

MAHOMEDANISM IN INDIA.

The Empress of India has more Mahomedan subjects living under her sway than any other Sovereign in the world. The exact number however of those subjects has not been accurately ascertained; but there are authorities in a position to form an intelligent opinion on the matter who estimate that the followers of Islam in Hindostan scarcely count less than thirty millions of souls. That is probably too high an estimate. Perhaps the true figure is some number lying between twenty and thirty millions. There was a time when Mahomedan princes were Lords paramount of Hindostan. Indeed, there was a time when the Mahomedan Empire in India was one of the most powerful and most magnificent known to history. For very centuries that Empire held sway over a long large portion of the Indian peninsula, and very many of its architectural glories still exist, beautiful as the bright creations of a poet's fancy. The Indian Mahomedans were in some respects like other ruling races, endowed with great qualities. But their day of power is gone by never to return. Their Empire has perished, and their princes and nobles generally have been humbled in the dust. Under British rule, which is certainly by much the most just and beneficent that India ever knew, the proud and haughty Moslems have been compelled to descend to the level of the supple and despised Hindoo races, over whom for hundreds of years they rode rough shod.

The Indian Mahomedans do not take their humiliation kindly. They have not accepted the situation frankly; nor have they as yet apparently resolved to make the best of it. They are upon the whole seemingly becoming of less and less social importance throughout the land. Deprived of their former dominancy, they are not improving their opportunities to attain influence and position under the new regime. Free from the taint of idolatry, and holding in common with their Christian rulers sublime views of the unity and attributes of Deity, they yet have been less influenced by being brought into contact with Western civilization than the superstitious heathen around them. Hindoo youth are crowding the schools and Colleges in which the learning and science of the West are taught; and these youth are in ever increasing numbers engaging in the service of the State. But the Mahomedans keep aloof from the schools in which they would enjoy equal advantages with their Hindoo countrymen, and are as a consequence more and more left behind in the competition for employment by the British Indian Government.

But if the once dominant Mahomedans are steadily losing political influence and position in the Indian peninsula, it cannot be said they are losing their faith in Islam. Christian missions have not as yet achieved many grand successes over Brahminism in India. They have scarcely obtained any success at all in their contest with Mahomedanism in that great country. And according to present indications, long after Brahma and Vishnu and Siva shall exercise as little influence on the hopes and fears of the Hindoo as do Jupiter and Juno and Minerva upon the heart and conscience of the Greek and the Roman, the descendants of the Indian Mahomedans will still declare with fervour that God is great and Mahomet is His Prophet. It may be otherwise. The Indian Moslems may ere long recify the second grand article of their traditional creed; but the prospect at this moment gives no promise of such a result. Mahomedanism in India so far from appearing to be ready to collapse in presence of Christianity is really experiencing a revival. Wahabee fanatics whose professed mission it is to recall the followers of Islam to the purity and simplicity of their religion as set forth in the Koran, are labouring hard to fire the Mahomedan heart in India with something like the ancient zeal displayed by the disciples of the Arabian impostor. And these fanatics are meeting with sufficient success to render it necessary for the British Indian authorities to watch closely these truculent plotters of mischief. It appears to have been one of those Reforming Mahomedan devotees that recently assassinated a British Indian Judge at Calcutta; and if circumstances should favour their design, they would undoubtedly get up another great Indian revolt to drive the English out of India. They are continually at work to encourage resistance to British rule, and even where they fail to enlist their co-religionists in active resistance to British authority, their fiery appeals quicken the religious zeal of their more timid but perhaps not more loyal fellow disciples.

It is gratifying to know that these Indian Mahomedans, now suffer no real grievance at the hands of British rulers in India. Their religion is tolerated like all other forms of faith professed in India, and their rights are respected. More than that they desire, but more they have no just ground for demanding. It appears that even the most peacefully inclined of them have been troubled in conscience by the stirring harangues of the Wahabee Reformers as to whether it was lawful for them to act as loyal subjects of what was in their judgment an Infidel Government, or whether at all hazards they were bound to fight against British rule in India. To satisfy their scruples their case was described and submitted for the consideration of the most eminent Doctors in Mahomedan Law at Mecca and in North Western India. The decision in both instances, though on widely different grounds was in favor of submission; and submission for the most part will be the order of the day among these Indian Mahomedans, especially while British power shall appear to be too strongly established in Hindostan to be assailed with hope or

with impunity. But it will be a long time before they forget how proud was the position they once occupied in the land subjected by Moslem valour, and still longer before they bend in reverent and loving submission at the foot of the cross. J. R. N.

ENGLISH CORRESPONDENCE.

Recent deaths in the Ministry.—The Congregationalists at Nottingham.—The Social Science Congress at Leeds.—Signs of approaching winter.

DEAR MR. EDITOR.—Death has been in our midst, and since Conference four or five of the brethren have ceased to work and live. The Rev. Richard Folsom, after a long career of labor and most successful ministrations was suddenly summoned hence, he fell in the midst of his brethren, whilst taking a deep interest in the affairs of the Quarterly Meeting in Harrogate, by a stroke of apoplexy, and in a few hours entered into his heavenly rest.

In the same town, and only three days afterwards, the beloved Thomas Vasey, after about four months of patient sufferings, died in almost unparalleled success, and went to his reward with the Lord. Mr. Vasey's removal from earth is widely mourned. A Prince in our Israel has fallen, and Methodist laments at the loss. He was conspicuous among his brethren, and will long be held in loving remembrance for his deep piety and godliness, his noble self-denial, his burning zeal for God's glory, and his constant passion for soul saving work in the Church.

His rare gifts were all devoted to the Redeemer's service, and great successes crowned his efforts, and great honor was put by the adorable Master upon his consecrated servant. Great numbers in the Church bewail the death of him by whom they were led to Christ, and a host of his spiritual children have welcomed him to glory. The highest honors of the Connexion awaited Mr. Vasey had he been spared, and his strength admitted of the burden. He did not aspire to the high post of the Presidency, but such a proof of the strong regard of his brethren would have filled him with much gratitude, and he would have accepted of it as a blessed privilege of continuing to go through the midst of our people urging them to follow after holiness of heart and life, and to secure the richer baptism of the Holy Ghost. He was enabled to resign all;—his work, his beloved family, and the Church of his choice to the unerring wisdom and goodness of God, and frequently prayed on his death-bed, "Lord, let my death stay more than my life."

The closing scenes of this good man's life were distinguished by strong consolations, and bright foretastes of the glory which dwelleth in Immanuel's land. Calmly, safely and victoriously he passed to his reward, and his memory will long be fragrant and precious in the land.

The past fortnight has witnessed the gathering of large and influential bodies of Clergymen and Laymen, and the papers have teemed with reports of the proceedings of these Congresses and Unions. Papers and Essays are read, discussions follow, and there is ample room allowed for the expression of opinion, and the setting forth of new theories. These large bodies possess no legislative authority, and have to content themselves with the passing of resolutions and the publication of the speeches and essays, yet they are felt to exercise a small amount of influence, and to a considerable extent they influence the action of the Churches they are representing. The assemblage of so many earnest workers, the union of kindred minds, the reports of success attended by many schemes of usefulness, exercises a quickening and inspiring influence, and men gather something of light and heat which they will carry back with them to their own fields of labor.

The Meeting of the Congregational Union, in its Autumnal session, at Swansea, was a noble and enthusiastic affair. The leading men were there in great force, and the serious and addresses reported to have been unusually effective and powerful. As the great measures of the day appear to have received some degree of attention, and the peculiar phases of modern unbelief and error were prominently exhibited and their treacherous and dangerous character fully proclaimed. Yet it was chiefly in regard to hard earnest church work, how to secure an efficient supply of men for the pulpit, and how to reach and save the masses, that the Union gave its time and strength. Its voice will be heard by all the churches which it is supposed to govern and practical results will in many cases be sure to follow.

CIRCUIT FINANCE. No. 3. In your issue of the 18th inst., we observe a "Reply" to our first article on the above subject. We do not for a moment suppose that many of your readers will fail to discover the unintentional sophistry contained in the "Reply" respecting Circuit classification. That our scheme should be represented as making 160 classes of Circuits, because a certain percentage of tax is levied on the number, is quite too fanciful to be of importance in discussion.

In that clause of "Reply" referring more particularly to classification the author says, "Our principle is one of percentage on the actual receipts." If so, it is not quite apparent that not only are the eight Circuit Circuits to be dealt with, but every Circuit, in each class, is to be dealt with, separately, by an application to its actual receipts of some one of the eight grades of percentage suggested in the plan indicated by the "Reply." Our Circuits must retain their individuality in either mode.

Then adopting the arguments used in the "Reply" we might with equal grace represent the plan of A. W. N. as containing eight grades and 160 special classifications of Circuits; but such a representation we would deem unjust, as his plan in reality only has eight.

