation. One vying with another in imparting the latest local tit bit.

Thus the minutes went on, carrying good cheer, and social conversation slackened not but became by me disregarded as I thought on the words spoken by our guest.

"I am nearer my home to-day Than I ever have been before. Nearer my Father's house, Nearer my Father's house, Nearer the great white throne, Nearer the crystal sea."

To that old man another day had brought nearer the time when he should leave the cross and take up the crown.

Another day gone from every life. Another day's opportunities passed away. God and the human alone know how many have passed unimproved.

There is a sweet thought, worked out by one of our poets, that each day two angels are sent to note our actions and be the messenger from earth to heaven.

Oh these days and moments so quickly flying; blending the living with the dead! Let us pause and think, and then live them that each may shine more and more unto the perfect day. E. M.

SAFETY TO MEN.

MRS. M. L. ALLISON, A. M.

To be identified with any philanthropic organization is ennobling and praiseworthy, but to be associated with an enterprise which has for its object not merely the good of society, but the intellectual and moral elevation of mankind is inspiring to the heart of the christian.

the varied christian and benevolent associations which are so zealously sustained by many of the best and most gifted men and women in every land. Yet, in this age of luxury and indulgence, the cause of temperance forces its way into the foremost rank and puts forth the Macedonian cry to every lover of his race, "come over and help us."

The laborers in this noble work are not satisfied with partially arresting the evil of intemperance; they are looking for its final overthrow and complete extirpation. They have formerly found ample scope for argument and a fruitful source of illustration in the bar-room, and the wretched home of the inebriate where misery reigns, and where the heart-broken wife and mother weeps in bitterness and solicitude.

The indiscriminate use of fire-arms is prohibited at the present time, and no one wearing any deadly weapon dare exhibit it in the light of day. The pharmacist is forbidden to sell any drug which, taken to excess, is destructive to human life, without labelling it poison, and yet in almost every drug-store are private bars, and in retired places are sample rooms, inviting both young and old who have not the courage to enter the public saloon, to partake of that which, like the poisonous Upas tree, spreads its deadly influence on all who come under its power.

The question naturally arises, what is this powerful agency? Cannot licenses for the sale of intoxicants be raised so high as to compel the many who are thus employed to give it up and enter into some more honorable mode of gaining a livelihood. We reply, this might mitigate, but it would not destroy the evil. There will always be some avaricious men found, who know the great gain arising from the sale of ardent spirits, and whose consciences have been benumbed or destroyed by the use of this loathsome poison who will still sell it at any cost, and while the appetite of the habitual drinker remains vitiated he will sacrifice everything to gratify that appetite.

Till this is accomplished we would urge all the lovers of humanity to gird

on the armor anew and nerve themselves to this great work, taking for their motto and watchword the noble sentiment of the great Cicero. "Hominem ad Deos nulla re propriis accedunt quam salutem hominibus claudo." Men in no particular approach so nearly to the Gods as by giving safety to men.

While the principles of our action remain unchanged, we must vary the plan of attack and wield every variety of weapon against this formidable and wily foe.—Northwestern Testator and Free Press.

A SPEECH BY SPURGEON.

HOW A HEAVEN-INSPIRED MISER HELPED HIM TO HIS FIRST TALL HAT.

(From the London Telegraph.)

At an entertainment recently given to the London butchers at the Tabernacle, Mr. Spurgeon made one of his characteristic addresses. He said that there was one virtue which he thought was attained by all speakers, yet very few ever reached it, and that was the virtue of being short in their addresses.

The Boston "Courier" prints the following "boy's composition":—"Hens is curious animals. They don't have no nose nor no teeth, nor no ears. They swallow their wittles whole and chew it up in their crops inside of 'em.

bought. On the following Sunday this monster of covetousness said to him, "I am afraid of being covetous, but the Lord told me to give you half a sovereign, and I stopped half a crown out of it. Pray, take the other half a crown; I cannot sleep at night without you have it." He took the half crown to ease the man's conscience, and God, who knew that he wanted the hat, made that old gentleman "fork out" that 10 shillings.

SELDOM has a more crowded or excited audience been assembled in the Cambridge Senate-house than that which gathered last Saturday afternoon, when the honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on Mr. Charles Darwin. The undergraduates, who mustered in force, had an exceptionally grand day. On the entrance of the distinguished man of science, in whose honour the assembly was convened, they greeted him with an uproarious burst of applause, in the midst of which an imitation monkey—to represent the species to which, according to popular belief, Mr. Darwin ascribes the origin of the human race—cleverly attired in academic garb, made its appearance in the centre of the building, suspended by a string stretching from one gallery to the other.

BOY'S COMPOSITION.

Of her wonderful infantile beauty Remains as it was before The unseen, silent messenger Had waited at the door. Papa—kiss—baby; it's—so tired. The man bows low his face, And two swollen hands are lifted In baby's last embrace.

A SIMPLE WAY OF VENTILATING ROOMS.