Now our original plan had one class of Circuits numbering between 100—just as Halifax District, to which special reference was made, contains not 14 classes as stated in the "Reply" but one class with fourteen Circuits; but one class in this connection can only mean the grouping together of a certain number of Circuits to be treated according to a given mode, and as in the plan submitted in 1869 and 70 there was but one specified mode there could of course be but one class which included all.

We must therefore urge our objection touching the complication, and consequent difficulty of "A. W. N.'s" plan.

Instead of answering section three of "Reply" we beg to refer to our second article on "Circuit Finance" which was forwarded to the Provincial Wesleyan last week.

L. G. Fredericton, Oct. 24th, 1871.

THE CHILDREN'S FUND.

ANOTHER LETTER. DEAR EDITOR.—I was said of a prominent member of a Methodist Conference on this side of the Atlantic, that at the close of a debate in which the logical arrows of a brother minister had pierced his armor, he expressed his opinion of the "foeman worthy of his steel" by demanding in a somewhat disparaging tone, "What new measure have you introduced this Conference?" If the bringing forward of "A. W. N.'s" measure, as that interrogator implied, is to be regarded as the criterion of genius among the members of a Methodist Conference then there are a few of the esteemed members of our own Conference whose claims of distinction in this direction will not certainly be questioned. Witness the plans for the improvement of the Children's Fund presented during the last few weeks to the readers of Provincial Wesleyan. Change, when something is to be gained by it, may be desirable; but change, merely for its own sake, should be avoided.

At the meeting of the special Committee on Finance held at Yarmouth in 1870, at which Bro. Gaetz's plan was submitted, an interesting speech was delivered by one of the Lay members of that Committee founded upon the words of St. Paul, "Sire ye should have been united unto me and not have looked from Crete and to have gained this harm and loss." The readers of the Provincial Wesleyan will not doubt infer from the aid, as did all those we think, who had the pleasure of listening to its exposition and application that Bro. Gaetz (and he had the fullest opportunity to do so) did not, either by his figures of rhetoric or arithmetic convince that gentlemen and we might add, or any other member of the Committee, that his new measure was an absolute necessity.

Fundamental to the schemes now being presented is evidence that a change in the appropriation is really necessary. This point seems to be taken for granted both by "A. W. N." and "L. G." Now, the necessity for a change, we submit, is the point in dispute. It is asserted that the present principle "is unjust," and "a circuit grievance," entails "ruin," &c., &c.; but where we ask, is the proof? "A. W. N." says, "In England our members are generally contributors to the funds of the Connexion, and the mode of collecting from Circuits according to membership, may there be enough." In this country our members pay on city and town stations; in country circuits there is but little support obtained from the classes the principal aid being obtained from all members of the congregation indiscriminately. Now the important question to be settled just here,—"Do our members generally contribute to the funds of the Connexion, and to the Child's Fund in particular, or do they not?" That they do so generally in this country as in England will be denied by few, and that they do so generally in the country as in the city circuits might not be very difficult of proof.

The question is not do they contribute in the classes only; but do they in some form, by collections, subscriptions, or donations, contribute to the funds of the Connexion? That they do so contribute we have already asserted; and the principle of collecting for the Children's Funds according to membership, is therefore by "A. W. N.'s" own showing, "fair enough."

But, even if it could be shown that our members generally, on country or city Circuits, who have the means to contribute to our Connexion funds (and no others are expected to do so) fail to discharge their obligations in this respect; then the proper course might be to discuss the best means of teaching all who are remiss in the matter of systematic benevolence that it is alike their duty and privilege to "abound in this grace also," and not to raise the cry of "ruin" in regard to a principle that has been found to work best for longest tried. The simplicity of the present plan is a strong argument against the adoption of any new measure such as has been forehanded by the schemes of recent correspondents. The Secretary of the Children's Fund would not feel under much obligation either to "A. W. N." or "L. G." for the benefit conferred upon him, in the shape of lessened labor, should the Conference decide to adopt the "six" class system of the former, or the "one hundred and sixty" class system of the latter.

In conclusion we say, let well enough alone. At least let us not loose from Crete until we are certain that by so doing we shall not suffer harm and loss, Yours, &c., CONSERVATIVE. St. John, Oct. 26, 1871.

Circuit Intelligence.

HALIFAX.

OPENING OF CHARLES STREET CHURCH. The new church on Charles street, north suburbs of Halifax, was opened to the public and formally dedicated to the service of God, on the afternoon of Sabbath last. The building was crowded to its utmost capacity, and many who came were unable to obtain admittance.

The exercises were begun by the Rev. Dr. Pickett, who read the introductory portion of the Liturgical Service found in the Discipline of the Methodist Church of the United States, gave out the 736th hymn, and led the devotion of the assembly in a brief extempore prayer. The lessons were then read by Rev. Mr. Shrewsbury; 2 Ch. vi. 18-33 and Heb. x. 19-25.

After singing the 579th hymn, the Rev. J. A. Rogers, Superintendent of the circuit, preached an eloquent discourse from John xiii. 16, "If any man serve me, him will my Father honor." We hope to publish the sermon next week. A financial statement, which we append, was read by the Secretary of the building committee. Another hymn was sung, and the service concluded with the Dedication Prayer, which was read by the Rev. Mr. Clark.

In the evening at 7 o'clock the Rev. Mr. Sargent preached an impressive sermon from Ps. xxvii. 4, and administered the rite of baptism to two infants. The house was well filled. A short prayer meeting closed the services of the day, which were marked throughout by deep interest and solemnity.

The dimensions of the church are 35x40 feet. The height of the audience room is 22 feet—with arched ceiling. The whole is nearly but not exactly finished, and furnished with seats capable of seating about 200 persons. A set back lower and spire add to the beauty of the exterior. A bell will be placed in position before next Sabbath. The builders, Messrs. McLouth & McLouche, deserve honourable mention for the thoroughly satisfactory manner in which they have performed their work.

The church has been erected for the City Mission Workers, and the services in it (including a Sabbath school) will be mainly conducted by them.

The collections on Sabbath in aid of the building fund amounted to \$52.19. W. H. W.

Stellarton, Nov. 3rd, 1871.

THE LEEDS MISSIONARY ANNIVERSARY.

From the Watkinson, 18th Oct. The services in connection with the anniversary begun on Sunday last, the 15th inst. The members of the deputation, the President of the Conference, and the Rev. W. O. Simpson and T. B. Stephenson, preached in the principal chapels of the town to large and appreciative congregations.

On Monday morning, the 16th inst., the usual GLEDHLOW BREAKFAST was held. The numbers that gathered together under Mr. Smith's hospitable roof were perhaps somewhat less than those of some former years in the history of this famous breakfast, but in spirit and in all that comprehended in the insignificant word "tone," the meeting was equal to any of its predecessors.

After the devotion exercises by the Rev. T. B. Goodwin and the President, the Rev. J. H. Lord, as superintendent of the Brunswick Circuit, took the chair, and in a few admirable sentences opened the business of the morning. The noble hall in which they were met, was not, he said, technically consecrated, but it was not less so that account holy ground, for it was hallowed by holy deeds which the Church of Christ could never forget. He briefly referred to the progress of affairs on the Continent of Europe, where the last barrier to the spread of evangelical truth had been swept away; and he regarded it as a good omen that simultaneously with the opening of new lands for the light of the Gospel, there had been excited in some of our people at home a spirit of unbounded liberality.

Referring to the times of trial in which that breakfast held its origin, he urged that whatever might be the necessity for exertion and sacrifice in the past, the necessity of the present was not of a less equally pressing nature, and he therefore hoped that there would be no abatement of zeal for missions or of generosity in sustaining them.

The President stated that it was nineteen years since he had attended the first breakfast at Gledhlow, and as his imagination called up around him the forms of the many munificent supporters of Christian missions who had been wont to meet in that mansion, but who had passed away to mansions which were better, he felt as though he had come already "to the spirits of just men made perfect." It was a joy to think of those who had fought the fight and won the crown, and it was for us to emulate our fathers. He also adverted to the new openings for the Gospel in Spain, Italy, and elsewhere, and mentioned the circumstance that a missionary had been labouring for some time past in Vienna, and that there was a prospect of our soon getting an avowed establishment in the Austrian capital. It was impossible, he said, to think of the stupendous events which had just happened upon the Continent without believing that some grand crisis in the history of humanity was imminent—crisis, as he finally believed, of blessing for the world. He hoped that Leeds would keep its ancient and honoured position in the van of Methodist missionary enterprise, and that Methodism generally would more fully appreciate the glory of aiding in the recovery of the human family to God.

The Rev. W. O. Simpson felt that in that hall he could not speak as the member of an official deputation, as he had come into his native district and was surrounded by the friends of his childhood. He was present at a similar gathering there eighteen years ago, and during this long interval a chapter of his history, perhaps the most momentous of his life, had been opened and closed. He had been made a missionary, not in any institution established for that purpose, but in Brunswick Chapel, and by the godly influence of a host of noble men, most of whom had gone to their reward. Addressing the young laymen present, he said he wished he had his position, though he would not give up his own for it. If he had in early life "stood by the stuff," he might now have been worth much more gold; but he said eighteen years back—

My talents, gifts, and graces, Lord, Into thy blessed hands receive, And he said so still, with more of thought and reverence than ever.