Dr. H. N. Dodge informs us that he has found the following plan very satisfactory for the ventilation of rooms that are used during cold weather: Nail or screw a neat strip of wood, from one to two inches high, upon the window sill, just inside of the sash and extending entirely across from one side of the window frame to the other.

between the sashes is thrown directly up toward the ceiling, and there mixes with the heated air at the upper part of the room. The room is thereby ventilated in a thorough and agreeable manner without drafts of cold air upon the persons in the room.

The Method of the Quaker in dealing with the atheist is a good one. Said the latter: "Did you ever see God?" "No." "Did you ever feel God?" "No." "Did you ever smell God?" "No." "Did you believe that there is any God?" The quaker then asked the infidel: "Friend, did thee ever see thy brains?" "No." "Did thee ever feel thy brains?" "No." "Did thee ever smell thy brains?" "No." "Do thee think thee has any brains?"

I SHOULD be ashamed of having lived so long, if I had not labored zealously for the Lord.—Rowland Hill.

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

BETTER IN THE MORNING.

"You can't help the baby, parson, But still I want ye to go Down an' lock in upon her, An' read an' pray, you know. Only last week she was skippin' round A pullin' my whiskers and hair A climbin' up to the table Into her little high chair.

"The first night that she took it, When her little cheeks grew red, When she kissed good night to papa, And went away to bed— Sez she, 'Tis headache, papa, Be better in mornin'—bye; An' somethin' in how she said it Just made me want to cry.

"But the mornin' brought the fever, And her little hands were hot, An' the pretty red uv her little cheeks Grew into a crimson spot. But she laid there just as patient Ez ever a woman could, Takin' whatever we give her Better'n a grown woman would.

"The days are terrible long an slow, An' she's growin' was in each; 'An' now she's jest a slippin' Clear away out uv our reach. Every night when I kiss her, Tryin' hard not to cry, She says in a way that kills me Be better in mornin'—bye!"

"She can't get thro' the night parson, So I want ye to come and pray, And talk with mother a little— You'll know just what to say, Not that the baby needs it, Nor that we make any complaint That God seems to think He's needin' The smile uv the little saint."

Night falls again in the cottage; They move in silence and dread Around the room where the baby Lies panting upon her bed. "Does baby know papa, darling?" And she moves her little face, With answer that shows she knows him; But scarcely a visible trace.

And into her father's grizzled beard The little red fingers cling, While her husky whispered tenderness Tears from a rock would wring "Baby—is—so—so—sick—papa— But—don't—want—you—to—cry!" The little hands fall on the coverlet— "Be—better—in—mornin'—bye!"

And night around the baby is falling Settling down dark and dense; Does God need their darling in heaven That he must carry her hence? I prayed, with tears in my voice, As the corporal solemnly knelt, With grief such as never before His great warm heart had felt.

Oh! frivolous men and women Do you know that around you, and high Alike from the humble and haughty Goeth up evermore the cry: "My child, my precious darling, How can I let you die?" Oh! hear ye the white lips whisper— "Be—better—in—mornin'—bye!" —Selected.

WHAT TROT DIDN'T GET.

BY CLARA G. DOLLIVER.

The car was full of passengers when Trot and her mother got in, every one of whom stopped reading or talking and gazed at the small midget with surprise and disapprobation. Both were quite thrown away upon her, however; for her eyes were shut as tightly as possible, while her mouth was wide open, ditto; and from between her rosy lips, from somewhere behind two rows of pearly teeth, issued a series of determined yells, ear-splitting yells, which did credit to Trot's lungs.

directly up  
mixes with  
part of the  
ventilated in  
anner without  
persons in the  
be applied to  
The amount  
lated by the  
sh is raised.  
imple and ef-

er in dealing  
e. Said the  
God?" "No."  
"No." "Did  
"Do you  
God?" The  
l: "Friend,  
ns?" "No."  
ins?" "No."  
ains?" "No."  
ny brains?"

f having lived  
d zealously for

ORNER.

MORNING.

parson,  
r,  
now.  
ppin' round  
and hair

took it,  
grew red,  
ght to Papa,

apa,  
eye;  
said it  
ery.

at the fever,  
ere hot,  
little cheeks  
ot.  
patient  
her  
an would.

ng a slow,  
s in each;  
ppin'  
reach.  
her,  
kills me  
-bye!"

e night parson,  
and pray,  
a little—  
at to say,  
is it,  
my complaint  
k He's needin'  
e saint."

e cottage;  
and dread  
d the baby  
er bed.  
e, darling?"  
little face,  
s she knows him;  
e trace.

atile beauty  
before  
essenger  
s—so tired."  
his face,  
s are lifted  
e.

grizzled beard  
s clinging,  
spered tenderness  
would wrap  
sick—papa—  
you—o—cry!"  
on the coverlet—  
mornin'—bye!"

e baby is falling  
e dense;  
e darling in heaven  
y her hence?  
in my voice,  
sleppily knelt,  
never before  
eart had felt.

and women  
around you, and nigh,  
ble and haughty  
e the cry;  
ious darling,  
ou die?"  
ite lips whisper—  
-mornin'—bye!"  
-Selected.

T DIDN'T GET.

G. DOLLIVER.

all of passengers when  
ther got in, every one  
reading or talking and  
ll midget with surprise  
on her, however; for  
hut as tightly as pos-  
mouth was wide open,  
between her rosy lips,  
e behind two rows of  
ssed a series of deter-  
ar-splitting yells, which  
rot's lungs.

People whispered, "Did you ever?"  
and "No, I never!" to one another, va-  
ried by other remarks relating to Trot,  
all of them uttered in tones sufficiently  
loud for the Midget's mother to hear,  
as she stood in the centre of the car,  
swaying to and fro, clinging to a strap  
with one hand, while with the other she  
steadied the yeller, who was devoted to  
her occupation so entirely that she  
might have pitched headforemost into  
the stomach of the fat old lady who sat  
opposite had she not somebody to care  
for her.

The wicked man who was the cause  
of all this trouble walked slowly up the  
hill, keeping pace with the car, and cry-  
ing "Balloons! Balloons!" in a melan-  
choly tone, as if he commiserated the  
hapless Trot in having such a hard  
hearted mamma.

For the midget wanted a balloon.  
She was a pretty good midget, and  
might not have asked for one had not  
the man, having a keen eye for business,  
thrust the whole bunch of rosy beauties  
into her face, saying, "Buy a balloon  
missy? Oh, so pretty!"

Her mother pulled her along, and  
distracted her attention with something  
else; but the man had seen the wish in  
"missy's" eye, and kept up with them.  
Business was slack, and he felt that no  
chance was to be lost. It had not es-  
caped his sharp eye that Miss Trot was  
a spoiled child and generally had what  
she wanted, by making a fuss about it.

According to his expectations she  
teased a few times and then began to  
scream.

"Hush, this moment!" said her mo-  
ther, severely. Trot screamed louder  
than ever.

"I shall take you right home, if you  
do not stop, said her mother, who had  
been recently reading an article on in-  
dulgence of children, and resolved to  
reform. Trot did not believe it, and de-  
termined to have her own way now.

"Trot, stop screaming!"

"Will you buy me a balloon?"

"No, I will not!"

"Will you give me one?"—to the  
man.

"Oh, missy! I'm a poor man!" he  
said, with a dreadful whine.

She opened her mouth, and began  
again with fresh zeal; her mother look-  
ed determined but distressed, hailed a  
street car and got in, where she felt less  
determined and more distressed by the  
remarks which the midget's behavior  
caused.

"Trot, are you going to stop scream-  
ing?" she said, at length.

Trot opened one eye, looking straight  
at her mother and said, viciously,  
"No, I ain't!" Proving her sin-  
cerity by the vigor of the opening num-  
bers of the new series.

Just at this moment a tall woman  
who had been eying trot with great dis-  
favor left the car, making a vacant seat  
to the fat old lady; Mrs. Yale took it  
with a sigh, and lifted her naughty  
girl into her lap.

The old lady, who had an eye like a  
diamond, looked with great interest on  
her new neighbor. Trot was getting  
tired, but was determined to gain her  
point if she had to scream until mid-  
night. After a while the old lady said,  
in a soft, sweet, grandmotherly voice,  
"what's the trouble, my dear?"

Trot had been trained to politeness,  
so she opened one eye, and gasped, be-  
tween two yells, "I want a balloon!"

"Oh!" said the old lady, "and you  
mean to scream until you get one!"

This midget did not exactly approve  
of this way of putting it, but, after a  
moments' pause, she nodded assent,  
and then opening her mouth to its  
widest extent she prepared to go on  
with her concert.

"If I was your mamma," continued  
the old lady, still in the same sweet  
voice, "I would give you something  
that you want a great deal more than a  
balloon." "What?" said the midget,  
much interested, now opening her eyes  
to their widest extent.

"A good whipping!" said the old  
lady emphatically.

Trot sat up straight, the very picture of  
indignant astonishment.

"My mamma never whipped me in  
my life!" she said.

"So I thought!" said the old lady,

drily. A quiet grin went round the car;  
even Mrs. Yale, though she felt much  
annoyed, could not suppress a smile,  
which threatened to turn into a tear  
when Trot added, patting her cheeks,  
"she's too good, she is!"

"Why, you don't love your mamma,  
do you?" exclaimed the old lady, in a  
tone of surprise.

"Of course!" said Trot.

"I was quite sure you did not, from  
your actions," said the old lady.

"I was bad then, now I'm sorry,"  
said the midget soberly.

"Oh!" returned the old lady. "Well,  
my dear, I am going to buy a balloon,  
and give it to the best little girl in the  
car. Who ought to have it, do you  
think?"