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versary since, and he was not yet weary in well-doing. It had been his privilege to be associated from his earliest years with the benevolent and the holy, and his heart was still full of zeal for God.

The Rev. Emile Cook, of Paris, was the next speaker. He spoke of the avidity with which he was accustomed to read the Wesleyan on the occasion of any great anniversary services in connection with British Methodism, and there was nothing which in past years had delighted him more than the accounts of these Leeds meetings, and notably of this Gledhlow Breakfast. He had often longed to be present at it, and little thought that any opportunity would ever arise. After briefly adverting to the state of affairs in his own country, he concluded with the hope that these happy gatherings would in the future, as in the past, give an impetus to missionary zeal throughout the Connexion.

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The Rev. J. Broadhouse was the oldest man in the room, and gave an amusing account of the circumstances under which he gave his first missionary subscription. By the exercise of a little skill he had succeeded in reducing the inconvenient dimension of a certain elderly gentleman's head, and had received seven shillings for the operation. This he made up to half a guinea for the missions—a subscription which he gradually increased as his increasing means permitted. This year he would give a guinea beyond his usual subscription to aid in securing the downfall of the Pope.

The Rev. T. B. Stephenson described the halloving effect upon him of a noon day prayer meeting which he had attended at Harrogate just after the funeral of the late Mr. Vasey. He should go back to his work with the seal of a new consecration upon his heart and life.

The Rev. H. H. Chettle rejoiced at the true old Methodist "tone" of the conversation that morning a tone which he should be sorry to see go out.

The Rev. B. Hellier said that he had been brought up in the Church of England, and that to that Church he owed his conversion. He could not however find in it a practical realisation of that "communion of saints" which he said every Sunday he believed in, and therefore united himself to Methodism, a decision of which he had never repented.

Brief remarks in keeping with the character of the meeting were also made by Messrs S. Atkinson, W. E. Burrows, J. Crawford, G. Cooper, and J. R. Broadhouse. The host had at the outset sounded his usual note of warning to his guests not to indulge in long set speeches, but to let their speaking take a free practical action, and be accompanied by a practical action, and his seasonable exhortation was thankfully obeyed. At the close the secretary reported that the sum of £567.9s. had been subscribed, to which about £100 would be added by friends not present at the breakfast, making the total an advance of some £59 upon that of last year.

ALBION MINES CIRCUIT.

The work of the year thus far has been very largely that of reorganizing and reading out our church machinery. We think we can truly report progress.

The Sabbath congregations at Stellarton have on the whole been very good, and what is very singular, the male element preponderates. A Thursday evening prayer meeting has been established, which despite a poor attendance has been marked by gracious influences. A Bible class, a very necessary auxiliary to our work, has been organized, and is very encouraging in its progress. While to the careless or unskilled eye, these services may have presented no very promising indications, they have often brought to the pastor's eye a ray of gladness and to his heart a ray of hope. One night not long since we listened to the first public confessions of a contrite and repentant soul, whose name we trust ere long will be written in Heaven.

As Westville, we are labouring under peculiar disadvantages. Not having any place of worship of our own, we have been necessitated to avail ourselves of the kind offer of our Kirk friends and use theirs. But this involves a degree of uncertainty and irregularity in our services, which is unfavorable to progress. We have nevertheless organized the members dwelling there into a class, with not yet been held. A week night prayer meeting has been established among our people there, which reports increasing interest. We have given more than ordinary attention to our pastoral work having made three visits during the three months ending Oct. 31st, 1870.

Never had we more liberty or satisfaction in conversing directly upon the subject of personal and experimental religion. We anticipate gratifying results from this department of our work.

As regards the material interests of the Circuit we are not negligent, but these we consider as not only connected with, but dependent upon those spiritual, and if as a whole we can only secure the visitation of the Lord the Spirit, we have no fears as to owing prosperity in matters financial.

owing to Mr. Brown's illness, our Home Mission Meeting has not yet been held. We cannot forecast the results of our labours in any one department, yet we confidently hope to furnish an increasingly cheering report from time to time, believing that those who have sown and those who may reap will eventually rejoice together over the harvest gathered in this interesting mission field.

A. D. M. Stellarton, Nov. 3rd, 1871.

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Mr. B. T. Vickers was made a missionary subscriber when he was born, and the obligation to labour for the cause was laid upon him in his youngest childhood. His love for it had grown with his growth, and was deeper now than ever.

Mr. J. R. Flitch, as the youngest man in the room, felt that upon the young men was laid the solemn duty of perpetrating the work of their fathers. His is not a recent but a special donation as a thank offering for his deliverance.

The Rev. J. Broadhouse was the oldest man in the room, and gave an amusing account of the circumstances under which he gave his first missionary subscription. By the exercise of a little skill he had succeeded in reducing the inconvenient dimension of a certain elderly gentleman's head, and had received seven shillings for the operation. This he made up to half a guinea for the missions—a subscription which he gradually increased as his increasing means permitted. This year he would give a guinea beyond his usual subscription to aid in securing the downfall of the Pope.

The Rev. T. B. Stephenson described the halloving effect upon him of a noon day prayer meeting which he had attended at Harrogate just after the funeral of the late Mr. Vasey. He should go back to his work with the seal of a new consecration upon his heart and life.

The Rev. H. H. Chettle rejoiced at the true old Methodist "tone" of the conversation that morning a tone which he should be sorry to see go out.

The Rev. B. Hellier said that he had been brought up in the Church of England, and that to that Church he owed his conversion. He could not however find in it a practical realisation of that "communion of saints" which he said every Sunday he believed in, and therefore united himself to Methodism, a decision of which he had never repented.

Brief remarks in keeping with the character of the meeting were also made by Messrs S. Atkinson, W. E. Burrows, J. Crawford, G. Cooper, and J. R. Broadhouse. The host had at the outset sounded his usual note of warning to his guests not to indulge in long set speeches, but to let their speaking take a free practical action, and be accompanied by a practical action, and his seasonable exhortation was thankfully obeyed. At the close the secretary reported that the sum of £567.9s. had been subscribed, to which about £100 would be added by friends not present at the breakfast, making the total an advance of some £59 upon that of last year.

Movement." I have not signed the resolutions contained in that statement, or expressed any approval of them. They were struck out confidentially last summer. I fully coincided with the wish to obtain better laws for the workmen of our great cities; but I expressed my strong disapproval of several of the proposals contained in the resolutions. I am your obedient servant. SATISBURY. Hatfield House, Hatfield, Herts, Oct. 13th.

The London "Observer" says— "We understand that the accounts given in several of our daily contemporaries with reference to the alliance between the conservative Peers and certain representatives of the working classes are substantially correct, in so far as the preliminary negotiations are concerned. We can, however, state positively that no ratification of the draft terms proposed by the Council of skilled workmen has as yet been exchanged, nor has any conference so far taken place between the members of the Legislature who are reported to have signed the draft document and the working class representatives. It is not, indeed, believed by the principal parties to the negotiations that any very definite results will follow. The working men themselves, rightly or wrongly, do not regard the movement as bearing any political or party character. They are not unwilling to see the opportunity of manifesting their opinion that the present Government has not evinced sufficient activity in legislating for the interests of the working classes, but they wish it to be understood that if the conservative leaders are ready to sacrifice their principles to secure the co-operation of the artisan electors, they, on their side, are not prepared to sacrifice their political principles in order to secure the support of the conservatives in measures of social reform."

The following are the resolutions to which Lord Salisbury and the "Observer" are proposed to constitute the basis of the alliance between the conservatives and the working classes— 1. The families of our workmen shall be relieved from the dismal lanes, crowded alleys and unwholesome dwellings of our towns, and placed "out in the country" where, in the middle of a garden, each family shall have its own detached homestead, and where, in wholesome air and sunshine, they may grow up strong, healthy and pure under the influence of well ordered homes.

2. There shall be created a permanent organization for the self government of cottages, towns and villages, with power of the acquisition and disposal of land for the common good.

3. A day's labor shall consist of eight hours of honest work.

4. In addition to schools for elementary education there shall be established schools for technical education and practical knowledge.

5. Places

organization of the people, the adoption of the ballot and equal electoral districts as a cure for some of the evils which he complained, he urged that the combinations with aristocrats and middle classes should be avoided, and that the people should elect their own representatives to Parliament. The proposition of the new alliance would not satisfy the people. (Hear.)

Mr. Davis followed, and, while criticising some of the speaker's views, he dealt with the stated coalition as a "secret treaty." He declared that the persons who were set up as "skilled artisans" were not artisans at all, and said that the Marquis of Salisbury had disclaimed the matter he should have conceived it was a plan on the part of the aristocracy to sell to the State the most railways in the country.