The midget looked carefully through  
the car; there is but one little girl  
there besides herself—a dirty, freckled,  
round-eyed, Irish woman's baby sat on  
her mother's knee in the corner, staring  
placidly before her; the midget look-  
ed at her for a moment, and then  
gazed long and attentively at her own  
pretty pink shoes. Meanwhile, the old  
lady signalled the balloon man, and  
when they arrived at the crossing, where  
the car stopped a moment, she made  
the necessary purchase.

"Here, my dear," she said, handing  
it to Trot, "Give it to the very best  
little girl in the car. On who loves her  
mamma, remember."

Trot looked at it for a moment, not  
admiringly, but with a face as grave as  
a deacon's; then she slid off her mo-  
ther's lap, and tumbling up the car  
someway, until she reached the corner,  
she put the string into the Irish baby's  
little red fist, and turning about tumbled  
back to her mother again.

"You are a dear little girl!" said  
the old lady warmly; several heads  
nodded assent, and an approving mur-  
mur went around the car; before it had  
ceased they had reached their destina-  
tion and departed, the midget throw-  
ing kisses from her tiny fingers, and  
saying "Good bye!" over and over to  
the old lady, while the round-eyed Irish  
baby looked like a petrified image of  
joyful surprise.—S. S. Times.

TWO CHROMOS FREE.—A pair of beautiful  
6x8 Chromos, worthy to adorn any home, and a  
three months subscription to LEISURE HOURS, a char-  
ming 16 page literary paper, full of the best  
Stories, Sketches, Poetry, etc., sent free to all  
sending fifteen cts. (stamps taken) to pay post-  
age. The publishers, J. L. Patten & Co., 162 Wil-  
liam St., N. Y. Guarantee every one double value  
of money sent. \$1500 in prizes, and big pay, given  
to agents.

FREE LEISURE HOURS.—A splendid 16 page  
family literary paper, full of the best Stories, Sketch-  
es, Poetry, etc., sent three months, with a pair of  
beautiful 6x8 Chromos, suitable for frames, and  
adorn any home, Free to any one sending fifteen  
cts. (stamps taken) to pay mailing expenses. The  
publishers, J. L. Patten & Co., 162 William St., N. Y.,  
Guarantee every one Double Value of money sent.  
\$1500 in prizes, and big pay, given to agents.

HANDSOME PICTURES FREE.—Two elegant  
6x8 Chromos, worthy to adorn the walls of any  
home, and a Three Months trial of LEISURE HOURS,  
a charming 16 page literary paper, full of the best  
Stories, Poetry, etc., sent free to all sending fifteen  
cts. (stamps taken) to pay mailing expenses. Money  
returned to those not satisfied they get Double  
Value. J. L. Patten & Co., publishers, 162 William  
St., N. Y. \$1500 in prizes, and big pay, given to  
agents.

GIVEN AWAY.—A superb pair of 6x8 Chromos,  
worthy to frame and adorn any home, and a Three  
Months subscription to LEISURE HOURS, a char-  
ming 16 page literary paper, full of the best  
Stories, Poetry, etc., sent free to all sending fifteen  
cts. (stamps taken) to pay mailing expenses. Money  
returned to those not satisfied they get Double  
Value. J. L. Patten & Co., publishers, 162 William  
St., N. Y. \$1500 in prizes, and big pay, given to  
agents.

nov17-41

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 swell-  
ing, and I was able to attend to my busi-  
ness 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 Neu-  
ralgia and other forms of pain with simi-  
lar success.

The result of its use in my case has in-  
duced 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.  
624 St. Joseph Street.

### NEW BOOKS,

AT THE  
**METHODIST BOOK ROOM,**  
Forty-Five cents each.

Allie, or Into the Light.  
A Pleasant Life, by Mary Howitt.  
Mary Leeson, do.  
Stories of My Childhood, by Uncle  
Frank.  
Short Stories by Charlotte Elizabeth.

By A. L. O. E.  
The Wanderer in Africa.  
Christian Conquests.  
Tales Illustrative of the Parables.  
What is a Christian.  
The Claremont Tales.  
Wings and stings.  
Story of a Needle.

By Miss Wetherell.  
The Wide, Wide World.  
Hope's Little Hand.  
Sceptres and Crowns.  
The Flag of Truce.

By Mrs. Phelps.  
Gates Ajar.  
Gypsy Breynton.  
Gypsy's Sowing and Reaping.  
Gypsy's Year of the Golden Crescent.  
Gypsy's Cousin Joy.  
The Lofty and the Lowly.  
Praise and Principle.  
Ruth Hall; by Fanny Fern.  
Rose Clark, do.  
Cloverhook; by Alice Carey.  
Charms and Counter Charms; by M J  
McIntosh.  
Sense and Sensibility.

Thirty Cents Each.

Margery's Christmas Box; by Ruth  
Elliot.

Tiny Tim, a story of London life found  
on fact.

John Tregonow, His Mark; by Mark  
Guy Pearce.

Railway Pioneers, the story of the  
Stephenson's.

The Royal Disciple, Louisa Queen of  
Prussia.

Waihoua, a New Zealand Tale. Kings-  
ton.

Margaret Ford, or What a Young Girl  
Can Do. Mrs. Peull.

Janet McLaren the Faithful Nurse; by  
Kingston.

Bread on the Waters of Alice and  
Lizzie.

Lessons from Noble Lives.  
Biographies of Great Men.  
The Story of Audubon the Naturalist.  
The Story of Pallissy the Potter.  
Wonders of the Heavens.  
The Sun and Moon.  
The Planetary System.  
Nebulae and Comets.  
Jessica's First Prayer.  
The Trappers Son—Kingston.  
No Gains without Pains.  
Effie Maurice or What do I Love best,  
Frank Harker or beginning Life.  
Hugh Nolan the Lobster Bay.  
Archibald Hughson.  
Burtie Corey, the Fisher Boy.  
House at the Corner of Broad Street.  
Norwegian Stories, by Mrs. Gladstone.  
Sights at a Peep Show.  
Scenes of Wonder in Many Lands.  
Mary Lydiard, a Tale of the Pacific, do.  
The Babes in the Basket.  
Early Duties and Early Dangers.  
Wonders of the Vegetable World.  
Ethel's Strange Lodger, by Mrs. Balfour.  
Loser and Gainer. Sarah Doudney.  
The Poachers Son.

### HYMNAL!

SUNDAY SCHOOL EDITION.  
JUST PUBLISHED  
—AT THE—  
**HALIFAX BOOK ROOM**

A smaller and cheap edition of "THE HYM-  
NAL" prepared by members of the Eastern  
Section of the General Conference Book Committee,  
and published at the Book Room in February last.  
The larger Edition has been well received, and  
is used in Prayer and Social Meetings on our prin-  
cipal Circuits. A number of excellent hymns have,  
by special request, been included in the S. S.  
edition.

In contents, size, type and binding, it is more  
suitable for our schools than any book on sale. And  
its very low price, compared with such books pub-  
lished elsewhere, brings it within reach of all.  
Price in Cloth limp Covers, single copy, Sets.  
Per dozen, Sets.

The larger Hymnal is still on sale—in Cloth  
boards, 20ct., in Paper Lists.

### CONCERT EXERCISES.

Christmas Sunday School Service.

This is the first of a Series to be published for  
"Great Days" during 1878.

No. 1. contains  
Eight pieces of Music and Three Responsive  
Readings

FOR THE CHRISTMAS SEASON.  
Price 10 cents each by mail  
Order early  
**METHODIST BOOK ROOM, HALIFAX.**

### INFANT BAPTISM.

A TRACT of eight pages, containing "Objec-  
tions to" "Scripture Warrant," and "Historic  
Evidence."  
Price per dozen copies post paid, 20 cents. Per  
hundred copies, post-paid \$1 50.  
**METHODIST BOOK ROOM, 125, Granville St.**

**J. W. JOHNSON, A.B., LL.B.**  
**BARRISTER,**  
**HALIFAX, N.S.**  
OFFICE: No. 96 GRANVILLE STREET.  
(Opposite Province Building.)

## BLANKETS and FLANNELS

EXTRAORDINARY VALUE.

8x4 Wool Blankets	2.00	Scarlet Wool Flannels	21
8x4 1/2 Wool Blankets	2.00	White Wool Flannels	21
9x4 Wool Blankets	3.00	Blue and Grey Serges	25
10x4 Wool Blankets	4.00	Tweed Fancy Flannels	18
11x4 Wool Blankets	4.00	Union Shirting Flannels	18
12x4 Wool Blankets	5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00.	Wool Fancy Shirting Flannels	80
Crib and Cot Blankets		Grey Domestic Flannels—Plain and Twilled a Splendid article	
		Pink, Blue and White, Yard wide Saxony Flannels	

### DAVIDSON & CRICHTON,

153 & 155 HOLLIS STREET, HALIFAX, N.S.

#### ARRIVING AND IN STORE.


820 lbs Choice Winter Apples  
60 do. Family Flour—very choice  
50 do. Oatmeal 25 do Onions  
10 do. Cape Cod Cranberries  
50 do. No. 1 Lab. Herring  
25 Casks Kerosene Oil  
60 Bls. No. 1 Shore do.  
25 Quintals Table Codfish  
30 Chests Choice Congou Tea.  
15 Hf-do. }  
200 Boxes Soap—assorted  
25 Casks Kerosene Oil  
10 Cases do. do.—5 gallons each  
2 Tons Factory Cheese  
At lowest wholesale rates, also a full Stock of  
**FAMILY GROCERIES**  
Retailing at  
**R. S. FITCH & Co.,**  
139 Argyle Street.