Mr. Frank declared that much credit was taken by the liberals for giving the people cheap food, but how far was this true? He said the liberals had given tea at three shillings a pound, but meat, in place of being five pence and sixpence, was now a shilling a pound. He urged that the only end the people should have in view should be the declaration of a republic, and that they should train the people to abolish all theodicy.

Mr. Winn and Mr. Osborne both spoke strongly against any combination with tory lords, and repeated the power assumed by the "working" side of the coalition of representing the working classes. The propositions were declared to be a "move" to cheat the people.

In the other speeches it was declared that the advocacy of republican principles would advantage people more than any combination with the tories, who, it was said, were endeavoring to elect a tory coalition.

The meeting closed at a late hour with thanks to the chairman.

A STORE ROBBERY—Henry White, Esq., Gratwick, Cornwall, has his store broken into on Thursday night, and his goods and goods stolen. The thief of the thief was discovered and traced some distance, and a portion of the goods discovered in the bushes.

THANKSGIVING DAY IN NEW BRUNSWICK—His Excellency the Governor has appointed Thursday the 9th day of November to be observed as a day of Thanksgiving throughout the Province.

DISTRESSING ACCIDENT—On Monday last week a woman named Heron, in getting off a truck wagon, on which she had been riding on Frontenac, N. B., slipped and fell, and before the driver could stop the horses, the wheel passed over her chest, killing her almost instantaneously.

NEW STEAMER FOR THE BAY OF FUNDY—The "St. John" Telegraph says:—"On Small, Esq., who is now in London, accompanied by Captain Stearn, on business connected with the purchase of a steamer for the route between St. John and Annapolis, informed his firm in this city yesterday by cable telegram that he had bought a boat. The steamer is one which guarantees the placing on the line of one of the most valuable and safe vessels that has ever come to the port, with increased facilities for the accommodation of passengers, and regards both comfort and safety. The steamer is 230 feet long, 26 feet 6 in. beam and 14 feet 6 in. hold. She is iron framed and deck plated and is propelled by two screws. Her engines, two in number, are oscillating, with 63 inch cylinders and having a stroke of 65 inches. The boilers, four in number, may be used separately. They are of the very best material and tubular, the tubes being all riveted. She has engines for hoisting and all the appliances of the day for assisting in the expeditions handling of freight. Her cabins and saloon, which are finished in gorgeous style, will accommodate 325 first-class passengers, and 250 passengers of the second class can be taken in the storeroom. The boat is expected to arrive here about the middle of next month, when she will be thoroughly fitted up for the business in which she will be engaged."

EDITORIAL NOTES, &c.

CHILDREN'S FUND DISCUSSION—We believe that our friends generally will think with us that this has gone far enough in our columns just now at least; and we therefore ask our respected correspondents to turn their pens to other subjects of connexional importance.

We have been endeavoring to get all the light we could upon the subject, both from the articles furnished by the communications of our talented Brethren "S. W. N.," "L. G.," "D. D. C.," and "CONSERVATIVE," who have been writing upon it, and also from other sources, that we might form an enlightened opinion upon it, which we proposed to ourselves we would declare when formed, but we will spare our readers for the present.

2. Just as we are going to press we have received another note from Bro. Teasdale concerning the sickness and death of Bro. Martin. The information which is thus given to us we have not room to give this week. Bro. T. refers to the pressing necessity of securing an immediate supply for the Port Mouton Circuit; this matter we doubt not is receiving proper consideration from the Chairman of the Liverpool District who is also the Co-Delegate of the Conference;—upon him the responsibility in regard to it primarily devolves; and we are sure that the President of the Conference will co-operate promptly with him in the endeavor to make the best possible arrangements to conserve the interests of Methodism here in this excellent city.

3. It will be seen from our report of deaths that one of the respected Missionary Secretaries, and an ex-President of our Conference, has been called to mourn the removal of his excellent wife, Mrs. Boyce during her short visit to these Provinces a few years since, deceased herself to all the friends who had the privilege of forming her acquaintance, and all these and many others throughout our Conference will truly sympathize with this faithful servant of the Church—Mr. Boyce—in this time of so sore a bereavement.

ERRATA—There was a misprint of "Turner" for "Freeman" in the letter from Liverpool on Mr. Martin's death.

RECEIPTS FOR PROVINCIAL WESLEYAN.

To 7th November, 1871.

From H. M. McMillan 1 00 From K. L. Johnston 1 00
From J. W. McCarty, Clarke & Van Buren 1 00
From J. H. Jones 2 00 From R. Foster 2 00
From Rev. W. H. Linsley 4 00 From J. H. Jones 2 00
From Rev. J. D. Denstedt 2 00 From J. H. Jones 2 00
From J. H. Jones 1 00 From J. H. Jones 2 00

Marriages.

On the 26th ult. at the residence of the bride's brother, by the Rev. E. J. Denstedt, Mr. William McKelvey, of Douglas, York Co., to Miss Christina White, of St. John, N. B.

At the Wesleyan Parsonage, Truro, on the 26th ult. by the Rev. John Read, Mr. Joseph Adey, of New Brunswick, to Miss Elizabeth B. Mattatt, of Truro.

On the 25th ult. at Yarmouth, N. S., by the Rev. Dr. Day, William F. Cullen, Esq., of Amherst, to Abbie A., only daughter of Capt. George E. Frety, of Yarmouth.

REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

Every Birth should be registered within 60 days after taking place. PENALTY for neglect, Two Dollars.

Every death should be registered before interment, or within 10 days after death. Penalty for neglect, five dollars.

OFFICE—No. 59 GRANVILLE ST., HALIFAX

Deaths.

At Weymouth, on Wednesday morning, Oct. 25, Sarah B. Parker, aged 87 years, sister of the late John Parker, Esq., of Waton, Hants Co.

At Shediac, Oct. 14th, after a short illness which he bore with great patience, Adam George, son of Mr. Adam Tait, aged 17 years. Deceased was much respected. In his sickness he sought and obtained acceptance with God, and died happy at 6 o'clock, 66 years.

At Chignecto, on the 19th of July last, calmly trusting in the merits of his Saviour, Samuel Crowe, aged 46 years.

Oct. 16, at Truro, Brixton Rise, Maria, the beloved wife of the Rev. Wm. B. Boyce, aged 65. Deceased at Island Cove, N. B., Oct. 12th, Johanna, the beloved wife of Rev. Joseph Pascoe. Aged 32 years.

Oct. 11, at Bristol, near Ryde, the Rev. John Vine, Wesleyan Minister, in the 48th year of his age, and the thirty-sixth of his ministry.

On Friday morning, Mr. Joseph Keeler, in the 3rd year of his age, died of Cholera Infantum.

At Millville, on the 4th inst., Mr. Isaac Smith, formerly of Charlottetown, P. E. I., and for many years very efficient as agent for the British and Foreign Bible Society in both Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. Mr. Smith was a very intelligent and devoted man, and he was widely known throughout the Province. He had in consequence of growing infirmities, to pass several of the later years of his life in retirement, and for him "to die was doubtless gain."

Shipping News.

PORT OF HALIFAX.

ARRIVED.

Oct. 31—Simp Alpha, Hunter, Sydney; brigantine, number, New York; Fortuna, Malboro Bay; John, Hill, P. E. I.; W. Taylor, Holling, do; Stronnie, L. Leahy, Lebrador; John, Remond, do; Anne, L. Leahy, Lebrador; John, Remond, do; Isaac Patch, G. Banks, do.

Nov. 2—Simp Alpha, Boudoir, Cow Bay; Volunteer, Sydney; Mary J. Forrest, do; Sabrina, Ingonish; W. Grant, Parker, Lockport; Silver, B. J. McKay, Truro; John, McEntee, do; Lamenburg; J. Young, Courad, do; Robert's Bride, Sydney, Lebrador.

Nov. 3—Simp Perseverance, Tanton, Sydney.

Nov. 4—Simp Anstran, Brown, Baltimore; Albatross, do; Charlotte, do; J. D. S. Noble, do; Portland, do; John, McLean, Shelburne.

Nov. 5—Simp Horton, Wallace, Boston; A. C. Major, Perry Truro Island.

Nov. 6—Simp Carlos, Colby, Portland; Neotoma, Liverpool; Franklin, St. John; Copenhagen, do; St. John, do; Agley, Lebrador; Friend, Lantz, Lebrador; Annie, Ross, Lebrador; Ellen, Smith, P. E. I.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA.

Thursday, 12th day of October, 1871.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Hon. the Minister of Customs, and under the provisions of the section of the Act 31st Vic., cap. 51, in relation to the duties on tobacco, has ordered that the duty imposed on tobacco manufactured in a bond, if the Excise has been paid and order, and it is hereby ordered, that the Port of Halifax, in the Province of Nova Scotia, and the same is hereby added to the list of ports in relation to the said Act, at which raw or leaf tobacco may be imported into Canada.

W. M. LEE,
Clark Privy Council
Secretary.

BRITISH AMERICAN

Book and Tract Depository.

66 GRANVILLE STREET.

S. S. Books and Papers.
Pocket Bible, 25c to \$2.50.
Family Bible, \$2.75 and upwards.
do. do. large Quarto French Morocco, with Nest and Henry Note, \$5.75.
Jamison Brown and Faussett's Portable commentary on the Bible, 2 vols. \$3.75.
Barnes' Complete Testament, Surgeon of the Palms list, 3 vols. \$1.80 each.

THE REAL PRESENCE.

A very interesting and instructive tract explanatory of the above subject, by Rev. Arthur Wolfe, A. A. Rector of Farnham, All Saints, Late Fellow and Tutor of Clare College Cambridge.

Every Communicant should have one, price 7cts. N. B.—A large assortment of Books suitable for the Holidays, will be found at the Depository.

FOUR MONTHS FOR 50 CTS.

GREAT SUCCESS.

Am Sunday School Worker.

AN EVANGELICAL UNDENOMINATIONAL

Monthly for Parents, Teachers and Schools, with various School Lessons, Exposition, Questions, Quizzes, Blackboard Exercises, &c. for each Sabbath.

This publication is designed to develop a great depth of spirituality in the Sunday school work, looking beyond mere results.

TERMS FOR 1872—\$1.50 IN ADVANCE.

Clubs of Ten or more (to one address) will receive 6 Lesson Papers free, with each Magazine monthly. Scholar's Lesson Paper monthly, with Lessons for every Sabbath, 12 cents a year, or per hundred \$9 a year. Send 10 cents for specimen copy, 1 Lesson Paper, and our own List of Lessons for 1872 to

S. L. LUN, Mo.
Bound copies for 1870 and 1871, \$2 each, postpaid. Lesson Papers on Gospel of Matthew for 1870 and on Gospel of John for 1871, same price as 1872.

no 2. 1in.

NOTICE.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

Ottawa, 3rd Aug. 1871

No. 10 is hereby given that His Excellency the Governor-General, by an order in Council bearing date in him by the 3rd section of the 34th Victoria, Cap. 10, has been pleased to order and direct that a certain notice, as aforesaid, in relation to Canadian manufactures, be transferred to the list of goods which may be imported into Canada free of duty, viz:

"Canvas," for the manufacture of floor oil-cloth not less than 18 inch wide, and not pressed or calendered.

"Heavy Oil," or "Carbolite Oil," a product of coal used in the manufacture of Wood block pavement, and of wood for buildings, and railroad ties.

By Command
R. S. M. BOUCHETTE
no 1 4

Wesleyan Book Room.

TWO Cases New Books just received from England, containing among others—

John's Life's History 80 45
Locke's Theology 1 30
Sketches of Methodism, 1 05
Companion to Wesleyan Hymn Book, 1 05
Pie's Hand Book of Theology, 1 50
Turner's Promise of the Father, 45
Poison on Infidelity, 45
Newton on the People's Catechism, 45
Wesley's Theology by Thornley Smith, 1 06
Perey's Polity of Methodism, 4 50
Jenkins's Sermons, 2 vols. 75
Smith's Climbing, 2 25
Miller's Life, 45
Randle's For Ever, 45
Wise's Obedience to God, 45
Watson's Wesley, 1 05
Larkson's Charles Wesley, 1 05
Life of Mr. Newton, 75
Mrs. C. M. Thayer's Letters, 75
Wesley's N. T.—Pocket Edition, 1 80
Edmonson's Sermons, 2 vols. 1 80
And Wesley's Hymns, and Bibles and Hymns bound together.

Halifax, October 10th, 1871.

E. J. MILLER,
General Agent for the Seven Western Counties for the following

Sewing Machines,

VIZ:—
Howe, Singer, Wheeler & Wilson, Little Wanzler, Weed, Abbott, &c.

PRICES FROM \$15 UPWARD.

Address Welver Square, Wilmot, Annapolis County, Nova Scotia.

ALL MACHINES WARRANTED.

April 12. 6mo.

Just Published—October, 1871.

Owen's

Chronographical Chart,

For the use of Schools and Academies.

Beautifully colored, mounted and varnished.

oct 18 61

A. & W. MACKINLAY,
Publishers.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,
Ottawa, Oct. 20th, 1871.

Authorised discount on American Invoices and further notice, 18 p. cent.

R. S. M. BOUCHETTE,

FALL, 1871.

The subscribers invite the attention of all

WHOLESALE BUYERS

to their extensive importations of all kinds of

Hardware Goods,

Now being received and which they are prepared to supply to Dealers at a small advance upon Cost

DAVID STAER & SONS,
SHEFFIELD HOUSE,
October 31, 1871. 3m Halifax, N. S.

FALL, 1871.

WE beg to call the attention of our customers and the public generally, to our large and varied stock of

Dry Goods,

suitable for the coming season, consisting of the following lines:

A large and varied stock of

Dress Goods

of the late styles and very cheap.

Shawls and Woolen Goods

In great variety.

TWEEDS, DOBINSKINS, SATINETS,
CA-MERES, BROADCLOTHS, PILOTS,
&c. &c. &c.

FLANNELS,

All colors, qualities, and prices.

CLOTHING, in great variety

PRINTS, Furniture do, Gray and White SHEETING & SHIRTINGS

DAMASKS, MORGANS, Green, Buff and White

BLANDS FOR Blinds.

White Linen Damasks, Table Cloths, Napkins, Towel Covers, &c.

Carpets, Rugs, Cocon Mats and Matting,
Oil Cloths, (Table and Floor)

White and Colored BEDQUILTS, Cotton
Sheets, &c.

Flowers, Hats, Leathers, etc.

In endless variety.

A large stock of White and Colored WARD constantly in stock.

HABERDAHRY and SMALL WARES
and sundry other articles usually found in a large warehouse.

E. W. Chipman & Co.
no 1
1262 GRANVILLE STREET.

S. S. 'AUSTRALIAN.'

Have received per above steamer:

WHITE SHIRTS—
Black & White, Colored COUGRUS,
Brown WHITENS, Brown BEAVERS.

READY MADE CLOTHING,
RIBBONS and HABERDAHRY.

WAREHOUSES—95 and 97 Granville St.
Oct. 31.

MOUNT ALLISON

Wesleyan College & Academy.

THE Second Term of the current year will open on

Thursday, November 16th.

This will be a favorable time for entering all the institutions, particularly the Academies. Time by notices of pupils intending to enter is respectfully requested.

D. ALLISON,
J. R. INGLE,
St. John, October 15th, 1871. 4w—oct 18

Just Opened at the

Bee Hive

MY Stock of FALL and WINTER COTTONS, &c. consisting in part of YACHTING JACKETS, &c. of the present season.

REFEERS and OVERCOATS, PANTS and VESTS, all of which will be sold at the lowest possible prices for Cash. Please call and examine.

JAMES K. MUNNIS,
no 25 118 Upper Water Street Cor. Jacob.

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS
WAREHOUSE.

Fall, 1871.

95 & 97 GRANVILLE STREET.

Anderson, Billing & Co.

Have now completed their importations for this season.

They invite Wholesale Buyers to an inspection of their stock, which being purchased at prices much below manufacturers' present rates will be found a profitable transaction.

no 25 ANDERSON, BILLING & CO.

Wholesale and Retail.

1871 Fall and Winter, 1871

100 PACKAGES

HATS, CAPS,

Ladies' Furs,

&c. &c.

Ex "Trinidad" from Glasgow, "Isabella" from London, and other arrivals.

W. J. COLEMAN & SONS

Have much pleasure in announcing the completion of their Fall importations of

Hats, Caps, Ladies' Furs,

TRUNKS, TRAVELLING BAGS,

RAILWAY RUGS,

Rubber Clothing, Umbrellas,
&c. &c. &c.

The above stock, personally selected from the best houses in England and Scotland, will be found complete in every particular.

IN THE WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT

Some Very Cheap Lots

Will be offered, especially adapted for the Country Trade.

W. J. COLEMAN & SONS,
no 26-6w
129 Granville Street.

British Shoe Store,

138 GRANVILLE STREET.

A. J. RICKARDS & CO.

HAVE today received a large assortment of Ladies', Misses' and Children's

Serge Goods,

of various styles and qualities, which are warranted to give satisfaction in cheapness, durability, and finish.

To Anglers and Pedestrians,

100 pairs of the Celebrated ARMY BLUCHERS, ap 25

CONFERENCE GROUP.

The Conference Group is now ready and will be despatched (during this and the following week) in Public Lots, for distribution, and each member entitled to a copy, will receive a postal card, informing him of the place to which his copy has been sent. J. B. WOOD, L.M.,
no 25 16 King Street, St. John, N. B.

231—Hollis Street—231

H. G. LAURILLIARD,

MERCHANT TAILOR.