#### MENELEY & COMPANY

**BELL FOUNDERS**  
WEST TROY, N. Y.  
fifty years established. Church Bells and Chimes  
Academy, Factory Bells, &c., Improved Patent  
Mountings, Catalogues free. No agencies.  
June 1 1877—ly

#### C. W. TREADWELL,

**BARRISTER & ATTORNEY AT LAW**  
CONVEYANCER, &c., &c.  
OFFICE:  
Corner of Charlotte and Union Streets,  
Saint John, New Brunswick.  
Accounts collected in all parts of the  
Province.  
Conveyancing and all other legal busi-  
ness carefully attended to.



#### GATES

**ACADIAN LINIMENT.**  
Joyful News for the Afflicted.

IS a Vegetable compound, possessing a  
well concentrated combination of  
soothing and healing virtues for internal  
and external diseases, Inflammations or  
pains seated in any part of the body,  
Chilblains, Toothache, &c.

To be mixed with the Nerve Ointment  
for Diphtheria and Sore Throat, Sickness  
Headache, Rheumatism, Pleurisy, Spinal  
Disease or affection of the Spine,  
Sprains, Felons, &c.

Also excellent for beasts.

MESSES. C. GATES & Co.:—  
GENTLEMEN—Mr. Daniel Alward, of  
Butternut Ridge, N.B., appeared before  
me and made oath that in November,  
1877, he was attacked with Diphtheria  
in its worst form. The Doctor pronounced  
it a very bad case and gave him some  
medicine which appeared to ease him, but he  
took cold and his throat was fast filling  
up, so he could scarcely breathe. He ap-  
plied Gates's Acadian Liniment internally  
and externally with immediate relief. He  
feels confident that unless he had got re-  
lief he could not have lived long.

Sworn to before me at Salisbury, this  
7th day of July, 1877.

J. W. HICKS, J.P.

Oct 13

#### NOW READY

The first volume of REV. T. WATSON SMITH'S  
"METHODISM  
IN  
EASTERN BRITISH AMERICA"

This volume, the result of much research and  
toil on the part of the author, contains accounts of  
the planting of Methodism in various parts of  
Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward  
Island, Newfoundland and Bermuda; brief bio-  
graphical sketches of early ministers and laymen;  
and such notices of contemporaneous religious re-  
sults as should make it of value to all interested in  
knowing what God did in the days of our fathers.

Every Methodist family should have a copy. To  
place the work within their reach, the volume—  
Cloth, 12 mo. pp. 491—has been placed at the low  
rate of \$1.50 per copy.

On the receipt of that sum a copy will be sent  
post-paid to any part of the Lower Provinces.  
Send your address at once to the  
**METHODIST BOOK ROOM,**  
125 GRANVILLE ST.,  
HALIFAX, N. S.

#### TO CHOIRS.

**JUST PUBLISHED**  
**WESLEY'S HYMNS**  
AND  
NEW SUPPLEMENT.  
WITH TUNES.

Containing more than 600 Tunes, original and  
selected, arranged in compressed score, for four  
voices, under the Editorship of the late George  
Cooper, Esq., of Her Majesty's Chapel Royal,  
and E. J. Hopkins, Esq., of the Temple Church.

PRICES.

Cloth, gilt lettered red edges	0 90
Limp Bound, gilt edges	1 00
Persian Calf, grained, gilt edges	2 25
Morocco, gilt edges	3 75
Morocco Antique, red under gilt edges	4 50

CROWN 4to (for Organ and Pianoforte),

Cloth, red edges	2 25
Half-Morocco, marbled edges	3 75
Half-Morocco, gilt edges	4 00
Persian Calf, grained, gilt edges	4 25
Morocco Antique, red under gilt edges	7 50

This Book has already been adopted for use  
in some of our leading Choirs. We will have very  
soon a supply of the Crown 8 vo. Cloth, 90 cents  
and Crown Quarto Cloth 2.25.

The other Editions we will get to order as de-  
sired.  
Specimen page of the Crown 8 vo. edition sent  
to any address.

**METHODIST BOOK ROOM.**

#### ROUTLEDGE'S CHEAP SERIES,

ONE DOLLAR EACH

Boswell's Life of Johnson  
Book of Modern Anecdotes English  
Irish and Scotch  
Curiosities of Literature—Diary  
Letters of Junius  
Extraordinary Popular Delusions  
Proverbs Mottos Quotations & Phrases  
Book of Table Talk—W. Clark Russell  
Homer's Iliad and Odyssey  
Ten Thousand Wonderful Things  
Froissart's Chronicles of England, France  
and Spain, &c.  
Bartlett's Familiar Quotations  
1001 Gems of Poetry—Dr. Mackay  
Modern Speaker and Reciter  
Josephus—Whistons

#### Intercolonial Railway.

1877

WINTER ARRANGEMENT  
ON AND AFTER MONDAY, Oct. 15th

TRAINS

Will leave Halifax as follows:—  
At 8.25 a.m. and 5.30 for St. John and  
intermediate points.  
At 1.30 p.m. for Quebec and intermediate  
points.  
At 8.25 a.m. and 1.30 p.m., for Pictou and  
intermediate points.  
TRAINS WILL ARRIVE.  
At 9.15 a.m. and 8.20 p.m. from St. John  
and intermediate stations.  
At 1.30 p.m. from Quebec and points  
West.  
At 1.30 and 8.20 p.m. from Pictou and  
intermediate stations.  
C. J. BRIDGES,  
Gen. Sup't. of Gov. Railways.