HAVING completed his FALL IMPORTATIONS of various styles of Peruvian, Nova Scotian, Cashmere and Astrachan, is now prepared to show to his customers, and others favoring him with a call, a most choice and varied selection of Goods from the best manufacturers in England. Comprising in part—Blue, Brown, and Olive Green; White, rich Fines, Meltons, West of England; Broad Cloths of English Mixed Colors; and English Tweed Coatings, Doabkin and Tweed Trowels; to suit the tastes of all. Every Vesting of beautiful design and rich material, which he will be happy to make up to order.

Thankful for the very liberal patronage accorded him in the past, he trusts by attention to a want of customer to merit a continued increase of business.

N. B. Agent for NEW YORK FASHION PLATES. 1m.

FLOUR, FLOUR.

Ex Chase and Carliotta.

1800 Barrels Flour,
Superior Extra,
Extras,
Fancy,
Superiors.

For sale by
R. C. HAMILTON & CO.
oct 26

Wesleyan Book Room.

Two Cases New Books just received from England, containing among others—

John's Life's History 80 45
Locke's Theology 1 30
Sketches of Methodism, 1 05
Companion to Wesleyan Hymn Book, 1 05
Pie's Hand Book of Theology, 1 50
Turner's Promise of the Father, 45
Poison on Infidelity, 45
Newton on the People's Catechism, 45
Wesley's Theology by Thornley Smith, 1 06
Perey's Polity of Methodism, 4 50
Jenkins's Sermons, 2 vols. 75
Smith's Climbing, 2 25
Miller's Life, 45
Randle's For Ever, 45
Wise's Obedience to God, 45
Watson's Wesley, 1 05
Larkson's Charles Wesley, 1 05
Life of Mr. Newton, 75
Mrs. C. M. Thayer's Letters, 75
Wesley's N. T.—Pocket Edition, 1 80
Edmonson's Sermons, 2 vols. 1 80
And Wesley's Hymns, and Bibles and Hymns bound together.

Halifax, October 10th, 1871.

E. J. MILLER,
General Agent for the Seven Western Counties for the following

Sewing Machines,

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PRICES FROM \$15 UPWARD.

Address Welver Square, Wilmot, Annapolis County, Nova Scotia.

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April 12. 6mo.

99 GRANVILLE STREET. 99

To Wholesale Buyers.

WE beg to inform our customers and other Wholesale Buyers, that our

Autumn and Winter Stock

is now complete.

This Stock has been selected with the greatest care, and under the

Most Favorable Circumstances.

And embraces many lots much under value, to which we respectfully invite attention.

THE RETAIL DEPARTMENT

In this season complete in every respect, embracing

ALL THE NEWEST FABRICS AND LEADING STYLES.

A call from all intending purchasers is respectfully invited.

J. B. SMITH BROS.

Cotton Warp.

THE COTTON YARN manufactured at the

New Brunswick Cotton Mills,

has the name of the mills and our name on a printed label on the end of the bundle.

White, Red, and Orange Yarn is put up in BLUE packages.

Blue Yarn is put up in BUFF paper.

All Yarn made by us is warranted of best quality, full weight, and correctly numbered.

WM. PARKS & SON,
N. B. Cotton Mills, St. John, N. B., Aug. 8, 1871.
oct 18

MOUNT ALLISON

Wesleyan College & Academy.

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Rubber Clothing, Umbrellas,
&c. &c. &c.

The above stock, personally selected from the best houses in England and Scotland, will be found complete in every particular.

IN THE WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT

Some Very Cheap Lots

Will be offered, especially adapted for the Country Trade.

W. J. COLEMAN & SONS,
no 26-6w
129 Granville Street.

British Shoe Store,

138 GRANVILLE STREET.

A. J. RICKARDS & CO.

HAVE today received a large assortment of Ladies', Misses' and Children's

Serge Goods,

of various styles and qualities, which are warranted to give satisfaction in cheapness, durability, and finish.

To Anglers and Pedestrians,

100 pairs of the Celebrated ARMY BLUCHERS, ap 25

CONFERENCE GROUP.

The Conference Group is now ready and will be despatched (during this and the following week) in Public Lots, for distribution, and each member entitled to a copy, will receive a postal card, informing him of the place to which his copy has been sent. J. B. WOOD, L.M.,
no 25 16 King Street, St. John, N. B.

231—Hollis Street—231

H. G. LAURILLIARD,

MERCHANT TAILOR.

HAVING completed his FALL IMPORTATIONS of various styles of Peruvian, Nova Scotian, Cashmere and Astrachan, is now prepared to show to his customers, and others favoring him with a call, a most choice and varied selection of Goods from the best manufacturers in England. Comprising in part—Blue, Brown, and Olive Green; White, rich Fines, Meltons, West of England; Broad Cloths of English Mixed Colors; and English Tweed Coatings, Doabkin and Tweed Trowels; to suit the tastes of all. Every Vesting of beautiful design and rich material, which he will be happy to make up to order.

Thankful for the very liberal patronage accorded him in the past, he trusts by attention to a want of customer to merit a continued increase of business.

N. B. Agent for NEW YORK FASHION PLATES. 1m.

FLOUR, FLOUR.

Ex Chase and Carliotta.

1800 Barrels Flour,
Superior Extra,
Extras,
Fancy,
Superiors.

For sale by
R. C. HAMILTON & CO.
oct 26

Wesleyan Book Room.

Two Cases New Books just received from England, containing among others—

John's Life's History 80 45
Locke's Theology 1 30
Sketches of Methodism, 1 05
Companion to Wesleyan Hymn Book, 1 05
Pie's Hand Book of Theology, 1 50
Turner's Promise of the Father, 45
Poison on Infidelity, 45
Newton on the People's Catechism, 45
Wesley's Theology by Thornley Smith, 1 06
Perey's Polity of Methodism, 4 50
Jenkins's Sermons, 2 vols. 75
Smith's Climbing, 2 25
Miller's Life, 45
Randle's For Ever, 45
Wise's Obedience to God, 45
Watson's Wesley, 1 05
Larkson's Charles Wesley, 1 05
Life of Mr. Newton, 75
Mrs. C. M. Thayer's Letters, 75
Wesley's N. T.—Pocket Edition, 1 80
Edmonson's Sermons, 2 vols. 1 80
And Wesley's Hymns, and Bibles and Hymns bound together.

Halifax, October 10th, 1871.

E. J. MILLER,
General Agent for the Seven Western Counties for the following

Sewing Machines,

VIZ:—
Howe, Singer, Wheeler & Wilson, Little Wanzler, Weed, Abbott, &c.

PRICES FROM \$15 UPWARD.

Address Welver Square, Wilmot, Annapolis County, Nova Scotia.

ALL MACHINES WARRANTED.

April 12. 6mo.

Wesleyan Book Room.

Two Cases New Books just received from England, containing among others—

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Companion to Wesleyan Hymn Book, 1 05
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ALL MACHINES WARRANTED.

April 12. 6mo.

7-30 GOLD LOAN.

OF THE

Northern Pacific Railroad.

Rapid Progress of the Work!

The building of the Northern Pacific Railroad from July last is being pushed forward with great energy, and the progress of the work is such that several thousand men are employed in it. The road is running over 130 miles of finished road, and track-laying is rapidly progressing towards the Pacific coast. The Northern Pacific Land Grant Company now has 413 miles of completed road, and by September next this will be increased to at least 360.

A GOOD INVESTMENT. Jay Cook & Co. are now selling, and unobtainably recommended as a profitable and perfectly safe investment, the First Mortgage Land Grant Gold Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. They have 30 years to run, bear Seven and Three-Quarters per cent. gold interest (more than 8 per cent. currency), and are secured by first and only mortgage on the ENTIRE ROAD AND ITS EQUIPMENTS, and also as fast as the Road is completed.

23,000 ACRES OF LAND to every mile of track, or 500 Acres for each \$1,000 Bond. They are exempt from all taxes, and are not subject to any lien or claim of any kind. They are payable in cash for the Company's lands, at the low rate of 25 cents per acre. This renders them practically interest-bearing land, and is a most profitable investment.

SINKING FUND. The proceeds of all sales of Lands are required to be devoted to the purchase and cancellation of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Company. The Land Grant of the Road exceeds Fifty Million Acres. This immense sinking fund undoubtedly cancels the principal of the Company's bonded debt before it falls due, and with their ample security and high rate of interest, there is no investment, accessible to the public, which is more profitable or safe.

EXCHANGING U. S. FIVE-TWENTIES. The success of the New Government's 5 per cent. Loan will complete the U. S. Five-Twenties, and the Government will issue many millions of Five-Twenties more, and exchanging them for Northern Pacific Seven-Thirties, thus making a handsome profit, and greatly increasing their value.

OTHER SECURITIES. All marketable Stocks and Bonds will be received at their highest current market value. After thorough investigation I have accepted of an Agency for the sale of these Bonds, and am able to recommend them to my customers and investors generally.