PREACHER'S PLAN, HALIFAX AND DARTMOUTH, SUNDAY, 9th DEC.

11 a.m. Brunswick St. 7 p.m. Rev. J. S. Sharp. Rev. S. F. Huestis.

MARRIED.

At Kingston, Kings Co., N.B., Nov. 19th by the Rev. Isaac N. Parker, Mr. Robert Harding, to Euphemia Ross, all of the above named places.

In Portland, St. John, on the 25th of Nov, by the Rev. S. T. Teed, Luke A. Allen, of St. John, to Arletta Jane Davis of Boston, U.S.

In the town of Portland on the 29th of Nov., at the residence of John Coleman, Esq., uncle of the bride by the Rev. S. T. Teed, Albert Sanderson, of Charlottetown, P.E.I., to Adelia Barker, of Frederick, E.B.

At Sunnyside, Guyaboro, Dec. 6th, by the Rev. J. R. Borden, Rev. D. S. Fraser, Presbyterian Minister, Mahone Bay, to Bessie, eldest daughter of E. J. Cunningham, Esq., Custos of Guyaboro county.—No cards.

At the residence of the bride's father, Lower Island Cove, Newfoundland, by the Rev. J. G. Currie, assisted by the Rev. J. Embree, Miss Sarah S. Louis, to the Rev. R. W. Freeman, Methodist Minister.

At Port Jolie, Nov. 7th, by Rev. John Johnson, Mr. Lewis Voglar, to Miss Harriet A. McDonald.

By the same, Nov. 21st, David Wagner, of Shelburne to Mary Ann Robertson of Port Jolie.

At Centreville, Digby Neck, on the 8th inst., at the house of the bride's father, by the Rev. E. Brettle, Mr. Robert Chesley Graham, to Miriam, only daughter of Mr. Newell Holmes, all of Centreville.

DIED.

At Cambridge, Mass, Nov. 22nd, aged 54, the Rev. James Armstrong, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and formerly a member of the Wes. Meth. Conference of E. B. America, and a native of Lower Horton, Kings Co., N.S.

At Fox Harbor, Nov. 20th, Katie Ann, infant daughter of Frederic and Sarah David, aged three years and 6 months.

DONATION.

THE FRIENDS of the Rev. J. B. Hemmon, at the St. of Canso, intend holding a DONATION PARTY.

at the Parsonage, Port Hawkesbury, on the 27th inst. Friends at a distance are requested to contribute through D. W. Hensley or H. W. Embree.

A TEA MEETING to raise funds for the completion of the New Church on the CHESTER ROAD MISSION will be held (D.V.) in that building, on WEDNESDAY NEXT, to commence at 8 o'clock.

MARKET PRICES.

Reported weekly by J. W. Forre, Commission Merchant, St. John, N.B., and J. H. BERT, Agent King's County Produce Depot, Halifax, N.S.

Market on Saturday December 8th, 1877.

Table with 4 columns: Item, Halifax, St. John, and Price. Items include Butter, Pork, Beef, etc.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

Ottawa, Sept. 30, 1877. AUTHORIZED Discount on American Invoices until further notice, 2 per cent.

1877 Autumn and Winter 1877 SMITH BROTHERS. Our Stock is now complete and Ready for Inspection, BEING THE LARGEST WE HAVE EVER HANDLED.

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

The second term of the current year will open on THURSDAY, Jan. 3rd, 1878. A most advantageous time for entrance.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE UNDERGROUND WORLD, A MISSION OF LIFE BELOW THE SURFACE.

With vivid descriptions of the hidden works of Nature and Art, comprising incidents and adventures beyond the light of day.

Illustrated with 125 Engravings, 1018 OCTAVO PAGES. The subject matter is new, and is brought right down to the present time.

FALL STOCK ARRIVING AT THE BOOK ROOM, HALIFAX.

- by Mrs. Henderson 1 40 The Home Cook Book—By Toronto Ladies, Tried, Tested, Proved 1 00 Common Sense in the Household—by Marion Harland 1 00

MOTLEY'S WORKS.

The Rise of the Dutch Republic, complete in one volume, crown 8 vo. 11 75

CARLYLE'S WORKS.

People's Edition. Life of John Sterling, 1 vol. 60 The French Revolution, a History in 3 vols. each 60

BAPTISMA, By Rev. J. LATHERN.

Bound in cloth. Contains 72 pag Price 12 cents. Gives evidence of thorough study of the subject.

1877. HOLIDAY STOCK AT METHODIST BOOK ROOM, HALIFAX.

LYRA CHRISTI—On the Life, Work and Words of Christ, with other Sacred Poems. By Chas. Lawrence Ford; 1.50.

GEMS OF ENGLISH POETRY, from Chaucer to the present time; 1.20, and 1.00. Poems by the author of There is a Happy Land; 1.00.

THE EARTH DELINEATED WITH PEN AND PENCIL OR VOYAGES, TRAVELS AND ADVENTURES all round the world. Edited by W. F. Ainsworth, F. R. G. S.; F. S. A. & Co.

THE POEMS OF OLIVER GOLDSMITH, a new edition, with beautiful illustrations, by Birket Foster and Humphreys, in colors, entirely new style; 7.75.

THE HANGING OF THE CRANE. H. W. Daggellow. Copious Engravings and Embellishments and Ornamental Vignettes, by best artists; 3.20.

GEMS OF LITERATURE—Elegant, Rare and Suggestive. Flowers gathered from an Hundred Fields, fully illustrated; 1.75.

THE MEDITERRANEAN ILLUSTRATED—Picturesque views and descriptions of its cities, shores and islands. 4 Thy Shores are Empires, changed in all save thee.

LAWS FROM HEAVEN FOR LIFE ON EARTH—Illustrations of the Book of Proverbs. By the Rev. Wm. Arnot, Morocco; 4.00.

MEMORIALS OF THE WESLEY FAMILY, including Biographical and Historical Sketches of all the members of the family for 250 years, Steel Portraits—fine Morocco; 4.00.

COOPER, MILTON, LONGFELLOW, CAMPBELL, GOLDSMITH, WORDSWORTH, BYRON, BURNS, MOORE, GLEANINGS FROM THE POETS.

WYCH HAZEL, by the author of Wide World. Gold of Chickaree do In India.

WOMEN OF HISTORY. The Young Mountaineer. The Land of the Pigtail. Charles Lynn's Will. Squire Lynn's Will.

FAMOUS BOYS BOOKS IN THIS SERIES. Crown 8vo., cloth extra, gilt edges, colored steel Frontispiece and 7 full page illustrations.

THE BOY CRUSADEERS, by J. G. EDGAR. Men at the Helm, by W. H. Davenport Adams.

THE ADVENTURES OF DICK ONSLAW among the Red Indians, by W. H. G. KINGSTON. An Eden in England, by A. L. O. E., with 8 full page Cuts.

THE SEA AND FAMOUS SAILORS, by Frank B. GOODRICH, with 8 full page Cuts. Ballantyne's (R. M.) Books for Boys.

THE CORAL ISLAND, A Tale of the Pacific. The Young Fur Traders; or, Snow-flakes and Sunbeams from the Far North.

THE LITTLE FOLKS' BIRTHDAY BOOK, or Something Good About Child Life. Flowers, etc., for every day.

FOR YOUNG MEN AND MAIDENS. Gift Books in handsome cloth and gilt bindings. Two Dollars Each.

LEONIE, or Light out of Darkness, and Within Iron Walls; Twin Stories of the Franco-Prussian War, by Annie Lucas.

THE ENGLISH CIRCUMNAVIGATORS. Book of Adventure and Peril. Great Triumphs of Great Men.

THE ENGLISH EXPLORERS. The Book of Noble English—Women. A Hundred Wonders of the World.

THE YOUNG LIANERO. Old Jack. First Voyage to Southern Seas. Saved From the Wreck.

WYCH HAZEL, by the author of Wide World. Gold of Chickaree do In India.

What Can She Do. Opening of a Chestnut Burr. Barriers Burned Away. Golden Ladder Series. The Word Series.

THE ADVENTURES OF DICK ONSLAW among the Red Indians, by W. H. G. KINGSTON. An Eden in England, by A. L. O. E., with 8 full page Cuts.

THE SEA AND FAMOUS SAILORS, by Frank B. GOODRICH, with 8 full page Cuts. Ballantyne's (R. M.) Books for Boys.

THE CORAL ISLAND, A Tale of the Pacific. The Young Fur Traders; or, Snow-flakes and Sunbeams from the Far North.

THE LITTLE FOLKS' BIRTHDAY BOOK, or Something Good About Child Life. Flowers, etc., for every day.

FOR YOUNG MEN AND MAIDENS. Gift Books in handsome cloth and gilt bindings. Two Dollars Each.

LEONIE, or Light out of Darkness, and Within Iron Walls; Twin Stories of the Franco-Prussian War, by Annie Lucas.

THE ENGLISH CIRCUMNAVIGATORS. Book of Adventure and Peril. Great Triumphs of Great Men.

THE ENGLISH EXPLORERS. The Book of Noble English—Women. A Hundred Wonders of the World.

THE YOUNG LIANERO. Old Jack. First Voyage to Southern Seas. Saved From the Wreck.

WYCH HAZEL, by the author of Wide World. Gold of Chickaree do In India.

WYCH HAZEL, by the author of Wide World. Gold of Chickaree do In India.