C. W. WETMORE,
102 Prince Wm. Street,
St. John, N. B.

Gen. Agent for New Brunswick, P. E. Island, and Newfoundland.

For sale by W. Myers Gray, 139 Hollis Street, Halifax, general Agent for Nova Scotia.
May 20.

PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK, WASHINGTON,

Financial Agents Northern Pacific Railroad Co.

By BANKS and Bankers generally throughout the country. For sale also by

FRANK W. FINE & MARVIN,
Bankers, 2 1/2 Wall Street, New York,
Gen. Agents for New York, New Jersey, Vermont, and Canada.

After thorough investigation I have accepted of an Agency for the sale of these Bonds, and am able to recommend them to my customers and investors generally.

C. W. WETMORE,
102 Prince Wm. Street,
St. John, N. B.

Gen. Agent for New Brunswick, P. E. Island, and Newfoundland.

For sale by W. Myers Gray,

Obituary.
A LITTLE THING.
It was a little thing—
One slight twist of crimson string;
But 'twas stealing all the same;
And the child who took it knew
That she told what was not true,
Just to screen herself from blame.
First a lie, and then a lie—
Both recorded up on high.
It was but a little word,
Softly spoken, scarcely heard,
Uttered by a single breath;
But it dared to take in vain
God's most high and holy name.
So provoking wrath and death,
Soon the lips, once fresh and fair,
Opened but to curse and swear.
It was but one little blow—
Passion's arrow over the bow—
Scarcely felt in its fall;
But, once loosed, the fiery soul
Would no longer brook control:
Laws it spurned, defied them all,
Till the hands—love clasped in vain—
Wore the murderer's crimson stain.
Ah! it is the foxes small
Silly climbing o'er the wall,
That destroy the tender vines:
And it is the spark of fire,
Brightening, growing, curling higher,
That across the forest shines,
Just so, step by step does sin,
If unchecked, a triumph win.
EFFECTS OF STRONG DRINK.
The following graphic picture by Rev. De-
witt Talmer, of Boston, is not too highly
coloured. So far as disgrace to legislation
is concerned it is not peculiar to the United
States. A friend of our own assures us that he
assisted one of our Canadian legislators out
of the House, not long ago, he being so inebriated
as to be quite unable to leave his seat when
the adjournment came.—Ed. CASPER.
No Christian man can be indifferent to what
every hour of every day goes on at Washington.
While the Presidential Impediment Trial ad-
vanced, some of the members were reeling in
and out the Senate Chamber—the intoxicated
representatives of a free Christian people. It
was a great question whether several members
of that high court could be got sober in time
to vote. Only recently, a Senator from New Eng-
land rises up with tongue so thick, and with ut-
terance so nonsensical, that he is led into the
ante-room. He was a good Republican. One
of the Middle States was a representative who
very rarely appears in his seat, for the reason
that he is so great an inebriate that he can nei-
ther walk nor ride. He is a good Democrat.
As God looks down on our State and National
Legislature, he holds us responsible. We cast
the votes. We lift up the legislatures. Will
the time never come when this nation shall rise
up higher than partisanship, and cast its suf-
frage for sober men? The fact is, that two
millions of dollars which the liquor-dealers raise
for the purpose of swaying state and national
legislation, has done his work, and the nation
is debauched. Higher than legislatures on
the Congress of the United States is the
Whisky Ring!
The Sabbath has been sacrificed to the rum
traffic. To many of our people the best day of
the week is the worst. Bakers must keep their
shops closed on the Sabbath. It is dangerous
to have stores of bread going out on Sunday.
The shoe trade is closed, severe penalty will
attack the man who sells boots on the Sabbath.
But down with the window-shutters of the grog-
shop? Our laws shall confer particular honour
upon the rum traffickers. All other trades
must stand aside for these. Let our citizens
who have disgraced themselves by trading in
clothing, and hosiery, and hardware, and lum-
ber, and coal, take off their hats to the rum-
seller, elected to particular honour. It is unsafe
for any other class of man to be allowed license
for Sunday work. But swing out your signs,
O ye traffickers in the peace of families and in
the souls of immortal men! Let the corks fly
and the beer foam, and the rum gurgling
down the half-consumed throat of the inebriate.
God does not see? Does he? Judgment will
never come! Will it?
I do not know but that God is determined to
let drunkenness triumph, and that the husbands
and sons of thousands of our best families be
destroyed by this vice, in order that our people
amazed and indignant, may rise up and demand
the extermination of this municipal crime.
There is a way of driving down the hoops of
a barrel so tight that they break.
**AN ANECDOTE OF BARONESS
COUTTS.**
Mrs. Laura Curtis Bullard writes to the *Golden
Age* this story:—
"Of course, she is a well-known and most
welcome customer at the fashionable shops of
Paris, but she is not a familiar *habitué* of the
shops of Paris. During a visit to this latter city,
not very long since, she learned the death of a
distant relative, and she went to purchase
mourning to the shop, Trois Quartiers, a large
dry goods establishment, something like, 'to
compare great things with small,' our own
Stewarts."
"She asked for mourning dress goods, and
was shown by one of the attentive shopmen to
the proper department. 'Please show this lady
mourning stuffs,' he said, 'two ten.'
"Miss Coutts made her selection and then
asked for mourning collars; the clerk who had
attended on her—accompanied her to the proper
counter. 'Please show this lady mourning
collars—two ten,' said he, and left her. From
this department she went to look for mourning
pocket-handkerchiefs, escorted by the clerk,
who passed her over to his successor with the
request, 'Show this lady some pocket-handker-
chiefs—two ten.'
"As she had still other articles to buy, she
was escorted from counter to counter, depart-
ment to department, and everywhere these ca-
lumnious words, 'two ten' were repeated by one
clerk to another.
"Struck by the peculiarity of this refrain,
she asked the proprietor as she left the estab-
lishment, 'Pray what does two-ten mean?'
"The clerk said it was the other in the
shop."
"Oh, it is nothing he replied, 'merely a
password they are in the habit of exchanging.'
"But Miss Coutts was not satisfied with this
explanation. Her woman's curiosity was piqued,
and she resolved to unravel the riddle.
So in the evening when the porter, a young boy,
brought home her purchases, after paying her
bill, she said, 'My boy, would you like to earn
five francs?'
"Of course he had no objection to do so,
and only wanted to know in what way he could
do it."
"Tell me, said the lady, 'what does 'two-
ten' mean? I will give you five francs.'

"Why, don't you know, ma'am?" said he,
evidently amazed at her ignorance. "It means
keep your two eyes on her ten fingers."
"The mystery was solved at last, all the
clerks of the Trois Quartiers had taken the
richest woman in Great Britain for a shop-
lifter!
"She tells the story with great gusto, and
one of her friends, to whom she had related it
in Paris, repeated it to me."
LETTERS OF RECOMMENDATION.
A gentleman advertised for a boy to assist
him in his office, and nearly fifty applicants pre-
sented themselves to him. Out of the whole
number, he in a short time selected one, and
dismissed all the rest.
"I should like to know," said a friend, "on
what ground you selected that boy, who had
not a single recommendation?"
"You are mistaken," said the gentleman, "he
had a great many. He wiped his feet when he
came in, and he closed the door after him,
showing that he was careful. He gave up his
seat to that lame old man, showing that he was
kind and thoughtful. He took off his cap when
he came in, and answered my questions promptly
and respectfully, showing that he was polite
and gentlemanly. He picked up the book
which I had purposely laid on the floor, and
replaced it on the table, while all the rest
stepped over it or pushed it aside; and he waited
quietly for his turn, instead of pushing and
crowding, showing that he was orderly and
honest. When I talked with him I noticed that
his clothes were carefully brushed, his hair in
nice order, and his teeth as white as milk; and
when he wrote his name I noticed that his fin-
ger nails were clean, instead of being tipped
with jet, like that handsome little fellow in
the blue jacket. Don't you call the letters of
recommendation? I do, and I would give more
for what I can tell about a boy in ten minutes,
than all the fine letters he can bring me.—Se-
lected.
**WHAT THE DRUNKARD RELIN-
QUISHES.**
Mr. McLeod, an English writer, puts the fol-
lowing language in the mouths of those who
visit the rum-seller's den:
"There's my money—give me drink!
There's my clothing and food and fire of my
wife and children—give me drink! There's the
education of the family and the peace of the
house—There's the rent I have robbed from
my landlord, fees I have robbed from my
schoolmaster, and innumerable articles I have
robbed from the shopkeeper—give me drink!
Pour out my drink for yet more. I will pay for it!
There's my health of body and peace of mind;
there's my character as a man and my profes-
sion as a Christian; I give up all—give me
drink! More yet have I to give! There's my
heavenly inheritance and the eternal friendship
of the redeemed; there, there is all hope of
salvation! I give up my Saviour! I give up my
God! I give up all that is great, good, and
glorious in the universe, I resign forever, that
I may be drunk!"
Dr. J. M. Reid, editor of the *North Western
Advocate*, furnishes to the *Christian Advo-
cate* of this city, some additional particu-
lars of the Methodist losses by the Chicago
fire. Of the Book-Room property only the ac-
count and mail-books were saved. The insur-
ances on the Clark-street Church Book are
thought to be good. We understand Dr. Reid
to say that the Grant-place church was not
burned. If so, our loss in churches is reduced
to four.
Some of our stationed preachers have suffered
severely. E. M. Boring, J. H. Leonard,
William H. Daniels, M. M. Parkhurst, and one
or two of the German pastors, are without
homes. The editors and the book agent Dr.
Walden escaped.
THE HONEST IRISH BOY.
There was a lad in Ireland who was put to
work at a linen factory, and while he was at
work there a piece of cloth was wont to be sent
out which was short of the quantity it ought to
be; but the master thought it might be made
the length by a little stretching. He thereupon
unrolled the cloth, taking hold of one end of it
himself and the boy at the other. He then
said, "Pull, Adam, pull." "I can't sir."
"Why?" "Because it is wrong, sir," said
Adam, and he refused to pull. Upon this the
master said he would not do for a linen man,
factor, and sent him home; but that boy be-
came the learned Rev. Dr. Adam Clarke.
WHAT THE BOYS CAN DO.
Sometimes children are discouraged, because
they can find nothing to do. A large church is
to be built, costing many thousands of dollars.
Their whole estate, when footed up amounts to
a few cents. You forget, my little fellows, that
every dollar in the estate of the millionaire is
made up of cents. You forget that the ponderous
brick edifice on which your eyes rest, and
which a whole score of steam engines fastened
to it could not move, is composed of little
bricks, that any one of you could carry about
as easily as the college student carries the
"brick in his hat."
In a city in Western New York, renowned
for its crowded churches on Sundays, there was
one called, by way of eminence, the Brick
Church. It was the first church built of brick
in the city. Its congregation had increased so
that the church would not well accommodate
the crowd. Then, it was old-fashioned and
behind the times.
At length it was resolved to build a new
church. Meeting after meeting was held, but
the prospects of a new church grew more and
more discouraging, until the more hopeful grew
discouraged, and were ready to give it up.
One morning, after a discouraging meeting had
been held, the pastor's bell rang very early.
On opening the door, the servant found a small
boy, who had not come down, and de-
manded what he wanted. "I want to see Dr.
S—," answered the boy. Presently Dr. S—
came to the door, and found a boy with a
wheelbarrow, three times as large as the boy,
holding two bricks, which he said he had
brought to build the new church with."
The doctor put on his hat and walked out
in the street, saying to every man he met:
"The church will be built; the first load
of bricks is already on the ground. And it was
built—a large church, a convenient church,
a beautiful church.
There is something for every child to do for
Jesus. If he can't give his hundreds, he may
give his single dollar. If he can't give his dol-
lars, he may give his penny, or wheel in his
brick. How many churches could be built by
the Sunday-school children of America if each
child should give a brick!
Religion is a personal business; and if all the
rest of the world were to forsake Christ, it
would be our duty to follow him.

**BUY CATTLE TO FATTEN IN THE
WINTER.**
The liberal and constant application of man-
ure is the grand basis upon which rests suc-
cessful farming. Of manure there are three
kinds—the so-called artificial manures, green
manures, and animal or barn-yard dung. Each
in its place is necessary to the proper enrich-
ment of the soil, and the obtaining of all is a
matter of much importance. Now, the head-
ing of our present article leads us to a consid-
eration of the manufacture of the latter manure.
To make plenty of barn-yard manure a number
of stock must be kept, and should be richly
fed; for as the fodder is rich, so will the man-
ure be impregnated with a maximum amount
of those rich elements which go to increase the
growth of the plant.
While endeavoring to fatten a great number
of head of cattle, the question of a profitable
return for the food supplied has to be consid-
ered as inseparably connected with the man-
ufacture of rich manure. We have seen beasts put
up to fatten who have eaten more than they
have made. A thin beast, put up in cold weat-
her, takes a great amount of his food for the
purpose of supplying the necessary heat to the
body; while an animal in good order has a heat
producing store in his own fat, which allows all
the extra food to be taken up in producing
more meat. We may lay it down as an axiom
that it will not pay to put up a thin beast to
fatten upon stored or winter food.
Pigs should be put up to finish off as soon
as they have begun to exhaust the stubbles; and
cattle should be stalled when by running upon
fall pastures, they have got themselves in good
order, and before the cold weather has nipped
down the grass.
Those farmers who have now a piece of low
pasture would do well to go off into the higher
sections to buy cattle. In these latter parts
the pasturage is much burned up, and there
the cattle may be bought at a reasonable figure for
cash.
Take such cattle and put them upon a low-lying
piece of ground, and it is astonishing with
what rapidity they will increase in weight. Af-
ter August the fall pasturage will be ready for
them; take them off this as soon as very cold
nights set in, and stall feed. They will be the
very best of beef by Christmas.
In this way alone, as a rule, can winter feed-
ing of stock for the butcher be made profitable.
The animal is growing from August to Decem-
ber without a day's check. We have bought
steers in August for \$35 cash, and sold some
before Christmas for \$65, only stall feeding for
six weeks.
Money may be made in the current year by
growing and selling a large breadth of grain,
but it is made at the expense of our future in-
come. Fattening of stock is the most profit-
able manner in which to apply our farm pro-
duce, for we have profit from the animals and
manure to boot.
The greater portion of our produce should
not be carried to town in the wagon, but
should walk off the farm.
At the same time there is such a thing as put-
ting more food into a beast than his increase
will pay for. If we adopt as an axiom that an
animal should be always in good order before
put up for stall feeding in winter, we cannot go
far astray.—Canada Farmer.
FRUIT CULTURE.
1. Instead of "trimming up" trees, accord-
ing to the old fashion, to make them long-
legged and long rim, trim them down so as to
make them even, snug and symmetrical. 2.
Instead of manuring heavily in a small circle
at the foot of the tree, spread the manure if
needed at all, broadcast over the whole surface.
3. Instead of spreading a small circle about
the stem, cut the whole surface broadcast.
4. Prefer a well pulverized clean surface in
an orchard with a moderate rich soil, to heavy
manuring, and a hard crust and weeds or grass.
5. Remember that it is better to set out ten
trees with all the necessary care to make them
live and flourish, than to set out a hundred
trees and have them all die from carelessness.
6. Remember that tobacco is a poison and
will kill insects rapidly if properly applied, and
is one of the best drugs for treating trees rap-
idly of small vermin, and is better used in this
way than to make manure repulsive and diseased.
POULTRY HOUSE.
Every farmer should have a good, conven-
ient poultry house, properly constructed, suf-
ficiently large to contain the number of birds he
desires. It should be warm and dry in winter,
well ventilated and kept scrupulously clean.
The house should not be overcrowded, but just
large enough. Nothing is made by overcrowd-
ing the hen; on the contrary it will prove
detrimental. The towels must be fed regularly
and at stated periods. They must have plenty
of pure water at hand at all times—this is of as
much importance to the brood as proper food.
If possible, they should also be given, in addi-
tion, a plot of grass for a run. Place within
the henery a dust-bath; this may consist of
wood or coal ashes, sand, or dust from the
streets. It should be kept under a cover, so
that it would not become drenched with rain or
snow, and the towels should have access at all
times, to dust, and thereby rid themselves in a
great degree, of the numerous parasites which
infest them.—Poultry Standard.
SUGAR BEETS FOR SWINE.
I gave one time ago a little of my experi-
ence with sugar beets as food for hogs. I
wish to speak now of what I then knew nothing
—their keeping qualities. I am feeding now
some two hundred pounds each day at noon.
Being harvest time I feed them raw, and find
them to tender and crisp with a manifest relish.
The beets are of the yellow French kind and
grown late in the season, having been planted
the first week in June, which is early enough,
by the way, except for early feeding, provided
your soil is rich enough to make a five or
twelve pound beet before a biting frost. I am
growing the American improved Imperial this
year, however, as knowing parties say this
kind yields fourteen per cent. of sugar, while
the best European kinds go but eleven. You
see at once, Major, the value of this great keep-
ing quality over potatoes and other roots, en-
abling the pork-grower to have a supply of beets
the year around to use in his fattening pens at
discretion, or in the pasture lots when the grass-
es are both short and sear from continued
drought.—German Town Telegraph.
A HOME-MADE DISINFECTANT.—We clip
from the *Health and Home* and recommend its
use to those who have need of a disinfectant on
their premises.
Dissolve a bushel of salt in a barrel of water,
and with the salt water slake a barrel of lime,
which should be wet enough to form a kind of
paste. For the purpose of a disinfectant, this
home-made chloride of lime is nearly as good
as that purchased at the shops and drug stores.
Use it freely about sinks, cellars and out-
houses, and in this way prevent sickness, suffering
and expense.

**WESLEYAN
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